

cyto-plast (sī'tō-plāst), *n.* [*cyto-* + *plast.*] *Biol.* The cytoplasmic contents of the cell, as distinguished from the nuclear contents. — **cyto-plastic** (tī-plāst'ik), *a.*
cyto-re-tic-u-lum (sī'tō-rē-tīk'ū-lūm), *n.* [*cyto-* + *reticulum.*] *Biol.* The network formed of the more solid part of the cytoplasm, as opposed to the cytolymph.
cyto-sine (sī'tō-sīn; -sēn), *n.* Also **sin.** [*cyto-* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, C₁₀H₁₂N₂O₂, got from carp sperm, herring testicles, and different nucleic acids, and also synthetically. It is a pyrimidine derivative.
cyto-stome (-stōm), *n.* [*cyto-* + *-stome.*] *Zool.* The mouth of a unicellular animal.
cyto-tox'in (sī'tō-tōk'sīn), *n.* [*cyto-* + *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum and having a toxic effect upon cells. See **SIDE-CHAIN THEORY**. — **cyto-toxic** (sī'tō-tōk'sīk), *a.*

oyt'u-la (sī'tū-lā), *n.* [*NL.* See *cræ-*] *Zool.* The fertilized egg cell or parent cell of an organism. *Haeckel.*
Cyz'ic-egg (sīz'īk-ēg), *a.* [*L. Cyzicenus.*] *Class. Antiq.* Lit., of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor; — used to designate a large banqueting hall in a house, built so as to open on a garden.
czar (zār; tsār; 277), **tsar** (tsār), *n.* [*Russ. tsar'*, fr. *L. Caesar*; *Cæsar*; cf. *Opol. czar*, *Pol. car.*] A king; an emperor; specif., the popular title of the former emperors of Russia; officially, their title as kings of Poland and some other parts of their empire; — in the Middle Ages assumed by various Slavonic rulers and ascribed also to the Mongol princes. The title was assumed in 1547 by Ivan IV., the Terrible; Nicholas II. was the last czar.
czar'e-vitch (zār'ē-vitch; tsār'), **tsar'e-vitch** (tsār'ē; Russ. tsā-rā'), *n.* [*Russ. tsarevich.*] A son of a czar of

Russia; — originally a title, later replaced by *grand duke*. The eldest son's title was *tsesarevitch* or *cesarevitch*.
cza-rov'na (zā-rōv'nā; tsā'), or **tsa-** (tsā'), *n.* [*Russ. tsarevna.*] A daughter of a czar of Russia; — orig. a title.
cza-rī'na (zā-rē'nā; tsā'), **tsa-rī'na** (tsā'), *n.* [*Cf. G. Zarin, Zarin, fem., Russ. tsaritsa.*] The title of an empress of Russia, corresponding to the emperor's title of *czar*.
czar'ish, tsar'ish, a. Of or pertaining to, or like, a czar.
czar'ism (zār'tz'm; tsār'), or **tsar'ism** (tsār'tz-; -izm), *n.* Autocratic government exemplified by that of Russia under the czars; absolutism.
Czech (chēk, *more correctly*, chēk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs. This branch numbers more than 6,000,000, chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the Czech language; Bohemian. See **SLAV**. — **Czech'ic** (-īk), **Czech'ish, a.**

D

D (dē). 1. The fourth letter of the English alphabet, into which it comes through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth*. Etymologically *d* is related most nearly to *t* and *th*; as, *E. deep*, *G. tief*; *E. daughter*, *G. tochter*, *Gr. θυγάτηρ*, *Skr. duhitr*. See **GUIDE TO PRON.**, §§ 145, 146, and **ALPHABET, Illust.**
2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: **a** Fourth in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 4; as, *Class D*; *Company D*. **b** *Math.* [*l. c.*] Differentiation, or a fourth known quantity (*Alg.*); [*cap.*] derivation. **c** [*cap.*] *Musical.* (1) The second tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the fourth tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See **CLER, Illust.** (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See **KEYBOARD, Illust.** (4) [*cap.*] Degree of curve. **e** [*cap.*] *Astron.* A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by sodium. **f** [*cap.*] Debenture; divisional (bonds); — used on the tape of stock tickers.
3. As a numeral, D stands for 500. In this use it is strictly the second half of the sign **OD** (or **CD**), the original Etruscan numeral for 1,000. **D** stands for 500,000, sometimes for 5,000.
4. As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **D**: Various proper names, as Daniel, David, etc.; Dame (G., queen, in *Chess*); December; Deus (L., God); also **D**, the kernel of Deuteronomy, or Deuteronomic material generally or in any particular book, that later than **D** being designated **D²**, **D³** (O. T. Criticism); sometimes, didymium (see **DI**); doctor (see **DEGREE**); formerly, dollar; Dominus (L., Lord); Dou; Double (*Hymnology*); Dublin; duchess; duke; Dutch; dux (L., leader). **b** In the form **d**, or **D**: *da* (L., give); *dam* (in pedigree); *date*; *daughter*; *day*; *dead*; *deciduous*; *decretum* (L., decree); *degree*; *democrat*, *democratic*; *deputy*; *destra* (It., right (hand) in *Musical*); *denarius*, *denarii* (L., penny, pence); *deserted*; *desert*; [*often Ital.*] *dextro-*, as *d-tartaric acid* (*Chem.*); *diameter*; *died*; *dime*; *door* (*Theater*); *dorsal*; *dose*; *dowager*; *drizzling* (*Naut.*). **D** and **N** columns. See **COMMUTATION COLUMNS**. — **D** flat (**D_b**), *Musical*, the tone a half step below **D**. — **D** flat major, **D** major, *Musical*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of one flat and six sharps. — **D** sharp (**D[#]**), *Musical*, the tone a half step above **D**.

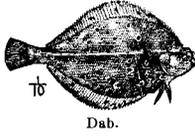
D (dē), *n.*; *pl.* **D's**, **Ds** (dēz). Also **dees**; *pl.* **DEES** (dēz). 1. The letter **D**, *d*, or its sound.
2. An object like the letter **D** in shape or outline, as an eye of metal at the end of a harness trace, or a loop of iron attached to a saddle to suspend articles from.
D, *a.* Having the general form of the (capital) letter **D**; as, **D** block; **D** valve.
dab (dāb), *v. t.*; **DABBED** (dābd); **DAB'ING**. [*ME. dabben* to strike; cf. *OD. dabban* to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, and *G. tappen* to grope.] 1. To strike or hit with a sudden motion; to peck. "To dab him in the neck." *Sir T. More*. 2. To dress the face of (stone) by picking or fretting. 3. To strike or touch, or cause to strike, gently or so as to give a momentary pressure, as with a soft or moist substance; to tap; also, to apply by striking in that way; hence, to strike or pat with a dabber.
dab, v. t. 1. To make a dab at anything; to strike with a quick motion.
2. To use a dabber, as in printing or etching.
3. *Type Founding*. To make a dab.
dab, n. 1. A blow; variously: **a** A gentle blow, as with the hand or some soft substance. **b** A sudden blow or hit; a peck, thrust, or sharp slap.
A scratch of her claw, a dab of her beak. *Havthorne.*

cy-to-prot (-prōkt), *n.* [*cyto-* + *proct.*] *Zool.* Anal aperture of a unicellular animal.
cy-to-pyge (-pīj), *n.* [*cyto-* + *Gr. πυγή*, the buttock.] = **CYTOPROCT**.
cy-to-some, *n.* Also **cy-to-so'ma**. [*cyto-* + *2d some.*] *Biol.* The cell body as opposed to the nucleus. *Obs.* **a** A deeply staining filament or other structure pertaining to the cytoplasm. *R.*
cy-to-tax'is (-tāks'is), *n.* [*NL.* See *CYTO-*; *TAXIS.*] *Physiol.* A form of chemotaxis in which isolated cells move toward each other.
cy-to-tac'tic (-tākt'ik), *n.* [*NL.*; *cyto-* + *-tactic.*] *Physiol.* Changes in a cell or neuron tending toward regeneration.
cy-to-tox'ic (-tōt'ōk'īk), *n.* [*cyto-* + *toxic.*] *Cytotoxicity*.
cy-to-zō'a, *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*; *cyto-* + *zōa.*] *Zool.* The Protozoa. *R.*

cy-to-zym'ase (-zīm'ās), *n.* [*cyto-* + *zymase.*] *Chem.* Invertase.
cy'to-plasm (sī'tō-plāz'm), *n.* Protoplasm of a cytula. *Obs.*
czar'das, *n.* = **CSARDAN**.
czar'dom, tsar'dom (zār'dūm; tsār'), *n.* See **DOM**.
czar'ian (zār'ī-ān; tsār'), *n.* See **IAN**.
czar'ic (-īk), *a.* = **CSARISH**.
czar'in'ian (zār-rīn'ī-ān; tsār'), *a.* Pert. to the czarina or czar.
czar'ist, *n.* See **IST**.
czar'it'za (zār'it'sā; tsār'), *n.* **tsar'it'za** (tsār'), *n.* [*Russ. tsaritsa.*] = **CSARINA**.
czar'o-witch (zār'ō-vitch; tsār'), *n.* = **CSAROVITCH**.
czar'o-witz (zār'ō-witz; tsār'), *n.*; *pl.* **-WITZES** (-ēz) = **CSARÉ-VITCH**.
czar'ship, tsar'ship, *n.* See **SHIP**.
czar'ga-ny (chē'rā-nē), **tzar'ga-ny** (tsē'), *n.* [*Hung. cigány*, formerly also *czigány*.] A gypsy.

2. A flattish mass of anything soft or moist.
3. A small or slight amount, portion, or the like. *Rare.*
Dial. Eng. (*pron.* dāb; dāb). **a** A child's pinafore.
b An insignificant person; a chit. **c** A slattern.
5. Refuse sugar foots.
Mech. An instrument, as a center punch, for dabbng, or marking, something; also, a mark or dot so made.
Die Sinking & Type Founding. An impression, esp. a trial one, of a die made by striking it into metal.
Print. & Engraving. A dabber.
dab (dāb), *n.* [*Cf. DAB* a small mass.] Any flatfish; specif., any of several species of flounder, esp. the European *Limanda limanda*, and the sand dab or rusty dab (*L. ferruginea*) of America. *Cf. SMEAR DAB*.
dab (dāb), *n.* [*Of uncertain origin.*] A skillful hand; a dabster; an expert. *Collog.* or *Dial.*
dab'ber (dāb'ēr), *n.* One that dabs; specif.: **a** A pad or other device used by printers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly to a surface. **b** A brush used by stereotypers to force the damped paper into the interstices of the type, or one used in gilding, photography, etc.
dab'ble (dāb'bl), *v. t.*; **DAB'BLER** (-lēr); **DAB'BLING** (-līng). [*Freq. of dab*; cf. *OD. dabbelen*.] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; to spatter; to sprinkle; to moisten. "Bright hair dabbled in blood." *Shak.*
dab'ble, v. i. 1. To play in water, as with the hands; to paddle or splash in mud or water.
Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. *Wordsworth.*
2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; to do something in a small way.
Burns ... began to dabble in politics. *J. C. Shairp.*
3. To tamper; to meddle. *Obs.*
dab'bler (dāb'blēr), *n.* One who dabbles; esp., one who dips slightly into anything; a dilettante.
dab'by (-ī), *a.* [*Cf. 3d DAB, 2.*] Moist; damp; wet and adhesive, as clothes.
dab'chick (dāb'chīk'), *n.* [*For daphchick.* *Cf. DAP, DIP, DIPHCHICK.*] The little grebe (*Podiceps fluvialis*) of Europe, or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) of America, both remarkable for their quickness in diving.
The common gallinule. *Dial. Eng.*
da-bol'a (dā-bōl'ā; dāb'ōl'-yā), *n.* **a** The jessur. **b** [*cap.*] The genus to which the jessur belongs.
dab'ster (dāb'stēr), *n.* [*Cf. DAB* an expert.] *Dial.* or *Collog.* 1. One who is skilled; an expert; an adept; a dab. 2. A dabber at anything; an unskilled hand. *Browning.*
da'ca'po (dā-kā'pō), [*It., from the head or beginning.*] *Musical.* From the beginning; a direction to return to the first strain and repeat; — indicated by the letters **D.C.** Also, the strain so repeated.
da ca'po al fine (āl fē'nā), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign *fine*. — **da ca'po al segno** (sā'yō), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign *♯*; or *♯*.
dace (dās), *n.* [*For older darce, fr. OF. dars, F.*

quiet streams; — called also *dare* and *dart*. **b** In North America, any of many cyprinoid fishes of the genera *Mimulus*, *Senecioilus*, etc. The common black-nosed dace is *Rhinichthys atronasus*; the horned dace an species of *Senecioilus*; the red dace is the redfin (which see).
Dace'lo (dā-sē'lō), *n.* [*NL.* an anagram of *L. alcedo* kingfisher.] *Zool.* The typical genus of daceonine kingfishers, including the laughing jackass (which see).
dachs'hund' (dāks'hōnt'; dāks'hōnd'), *n.* [*G.*; *dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] One of a breed of small or medium-sized hounds with a long body and very short, crooked legs. It is used in Europe (esp. in Germany) for hunting the badger, fox, and other animals inhabiting burrows, and is a popular house dog in most parts of the world. The common variety has short, smooth hair, but a long-haired variety also exists. Dachsunds are of various colors, usually black and tan, or a shade of red or brown. They are intelligent and courageous, but often quarrelsome and obstinate.
Dac'ian (dā-shān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dacia (the ancient name of the country north of the Danube, west of the Dniester, and east of the Theiss) or its inhabitants. Originally Dacia was peopled by the *Daci* and *Getæ*. The former long withstood Roman aggression, but were conquered by Trajan. From the colonists settled in the country as a result of this conquest or from later colonists from the south of them the modern Roumanian speech is derived. — *n.* A native of Dacia.
dac'ite (dā'sīt), *n.* [*From L. Dacia.* See **DACIAN**.] *Petrog.* A volcanic or intrusive rock, sometimes partly glassy, composed of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene. — **dac'itic** (dā-sīt'ik), *a.*
da-coit' (dā-kōit'), *n.* [*Hind. dakait.*] One of a class of murderous robbers in India, who act in gangs. *Cf. THUG*.
da-coit' (dā-kōit'), *v. t. & i.*; **DA-COIT'ED**; **DA-COIT'ING**. To practice dacoity; to maraud or plunder as a dacoit.
da-coit'y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-īz). [*Hind. dakait.*] Robbery by dacoits; robbery by an armed gang (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men. *Orf. E. D.*).
Da-cryd'um (dā-kryd'ūm), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. δακρυδών*, dim. of *δάκρυον*; — in ref. to the gummy exudations.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees of New Zealand, Australia, and the Malayan region, resembling *Podocarpus*, but with orthotropous seeds. They are mostly tall evergreens with valuable timber, the species being called chiefly *pine* or *mountain pine*. See **RIMU**, **HUON PINE**.
dac'ry-o- (dā-kry'ō-), **dac'ry-** (dā-kry'), [*Gr. δάκρυον* a tear.] Combining form indicating relation to tears, or to the lachrymal apparatus.
dac'ry-o-ad-e-ni'tis (-ād'ē-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*; *dacryco-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.
dac'ry-o-cele' (-sēl'), *n.* [*dacryco-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of a lachrymal sac.
dac'ry-o-cyst' (-sīst'), *n.* [*dacryco-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The lachrymal sac.
dac'ry-o-cys-ti'tis (-sīs-tī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*; *dacryocyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.
dac'ry-o-lith' (-līth'), *n.* [*dacryco-* + *-lith, -ite.*] *Med.*
dac'ry-o-lite' (-līt'), *n.* A calculus in the lachrymal duct.
dac'ry-o-ma (dā-kry'ō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*; *dacryco-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* a Stoppage of the minute orifices of the lachrymal canals. **b** A lachrymal tumor.
dac'ry-on (dā-kry'ōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RYA** (-ō). [*NL.*] *Anat.* The point of junction of the anterior border of the lachrymal bone with the frontal bone. See **CRANIOMETRY, Illust.**
dac'ry-ops (-ōps), *n.* [*NL.*; *dacryco-* + *Gr. ὄψ* eye.] *Med.* **a** A cyst of the lachrymal gland due to stoppage of the ducts. **b** A watery state of the eye.



Dab.



Dachs Hund.



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

dard, *LL. darsus*, of unknown origin.] **a** A small European cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) inhabiting chiefly clear

D

da (dā). *Obs.* or *Scot.* for **DAW**.
Da, *abbr.* Danish.
Da, *abbr.* Com. Documentary bill for acceptance (hence, *D/A*).
Da, *abbr.* Days after accep-
D/A, *abbr.* Discharge afloat (Chartering); deposit account (Banking).
daal'der (dāl'dēr), *n.* [*D.*] See **A**.
da-an' (dā-ān'), *n.* [*Tag.*] A road.
dab (dāb; dāb), *v. t.* [*Cf. DAUB, v.*] = **DAUB**, to plaster.
dab, n. Rough mortar or mud for plastering. *Eng.*
dab, adv. With a dab; sharply.
dab, dabb (dāb), *n.* [*AR. dab-bun.*] A large spiny-tailed lizard (*Uromastix spinipes*, or allied species) of Egypt, Palestine, etc.

da bal'lo (dā bāl'lō), [*It.*] *Musical.* In dance style; in a sprightly manner.
Dab'a-reh (dāb'ā-rē), *Bib.*
Dab'ba-sheth (-shēth), *Bib.*
dab'be + *DAB, n.* & *v.*, (*tap, slap, dab*) *b* *be*h (dāb'ē). *Var.* of **DABBER**.
dab'bing, n. pr. & v. n. of **DAB**.
dab'blingly, adv. of **dabbling**, *pr. pr.* See **IV**.
dab'd, *Dabb'd*. *Ref. Sp.*
Dab'e-rath (dāb'ē-rāth), *Bib.*
Dab'berith (-rēth), *D. Bib.*
da'bit de'us his quo'que *f* *dem.* [*L.*] God will grant an end to these also. *Vergil* (*Æneid*, I, 190).
Dab'tis (dāb'tis), *n.* *Logic.* See **MODE**, fourth figure.
dab't, *Dabbled.* *Ref. Sp.*
dab't'd, *Dabbled.* *Ref. Sp.*
dab'let, *n.* [*OF. deablot.*] A little devil. *Obs.*
da-boy'a, *Var.* of **DABOIA** *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōld; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rēcent, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, mentī; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

dao'tyl (dák'tíl), n. [L. dactylus, Gr. δάκτυλος a finger, a dactyl. Cf. DATE, the fruit.] 1. Pros. A poetical foot of three syllables (- ~ ~), one long followed by two short, or, in modern verse, one accented followed by two unaccented; as, L. tégmíne, E. mer'ciful; — so called from the similarity of its arrangement to that of the joints of a finger. See CYCLIC, a., 3; FOOT.

2. Zoöl. A finger or toe; a dactylus. 3. The common European piddock (Pholas dactylus). Dao'tyl'ic (dák'tíl'ík), a. [L. dactylicus, Gr. δακτυλικός, fr. δάκτυλος.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of, dactyls; as, dactylic verses. See HEXAMETER.

dao'tyl'o-glyph (dák'tíl'ó-gílf), n. [Gr. δακτυλο- γλυφός an engraver of gems; δάκτυλος finger ring (fr. δάκτυλος finger) + γλύφειν to engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings and other ornaments; also, the inscription of the engraver's name on a ring or gem. — dao'tyl'o-glyph'ic (-gílf'ík), a. — dao'tyl'og-ly-phy (-gílf'ík), a. — dao'tyl'og-ra-phy (-gílf'ík), n. [Gr. δακτυλος finger ring + γραφή.] Lore or history of gem engraving; also, Rare, the art of gem engraving. — dao'tyl'og-ra-pher (-fēr), n. — dao'tyl'og-graph'ic (-gílf'ík), a. — dao'tyl'ol'og-gy (-dák'tí-l'ó-gí), n. [Gr. δάκτυλος finger ring + λογία.] Study of finger rings; also, Rare, dactylography.

dao'tyl'o-man'cy (-tíl'ó-mán'sí), n. [Gr. δάκτυλος finger ring + μανεία.] Divination by means of finger rings. Dao'tyl'us (dák'tíl'ús), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] Bot. A genus of grasses consisting of a single species, D. glomerata. See ORCHARD GRASS.

dao'tyl'itis (dák'tíl'ítis), n. [NL.; Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe + ἴτις.] Med. An inflammatory affection of the fingers or toes, frequently occurring in syphilis. dao'tyl'o- (dák'tíl'ó-), dao'tyl'- A combining form from Greek δάκτυλος, finger, toe, digit.

dao'tyl'oid (dák'tíl'óid), a. [dactyl + oid: cf. Gr. δακτυλοειδής, fingerlike.] Resembling a finger. dao'tyl'ol'og-ya (-tíl'ó-l'ó-gí), n. [dactyl + ology.] Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes. There are two manual alphabets, the one-hand alphabet, perfected by the Abbé de l'Épée (d. 1789), and the two-hand alphabet, probably based on that of George Dalgarno of Aberdeen, published in 1680.

dao'tyl'op'o-dite (dák'tíl'óp'ó-dít), n. [See DACTYLO- + POD.] Zoöl. The distal segment of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of a decapod).

dao'tyl'ose' (dák'tíl'ó-sē), a. [dactyl + ose.] Finger-shaped. dao'tyl'ous (dák'tíl'ó-us), a. [See DACTYLOUS.] Suffix from Greek δάκτυλος, finger, toe, digit; as in isodactylous, monodactylous, etc.

dao'tyl'o-zo'oid (dák'tíl'ó-zóid), n. [dactyl + zooid.] Zoöl. A form of zooid having no mouth, found in certain hydrozoans. They perform tactile and protective functions for the colony.

dao'tyl'us (dák'tíl'ús), n.; pl. -i (-li). [NL., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Zoöl. a = DACTYLOPODE. b The part (consisting of one or more joints) of the tarsus of certain insects following the enlarged and modified first joint.

dad (dád), n. [Cf. Ir. daid, Gael. daidinn, W. tad, OL. tata, N. táta, terra, Skr. tāta.] Father; — a word used by children or familiarly. — dad'dle (dád'dl), v. i.; DAD'DLED (-'léd); DAD'DLING. [Prob.

to beat; to knock. Dial. Eng. & Scot. [Dial. Eng.] Dad. Var. of DADDE. Obs. or dial. Dad (dád) (dád). A euphemistic corruption of GOD, in oaths. dad'a (dád'a) (dád'a), n. [Cf. DAD.] Father; — a child's word. Da-da-yag' (dád'a-yág'), n. pl. Ignorotes of the incontinent wilds of Cahagan, Luzon. dad'da (dád'dá), n. Var. of DADA. dadde + DAD, father. dad'der (dád'dēr), n. DADDER. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Dad-de-us (dád'dē-us), n. Var. of DADDY. dad'die (dád'dí) (dád'dí), n. Var. of DIDDLE, to cheat. dad'die, n. The hand. Dial. Eng. dad'dock' (-k), n. Rotten wood. Dad'dock' (-k), n. Rotten wood. Dad'dock' (-k), n. Rotten wood. Dad'dock' (-k), n. Rotten wood.

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freq. of DADDE.] To toddle like a child; hence, to do anything slowly or feebly; to dawdle. Dial. dad'dy (dád'dí), n. Dad; — a familiar diminutive. daddy longlegs. A popular name (given on account of their long slender legs) of: a A crane fly. b A harvestman or arachnid of the order Phalangida. See CRANE FLY, HARVESTMAN.

dade (dád), v. t.; DAD'DED (dád'déd); DAD'DING (dád'díng). [Of uncertain origin. Cf. DADDLE.] To lead and hold up by leading strings. Obs. or Dial. Eng. dade, v. i. To walk unsteadily. Obs. or Dial. Eng. da'do (dád'dó; dád'dó); n.; pl. DADDOES (-dó). [It. dado die, cube, pedestal; of same origin as E. die, n. See DIE, n.] Arch. a That part of a pedestal included between the base and the cornice (or surbase); the die; hence: b In any wall, that part of the base-ment included between the surbase and the base course (see BASE COURSE). c In interior decoration, the lower part of the wall of an apartment when adorned with moldings, or otherwise specially decorated.

da'do, v. t.; DAD'DOED (-dó); DAD'DOING. 1. To furnish with a dado; as, a dadoed drawing-room. 2. (dád'dó) To secure by fitting into a groove; to set into a groove; as, the shelf is dadoed into a wooden upright. 3. To make a rectangular groove in, as a plank.

dado head. Mach. An attachment to a woodworking machine, as a saw bench for doing. Da'do-ly-lon (dád'ó-lí-lón), n. [NL.; Gr. δάδο, δάδο, firebrand + λών wood.] Paleobot. A genus of fossil gymnospermous trees represented by various specimens of wood found in Paleozoic deposits from the Middle Devonian to the Permian. It belongs to the extinct Cordaitaceae.

da'dal (dád'dál), a. [L. daedalus cunningly wrought, fr. Gr. δαιδαλος; cf. δαιδαλαεω to work cunningly. The word also alludes to Dædalus (Gr. Δαίδαλος, lit., the cunning worker).] 1. Cunningly or ingeniously formed or working; skillful; artistic; ingenious; like a maze; intricate. The dædal hand of Nature. J. Phillips. 2. Varied; variegated; rich; — a poetic usage, probably with reference to Lucretius, "De Rerum Natura," l. 7 (daedala tellus, dædal earth).

Da'da-le-a (dád'dá-lē-á), n. [NL., in ref. to the labyrinthine lamella. See DÆDAL, a.] Bot. A genus of tough poly-poraceous fungi of Europe and America, distinguished from Polyporus by the sinuous labyrinthiform lamellae formed by the pores. The species grow upon dead wood.

da'da-le-an (dád'dá-lē-an), a. 1. Var. of DÆDALIAN. 2. Bot. Pertaining to the genus Dædalea or to its labyrinthiform form. Da'dal'ian (dád'dál'í-an), a. [See DÆDAL, a.] 1. Pert. to, or after the manner of, Dædalus; skillful; cunningly made; ingenious; like the labyrinth of Dædalus; intricate. Our bows decked in our Dædalian arms. Chapman.

2. [C.] = DÆDAL, 2. Obs. Da'da-lus (dád'dá-lús; dád'dá-lús), n. [L., fr. Gr. Δαίδαλος. See DÆDAL, a.] 1. Class. Myth. An Athenian artificer and architect, expelled for murder to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth. Being cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety, but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he fell into the sea and was drowned. 2. Hence, a skillful artificer or contriver.

da'er (dád'ēr), a. [Cf. Ir. daer enslaved, condemned, guilty, earlier daer, daer.] Irish Tribal Custom. Designating or relating to stock taken by a vassal from a superior under certain conditions; as, daer stock, daer tenant, etc. The daer tenant seems to have been an adscriptus glebae of lower rank than a serf tenant. — da'er-man, n. daff (dáf), v. t.; DAFFED (dáf't); DAFFING. [Cf. DOFF.] 1. To cast off; doff. Obs. 2. To put, turn, or thrust aside; — used esp. in the phrase to daff the world aside (cf. Shak., I Henry IV., act IV., scene i.), to make it get out of one's way.

Canst thou so daff me? Thou hast killed my child. Shak. daft, n. [See DAFT.] A stupid fellow; a numskull; also, a coward or dastard. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Chaucer. daft, v. t. To act foolishly or sportively; to toy. Chiefly Scot. "Gentlemen daffing at their wine." Stevenson. daft-o-dill (dáf'tó-díl), n. [Formerly affodille, prep., the asphodel, fr. LL. affodille (cf. D. affodille or OF. asphodille, affodille, F. asphodille), L. asphodelus, fr. Gr. ἀσφάδελος. The initial d in English is not satisfactorily explained. See ASPHODEL.] Bot. a = AFFODILL, asphodel. Obs. b Formerly, any species of Narcissus; now, specif., N. pseudo-narcissus, with large yellow single or double flowers. See NARCISSEUS. Called also daffodilly, daffadilly, daffadownilly, daffydowndilly, etc.

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daff'y (dáf'tí), a.; DAFF'Y-ER (-í-ēr); DAFF'Y-EST. [Of DAFF, n.] Crazy; imbecile; daff. Collog. or Dial. daff (dáf), a. [ME. dafte, defte, stupid, also meek; prob. same word as E. deft; but cf. also ME. daffe, daf, fool, coward, of uncertain origin. See DEFT.] 1. Mild; meek; humble. Obs. 2. Foolish; idiotic; also, crazy; insane; as, he is daff. Let us think no more of this daff business. Scott. 3. Gay; frolicsome; merry; — esp. in daff days, the days of merrymaking at Christmas. Scot. & Dial. Eng. dag (dág; dág), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dagge, Icel. dögge. See DEW.] Dew; also, a fog or mist, or a drizzling rain. Scot. & Dial. Eng. dag, v. i.; DAGGED (dág'd; dág'd); DAG'GING (dág'gíng). [From DAG dew.] To be misty; to drizzle. Dial. Eng. dag, n. [ME. dagge, of uncertain origin.] A loose hanging end or shred; a deep pointed ornamental division in the edge of a garment; specif., pl., daglocks. Obs. or Dial. Eng. dag, v. t. [From DAG a loose end.] 1. To cut into jags or points; to slash; as, to dag a garment. Obs. 2. To cut off the daglocks from (sheep). dag, v. i. To trail in the wet or dirt. Dial. Eng. dag (dág), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A large pistol formerly used. Obs. or Hist.

Da'gan (dág'gán), n. Babylon. Myth. God of the earth. Dagan is one of the earlier deities of Babylonia, often mentioned with Anu and Ninib. It is plausible to assume some relationship with the Philistine god of agriculture, Dagon, though the precise nature of the relationship cannot be determined. He was identified with Bel, and his worship lapsed as early as the 9th century B. C.

Dag'da (dág'dá), n. [Frop., good god.] Celt. Myth. A Gaelic god, perhaps of the earth, famous as a warrior, hunter, and eater of porridge. He was king of the Tuatha De Danann after their defeat by the Milesians. dag'ger (-fēr), n. [Cf. ME. daggen to pierce, F. dagger to stab, F. dague a dagger.] 1. A short weapon used for stabbing. This is the general term: cf. FONIARD, STILETTO, BOWIE KNIFE, DIRK, MISERICORD, ANLACE. 2. Anything having the general shape of, or suggesting, a dagger; specif.: Print. A mark of reference [?]; — called also obelisk. It is the second in order when more than one reference occurs on a page. 3. [Perh. fr. diagonal.] Shipbuilding. = DOGHOUSE. 4. A dagger moth. dagger of lath, the wooden weapon given to Vice in the old Moralities. Shak. dag'ger (dág'gēr), v. t.; DAG'GERED (-ērd); DAG'GER-ING. 1. To pierce with a dagger; to stab. 2. Print. To mark with a dagger. dagger moth. Any of several noctuid moths of the genus Acronycta and certain allied genera, some of which have a daggerlike mark near the anal angle of the fore wings. Their larvae feed on foliage, and are in some cases more or less hairy, an unusual character among noctuids. dagger plant. Any species of Yucca, esp. the Spanish dagger (Y. alopecuroides). See YUCCA. dag'gers (dág'gēr), n. Any of various plants having ensiform leaves, as the water flag of Europe (Iris pseudacorus), reed canary grass (Phalaris arundinacea), etc. dag'gett (dág'gēt), n. [Russ. degot'] A thick dark oil obtained by the distillation of the bark of the European white birch. It is used in the preparation of Russia leather, and in medicine as a local application in various skin diseases. dag'gle (dág'gl), v. t.; DAG'GLED (-léd); DAG'GLING (-líng). [Freq. of DAG, v. t.] To clog with mud or mire; to wet and be foul, as a garment, by trailing it through mud or wet; also, to make wet and limp by sprinkling or splashing; to drizzle. dag'gle, v. t. To trail through mud or slush; to drizzle. Nor like a puppy [have I] dagged through the town. Pope. dag'gy (dág'gí), a. Having daglocks; — said of a sheep. dag'lock (dág'glók), n. [dag end + lock.] A dirty or clogged lock of wool on a sheep, hair on a dog, etc.; taglock. Da'go (dág'gō), n.; pl. DAGOS or DAGOES (-gōz). [Cf. Sp. Diego, a common proper name.] [Also l. c.] A person of Spanish (or, by extension, Portuguese or, now most commonly, Italian) descent. Slang, U. S. Da'gon (dág'gōn), n. [Heb. Dagon: cf. L. Dagon, Gr. Δαγών.] Bib. A god of the Philistines. The common supposition that he was represented as half man and half fish rests on a doubtful etymology of the name. He was probal y an agricultural deity. Cf. DAGAN.

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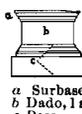
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a Surbase; b Dado; c Base.



Dag.



Daggers.

dal se'gno (dál sē'nyō). [It., from the sign.] *Musical*. A direction to go back to the sign ♩ and repeat from it to the close, or to the point marked *fine*.

Dal-ton-ian (dál-tō'n-ē-ān). *a.* Of or pert. to the English chemist John Dalton (1766-1844) or his theory of atoms. See **ATOMIC THEORY**.

Dal-ton's law (dál-tō'nz). [After John Dalton, Eng. chemist.] *a* = Law of partial pressures, under **LAW**. *b* Charles's law. *c* The law of multiple proportions. See under **LAW**.

dam (dām), *n.* [Akin to OLG. *D.* & Dan. *dām*, G. & Sw. *damm*, Icel. *dammr*, and AS. *fordēman* to stop up, & Goth. *fairdammanjan*.] *1* A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; esp., a bank of earth, or wall of any kind, as of masonry or wood, built across a watercourse, to confine and keep back flowing water.

2 A body of water confined or held by a dam; a mill pond. Creeks, waterholes, and *dams* were drying up. *Boldrewood*.

3 A drained marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

4 Mining. A barrier to keep out water, fire, or gas.

5 Metal. *a* A firebrick wall, or a stone, which forms the front of the hearth of a blast furnace. *b* In founding, a reservoir or tank, as of loam and brick construction, to collect metal for heavy castings. *Bolland*.

6 Dentistry. A piece of sheet rubber stretched around a tooth to keep it dry during an operation.

dam, *v. t.*; **DAMMED** (dāmd); **DAMMING**. *1* To provide with a dam; to obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam. I'll have the current in this place *dammed* up. *Shak.*

2 To shut up; to stop up; to close; obstruct. The strait pass was *dammed* with dead men hurt behind, and cowards. *Shak.*

to *dam* out, to keep out by means of a dam.

dam (dām), *n.* [ME. *dame* mistress, lady; also, mother, dam. See **DAME**.] *1* Var. of **DAME**. *Obs.*

2 A female parent; — used of beasts, esp. quadrupeds; sometimes applied, usually in contempt, to a woman.

3 A piece, esp. a king, in checkers (draughts); also, *pl.* [*F. jeu de dames*], the game itself. *Obs.* or *Scot.*

dam'age (dām'āj), *n.* [*OF. damage, domage, F. domage*, fr. assumed LL. *damaticum*, from L. *damnum* damage. Cf. **DAMN**.] *1* Loss or detriment due to injury; injury or harm to person, property, or reputation; hurt; harm. Great errors and absurdities may commit. . . to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon*.

2 A disadvantage; a thing to be regretted. *Obs. Chaucer*.

3 *pl. Law*. The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained; compensation or satisfaction imposed by law for a wrong or injury caused by a violation of a legal right. Damages are either *substantial* or *nominal*, according to whether there has been actual or merely nominal loss. (Cf. **DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA**.) Legal damages are limited to those which are the natural and proximate result of the wrong done. Some do not include under the term *damages* the amount sued for upon a liquidated claim, as in an action for recovery of a sum of money due upon a bond, contract, or other legal claim.

"Direct" or "general" *damages* are those which are the necessary and immediate consequence of the wrong, while "indirect" or "special" *damages* are sometimes granted in respect of its remoter consequences. *T. E. Holland*.

4 Expense; cost; charge. *Slang*.

Syn. — Mischief, harm, detriment, evil, ill. See **INJURY**.

dam'age (dām'āj), *v. t.*; **DAM'AGED** (-ējd); **DAM'AG-ING** (-ēj-ŋg). [*Cf. OF. damagier, domagier*. See **DAMAGE**, *n.*] To occasion damage to; to hurt; to harm; to injure; to impair.

dam'age, *v. i.* To receive damage; to be injured or impaired; as, some colors in cloth *damage* in sunlight.

dam'age-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. OF. damageable, F. damageable*, for sense 1.] *1* Causing damage; hurtful. *Obs.*

2 Capable of being injured; liable to damage.

— **dam'age-a-ble-ness**, **dam'age-a-ble'ty** (-b'l-ē-tē), *n.* — **dam'age-a-ble'y**, *adv.* *Obs.*

dam'an (dām'an), *n.* A small, herbivorous, ungulate mammal (*Procavia*, *syn. Hyrax, syriaca*) of Palestine, Syria, etc.; the cony of the Old Testament; also, any of various other species of the genus *Procavia* and suborder Hyracoidea. See **HYRACOIDEA**.

Dama'ra (dā-mā'rā), *n.* [The name is supposed to be from Hottentot *dama* vanquished.] A native of Damaraland, German Southwest Africa. The *Damaras* include the important and warlike Ovaherero (which see) of Banyu stock, and the *Bill Damaras*, who are Hottentots and mixed breeds hostile to the *Bantus*.

Dam-a-scene (dām'ā-sēn; dām'ā-sēn'; 277), *a.* [*L. Damascenus* of Damascus, fr. *Damascus* the city, Gr. *Δαμασκός*. See **DAMASK**; cf. **DAMASCENE**, **DAMASIN**, **DAMSON**.] *1* Of or pertaining to Damascus.

2 [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to damask or the art of damascening; as, *damascene* work.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars. The difference between *Damascene* and modern point lace (which it closely resembles) consists in the introduction into the former of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needle-worked fillings. [*Cf. Centurion nocturnum* with sweet-scented flowers.]

Dam-a-scene, *n.* *1* A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

2 [*l. c.*] Damascene work; also, formerly, damask.

Dam's-cone (dām'ā-sēn'; dām'ā-sēn), **dam's-keen'** (-ā-sēn'), *v. t.*; **-SCENED** (-sēnd); **-SCENED'** (-sēnd')

(-kēnd'); **-SCEN'ING** (-sēn'ŋg; -sēn'ŋg) or **-KEEN'ING**. To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking or "water" produced in the manufacture, or with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as silver or gold, or by etching, etc. Cf. **DAMASK STEEL**.

Dama-scus (dā-mās'kūs), *n.* [*L.*] *1* A city of Syria, famous for its silks and steel.

2 [*l. c.*] Short for **DAMASCUS BLADE**, **DAMASCUS STEEL**, etc. Also = **DAMASK**.

Damascus barrel. See **DAMASK STEEL**. — *D.* blade, a blade of damask steel, esp. one made at Damascus. — *D.* iron. See **DAMASK STEEL**. — *D.* steel. — **DAMASK STEEL**. — *D.* twist. See **DAMASK STEEL**.

dam'ask (dām'āsk), *n.* [From the city *Damascus*, L. *Damascus*, Gr. *Δαμασκός*, Heb. *Damaseq*; cf. Ar. *Demeshq*; also Heb. *dameseq* damask, It. *damasco*, Sp. *damasco*, F. *damas*. Cf. **DAMASCENE**, **DAMASSÉ**.] *1* Damask silk; silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers and the like. — *A* bed of ancient *damask*. *Irving*.

2 Linen so woven that a pattern is made by the different directions of the thread, without contrast of color; also, a stuff of silk, wool, worsted, or cotton, with such a weave, used for furniture covering, hangings, etc.

3 Damask or Damascus steel; also, the peculiar markings or "water" of such steel.

4 A deep pink or rose color; damask color.

dam'ask, *a.* *1* Pertaining to, originating at, or brought from, Damascus; resembling the products of Damascus.

2 Made of, or provided with, damask.

3 Made of, or resembling, Damascus steel. *Shak.*

4 Designating a deep rose color like that of the damask rose; also, of this color.

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*

damask plant = **DAMSON**. *Obs.* — *rose*, a large, pink, very fragrant hardy rose (*Rosa damascena*), native of Asia Minor, where it is extensively cultivated as a source of attar of roses. It is the parent of many garden roses of the hybrid perpetual type. — *d.* steel, or *Damascus steel*, steel of the kind orig. made at Damascus, famous for its hardness and elasticity and its ornamentation with wavy lines, and formerly much valued for sword blades; also, any steel the surface of which exhibits similar wavy patterns. Such patterns may be etched upon the surface of ordinary steel, but the lines of the genuine damask steel result from its peculiar texture, which may be produced by piling and welding together several bars or wires of iron and steel. The latter process, with elaborate twisting, is used to make the *Damascus iron* or *Damascus twist* of the gun makers. Gun barrels made of this material are called *Damascus barrels*; their surface is polished and treated with acid to bring out the ornamental effect. — *d.* violet, the damewort. — *water*, rose water made chiefly from damask roses. *Obs.*

dam'ask (dām'āsk), *v. t.*; **DAM'ASKED** (-āskt); **DAM'ASK-ING**. *1* = **DAMASCENE**.

2 To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask; to decorate with variegated pattern or color. On the soft, downy bank, *damasked* with flowers. *Milton*.

3 To furnish with damask or damask hangings.

4 To make of the color of a damask rose.

5 To deface, as an offensive book by lines or figures. *R.*

dam'as-sé' (dā-mā-sē'; dā-mā'sā), *a.* [*F. Damassé*, fr. *damas*. See **DAMASK**.] Woven like damask. — *n.* A damassé fabric, esp. one of linen.

dam'as-sin (dām'ā-sĭn), *n.* [*F.* fr. *damas*. See **DAMASK**.] A kind of damask or brocade made with gold and silver floral ornamentation.

dam'bon-ite (dām'bōn-ĭtē), *n.* [*Prob. fr. a native name.*] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, $C_2H_4O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, a dimethyl derivative of inositol, found in a certain kind of caoutchouc.

dame (dām), *n.* [*F.* *dama*, LL. *domna*, fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* master, ruler, lord; akin to *domare* to tame, subdue. See **DAME**; cf. *Dama* a mother, *DAN*, *DANGER*, *DUNGEON*, *DOMINIE*, *DON*, *n.*, *DURNESS*.] *1* A woman of station or authority; specif.: *a* The female head or superior of a body or institution, as of a nunnery. *Obs.* *b* The mistress of a household; a housewife. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

Then shall the priest be as the people, the master as the servant, the *dame* like the maid. *Hist.*, xxiv. 2 (1531).

c The wife or daughter of a lord; a lady. *Hist.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*

d The mistress of a school. *Obs.* or *R.* *e* At Eton College, England, a matron (or, by extension, a man) in charge of a boarding house.

To this day, however, — such is the force of tradition, — all masters who are not also tutors are called "*dames*." *J. Corbin*.

2 A title equivalent to *Lady*, *Madam*, *Mistress*, *Miss*, used as a form of address for: *a* A woman of rank. *Archaic*.

b The wife of a knight or baronet. *c* The mistress of a household or of a dame school, or an elderly matron.

3 A matron or an elderly woman.

4 A mother. = 3d **DAM**, 2. *Obs.*

5 Chess. The queen. *Rare*.

dame school. A child's school taught by a woman. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

dame'wort' (dām'wōrt'), *n.* The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

dam'ia-na (dām'ī-ā'nā; -kŭā), *n.* [*NL.*; of uncertain origin.] *Pharm.* A Mexican drug used as a stimulant,

tonic, and aphrodisiac. It is obtained from several plants, esp. *Turnera aphrodisiaca* and *Chrysothamnus venetus*.

Dam'ni-an-ist (dām'nī-ān-ĭst), *n.* *Ecclesiastical*. A follower of Damian, patriarch of Alexandria in the 6th century, who taught that there was only a single substance in the Holy Trinity.

dam'mar (dām'tār; dā-mā'r), *n.* [*Jav. & Malay. damar*.] *a* A resin derived from various pine trees of the genus *Dammara*, in Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies, esp. *D. alba*. It is used largely for making colorless varnish. *b* A similar resin obtained from various East Indian dipterocarpaceous trees (*Shorea*, *Hopsea*, etc.).

Dam'ma-ra (dām'mā-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Jav. & Malay. damar dammar resin*.] *Bot.* A small genus of tall pineaceous timber trees, of Australasia, the Philippine Islands, etc., distinguished by the single free ovule in the carpellary scale. They are valued for their wood and their fragrant resins. *D. alba* is the Amboyna pine; *D. australis*, the kauri pine.

damm (dām), *v. t.*; **DAMMED** (dāmd); **DAMMING** (dām'ŋg; dām'ŋg). [*ME. dammen, dampnen* (with excrement?); *OF. dammer, dampner, F. dammer*, fr. L. *damnare*, *damnatum*, to condemn, fr. *damnnum* damage, a fine, penalty. Cf. **CONDEMN**, **DAMAGE**.] *1* To adjudge or declare (a person) guilty or culpable; to condemn; also, to condemn to punishment; to sentence; to doom. *Archaic*.

He shall not live; look, with a spot I *damm* him. *Shak.*

Crowmwell *dammed* to everlasting fame. *Pope*.

2 *Theol.* To doom to eternal (or everlasting) punishment in the future world; to consign to perdition; to curse.

3 To condemn as invalid, illegal, immoral, or wicked; to pronounce bad or hurtful; usually, in modern usage, to condemn or denounce as being a failure; esp., to pronounce adverse judgment upon (a work of art or literature).

Damm with faint praise, assent with civil leer, And without sneering teach the rest to sneer. *Pope*.

4 To bring condemnation or ruin upon; to be the ruin of. Do you *damm* others, and let this [gold] *damm* you. *Shak.*

5 To invoke damnation upon; to swear at, using "damm." He *damm'd* his wife, and bid her go in to the company. *Fielding*.

damm, *v. i.* To invoke damnation; to curse; to swear.

damm, *n.* *1* Utterance of the word "damm" as an oath; hence, any profane utterance.

2 Something of as little value as an oath; — used in various slang or profane phrases, as, *not to care*, or *give*, or *a damn*, *not worth a damn*, etc.

dam-na-ble'ty (dām'nā-b'l-ē-tē), *n.* Damnable quality; liability to damnation.

dam-na-ble (dām'nā-b'l), *a.* [*L. damnabilis*; cf. *F. damnable*. See **DAMN**.] *1* Deserving to be condemned or reprobated; liable to damnation; damning.

2 Worthy of imprecation; odious; detestable; execrable. Begin, murderer: . . . leave thy *damnable* faces. *Shak.*

— **dam-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dam-na-ble'y** (-b'l), *adv.*

dam-na'tion (dām'nā'shŭn), *n.* [*ME. damnacionem*, *F. damnation*, L. *damnatio*, fr. *damnare*. See **DAMN**.] *1* Act of damning, or state of being damned; formerly, judicial condemnation or sentence.

2 *Specif.*: *Theol.* Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state, or the punishment itself. How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell? *Matt.* xxiii. 33.

3 A cause or occasion of damnation; a sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment. The deep *damnation* of his taking off. *Shak.*

4 *Rom. Law*. Lit. as a translation of L. *damnatio*, condemnation (to pay); — used in legacy by damnation, or per *dam-na-tio-nem* (per *dām-nā'shŭn-ē-nem*), which gave a personal claim against the heir, without vesting in the legatee title to the thing bequeathed.

dam-na-to-ry (dām'nā-tō-rē), *a.* [*L. damnatorius*, fr. *damnator* a condemner.] *1* Expressing, imposing, or occasioning condemnation; condemnatory. "*Damnatory* invectives." *Hallam*.

2 *Theol.* Containing, imposing, or consigning to, damnation; as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian Creed.

damned (dāmd; *poet. or rhetorical*, dām'nēd), *p. p.* of **DAMN**, now chiefly used profanely as an expression of strong dislike, or execration.

But O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er Who fates, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shak.*

dam-nific (dām'nĭfĭk), *a.* [*L. damnificus*; *damnum* damage, loss + *facere* to make. See **DAMN**.] Causing damage or loss. *Obs.* or *R.*

dam-ni-fi-ca-tion (dām'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*LL. damnificatio*.] A damning; an infliction of injury or loss.

dam-ni-ty (dām'nĭ-tē), *v. t.*; **DAM'NIF-ED** (-fĭd); **DAM'NIF-ING** (-fĭ-ŋg). [*LL. damnificare*, fr. L. *damnificus*, cf. *OF. damnifier*. See **DAMNIFIC**.] *1* To cause loss or damage to; to damage; to injure; wrong. *Rare*.

2 To effect loss or ruin of; bring to destruction. *Obs.*

damning (dām'ŋg; dām'ŋg), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **DAMN**. *Specif.*: *p. a.* *1* Incurring or bringing damnation.

2 Admitted to profanity. *Rare*. *Pepys*.

— **damning-ly**, *adv.* — **damning-ness**, *n.*

dam'num (dām'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -*na* (-nā). [*L.*] *Law*. Harm; loss; detriment, either to character or property, whether involving legal wrong (injury) or not. *damnum absque injuria* (ābs'kwē in-jōr'ĭ-ā), damages without injury, or the violation of a legal right. For such damages no legal action will lie. — *a.* *em-er-gens* (ē-mŭr-ĭ-near the tip, as the fallow deer. *Damsele*, *damiselle*. Cf. **DAMSEL**.

Dam-ki-na (dām-kĭ-nā), *n.* *Bobolyn*. Myth. Consort of Ea and mother of Marduk, possibly an earth goddess, since her name signifies "lady of the earth."

dam'ma-ge = **DAMAGE**.

dam'ma-ret, *n.* [*F. domeret*.] A lady's name; carpet knight. *Obs.*

DAM'NA [*AMBOYNA PINE*].

dam'mar (dām'mār), *n.* = **DAMMAR**.

Dam-ma'ko = **DAMASCUS**.

damme. + **DAM**, *n.* & *v.*; **DAM**, in checkers.

dam'me (dām'mē), *interj.* Short for *damm*, used as an oath. — *n.* The oath itself; also, *Obs.*, one who habitually uses it.

dam'mer. Var. of **DAMMAR**.

dam'mer, *n.* A constructor of dams; a miner. *Scot.*

dam'mer, *v. t.* [*Cf. G. dämmern* to dim.] To dim. *Obs.*

dam'mer (dām'mēr), *v. t.* To astonish, stun. *Scot.*

dam'mish, *v. t.* To stun; to stupefy; to bruise; to damage. *Scot.*

dam-na-bl. Damnable. *Ref. Sp.*

dan/di-prat (dān'dī-prāt), n. [Cf. DANDY.] 1. See COIN. 2. A little, insignificant, or young person or fellow; a pygmy; — usually in sport or contempt. *Archaic.*

dan/die (dān'dī), v. t.; DAN'DIED (dā'dīd); DAN'DLING (dā'ndīng). [Cf. *l. dandolare*, formerly also *dandolare*.] 1. To move up and down on one's knee or in one's arms in affectionate play, as an infant. *Y. shall be dandled upon her knees. Is. lxvi. 12.* 2. To treat with fondness, as if a child; to fondle; to toy with; pet; pamper. The book, thus dandled into popularity by bishops and good ladies, contained many pieces of nursery eloquence. *Jeffrey.* 3. To play or trifle with; to put off or delay by trifles. *Obs.*

dan/die, v. i. 1. To play or trifle; — followed by *with*. *R.* 2. To dangle. *Obs.*

dan/druff (dān'drūf), n. [Perh. fr. *dander* dandruff + *E. dial. hurf* scurf; cf. *Icel. hrufa* crust, scab.] A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

dan/dy (dān'dī), n.; pl. —DIES (dā'zī), —DIS (dā'zī). [Hind. *dāndī*, fr. *dānd* an oar.] *Anglo-Ind.* 1. A boatman of the Ganges. 2. A member of an order of Sivaite mendicants; — so named from the wand (Hind. *dānd*) which they carry. 3. A kind of litter consisting of a cloth hammock hung from a bamboo pole. **dan/dy** (dān'dī), n.; pl. —DIES (dā'zī). [Cf. *Dandy* for the proper name *Andrew*, and also *dandiprat*.] 1. One who gives great or undue attention to dress; a fop; a beau; an exquisite. 2. Anything especially excellent in its class; a "daisy;" esp., with *the*, the best in kind. *Slang or Colloq.* The Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, oh! *U. S. Ballad of 1812.* 3. *Naut.* a A sloop or cutter with a jigger mast on which, commonly, a lugsail is set. b A small sail carried at or near the stern of small boats; — called also *jigger*, and *mizzen*. c In fishing, a device resembling a small capstan, for hoisting the trawl. 4. In technical uses: a A light two-wheeled cart, as an iron handcart for carrying ore, fuel, etc. *Eng.* b Any of various convenient attachments or accessories, as a running-out fire for melting pig iron in tin-plate making, a small false grate fitted to a grate or fireplace to save fuel, etc. c Short for DANDY ROLL, DANDY CART, DANDY COCK, etc.

dan/dy (dān'dī), a.; —DI-ER (dā'ēr); —DI-EST. 1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a dandy, or fop; foppish; exquisite. 2. Of the best grade or class; fine. *Colloq. or Slang.*

dandy brush. A stiff brush, as of whalebone or vegetable fiber, used in cleaning animals.

dandy cart. A kind of spring cart, used esp. by milkmen.

dandy-cock, n. masc. dan/dy-hen, n. *Jem.* [See DANDY.] A bantam cock or hen.

dandy horse. An early kind of two-wheeled velocipede, propelled by pushing with the feet on the ground.

dandy line. A kind of fishing line to which are attached crosspieces of whalebone carrying a hook at each end.

dandy note. A customs document serving as an order on the government export officer for goods to be removed from a bonded warehouse for shipment at his station. It is generally used in connection with a *pricking note*. *Eng.*

dandy roll, dandy roller. *Paper Making.* A roller which impresses the watermark. See PAPER, n. 1.

Dane (dān), n. [LL. *Dani*, pl.: cf. *AS. Dene*.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or a person of Danish descent. The Danes belong to the Scandinavian division of the Teutonic race. The extensive kitchen middens of Denmark show that its peopling dates from early Neolithic times. See SCANDINAVIAN. 2. A dog. — GREAT DANE.

Dane/geld (dān'gēld), **Dane/gelt** (gēlt), n. [The last part of the word corresponds to *AS. gield* payment. See DANE; YIELD, n.] *Eng. Hist.* An annual tax, imposed at the end of the 10th or in the 11th century, originally (it is supposed) to buy off the ravages of Danish invaders, or to maintain forces to oppose them, but later continued as a land tax, usually of two shillings upon each hide of land. The tax ceased to be levied under that name in 1163, but was continued under the name of *hyalung* and later *tallage*.

Dane/law (dān'lō), n. Also **Dane/laga** (dā'nē-lā'gā), **Dane/lagh**. [AS. *Dena lagu*.] *Eng. Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during their invasion; also, the part of England where this law was in force.

Dane's blood (dān'blūd'), n. *Dial. Eng.* Any of certain plants fabled to have sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle; as: a Danewort, or dwarf elder. b The pasque flower. c The clustered bellflower.

Dane/wort (dān'wōrt'), n. A dwarf herbaceous elder of Europe (*Sambucus ebulus*) with purplish flowers and a nauseous odor; — called also *Dane's blood* and *Dane/dew*.

Dan/ger (dān'jēr), n. [ME. *danger*, *daunger*, power, arrogance, refusal, difficulty, fr. OF. *danger*, *dongier*, with same meaning, F. *danger* danger, fr. an assumed LL. *dominiarium* power, authority, from L. *dominium* power, property. See DUNGEON, DOMAIN, DAME.] 1. Authority; jurisdiction, power, or control; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. "Out of the shot and danger of desire." *Shak.* Also, state of being in subjection or control; duress; state of being liable, as to a penalty. *Obs. or Archaic.* Covetousness of gains hath brought [them] in danger of this statute. *Robinson (Moe's Utopia).*

2. Expression or show of reluctance or hesitation; hence, noncompliance; ungracious conduct. *Obs.*

3. Exposure or liability to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; insecurity; also, a particular case or cause of danger.

4. Injury; hurt; damage. *Obs.*

5. *Law.* The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgment of this. "In the forest law, a duty paid by the tenants to the lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage, or mast feeding." (*Phillips*) *Oxf. E. D. Syn.* — DANGER, PERIL, JEOPARDY, HAZARD, RISK, VENTURE. DANGER is the generic term, and implies some contingent evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect; as, "To win renown even in the jaws of danger and of death" (*Shak.*); "Who-soever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment" (*Matt. v. 21*). PERIL is instant or impending danger; as, "In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, . . . in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea" (*2 Cor. xi. 26*). JEOPARDY implies exposure to extreme or dangerous chances; as, "Why stand we in jeopardy every hour?" (*1 Cor. xv. 30*). HAZARD implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control; it is not so strong a term as jeopardy; as, "The amusements, even the active pursuits, of most of us remain wholly within the range of uncertainty, and, therefore, are full of hazard and precariousness" (*Freude*); "There would have been no triumph in success, had there been no hazard of failure" (*J. H. Newman*). RISK, more frequently than hazard, implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances; as, "No chance of ousting," he said, "is worth the risk of a competence" (*Scott*); "We are bound where mariner has not yet dared to go, and we will risk the ship, ourselves and all" (*W. Whitman*). VENTURE, as compared with hazard and risk, implies a more voluntary assumption of (commonly) less imminent chances; as, "This was a venture, sir, that Jacob served for, a thing not in his power to bring to pass" (*Shak.*). See RASH.

6. Dangers of navigation, dangers of the sea, dangers of the river, etc., in insurance policies, bills of lading, etc., such dangers are as natural to navigation, the sea, rivers, etc., and are not avoidable by the exercise of due care (cf. *perils of the sea*, under PERIL). — to make danger. *Obs.* a To make a difficulty; to hesitate. b To make trial; to venture.

danger angle. In coastwise navigation, the angle between two known points as observed from a point marking the limit of safe approach of a ship to a reef, shoal, or other obstruction. The ship can pass safely by keeping the known points at an angle (as observed from the ship in her course) greater than the danger angle, or less than it, as the case may be. When the two known points are one directly above the other, as the base and top of a lighthouse, it is called a *vertical danger angle*.

dan/ger-ous (dān'jēr-ūs), a. [ME. *daungerous*, F. *dangerous*, fr. OF. *dangerous*, F. *dangerous*. See DANGER.] 1. Difficult or embarrassing to handle or get along with; characterized by arrogance, harshness, or reserve; as, *dangerous* of speech; hard to suit; particular; as, *dangerous* of taste; loath to give or comply; niggardly; as, *dangerous* of favors. *Obs.* 2. Attended or beset with danger; full of risk; causing danger; likely to harm; perilous; hazardous; unsafe. Our troops set forth to-morrow; stay with us; The ways are dangerous. *Shak.* It is dangerous to assert a negative. *Macaulay.* 3. In a condition of danger, as from illness; threatened with death. *Dial. & Colloq.*

— dan/ger-ous-ly, adv. — dan/ger-ous-ness, n.

dan/gle (dān'gl), v. t.; DAN'GLED (g'ld); DAN'GLING (g'ling). [Akin to Dan. *dangle*, Sw. *dial. dangla*, Dan. *dangle*, Sw. *dangla*, Icel. *dingla*, and perh. to E. *ding*.] 1. To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion. From her lifted hand Dangled a length of ribbon. *Tennyson.* 2. To be hanged. 3. To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about, as a self-invited attendant; as, fops dangle after the ladies. The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that dangle after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Scott.*

dan/gle, v. i. 1. To caress; to dangle; to swing, as something suspended loosely; as, to dangle the feet. The bridegroom stood dangleing his bonnet. *Scott.* 2. To lead as an idle attendant or as an appendage; — with *about*.

dan/gle, n. Act of dangleing; also, anything that dangles; as, a dangle of curls.

dan/gler (dān'glēr), n. One that dangles; esp., a person who dangles about or after a woman.

dan/gling, n. pr. & vb. n. of DAN/GLE.

dangleing participle. *Rhet.*, a participle left standing either without the noun that it logically belongs with, or so separated from it as to make the sentence structure incoherent; as in, *leaping to the saddle, his horse broke into a gallop.*

Dan/iel (dān'ēl), n. [Heb. *Dāniyēl*.] 1. Lit., God is my

judge; — masc. prop. name. F. *Daniell* (dāniēl'); It. *Daniello* (dāniēllo); G. *Daniel* (dāniēl); — Dim. *Dan.* 2. *Bib.* a A Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. He interpreted the dreams of Nebuchadnezzar and the handwriting on the wall for Belshazzar (see BELSHAZZAR), and was delivered by God from the lions into whose den he was thrown for refusing to obey a decree of King Darius. 3. A prophetic book of the Old Testament, the fourth of the major prophets. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Dan/iel's cell (dān'ēlz), a. [After John F. Daniell (1790-1845), English physicist.] *Elec.* A cell having as its electrodes copper in a copper sulphate solution and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid or zinc sulphate, the two solutions being separated by a porous partition (usually an unglazed porcelain cup). Its E. M. F. is about 1.1 volts, and it is very constant.

Daniell's hygrometer. A hygrometer consisting of a bent glass tube terminating in bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being poured on the muslin, the black bulb cools by the evaporation of the ether within and becomes covered with dew; the inclosed thermometer then gives the dew point, which, compared with the reading of one in the air, determines the humidity.

Dan/ish (dān'ish), a. [See DANE.] Of or pertaining to the Danes or their language or country. — n. The lan- Daniell's Hygrometer. guage of the Danes, the literature of which dates chiefly from the 16th century. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Danish balance. A balance consisting of a graduated beam with a bob at one end and a scale pan at the other. The fulcrum slides along the beam, and its position when the beam is balanced indicates the weight of the object in the pan. — D. gambit. See CHESS, the game.

Dan/ite (dān'it), n. 1. A descendant of Dan; an Israelite of the tribe of Dan. *Judges xiii. 2.* 2. [In remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 17, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way," etc.] One of an alleged secret association (the Danite Band) of Mormons, formed about 1837, to which many crimes and atrocities have been attributed; also (as a political nickname), an anti-Douglas Democrat in the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858.

dank (dānk), n.; DAN/KER (ēr); DAN/STET. [Cf. Sw. *dial. dank* a moist place in a field, Icel. *dækk* pit, pool, possibly akin to E. *damp*.] 1. Damp; moist; humid; wet; esp., disagreeably or pestiferously moist or wet. Now that the fields are dank and ways are mire. *Milton.* 2. Rank; — said of vegetation growing in damp places. *Syn.* — See moist.

dank, n. Moisture; wetness; also, a wet place. *Obs.*

Dank/ish, a. Somewhat dank. — **dank/ish-ness, n.**

Dan/ni-brog (dān'nī-brōg), n. [Dan.] 1. The national flag of Denmark, a red swallow-tailed standard bearing a white cross about the center of which is placed a white square containing the royal arms with the collars of the orders of the Elephant and of the Dannebrog underneath them. 2. A Danish order of knighthood. See under ORDER. 3. A well-known garden poppy having red flowers with a white cross at the base.

Dan/ni-mo-rite (dān'nī-mō-rit), n. [From *Dannemora*, Sweden, its locality.] *Min.* A columnar or fibrous variety of amphibole, containing iron and manganese.

Dan/ni-ol (dān'nī-ōl), n. [See DANE.] Combining form signifying consisting of, or pertaining to, the Danish language or race; as, *Danni-Norwegian*; *Danni-Eskimo*.

|| **dan/seuse** (dān'sēz), n.; pl. —SEUSES (F. *sēz*). [F., fr. *danser* to dance.] A professional female dancer; a woman who dances at a public exhibition, as in a ballet.

Dan/te-an (dān'tē-ān; dān'tē-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the poet Dante or his writings; Dantesque (which see). — n. A student or admirer of Dante.

Dan/tes, Edmond' (dān'tēs' ēd'mōn'), In Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," the hero, a young sailor, who is the victim of the plotting of three men. After fourteen years' imprisonment in the Chateau d'If, he escapes, possesses himself of the treasure on the island of Monte Cristo, and reappears as the Count of Monte Cristo, assuming other names while carrying out his successful revenge.

Dan/tesque (dān'tēs'k), a. [It. *Dantesco*.] Of or pertaining to Dante; Dantesque; esp., characteristic of, or resembling, Dante or his work, which, notably in the "Inferno," is distinguished by sublimity and vividness of imagination, austerity of feeling, and brooding and subtle reflection.

Dan/tho'ni-a (dān-thō'nī-ā), n. [NL, after Étienne *Danthoine*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses containing about 100 species, chiefly South African. They have contracted or open panicles and flat or convolute leaves. Some American species are useful for fodder.

Dan/ty (dān'tī), n. [Cf. *Myth.* The Gaelic mother of the gods, cognate with the Cymric goddess *Don*. She was probably a divinity of the goddesses, and an ancestress of the forces of light and knowledge, the Tuatha De Danann, who overcame the powers of darkness, the Fomors, or giants.]

Dan/nu'bi-an (dā-nū'bī-ān), a. Pert. to, or bordering on, the river Danube. — Danubian reed, the giant reed (*Arundo donax*); — so called in Australia, where it is cultivated.

dap (dāp), v. t.; DAPPED (dāp't); DAP'PING. [Cf. DIP, DAB.] 1. Angling. To drop, or fish by dropping, the bait gently on the water; to dabble.

Dan/nah (dān'nā), *Bib.* Drawing coal in dabs, — a work performed by boys. *Local, Eng.*

Dan/nock (dān'nōk; dā'nōk), n. A kind of leather, formerly called *dan-nan* leather. *Dial. Eng.*

Dan/se (dān'sē), n. DAN/SETTE. *Obs.* || **danse ma/ca/bre** (dāns' mā'kābr). [F.] = DAN/CE OF DEATH.

Dansk (dānsk), a. [Dan.] = DAN/ISH. *Obs.* — **Dansk'er, n.** *Obs.* || **dans les petites boîtes**, les bons ou guents (dāns' lē p'ētī'v hwa't, lē bōn-zōn'gān'). In the small boxes, the good ointments; — a consolation to persons of small stature.

dant (dānt), *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of DAN/ING, v. *Eng.*

dant (dānt), n. Soft coal. *Dial.*

dant, n. [Cf. OD. *dante* a base, babbling woman.] A wanton, perhaps a profligate woman. *Obs. & R.* [Scholar.]

Dant/tist (dānt'tist), n. A Dante.

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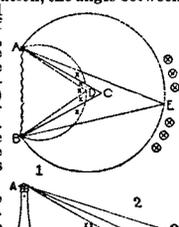
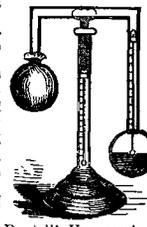
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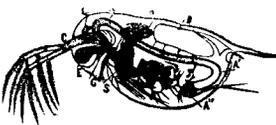
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Dant/tist (dānt'tist), n. A Dante.



2. To dip gently or quickly into water, as a bird.
 3. To rebound; to skip, as a stone over water.
Daphne (dăf'ne), n. [L., fr. Gr. *δάφνη*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A nymph, daughter of Peneus (in some versions, Ladon), pursued first by Leucippus and afterwards by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree.
 2. [L. c.] The laurel. Hence [cap.]: *Bot.* A genus of thymelaeaceous shrubs of Europe and Asia, having tetramerous, often fragrant apetalous flowers, with a colored calyx resembling a corolla; also [L. c.], a plant of this genus. Some species, as the mezereum (*D. mezereum*) and spurge laurel (*D. laureola*), are cultivated for ornament, and are used in medicine as stimulants, vesicatories, and purgatives. The fibrous bark of various East Indian species is used in making paper. Most of them possess an acrid property.
Daphnia (dăf'nî-ă), n. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracan crustaceans of the order Cladocera.



daphnia (-nî-n), n.
Chem. A bitter crystalline glucoside, C₁₅H₁₆O₆H₂O, occurring in *Daphne mezereum* and *D. alpina*.
Daphnis (-nîs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *δάφνις*.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes. He was a pupil of Pan on the flute, and was regarded as the inventor of the pastoral poetry. When a Naiad, to whom he was faithless, punished him with blindness, Hermes translated him to heaven. The name is frequently given to shepherds or rustics.
Daphnis and Chloë (klô'ë), a pair of lovers, in the Greek pastoral romance of the same name attributed to Longus (4th or 5th century).
dapp'ler (dăp'f-er), n. [L.; *daps* a feast + *ferre* to bear.] One who brings meat to the table; hence, as an official title, the steward of the king's or a nobleman's household.
dapper (dăp'p-er), a. [ME. *daper*; prob. fr. D. *dapper* brave, valiant; akin to *Gr. dapper* brave, OHG. *dapper* heavy, weighty, Slav. *dobrŭ* good, Russ. *dobryŭ*.] Little and active; spruce; trim; neat in dress or appearance; lively. He wandered how many provinces could be held in subjection by such a dapper little man.
 Sharp-nosed, dapper steam yachts. *Julian Hawthorne*
 Syn. — See FINICAL.

dapple (dăp'pl), n. [Cf. Icel. *depill* a spot, a dot, a dog with spots over the eyes, *dapi* a pool; perh. orig. a small splash or blot.] 1. One of the spots on a dappled animal. Obs.
 2. Dappled state or appearance, spotting; clouding.
 3. A dappled animal, as a horse.
dapple, v. t.; **DAPPLED** (-lîd); **DAPPLING** (-lîng). To variegate with spots. — v. i. To become dappled.
 The gentle day,
 Dapples the drowsy ead with spots of gray. *Shak.*
 The dappled pink and blushing glory.
dappled (dăp'pl-d), p. a. Marked with small spots, esp. of gray; as, a dappled horse; a dappled fawn.
 Some dappled mist still floated along the peaks. *Scott.*
dapple-gray or **-grey**, a. Also **dappled-gray** or **-grey**. Gray variegated with spots or patches of a different shade. "His steed was all dapple-gray." *Chaucer.*
darby (dăr'bî), n., pl. -bîs (-bîz). 1. pl. Manacles; handcuffs; also, fetters; — prob. orig. from a phrase, "Father Derby's bands," designating a bond by which a borrower was put in the power of a money lender. *Can't. Scott.*
 2. Cash; ready money. *Obs. Slang.*
 3. Short for *Derby ale*, ale from Derby, Eng., which was formerly famous.
 4. A plasterer's float, consisting of a narrow strip of wood, having two handles, used in smoothing ceilings, etc.; also, a trowel with a handle elevated above the blade for similar use.
Darby and Joan (jôn; jô-ăn'). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in a state of conjugal felicity, indifferent to the society of others; — a humorous designation said to have been originally used in an 18th-century ballad, "The Happy Old Couple," by Henry Woodfall, who is said to have been apprenticed to John Darby, a printer.
Darby's (dăr'bî-iz), n. One of the Plymouth Brethren, or of a sect among them; — so called from their leader, John Nelson Darby. — **Darby-ism** (-îz'm), n.
Darce's all **metal** (dăr's-ăz'). (After Jean Darce, French chemist.) A fusible metal composed of bismuth, lead, and tin in the proportions 8:5:3 or 8:4:4. Mercury is sometimes added.

Dardan (dăr'dăn), **Dar-dani-an** (dăr dăn'i-ăn), a. & n. [L. *Dardanus*, *Dardanius*.] Trojan.
daré (dăr), v. i.; **PRET. DURST** (dăr'st) or **DARED** (dăr'd); **p. p. DARED**; **p. pr. & vb. n. DAR'ING**. (See Note below.) [ME. *I dar*, *dare*, *dare*, *pret. darste*, *Ors. ac* *dear* I dare, *imp. darste*, *inf. durran*; akin to OE. *gidar*, *gidorsta*, *gidurran*, OHG. *tar*, *torsta*, *turran*, Goth. *gadar*, *gadarsta*, *gadarstan*, Gr. *dapōsiv*, *dapōsiv*, to be bold, *dapōsiv*, *dapōsiv*, bold, Skr. *dāśh* to be bold.] To have adequate or sufficient courage for any purpose; to be bold or venturesome; not to be afraid; to venture; — followed by an infinitive with or without *to*, or sometimes having an infinitive implied but not expressed.
 I dare do all that may become a man;
 Who dares do more is none. *Shak.*
 Who dared to sully her sweet love with suspicion. *Thackeray.*
 The present *dare* is an original preterit form, so that the 3d sing. is *he dare*; but this is now often replaced

by *he dares*, esp. when transitive or when followed by *to*, in which construction *durst* also is now replaced by *dared*. As a preterit subjunctive or conditional, *durst* (like *could*, *would*, etc.) is often used of an indefinite present time.
 You know one dare not discover you. *Dryden*
 The fellow dares not deceive me. *Shak.*
 Here boldly spread thy hands, no venom'd weed
 Dares blister thee, no slimy snail dare creep. *Beau. & Fl.*
dare say. A Prop., to be not afraid to say; to venture to affirm. *b* To venture to say, as probably so; to presume; — chiefly in the parenthetical phrase, *I dare say* (or *dare say*).
dare (dăr), v. t.; **DARED** (dăr'd); **DAR'ING**. 1. To have courage for; to venture to do, meet, face, or undertake.
 What high concentration of steady feelings makes men dare everything and do anything?
 To wrest it from barbarism, to dare its solitude. *Cent. Mag.*
 2. To meet defiantly; to challenge; to defy.
 Time, I dare thee to discover
 Such a youth and such a lover. *Dryden.*
dare, n. 1. Act of daring or defying; defiance; challenge.
 Sextus Pompeius
 Hath given the dare to Caesar. *Shak.*
 2. Daring; venturesomeness; boldness. *Rare.*
 It lends a luster
 A larger dare to our great enterprise. *Shak.*
dare, v. t. [ME. *darien*, *dearien*, to lie hidden, be timid.]
 1. To be frightened; to tremble with fear. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
 2. To look fixedly or stupidly; to stare or gaze. *Obs.*
 3. To lie motionless or hid; to crouch; to lurk. *Obs.*
dare, v. l. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. To terrify; to daunt.
 2. To daze; to paralyze; to dazzle and fascinate; as, to dare larks through the use of mirrors, etc.
 3. To be concealed from; to escape (one). *Wycliffe.*
dare, n. A device for daring larks. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
dare, n. [ME. *dar*, for *dars*, the s being taken as a pl. ending. See DACE.] The European dice. *Dial. Eng.*
dare-devil, n. A recklessly bold fellow. — a. Characteristic of a dare-devil; reckless; as, dare-devil excitement.
dare-devil-try, n.; pl. -tries (-trîz). Reckless mischief; the action of a dare-devil. *U. S.*
darg, **dargue** (dărg), n. [Scot., contr. fr. *day work*.] A day's work; also, a fixed amount of work, whether more or less than that of a day; task. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
daric (dăr'îk), n. [Gr. *δαρικός*, of Per. origin.] *Antiq.* A coin of ancient Persia of nearly pure gold, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains (intrinsic value about \$5.50) and bearing on one side the figure of an archer.
b A silver coin of about 86 grains, having the figure of an archer, and hence, in modern times, called a *daric*.
daring (dăr'îng), p. pr. & vb. n. of DARE. — **daring-ly**, adv. — **daring-ness**, n.
 Syn. — See BASH.
dar-ri-ole (dăr'rî-ôl'), n. [F.] 1. A custard. *Obs.*
 2. A shell or cup of pastry filled with custard, whipped cream, crushed macaroons, etc.
dark (dăr'k), a.; **DARK'ER** (dăr'k-er); **DARK'EST**. [ME. *dark*, *derk*, *deork*, *As. deorc*; cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* to hide.] 1. Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; wholly or partially black, or of a deep shade of color; not-light-colored; as, a dark room; a dark day; dark paint.
 In the dark and silent grave.
 Madmen were formerly often confined in a dark house or room to quiet them, and keeping one thus confined was called *keeping him dark*.
 Lock in a madman's madness; I tell you, deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do. *Shak.*
 2. Destitute of moral or spiritual light; evincing black or foul traits; vile; wicked; atrocious; as, a dark deed.
 Let him at large to his own dark designs. *Milton.*
 3. Destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy; dismal; sad; sullen; frowning. "More dark and dark our woes." *Shak.*
 There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. *Irving.*
 4. Not clear to the understanding; not easily seen through; obscure; enigmatic; mysterious; hidden; secret.
 The dark problems of existence. *Shairp.*
 5. Reticent; secretive; mum; as, keep dark about it.
 6. Destitute of knowledge and culture; in spiritual or intellectual darkness; unrefined; ignorant.
 The age wherein he lived was dark, but he
 Could not want light who taught the world to see. *Denham.*
 7. Deprived of sight; blind. *Obs. or Dial.*
 He was, I think, at this time quite dark. *Evelyn.*
 8. Not known to the public; — chiefly in *dark horse* (see in phrases below).
 Syn. — Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint; ambiguous, uncertain. — **DARK**, **OPAQUE**, **OBSCURE**, **DIM**, **VAGUE**. In its literal sense, **DARK** implies total or partial absence of light; **OPAQUE**, imperiousness to light; **OBSCURE** (see *etym.*), insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered; **DIM**, lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; **VAGUE** (archaic in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in its fig. sense only; as, a dark room, an opaque substance, "the day misty and obscure" (*Kane*), a dim light, "vague regardless eyes" (*Keats*). Fig., the words come into comparison as applied to ideas or their expression. That is **DARK** which is mysterious or difficult to understand; as, "I will utter dark sayings" (*Ps. lxxviii. 2*); "For the drift of the figure is dark" (*Tennyson*). That is **OPAQUE** which is hard to see through or (conversely) impervious to ideas; as, "They eclipse the luminous and consoling truths of Scripture by putting between us and them its opaque and dismal truths" (*M. Arnold*); "People were so ridiculous . . . thinking their own lies opaque while everybody else's were transparent" (*G. Eliot*). That is **OBSCURE** which lacks perspicuity; **DIM**, which is, as it were, blurred or faint;

as, "An author is obscure, when his conceptions are *dim* and imperfect, and his language incorrect, or inappropriate, or involved" (*Coleridge*). That is **VAGUE** which wants fixity or distinctness of outline or definition; as, "The rush of solemn emotion in which things became vague and masses floated uncertainly" (*G. Eliot*). See *RUDDY*; cf. **BRIGHT**, **CLEAR**.
Dark Ages (dăr'j-êz; -jîz; 7). See **MIDDLE AGES**. — **D. and Bloody Ground**, Kentucky; — said to be the significance of its name, in allusion to its many Indian wars. — **d. box**, *Photog.* a box from which the light is wholly excluded, used for storing plates, etc. — **D. Continent**, Africa, as formerly little known, or in allusion to the barbarism of its native tribes. — **d. day**, any day characterized by great darkness, whether due to remarkably dark cloudiness, smoke from forest fires, volcanic ashes, or the like; esp., May 19, 1870, when a remarkable and unexplained darkness extended over all New England (very possibly due to forest fires). — **d. elves**. *Teut. Myth.* See *ELF*. — **d. glass**, *Astron.*, a small piece of colored optical glass attached to a sextant or the eyepiece of a telescope, to moderate the glare or heat, esp. in observing the sun. — **d. heat**, *Physics*, the heat due to the infra-red (see *INFRA-RED*) rays of the spectrum. — **d. horse**. *Colloq.* a In racing, a horse whose chances of success are not known, and whose capabilities have not been made the subject of general comment or of wagers; an unknown or little-known competitor who unexpectedly wins. *b* Hence, *Political Cant*, a candidate unexpectedly nominated, esp. as a compromise of jarring factions. — **d. lantern**, a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light; — called also *half-eye*. — **d. light**, a Contrivance for excluding light, etc.; esp., *Naut.*, a deadlight. *Obs.* **b** *Physics*. Invisible actinic rays; ultra-violet rays. — **d. moon**, the interval of a few days' invisibility of the moon when near conjunction with the sun; also, the moon when so obscured. — **d. pine**, camphorwood (*Callicistrus robusta*). — **d. red silver** ore, pyrrhonyrite. — **d. room**, *Photog.*, a room kept chemically dark, that is, free from actinic rays, as for the developing of sensitive plates. *b* *Math.* or *Optic*, light, not too bright, enables the worker to observe the course of the process. — **d. space**, *Physics*, in a vacuum tube, a space near the cathode which remains dark during the electrical discharge, esp. the small dark space (called the *Crookes space* or the *first dark space*) within the negative-pole glow, or halo at the cathode. See *CROOKES SPACE*, *RUDDY*. — **d. star**, *Astron.*, an invisible or very feebly luminous star. It is identically impossible to estimate the proportion of stars that are "dark;" it is conceivable that these may greatly outnumber the visible ones. That many dark stars do exist, however, is shown by their effects on the orbits and light of certain luminous stars, and by the appearance of novæ. — **d. whites**. = **MELANOCROI**.

dark (dăr'k), n. 1. Absence of light; darkness; a place where or the time when there is little or no light; night; nightfall.
 Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out. *Shak.*
 2. A dark color or shade; specif., a dark shade or dark part in a painting, engraving, or the like; as, the lights and darks are well contrasted.
 3. The condition of being secret or obscure; often, underground secrecy; as, to plot in the dark; also, lack of enlightenment or understanding; ignorance; esp., mystified ignorance; as, to be in the dark about something.
 Till we perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the dark, as we void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*
dark, v. t.; **DARKED** (dăr'k-d); **DARK'ING**. 1. To darken; specif., to be eclipsed. *Obs.*
 2. To lie or keep concealed or unseen; to hide. *Obs.*
 3. To listen so as to overhear; to eavesdrop. *Dial. Eng.*
dark, v. l. To darken; to obscure, cloud, dim, blind, sully, or the like. *Archaic.* *M. Arnold.*
dark'en (dăr'k'n), v. t.; **DARK'ENED** (-k'n-d); **DARK'EN-ING**. 1. To grow dark; to become obscure, clouded, or gloomy.
 2. To become blind; hence, to lose insight or culture.
dark'en, v. i. 1. To make dark or black; to deprive of light; to obscure; as, a darkened room.
 So made the Severn Voice; and clouds began
 To darken all the hill. *Milton.*
 2. To render dim; to deprive of vision; to blind.
 Let their eyes be darkened, that they may not see. *Rom. xi. 10.*
 3. To cloud, obscure, or perplex; to render less clear.
 Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? *Job xxxviii. 2*
 4. To cast a gloom upon.
 With the forced thoughts, I prithee, darken not
 The mirth of the feast. *Shak.*
 5. To make foul; to sully; to tarnish.
 Evils enough to darken all his goodness. *Shak.*
 To darken one's or the door or doors, to enter or appear at one's or the door or doors.
dark'en-ing, v. n. 1. Act of making dark.
 2. Twilight; gloaming; dusk. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
dar'kle (dăr'k'l), v. i. & t.; **-KLED** (-k'lîd); **-KLING** (-klîng). [From *DARKLING*. *Orf. E. D.*] To be, grow, or make dark; to be in the dark; to become clouded or gloomy, as the face.
 His honest brows dark'ling as he looked towards me. *Thackeray.*
dark'ling (dăr'k'lîng), adv. [dark + *ling*.] In the dark. "We were left dark'ling." *Shak.*
dark'ling, a. Occurring in darkness; characterized by darkness; darksome; obscure.
 dark'ling beetle, any of numerous beetles of the family Tenebrionidae, mostly uniform black in color and terrestrial in habits, and often incapable of flight.
dark'ly, adv. In a dark manner; specif.: **a** In the dark; secretly. **b** With a dark or blackish color. **c** With a dark, gloomy, or menacing look or manner.
 Looking dark'ly at the clergyman. *Hawthorne.*
d Obscurely; vaguely; mysteriously. **e** With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; dimly, uncertainly.

Days of work done for the feudal lord in lieu of rent. *Scot.* — **darg'er** (dăr'j-er), **darg's** man (dăr'j-s măn), n. A member of a tribe of the Caucasus of Ierzghian affiliations.
dargue, v. n. of DARG.
dar'ibah, n. See MEASURE.
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Dar'i-ri (dăr'î-rî), n. *Logic*. See *MONK*, first figure.
daring (dăr'îng), a. Mirror used to dare larks. *Obs.*

dar (dăr), n. [Ar. *dār*.] An abode; a dwelling. *Oriental.*
dar (dăr), dër, n. [Per. *dar*.] **DAR-DANUS** (dăr'dăn-us), n. D. A. B. E. *Br. Dar*. Daughters of the American Revolution.
Dar'ra (dăr'ra); **dăr'ra**. *Bib.* **DAR-RAP'Ï** (dăr-răp'î), n. *Logic*. See *MONK*, first figure.
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D. Arch. *Abbr.* Doctor of Architecture.
Dar'cy, *Mr.* (dăr'sî). See *BENJAMIN FARADAY*.
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Dar'da (dăr'dă), *Bib.*
Dar'da-na-rî-us (dăr'dă-nă-rî-ûs), n. [L.] A speculator in grain; a forester.

dar-da-nî-um (dăr-dăn'î-ûm), n. [L., fr. *Dardanius* Dardanian.] A golden bracelet. *Obs.*
Dar-danus (dăr'dăn-us), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Δάρδανος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Electra and the ancestor of the Trojans.
dare, a. Stupid. *Obs.*
dare, v. n. **DARE**.
dare', **all**. = **DREADNAUGHT**.
dare-dev'il-ism, n. See *ISM*.
dare'ful, a. Full of daring.
dar'e pon-dus i-do-ne-a fu-ma (dăr'pôn-dus î-dô-nô-ă fû-mă), n. [L.] Things fit to give weight to smoke. *Persius* (v. 20).
dar'er (dăr'er), n. One who dares or defies.
darf, **darfe**, + **DWERF**.
dar'gah (dăr'găh), n. [Hind. & Pers. *dargah*.] *Moham. Law*. The shrine of a saint.
dar'gaze (dăr'găz), n. See *PTERODACTYL*.
darg days (dărg), *Feudalism*.

dar-ri-us (dăr'rî-ûs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Δαρριεύς*, fr. *Opér. Daryayava-hush*.] Lit., possessing wealth; a masculine prop. name. L. id.
Dar'go (dăr'gô), n. A member of a tribe of the Caucasus of Ierzghian affiliations.
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dastel, having a deep, laterally compressed body. **Da-pe'ri-us** (dă-pê'rî-ûs) is a synonym.
daper, + **DAPPER**.
dap'pas in *emp'ras* (dă'păs Ym-pă's). [L.] Unbought feasts, that is, of no cost because made up of home products. Adapted from *Horace* (*Epodes*, II. 48), *Vergil* (*Georgics*, IV. 123).
Daphnia (dăf'nî-ă), n. pl. [NL.] See *DAPHNIA*. *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the Thymelaeales. — **daph'nal**, a.
Daph'no (dăf'nô), *Bib.*
Daph'no-an (dăf'nô-ăn; dăf'nô-ăn), a. [L. *Daphniae*, Gr. *δάφνιας*.] Of or pertaining to Daphne; hence, shy; bashful.
Daph'no-pho'ri-a (dăf'nô-fô'rî-ă), n. pl. [Gr. *δαφνοφορία*; *δάφνη* laurel + *φέρω* to bear.]

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darkness (därk'nēs), n. 1. State or quality of being dark; specif.: a Absence of light; blackness; obscurity; gloom. And darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2. b Dark quality in shade or color. c A state of ignorance or error, esp. on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness; iniquity.

Pursue these sons of darkness: drive them out From all heaven's bounds. Milton. d A state of distress or trouble. e Privacy; secrecy. What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light. Matt. x. 27. f Want of clearness or perspicuity; obscurity; as, the darkness of a subject, or of a discussion. 2. Deprivation of sight; blindness.

darksome (därk'sōm), a. Dark or darkish; gloomy; obscure; shaded; cheerless; somber; wicked. Chiefly Poetic. —dark'some-ness, n.

darky, dark'ey (därk'ē), n.; pl. DARKIES, -EYS (-k'iz). Something dark; as: a The night. Slang. b A dark lantern. Slang. c A negro. Colloq. d A blind person. Dial. Eng.

darling (där'ling), n. [ME. derling, deorling, AS. deoring; dōre deor, -ing. See DEAR; 1st-LING.] 1. One dearly beloved; the object of one's love. And can do naught but wail her darling's loss. Shak. 2. A favorite; a minion; as, the darling of kings. Archaic. 3. One worthy of being cherished or greatly loved; a pet. 4. A dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite. "Some darling science." I. Watts. "Darling sin." Macaulay. —darling-ly, adv. —darling-ness, n.

Darling lily. A handsome Australian amaryllidaceous plant (Crinum falcidatum) bearing white flowers; —so called from the river Darling. Its bulbs yield a substance similar to arrowroot.

Darling pea. Either of two Australian species of Swainsona (S. galatofolia and S. greyanii), with pretty racemose flowers. They are very poisonous to sheep in the Darling River district. Called also poison bush. See SWAINSONA. darn (därn), v. t.; DARND (därnd); DAR'NING. [Formerly darn, prob. fr. ME. dernen to conceal, derne secret, hidden, AS. derne, dyrne; cf. AS. gedymnan to conceal, E. dial. darn to stop up a hole (not in clothing). OHG. tarni secret.] To mend, as a rent or hole, with interlacing stitches of yarn or thread; to sew together with yarn or thread; as, to darn stockings; hence, to sew with a stitch like darning, as in embroidery or lace making. darn, v. i. To do darning.

darn, n. Act or result of darning; a place darned.

darned (därnd), v. Formed, made, or mended by darning. —darned embroidery, a kind of needlework originating in India, consisting of elaborate designs formed of lines worked with the stitch used in darning. It is now usually worked on huckaback, Java canvas, etc., in geometric patterns, or as a background to an outlined design.

darnel (där'nēl), n. [ME. darnel, dernel, of uncertain origin; cf. dial. F. darnelle, Sw. där-repe; perh. named from a supposed intoxicating quality of the plant, and akin to Sw. dära to infatuate; cf. also OF. nielle, noielle, a plant with black seeds growing among grain, LL. nigella, dim. fr. niger black.] a An annual grass (Lotium temulentum) found as a weed in cornfields and other cultivated grounds, frequently called also bearded darnel on account of its awned flowering glumes. Its seeds are considered poisonous. b Occasionally, any other species of Lotium, as the rye grass (L. perenne). c Any cornfield weed. Obs. or R.

darning, p. pr. & vb. n. of DARN. Specif.: vb. n. Things darned or to be darned, collectively.

darning ball or last, a smooth, hard body, often egg-shaped or spherical, over which a material is stretched to facilitate darning. —d. needle, a long, strong needle used in darning. b Any species of dragon fly, having a long, cylindrical body, likened to a needle. See DRAGON FLY.

dar-ro-ga (där-rō'gā), n. Also dar-ro-gah (där-rō'gā). [Hind. dārōgha, fr. Per. dārōgha superintendent.] A governor, chief officer, or manager, as under the Mongols, the governor of a city or province; later, a head of a department under a native government, and esp. the head of a police, customs, or excise station. India.

dar'rein (där'rēn; dār-rān'), a. [OF. dar'rein, darrain, fr. an assumed LL. darrainus; L. de + retro back, backward.] Law. Last; dernier; as in: dar'rein presentment, the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; dar'rein resort, dernier, or last, resort. See also PUIS DARREIN CONTINUANCE.

dart (därt), n. [OF. dart, F. dard; prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. tart javelin, dart, AS. darōð, darōð, Sw. dart dagger, Icel. darraðr dart.] 1. A pointed missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; a javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow. 2. Anything that pierces or wounds like a dart. 3. Anything resembling a dart, as the sting of an insect, a form of eel spear, etc.; specif.: a Surg. A dart-shaped piece of caustic. b Dressmaking. A short seam uniting two edges where a piece has been cut away in order to fit a garment to the figure; as, the darts in a bodice or skirt. 4. Act of darting or moving like a dart; a quick move-



Darnel (Lotium temulentum).

ment; as, to make a dart at anything; also, the act of throwing a dart or other missile.

[See DART.] The European dace.

6. Plan; method; scheme. Colloq., Australia.

dart (därt), v. t.; DART'ED; DARTING. 1. To pierce or transfix with or as with a dart, or the like. Obs.

2. To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart or other missile weapon; to hurl or launch.

3. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send forth; to emit; to shoot; as, the sun darts forth his beams.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart? Pope.

4. Dressmaking. To furnish with a dart or darts.

dart, v. i. 1. To throw a dart or other missile. Obs. or R.

2. To move like a dart; to start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along; as, the deer darted from the thicket.

dar'tars (där'tärz), n. [F. dartre eruption, dandruff.] A mange affecting the head of sheep, caused by the mite Sarcopites scabiei, var. ovis. It is characterized by the eruption of papules and violent pruritus; —called also black muzzle.

dar'ter (där'tēr), n. One that darts; specif.: a = SNAKEBIRD. b Any of numerous small American fresh-water fishes closely related to the perches, so called from their swift and sudden movements when disturbed in their retreats. They constitute the genera Etheostoma and allied Darter (Boleosoma olmstedii), genera, and form a subfamily, Etheostominae, of the Percidae, or a family, Etheostomidae. c The archer fish.



(3) Darter (Boleosoma olmstedii).

dar'tle (där'tl), v. t. & i.; DAR'TLED (-t'ld); DAR'TLING (-t'ling). To dart repeatedly; —frequentative of dart. Rare.

My star that darts the red and the blue. R. Browning.

dar'tle Rosa. In Dickens' "David Copperfield" a clever, personate woman, who lives as companion with Mr. Pecksnorth and has an unequalled love for her son. Instead of saying things directly, she usually speaks interrogatively.

Dartmouth College case (där'tmōth). Law. A case in which an act of the legislature of New Hampshire changing the charter of Dartmouth College without its consent was declared (in 1819) to be unconstitutional, as violating the provision of the Federal Constitution that "no State shall . . . pass any . . . law impairing the obligation of contracts." Daniel Webster was the attorney for the college. The decision made a charter granted by a State and not expressly reserving the right to change it a contract subject to the provision mentioned, and the opinion was by John Marshall. The effect of the decision in supporting the inviolability of private trusts, limiting State sovereignty, and extending the scope of the Constitution's application, has been far-reaching.

dar'tos (där'tōs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. darto; flayed.] Anat. A thin layer of vascular contractile tissue, containing unstriated muscle fibers but no fat, beneath the skin of the scrotum. —dar-to'ic (där-tō'ik) dar'toid (där'tōid), a.

dar'tre (där'tr), n. [F., eruption, dandruff. Cf. DARTARS.] Med. A any herpetic disease of the skin; tetter. See HERPES. b Veter. Specif.: DARTARS.

dar'trous (där'trōz), a. [F. dartreuz.] Med. Relating to, or of the nature of, dartre.

dar'trous dathesia, a morbid condition predisposing to skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis; —also called rheumatic dathesia, and herpeticism.

Dar-win'an (där-wīn'ān), a. Of or pert. to the naturalist Charles R. Darwin (1809-82), his theories or followers.

Darwinian curvature, Plant Physiol., the curvature induced in a root tip by various forms of mechanical irritation. It differs from the curvatures of other sensitive organs in that the stimulated side becomes convex instead of concave, and is probably a pathological rather than a physiological phenomenon. —D. theory, Biol., Darwinism.

—D. tubercle, or Dar-win's tu-bur-cle (där-wīn'), Anat., the slight projection, occasionally present on the edge of the external human ear, which represents the pointed part of the ear of quadrupeds; —called also Darwin's point, process, or tip. In the Bertillon system the degrees of development of the protuberance are discriminated as the Darwinian nodosity, barely perceptible, Darwinian enlargement, a blunt swelling, Darwinian projection, saw-tooth form, and the pronounced tubercle.

Dar-win'ian, n. An advocate of Darwinism. Cf. NEO-DARWINIAN.

Dar-win-ism (där-wīn'iz'm), n. The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants propounded by Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82), first publicly stated in 1858, and elaborated in a work entitled "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," published in 1859. The theory maintains that organisms tend to produce offspring varying slightly from their parents, and that the process of natural selection (which see) tends to favor the survival of individuals whose peculiarities render them best adapted to their environment; also, that, chiefly by the continued operation of these factors, new species not only have been and may still be produced, but organisms of widely differing groups may have arisen from common ancestors. This view involved the substitution of a theory of evolution (which see) for the then generally accepted belief in the immutability and separate creation of species, though Darwin was by no means the first to suggest such a theory. Though natural selection is still universally recognized as an important factor, the most recent authorities attribute more weight than did Darwin to other influences as modifying the process of evolution. (Cf. LAMARCKISM, MUTATION.) A similar theory was arrived at independently by A. R. Wallace and announced at the same time as that of Darwin.

dash (dāsh), v. t.; DASHED (dāsh) or DASH; DASH'ING. [ME. daschen; cf. Dan. daste to beat, strike, Sw. daska, Dan. & Sw. dask blow.] 1. To strike or cause to strike violently or crushingly; hence, to break or smash by collision; to shatter; to crush.

Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. Ps. ii. 9.

[From Darford, England.] The furze-like velvet grass.

dash, p. pr. & vb. n. of DART. —dash'ing-ly, adv. —dash'ing-ness, n. [with a dart.]

dash'man, n. A soldier armed with a dart.

dash'ing, n. A breed of English hornless, long-wooled sheep having a long whitish face similar to that of the Leicester.

dash'ing, n. A sea creature, connected with the reproductive organs of pulmonate snails, which contains a dart, or arrow-like structure.

dash'man, n. = DARTMAN.

dash' snake, A snake-like lizard of the genus Acontias.

2. To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something) away or out, or against, upon, or into something else, with violence or suddenness; as, to dash one's tears away.

If you dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. Bacon.

3. To hurl against so as to splash, spot, or splotch; to bespatter; hence, to throw on roughly, in the manner of a splashing fluid; as, to dash color on a canvas; also, to cause to have the appearance of being splashed, splotted, streaked, or spotted; as, a landscape dashed with sunlight.

The very source and fount of day Is dashed with wandering lights of night. Tennyson.

4. To ruin; to frustrate; bring to naught; as, to dash (one's) hopes. "To perplex and dash matured counsels." Milton.

5. To put to shame; to confound; to confuse; also, to abash; to depress; as, to dash one's spirits.

This state of my affairs dashed me still further; and indeed my plight on that third morning was truly pitiful. Stevenson.

6. To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to mix, qualify, or adulterate, by throwing in something of a different or an inferior quality; as, to dash wine with water.

7. To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to execute rapidly, or with careless haste or vigor; —often with off; as, to dash off a review or sermon.

8. To erase or efface by a stroke or dash; —usually with out; also, to mark with dashes.

9. A euphemism for damn, or a mild imprecation.

dash (dāsh), v. i. 1. To move or advance violently; to rush; as, the locomotive dashed forward; to hurl itself or one's self so as to fall or strike violently; as, the waves dash upon the rocks; to run violently and impetuously or with spirit; as, he "dashed through the stream." W. Morris.

2. To make a vain show; to "cut a dash."

dash, n. 1. Violent striking together of two bodies; collision; crash.

2. A sudden or discouraging check; abashment; as, his hopes received a dash.

3. The striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion; as, the dash of the waves; also, the sound of anything dashed or dashing; as, the dash of oars.

4. A small quantity or portion dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or upon anything; a slight admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a touch; a tinge; as, wine with a dash of water; red with a dash of purple.

Innocence when it has in it a dash of folly. Addison.

5. A stroke or line made as with a pen; also, a mark resembling or suggesting such a stroke or line; specif.: a One drawn through words, letters, or figures to erase or cancel them. b One made as a flourish in writing or forming a part of a letter or other character. c Punctuation.

A mark [—] used most commonly to denote: (1) A sudden break or stop, as in a faltering utterance, at an abrupt change of sentence structure, an interrupted parenthesis, or an enjambratic turn of argument; as, "I'm sorry — but — a — it seemed necessary." "Whom I — but first 'tis fit the billows to restrain." "Her beauty would not have waned — or not beyond recovery — in all that time." "He paid his debts — sometimes." (2) A significant pause or special stress; as, "I pause for a reply — None?" — Then none have I offended. "We have not failed to seize one truth — the truth that, etc." (3) An omission, as of suppressed words or letters, or terms of a series, etc.; as, "Very nice for the ladies, but —!" "Tall G — a I have buried the hatchet." In printing, dashes are designated according to their length, as em dash [—], en dash [—], two-em dash [—], etc. Certain modifications, as the parallel dash [—], double dash [—], diamond or swell dash [—], are used to mark distinct column or page divisions of matter.

6. Music. a The small mark [] denoting that the note over or under which it is placed is to be rendered staccato. b The stroke drawn through a figure in thorough bass to make it indicate a tone higher by a half step than that for which the figure alone stands. c The line between notes in old harpsichord music indicating a coulé.

7. A rapid movement, esp. one of short duration; a sudden onset or rush; as, a bold dash at the enemy.

8. Energy in style or action; animation; spirit.

9. An ostentatious show; a display; a flourish; as, to make or cut a dash. Colloq.

Lived on his means, cut no great dash, And paid his debts in honest ways. Lowell.

10. Racing. A pace the length of which is so limited that it can be run throughout at his highest speed; a short swift race or trial of speed; as, a hundred-yard dash. Also, in trotting-horse racing, a race decided in a single trial instead of in heats.

11. a A dashboard. b A churn dasher.

Syn. — See DASH.

dash, adv. With a dash.

dash-board (dāsh'bōrd), n. 1. A screen of wood or leather placed on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow, thrown up by the heels of the horses; a splashboard.

2. Naut. a A floatboard of paddle wheel. b A screen at the bow of a launch to keep off spray; a sprayboard.

3. Arch. A board attached to a wall at an angle, to throw off rain water.

dash'er (-ēr), n. 1. One who dashes; specif., one who makes a display, or cuts a dash; a dashing person. Colloq.

2. That which dashes or agitates; as, the dasher of a churn.

3. A dashboard or splashboard. U. S.

4. Steam Engine. An iron plate inside a boiler to prevent the entering cold water from impinging upon the tubes.

dasher block, Naut., a small block for hoisting the colors or signals at the end of the spanker gaff.

dash'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DASH. Specif.: p. a. a Charac-

dar'd. Darned. Ref. Sp. darn'er, n. One who darns; a darning needle.

dar'nex (där'nēks), dar'nick (där'nīk), dORNICK. Dial. Eng. darn grass. Wood anemone.

darscape, cf. DENSHIP.

dar'root (där'rōt'), n.; or dar'root tree. The sycamore. Egypt.

darn (därn), n. The European black tern.

dar'rack, dar'rak (där'rāk), n. A breed of Scotch & Dial. Eng. darrain, darrain; cf. DERRAIN.

D'Ar rest'a' com'et (där'rēst'ā), n. See COMET. [tain.]

dar'reyne, cf. DERRAIN, to maintain.

D'Ar'tagnan. See ARTAGNAN, D'.

Dart'ford war'bler (där't'fōrd), n.

darveesh, darvish (där'vēsh), dar'wash (där'wāsh), dar'wash (där'wāsh). Vars. of DERVISH.

dar-wa-zā band (där-wā-zā bānd). [Hind. darwāzā band, fr. Per. darwāza door + band closed.] Lit., the door (is) shut. —A title of honor held not at home, being the formula used by native servants.

Dar-win'i-cal, a. = DARWINIAN.

Rare. —Dar-win'i-cal-ly, adv.

Dar-win'ist, n. A Darwinian.

—Dar-win'ist-ic, a.

Dar-win'ize, v. i. To speculate or theorize after the manner of Darwin (Erasmus of Charles).

Dar-win-po'to, n. A Chilean herbaceous plant (Solanum magina) described by Darwin

and formerly thought to be the original of the cultivated potato. [das (dās), n. (D., badger.)] A badger. Obs. b = BASSY.

Das'a-ha-ra' (dās'ā-hā-rā'), n. [Skr. dāgharā, prop. the one that takes away ten sins.] An annual Hindu festival held about the first of October, — in Bengal a festival, chiefly of Durga, esp. characterized by worship of a variety of deities, and, among soldiers, by consecration of arms, etc. [Obs. Scot.]

das'can-s'i. To reason; ponder.

dass (dās), n. Obs. or Scot. and Dial. Eng. var. of DAZE.

dasswe, cf. DAWZEN.

das' Ewig-Wäh'l'che zicht hin-an (dās'ē-wīk'vā'l'ch'zīht-hīn-ān), n. A German

and formerly thought to be the original of the cultivated potato. [The eternal-feminine draws us up. Goethe (Faust, Part II, Act V at end)]

dash, n. [Of Afr. origin.] A gift; gratuity. — v. t. To give a gift to Africa. [DASHARA.]

Dash'a-rā' (dāsh'ā-rā'). Var. of dashed (eddy), n. p. of DASH. —dash'ed-ly, adv.

dash'ee (dāsh'ē), n. & v. = DASH. A gift. Africa. [das dash' (dās'ā-hā-rā').] That is to say; that is. Abbr. d. d. a. h. e. l. (dāsh'ēl), n. Canada thistle. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

dash'ing-ly, adv. of DASHING.

dash iron, = DASHING IRON.

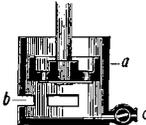
dash'ism (-iz'm), n. Dashing character. Rare.

terized by dash, or energy of manner or action; spirited; impetuous. "The dashing and daring spirit." T. Campbell.

b Inclined to make a display; showy; stylish. dashing iron, the iron frame for fastening a dashboard to a vehicle.—d. leather. A leather dashboard.

dash/plate' (dāsh'plāt'), n. Engin. A baffle plate in a ship's boiler to prevent the water from leaving the fire-box plates when the ship is rolling or pitching.

dash/pot' (-pōt'), n. Mach. A device for cushioning or damping a movement to avoid shock, consisting essentially of a cylinder containing air or a liquid and a piston moving in it. b A similar device for closing the valves in a Corliss engine, actuated by atmospheric pressure or by a contained spring.



Section of Dashpot. The piston a falls freely until, passing the large air holes b, it is checked by the resistance of the remaining air, which escapes slowly through the cock c.

dash/wheel' (-hwēl'), n. Dyeing, etc. A machine for washing fabrics consisting of a revolving drum divided into compartments and supplied with water.

DASH'Y (-ī), a.; DASH'Y-ER (-ī-ēr), DASH'Y-EST. [From DASH.] Characterized by dash or dashes; esp.: a Calculated to arrest attention; ostentatiously fashionable; showy; dashing. b Abounding in, or characterized by the use of, dashes, as writing.

das/y' (dās'y), n.; pl. -SIES (-īz). [D. dasje, dim. of das badger.] The cony, or daman (Procyon capensis), of South Africa.

das'tard' (dās'tārd'), n. [ME. dastard dullard, coward, prob. fr. lecl. dēstr exhausted, breathless, p. p. of dēsa to groan, lose one's breath; cf. dāsāt to become exhausted, and E. daze.] 1. A dullard; a sot. Obs. 2. One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts. Like a dastard and a treacherous coward. Shak.

das'tard-ly, a. 1. Stupid; dull. Obs. 2. Characteristic of a dastard; marked by, or exhibiting, arrant cowardice.

Syn.—See COWARDLY. das'tard-y (dās'tār-dī), n. Dastardliness. Archaic.

das'y-lir'i-on (dās'y-līr'ī-ōn), n. [NL.; Gr. dasys thick + λειψών lily.] Bot. A genus of liliaceous plants allied to Lycosa and Dracena, native of Mexico and the southwestern United States; also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. They have a woody stem, a cluster of stiff sword-shaped leaves, and a tall panicle of small white flowers. A few species are cultivated.

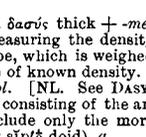
da-sym'e-ter (dā-sīm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. dasys thick + meter.] Physic. An instrument for measuring the density of gas, consisting of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas, and then in an atmosphere of known density.

Das'y-pōd'i-dā (dās'y-pōd'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL. See DASYRUS.] Zool. The family of mammals consisting of the armadillos (sometimes restricted to include only the more typical genera)—da-sypo-dōid (dā-sīp'ō-dōid), a.

Das'y-pūs (dās'y-pūs), n. [NL. fr. Gr. dasypnos a hare, lit. hairy-footed.] Zool. A genus of typical armadillos, as now used restricted to the peludo and its near allies.

Da-sys'to-ma (dā-sīs'tō-mā), n. [NL.; Gr. dasys rough + σίμα, cf. dasystomus rough-voiced.] Bot. A small genus of North American scrophulariaceous root-parasitic herbs (the false foxgloves) formerly included in Gerardia, but distinguished by the yellow flowers and awned anthers.

das'y-urē (dās'y-ūr), n. [Gr. dasys thick, shaggy + οὐρα tail.] Any of several arboreal, carnivorous, polyprotodont, marsupial mammals of the Australian region, resembling the martens in habits, constituting the genus Das'y-ur-us (-ūr'ūs), and typical of a family, Das'y-ur-i-dē (-rī-dē).



Dasypus (Dasypus viverrinus).

—das'y-ur-ine (-rīn; -rīn; 183), a. —das'y-ur-oid (-rōid), a. & n.

da-tā'rī-a (dā-tā'rī-ā), n. [LL. fr. L. dativum given.] R. C. Ch. See DATARY.

da'ta-ry (dā'tā-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [LL. datarius.] R. C. Ch. The chief officer, now a cardinal, of the office of the papal curia charged with investigating the fitness of candidates for benefices in the gift of the papal see, and the writing of the apostolic letters of collation to such benefices. Formerly, the office granted various dispensations and graces. Also, the office itself; the dataria. It has been an independent bureau since the 14th century.

date (dāt), n. [F. datte, L. dactylus, fr. Gr. δάκτυλος, perh. not the same word as δάκτυλος finger (cf. DACTYL), but of Semitic origin.] 1. The fruit of a palm (Phoenix dactylifera) constituting a staple food for the people of northern Africa and western Asia, and also largely imported into other countries. It is an oblong berry with a grooved seed, the latter yielding an oil, and when ground being sometimes used as a substitute for coffee.

2. The tree which yields this fruit; the date palm. It is cultivated in many parts of the tropics, and produces good fruit in Arizona and California. It is a tall tree with pin-nate leaves and large clusters of dioecious flowers. The

wood, the stem fiber, and the leaves are variously utilized in Asia and Africa.

date (dāt), n. [F. date, LL. datu, fr. L. datus given, p. p. of dare to give; akin to Gr. δίδωμι, Oslav. dati, Skr. dā. Cf. DATUM, DOSE, DADO, DIE, n.] 1. That statement or formula affixed to a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which specifies the time (as day, month, and year), and often the place, of execution or making.

2. The point of time at which a transaction or event takes place, or is appointed to take place; a given point of time; as, the date of the battle of Hastings was October 14, 1066.

3. Time of lasting of anything; term of life or existence; age; duration.

4. The period of time to which something belongs, esp. historically; as, sculptures of an early date.

5. Limit of duration; termination; end. Archaic.

6. A point or period of time to which anything is referred as present, considered with reference to usage, style, conception, knowledge, etc.;—chiefly in: out of date, obsolete or behind the times; unreasonable; unfashionable; and out of date, as to date, so as to cover or meet present facts, knowledge, etc.; up to the modern or present standard or style. See UP-TO-DATE, a.

7. An appointment or engagement for a specified time; as, to have a date with some one. Colloq.

date, v. t.; DAT'ED (dē'tēd); DAT'ING (dāt'īng). [Cf. F. dater. See 2d DATE.] 1. To note the time of writing or executing; to express in (an instrument) the time of its execution; as, to date a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter;—often followed by at or from.

The letter is dated at Philadelphia. G. T. Curtis. In these countries much of his journal seems to have been written; parts of it are dated from them. M. Arnold.

2. To ascertain, estimate, or give the date of (an event) or the period of making or origin of (a work); as, he dates the vase from Mycenaean times; to date the birth of Christ.

3. To reckon as to period of duration; as, geological time is not dated by years.

4. To set a date or period to. "My dated life." Marlowe. date, v. i. 1. To reckon chronologically.

2. To be dated; to bear date;—usually with from.

3. To belong to a given time or period; to have beginning; to be dated or reckoned;—usually with from.

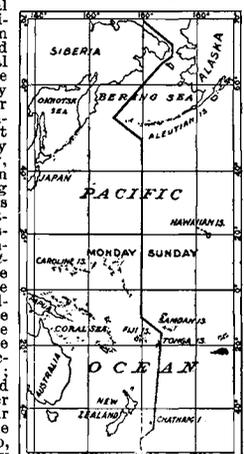
The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. E. Everett.

date/less, a. 1. Without date; as: a Undated. b Having no fixed term; endless. "Death's dateless night." Shak. c So old as not to be assignable to any date or age; immemorial. Euskln.

2. Stupefied; foolish; crazed; insensible. Dial. Eng.

date line. 1. A line relating to a date or dates, as, in a newspaper, line at the head of a letter, special article, or the like, giving its date (and usually place of origin).

2. Specific: A hypothetical line coinciding approximately with the meridian 180° from Greenwich, fixed by international or general agreement as the place where each calendar day first begins. The day for any given locality commences when it is midnight at that place; hence, any given day, say Monday, first begins at midnight on the date line, and following the midnight line begins continuously farther westward, in New Zealand, Australia, etc. It is thus Monday from the date line westward to the midnight line and Sunday from the date line eastward to the midnight line. Finally, as the midnight line reaches the date line again, it is for the instant Monday over practically the whole world; then Tuesday begins, and so on. Thus for the greater part of the twenty-four hours Hawaii has the same day name as San Francisco, and Manila the same day name (one day later than the day of Hawaii) as Australia. Thus, when it is Monday noon, May 1st, at San Francisco, it is 4 o'clock (standard time) or 14 minutes past 4 (local mean time) Tuesday morning, May 2d, at Manila. A vessel crossing the date line to the westward sets the date forward by one day, as from Sunday to Monday; if the line is crossed in going eastward, the date is set back. To avoid dividing places in close intercourse, the line is deflected between north latitudes 45° and 80°, so that all Asia lies to the west of it, all North America, including the Aleutian Islands, to the east; and between south latitudes 12° and 56° the line is deflected so that Chatham Island and the Tonga group lie to the west.



Date Line, indicated in chart by heavy line.

date plum. The fruit of any tree of the genus Diospyros; also, the tree. In the United States it is called chiefly persimmon. See PERSIMMON.

dat'ing (dāt'īng), vb. n. Com. An extension of credit by postdating of a bill or by not dating it until an agreed time after sale or shipment of goods, so that credit is really extended that does not appear upon the face of the bill.

date fever. = DENOUR.

date fig. A variety of fig commonly dried for export.

date palm. = 1st DATE, 2.

dat'er (dāt'ēr), n. One who dates; also, an instrument for stamping dates.

date shell. Any rock-boring bivalve shell of the genus Lithodomus of the mussel family;—so called from its shape.

date tree. = 1st DATE, 2.

Da'than (dāt'hān), Bib. Dath'e-mā (dāt'hē-mā), Bib. Dath'e-man (-mān), Bib. dath'er' (dāt'hēr'), Dial. Eng. dāt'h'er', v. i. To dither. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

dash'olite. Var. of DATOLITE.

da'ti-o (dāt'ī-ō), [L.] Rom. Law. = DATION, 2.—da'ti-o-in-so-lu-tum (dāt'ī-n'ō-tūm), [L.]

Da-tis'ca (dā-tīs'kā), n. [NL., of unknown origin.] Bot. A genus of tall herbs resembling the hemp, constituting the family Dat'is-ca-ce-ae (dāt'īs-kā-sē-ē) (order Hypericales), related to the Begoniaceae, the only species being D. cannabina, the bastard hemp, of western Asia, and D. glomerata, the American false hemp.—dat'is-ca-ceous (-shūs), a.

da-tis'cin (dā-tīs'īn), n. Chem. A crystalline glucoside, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, extracted from Datiscia cannabina.

Da'tism (dāt'īz'm), n. [Gr. δατίζω, fr. δατίζω, a Median general.] A barbarism, or error of speech, such as might be made by one unfamiliar with a language. Rare.

da'tive (dāt'iv), a. [L. datus appropriate to giving, fr. dare to give. See 2d DATE.] 1. Gram. Designating, or pertaining to, the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, and is generally indicated in modern English by to or for with the objective; also applied to the relation itself.

2. Of the nature of a gift. Obs.

3. Law. a In one's gift; capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. b Removable, as distinguished from perpetual;—said of an officer. c Given or appointed, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law; in Civil Law, given or appointed by a magistrate or court; also, of or pertaining to such appointment; as in: Rom. & Civil Law, decree dative, a decree appointing an executor dative; executor dative, an executor appointed by the commissary or a magistrate; an administrator; testament dative, the decree confirming, and vesting full title in, an executor dative; tutor dative, a tutor appointed by a magistrate;—also sometimes, in Roman law, following Gaius and Ulpian, applied to a tutor appointed by a testator, called tutor nominate or testamentary in Civil law.

da'tive, n. [L. datus.] The dative case, or a word in it. da'ti-vo (dāt'iv-ō), Combining form for dative.

da'to (dāt'ō), da'to (dāt'ō), n.; pl. -tos (-tōs; E. -tōz). [Tag. & Sp.] Phil. I. 1. The headman of a barrio or town. 2. The chief of a (Mohammedan) Moro tribe, usually subject to a sultan.

da'to-lite (dāt'ō-līt), n. [From Gr. δατίζω to divide + -lite; in ref. to the granular structure of a massive variety.] Min. A basic borosilicate of calcium commonly occurring in glassy, greenish crystals. H. 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 2.9-3.0.

da'tum (dāt'ūm), n.; pl. DATA (-tā). [L. See 2d DATE.] 1. Something given or admitted; a fact or principle granted or presented; that upon which an inference or an argument is based, or from which an ideal system of any sort is constructed; as, a datum of experience; the data of ethics.

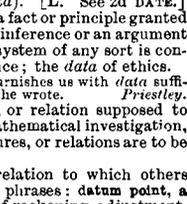
Any writer, therefore, who... furnishes us with data sufficient to determine the time in which he wrote. Priestley.

2. Math. Any magnitude, figure, or relation supposed to be given, drawn, or known in a mathematical investigation, from which other magnitudes, figures, or relations are to be deduced;—commonly in pl.

3. Any position or element in relation to which others are determined;—chiefly in the phrases: datum point, a point assumed or used as a basis of reckoning, adjustment, or the like.—datum line, a horizontal line from which heights and depths of points are reckoned, as in a railroad plan.—datum plane or level, a plane or level assumed or used as a basis of reckoning.

4. The mean low-water mark of all tides, assumed as a basis of reckoning but not admitting rigorous scientific determination. A slightly different low-water datum has been proposed for new Indian tidal stations.

Da-tu'ra (dā-tū'rā), n. [NL., fr. Hind. dhaturā, Skr. dhātūra.] Bot. A genus of solanaceous plants widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions. They have large funnel-shaped flowers succeeded by spiny, 4-celled capsules. Several are cultivated for ornament, esp. D. fastuosa, the horn of plenty. The Jimson weed, or thorn apple (D. stramonium), and the related D. tatula are naturalized weeds in many parts of the world. All the species possess narcotic and poisonous properties. See JIMSON WEED, STRAMONIUM. Also [l. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.



Flowering Branch of Datu'ra (D. stramonium). a Section of capsule.

daub (dōb), v. l.; DAUBED (dōbd); DAUBING. [ME. dauben to smear, OF. dauber to plaster, fr. L. dealbare to whitewash, plaster; de + albare to whiten, fr. albus white. See ALB; cf. DEALBATE.] 1. To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, pitch, slime, mud, etc.; to plaster; to besmear.

2. To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner.

3. To deck tastelessly or gaudily; to bedizen. Obs. or Dial. Eng. "Let him be daubed with lace." Dryden.

4. To cover with a specious or deceitful exterior; to disguise; whitewash. Obs.

So smooth he daubed his vice with show of virtue. Shak.

daub, v. i. 1. To do daubing; to apply plaster, paint, or the like, coarsely and unskillfully.

2. To put on a specious or false exterior; counterfeit; hence, to flatter grossly. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

daub, n. 1. Material, as plaster, rough mortar, clay, or mud combined with straw or hay, or roughcast, used to daub masonry walls, etc.

2. Anything daubed on; a viscous sticky application, or a daubed spot or smear; fig., flattery.

dash lamp. A lamp fixed on the dashboard of a vehicle.

dash (dāsh), n. [Skr. dāsā.] Hind. Law. Lit., a female slave; hence: a concubine; a dancing girl in pagoda. India.

dash'erd, n. [CF. DAZE; HEARD.] A stupid fellow; a dullard. Obs.

dash (dāsh), Scot. var. of DESK.

dashan, dashane, + DASHAN.

dass (dās), Scot. var. of DESS, a stratum.

dasse, + DASH.

das'tard-y, l. To dastardize. Obs.

das'tard-ness, das'tard-ness, n. Dastardliness. [DUSTOOR.]

das'tur' (dās-tūr'), var. of DAS-TUR'.

das'tur' (dās-tūr'), n. [Hind. dastūr, fr. Per. dastūr.] Custom: customary practice. India.

das'tur' (-tōr'), n. [Hind. dastūr.] Customary; fine; per-

quisite. India.

daween, v. i. [ME. dāsewen, dāsen. Cf. DAZE.] To be or become dim or dim-sighted. Obs.

das'y-pā-des (dās'y-pē-dēz), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. dasys hairy, shaggy + πᾶς, pādōs, a child.] Zool. Those birds whose young are covered with down when hatched.—das'y-pē-dal (-dāl), a.—das'y-pē-dē (-dē), a. [NL.; Gr. dasys hairy + πρῶτος anus.] Zool. The genus of rodents consisting of the agoutis, the type of a family, Das'y-proc'ta (-p-rōk'tā), n. [NL.; Gr. dasys hairy + πρῶτος anus.] Zool. The genus of rodents consisting of the agoutis, the type of a family, Das'y-proc'ti-dā (-tī-dē), including also the pacas.

Das'y-us (dās'yūs), n. pl. In the Vedas, the dark-headed enemies of the gods and mankind;—prob. Dravidian borings.

dat. Abbr. Dative. [TRUM.]

da'ta (-bī), n., L. pl. of DAD'U' (-bī) (dāt'ā-bī), a. See "A-B" at ac-cep'ta. [L.] Lit., things given and received; expenditures and receipts.

da'ta fa'ta se-cu'tū-s. [L.] Following announced destinies.

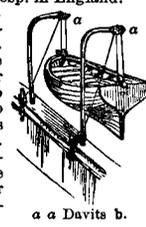
date' (dāt'), var. of DATE, 1.

date' (dāt'), var. of DATE, 1.

date disease. [FROM DATE THE FRUIT.] = ALEPPO BOLL.

3. An act or case of daubing.
4. Paint. A picture coarsely and unskillfully executed. Did you . . . take a look at the grand picture? . . . 'T is a melancholy daub, my lord. *Sterne.*
daube (dôb), n. [F.] A seasoning of meat such as is used in making stews of mutton, birds, or veal. See LA DAUBE.
Daub-ton-ti-a (dôb-tôn-tî-a), n. [NL., after L. J. M. Daubenton (1716-99), French naturalist.] 1. Bot. A genus of fabaceous shrubs containing 3 tropical American and 1 African species. They have pinnate leaves, showy yellow or yellow and purple flowers, and curiously winged pods. *D. longifolia* is naturalized along the Gulf coast of the United States. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
2. Zoöl. The genus containing only of the eye-aye. It constitutes a family, **Daubenton-i-fô-dê** (tô-nî-yî-dê).
dauber (dôb'ér), n. 1. One that daubs; as: a plasterer. b A fraterer. *Obs. c* A painter of daubs. d A mud wasp. 2. Anything used to daub something; as: a brush used to put blacking on boots and shoes. **b** = DABBER, a pad.
dauber-y (-y) or **daub'ry** (dôb'ri), n. Daubing; dauber's work; specious practices.
 She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is. *Shak.*
daub'ing, n. Act of one who daubs; also, that which is daubed, as plaster; specif., in currying leather, a mixture of fish oil and tallow worked into the leather.
daub'ro-lite (dôb'rô-lî-t), n. [After G. A. Daubrêe, French mineralogist.] Min. A black sulphide of chromium and iron, FeS·Cr₂S₃, as some meteoric iron. Sp. gr., 5.01.
daub'y (dôb'y), a. Of the nature of, or like, daub or a daub; esp., coarsely executed, as a painting; smeary; adhesive; as, *daub'y wax*.
Daucus (dô'kûs), n. [NL., fr. L. *daucus* or *daucum*, Gr. *δαυκος* or *δαυκος*, a kind of parsnip or carrot.] Bot. A genus of chiefly Old World apiaceous plants with bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, compound umbels of mostly white flowers, and prickly fruit. *D. carota*, the carrot, is a cosmopolitan weed in its wild form. *D. gârgâriûm* and *D. gummifer* of southern Europe yield a resin. See CARROT, 1.
daughter (dô'tér), n.; pl. -TERS (-têrz); *obs. pl.* -TREN (-trên). [ME. *daughter*, *doghter*, *dohter*, *As. dohtor*, *dohter*; akin to OS. *dohtr*, D. *dochter*, G. *tochter*, Icel. *dóttir*, Sw. *dóttir*, Dan. *dotter*, *datter*, Goth. *dahtar*, OSlav. *dúshî*, Russ. *doch'*, Lith. *duktê*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Zend *dugh-dhar*, Skr. *duhitri*; possibly originally, the milkier, cf. Skr. *duh* to milk.] 1. A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them; a female child (cf. CHILD, 7) or offspring of a human being, or sometimes of certain animals, as horses or dogs; also, with reference to descent from more remote ancestors, a female descendant; a girl or woman of a given blood or lineage. In fig. uses, a girl or woman considered with reference: (1) to the place or land of her nativity; as, *daughters of Egypt*; (2) to a spiritual kinship analogous to the physical; as, *daughter of the church*; or (3) to the authority or love between parent and child, esp. as a term of address indicating affectionate interest on the part of an elder or a superior.
2. A son's wife; a daughter-in-law.
 And Na again, turn again, my daughters. *Ruth* i. 11.
3. A maiden; a young woman. *Archaic.*
 As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters. *Song of Sol.* ii. 2.
4. Fig. Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its source or origin; as, the United States is a *daughter of Great Britain*.
 Fresh blooming Hope, gay *daughter of the sky!* *Pope.*
daughter of Eve, a woman.
daughter, a. Having the nature of a daughter, or the relationship of a daughter to her parents; as, a *daughter child*; specif., Biol., without reference to sex, having the relation of offspring of the first generation, or resulting from a primary division; as, *daughter cell*; *daughter nucleus*.
daughter-in-law (-in-lô'), n.; pl. DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. 1. The wife of one's son. Cf. AFFINITY, 1.
2. A stepdaughter; — now regarded as incorrect.
daughter-ly, a. Becoming a daughter; filial.
Daunt'less (dônt'lês), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *δαυλιός*, lit., (woman) of Daulis, an epithet of Philomela.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the nightingales.
daunt (dânt; dônt; 277), v. t.; DAUNT'ED; DAUNT'ING. [OF. *dantier*, F. *dompter* to tame, subdue, fr. L. *domitare*, v. inters. of *domare* to tame. See TAME, 1. To overcome and conquer; hence, to subdue or keep subdued; to control; specif., to tame; break, as a horse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
2. To repress or subdue the courage of; to check by fear of danger; to cow; to intimidate; to dishearten.
 Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanvill.*
3. To stupefy; daze; stun. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
4. To dandle; fondle. *Obs.*
5. Herring Fishery. To press into a barrel with a daunt. *Syn.* — See DISMAY.
daunt, n. 1. Act of daunting; intimidation; and a discouragement or check.
2. Herring Fishery. A wooden disk for pressing the salted fish down in the barrels.
daunt'less, a. Incapable of being daunted; undaunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.
Syn. — See COURAGE.
 — **daunt'less-ly**, adv. — **daunt'less-ness**, n.

dauphin (dô'fîn), n. [F. *dauphin*, prop., a dolphin, from L. *dolphinus*. See DOLPHIN. The name was given, for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, Count of Vienne, in the 12th century, and was borne by succeeding counts of Vienne. In 1349 Dauphiné was bequeathed to Philippe de Valois, King of France, on condition that the heir of the crown should always hold the title of *Dauphin de Vienne*.] F. Hist. a Orig., a title of the lords of certain territories, viz., Vienne and Auvergne, and hence of the province of Dauphiné. b From 1349 to 1830, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.
dauphin-ess (-ês), or **dauphine** (dô'fîn), n. [Cf. F. *dauphine*.] The title of the wife of the dauphin.
daut, daut (dôt; dôc), v. t. [Cf. Gael. *Ir. daut* a foster son.] To make much of; pet; caress. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
da'vach (dô'vâk), n. Also *da'vach*. [OIr. *da'vach* cask, also a land measure; cf. *Ir. dabhach* a vessel, vat.] An ancient Scotch land measure of varying value, said to have averaged 416 Scotch acres (about 524 English acres). In the east of Scotland it equaled 4 plowgates or 32 bovates.
Da-va-li-a (dô-vô-lî-a), n. [NL., after E. Davall, Swiss botanist.] Bot. A large genus of polydicoicous ferns, chiefly of the tropics of the Old World. They have scaly creeping rhizomes and ample pinnate or pinnately decomposed fronds with marginal sori. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.
da'vor (dô'vôr), v. i. 1. To move as if stupefied; to stagger; also, to wander in mind; to become stupid; to be benumbed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
2. To fade; droop; wither. *Dial. Eng.*
Da'vid (dô'vid), n. [Heb. *David*.] 1. Lit., beloved; — masc. prop. name. F. *David* (dô'vid); It. *David* (dô'vid), *David* (dô'vid-dâ); poet. *dô'vid-dâ*; G. *David* (dô'vid); — Dim. *Davy*, *Dave* (*Dawkin*, *obs.*) — Fem. *Vida*.
2. Bib. The youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem, a shepherd boy whom Samuel anointed as the future king. He slew the Philistine giant Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping; but, incurring Saul's ill will, he was driven with his bosom friend, Saul's son Jonathan, into outlawry. After Saul's death David reigned over Israel about forty years. See ABSALOM, 1, BATH-SHEBA, 1.
3. In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Charles II. **Da-vid-ist**, n. *Ecc. Hist.* a A follower of David of Dinant (d. 1215), whose book "Quaterni" was burned for its alleged pantheistic teaching (1210). b A follower of Johann David Joris (properly Jorisson), of Delft, Holland, who founded an Anabaptist sect in 1536 that existed more than a century; — called also *Davidian* and *Jorist*.
Da-vi-si-a (dô-vê-zî-a), n. [NL., after Hugh Davies, British botanist.] Bot. A large genus of fabaceous shrubs confined to Australia and Tasmania. They differ greatly in foliage, some having acerose, others cordate, clasping leaves, and still others being leafless. The small yellow or purple flowers are followed by short triangular pods. Some species are cultivated in glasshouses, esp. in England.
da'vit (dô'vit; dâ'vit), n. [Cf. F. *davier* forceps, *davit*, cooper's instrument, OF. *daviot*, *daviot*, *david*, G. *david* *davit*; all probably from the proper name *David*.] Naut. a A spar used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship; — called also *the fish davit*. b One of a pair of curved arms of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.; also, a similar hoisting contrivance at a hatch.
Dav-y Jones' (dô'vî-jônz'), n. The spirit of the sea; sea devil; a term used by sailors, often shortened to *Davy*. *Davy Jones' locker* (jôn'zîz), the ocean, or bottom of the ocean; hence, to be gone, to be sent, etc., to *Davy Jones' locker*, to be drowned, to be killed, etc., and buried in the sea.
daw (dô), n. [ME. *dawe*; akin to OHG. *dâha*, MHG. *tâhe*, G. *dohle*, F. *caddow*.] 1. A jackdaw.
2. A slipcase; — from the silliness ascribed to dawds. (Cf. Shakespeare, "Then thou dwellest with dawds too." *Coriolanus*, IV. v. 47).
3. A drab; a slattern; a sluggard. *Dial. Eng.*
daw, v. t. [FOR ADRAW.] To rouse; awaken; revive. *Obs. Dial. Eng.*
1. [ME. *dawien*, *dawen*. See DAWN.] To dawn. *Obs. or Dial.*
2. To rouse or awaken as from sleep or a swoon. *Obs.*
daw'ble (dô'dl'), v. i.; DAW'LED (-d'ld); DAW'DLING (-dlîng). [Cf. DADDLE.] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle; loiter; dally. — **daw'dler** (dô'dl'êr), n. Come some evening and dawdle over a dish of tea. *Johnson.*
 We . . . dawdle up and down Pall Mall. *Thackeray.*
Syn. — See TRIFLE.
daw'dle, v. l. To waste by trifling; as, to dawdle away a whole morning.
daw'dle, n. A dawdler; esp., a girl or woman who dawdles; also, the act of dawdling.
dawn (dôn), v. i.; DAWNED (dônd); DAWN'ING. [Prob. fr. *dawning* daybreak, itself prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. *dagning*, prob. fr. a verb derived from the verb corresponding to ME. *dawien*, *dawen*, AS. *dagan*, to become day, to dawn, fr. *dæg* day; akin to D. *zagen*, G. *agen*, Icel. *dag*.] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to brighten with the approach of day; to grow light with or as with the light of the rising sun; as, the *day dawns*; the morning *dawns*. "The *dawning hills*." *Tennyson.*
2. To begin to appear, expand, develop, or give promise. "In *dawning youth*." *Dryden.*
 When life awakes, and dawns at every line. *Pope.*
3. To begin to make an impression; to begin to be perceived or understood; — followed by *upon* or *on*; as, this fact has just *dawned upon me*.
dawn (dôn), n. 1. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; show of approaching sunrise.
 And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve. *Thomson.*
2. First opening or expansion; first appearance; beginning; rise. "The *dawn of time*." *Thomson.*
 These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*
daw'son-ite (dô'sôn-it), n. [After J. W. Dawson of Montreal.] Min. A basic carbonate of aluminum and sodium, occurring in white, bladed crystals. Sp. gr., 2.40.
day (dâ), n. [ME. *day*, *dei*, *dei*, AS. *dæg*; akin to OS. D., Dan., & Sw. *dag*, G. *tag*, Icel. *dagur*, Goth. *dagis*; cf. Skr. *dah* (for *dhagh*) to burn. Cf. DAWNS.] 1. The time of light, or interval between one night and the next; the time between sunrise and sunset, or from dawn to darkness; hence, the light; sunshine.
2. The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — ordinarily divided into twenty-four hours. It is measured by the interval between two successive transits of a celestial body over the same meridian, and takes a specific name from that of the body. Thus, if this body is the sun, the day (the interval between two successive transits of the sun's center over the same meridian) is called a *solar day* (24 h. 0 m.); if it is a star, a *sidereal day* (23 h. 56 m.); if it is the moon, a *lunar day* (24 h. 50 m.).
3. Hence, *Astron.*, the time required by any heavenly body in turning once on its axis; as, the lunar day (27 solar days).
4. The mean solar day, used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at mean midnight; its hours are usually numbered in two series, each from 1 to 12, but sometimes now, more conveniently for railroad and other purposes, in a single series from 1 to 24; — called, specif., the *civil day*. This is the period recognized by courts as constituting a day. The Babylonians and Hindus began their day at sunrise, the Athenians and Jews at sunset, the ancient Egyptians and Romans at midnight.
5. Those hours, or the daily recurring period, allotted by usage or law for work; as, an eight-hour day.
6. A specified day; a particular day or date set aside for a purpose; as, *rent day*; *Christmas Day*; *days of grace*.
 Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus. *Shak.*
7. Hence, with reference to a contest, the conflict or continuation of the day; as, to win, or lose, the day.
 His name struck fear, his conduct won the day. *Roscommon.*
8. A specified time or period; time, with reference to the existence or prominence of a person or thing; age; time.
 Great among the Helenes of his day. *Jouett (Thayer).*
9. A space of time; time (in which to do anything); specif., a period of grace or opportunity; delay; respite. *Obs.*
10. Arch. A division of a window. = LIGHT.
11. Mining. The surface of the ground over a mine.
Day is used reduplicatively in various expressions to indicate the point of view from which the passage of time is considered. Thus: *day after day* denotes a continuing of an action or state with a sense of the length of the passing time; as, the wrecked mariners watched for a *sail day after day*; *day by day* denotes a continuing of an action with a sense of its constant repetition, or daily occurrence; as, "*day by day* we magnify thee" (*Bk. of Common Prayer*); *day in, day out*, denotes the extension of an action or state through the daytimes of an indefinite number of successive days; as, he does nothing but *work day in, day out*; *from day to day* denotes the progressive alteration or augmentation of an action or state as time passes; as, he improves *from day to day*; or (also only from *day to day*) it denotes the temporariness or uncertainty of an action or state; as, he barely holds his own *from day to day*; *saves live only from day to day*.
day in court, day or opportunity for appearance in a suit, to contest it or otherwise. — D. of Atonement, Yom Kippur, a Jewish fast day of the Mosaic ritual, celebrated on the 10th day of the 7th month (Tishri), orig. according to the rites described in Leviticus xvi. — D. of Barricades [*fr. Journêe des Barricades*, F. Hist., any of several days of insurrection of Paris, in which the Parisians erected barricades against the authorities; esp., May 12, 1858, Aug. 27, 1848. — d. of doom, the judgment day. — D. of Dupes [*fr. Journêe des Dupes*, in French history, Nov. 11, 1630, on which day Maria de' Medici, plotting with others, forced Richelieu to tender his resignation as prime minister to the king. In a secret interview with the king Richelieu regained his office. — d. of essoin. = ESSOIN DAY. — d. of grace. a *Theol.* The time during which the offer of divine forgiveness is open to acceptance; time for repentance.
 That day of grace fleets fast away. *I. Watts.*
b. pl. Com. The days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due on its face, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. The number of days varies from 3 to 30 in different countries, being 3 in Great Britain and generally, except where abolished,



a Davits sea.

ter fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery door. *Obs.* — **dead duck**, a person or thing that has so deteriorated or depreciated as to be practically worthless. *esp.* *Block Exchange*, a stock, a broker, who has failed completely. *Can.* — **dead earth**. *Elec.* = **DEAD GROUND**. — **d. end**, an end of a passage, pipe, or the like, having no opening. — **d. escapement**. *Horol.* See **ESCAPEMENT**, 3. — **d. file**, a dead-smooth file. — **d. finish**, the impenetrable thick formed by certain trees or shrubs, *esp.* *Albizia basillia* and *Acacia farnesiana*, bringing the traveler to a "dead finish," or stop; also, any such tree or shrub, or its wood. *Collog., Australia.* — **d. fire**, St. Elmo's fire, superstitiously believed to precede death. — **d. fat**, *Naut.*, the midship section of a vessel. — **d. freight**, *Marine Law*, the amount paid by, or recoverable from, a charterer for such part of the vessel's capacity as he has contracted for but fails to occupy. — **d. ground**, *Elec.*, perfect connection with the earth. — **d. hand** = **MORTMAIN**. — **d. heat**, a heat or course between horses, boats, etc., in which they reach the goal at the same instant, so that neither wins. — **d. horse**, work to be done which has been paid for in advance. *Slang.* — **d. inch**. — **DEADLY TOUCH**. — **d. latitude**, *Naut.*, latitude obtained by dead reckoning; — usually called *latitude by dead reckoning* or *by account*. — **d. leaf butterfly**, any of several butterflies of the genus *Callima*. See **LEAF BUTTERFLY**. — **d. letter**, a Orig., a law or decree interpreted according to the letter instead of the spirit and therefore useless or inoperative. **b** That which has lost its force or authority, or has fallen into disuse without being formally abolished or declared useless; as, that law has become a *dead letter*. **c** A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at the post office to which it was directed, is then sent to a department of the general post office (the *dead-letter office*) to be opened, and either returned to the writer or destroyed. — **d. lift**, **a** A direct lift, without assistance from mechanical advantage. **b** An extreme emergency. — **d. line**, *Mil.*, a line drawn within or around a prison, to cross which involves for a prisoner the penalty of being instantly shot. — **d. man**, **a** A bottle emptied of wine or liquor, as at a banquet or revel; — usually in the *pl.* *Collog.* **b** See in the main Vocabulary. — **d. man's eye**, *Naut.*, a deadeye (which see). — **d. man's-fingers**, or **d. men's-fingers**. A Any of several European species of *Orchis*, having pale digitate roots, *esp.* *O. mascula* (probably the flower referred to in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," iv. 7), *O. maculata*, *O. latifolia*, and *O. morio*. *Local Eng.* **b** Any of several other plants, as the bird's-foot trefoil, robin, and the meadow fox-tail grass. *Local Eng.* **c** A fleshy alcyonarian (*Alcyonium digitatum*), usually lobed or digitate in form. — **d. man's-hand**. *Dial. Eng.* **a** The male orchis. **b** The male fern, the circinate buds of which resemble a closed hand. **c** A palmately branching seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*). — **d. man's handle**, *Elec.*, a handle for an electric car controller, with a push button which must be depressed for the current to pass, so that the current is automatically cut off should the motorman become incapacitated and release the handle. — **d. man's head**, a death's-head. *Obs.* — **d. man's thumb** = **DEAD-MAN'S HAND**, **a**, above. — **d. march**, *Music*, a piece of music suited in solemnity of style and rhythm to accompany a funeral procession; as, the *Dead March* from Handel's "Saul." — **d. men's-bells**, the foxglove. *Scot.* — **d. men's-bones**, the yellow toadflax. *Dial. Eng.* — **d. men's-fingers**. See **DEAD-MAN'S HAND**, **a**, above. — **d. men's shoes**, a position or possession formerly held by one who has died; as, to wait for *dead men's shoes*. — **d. mouth**, of a horse, a mouth that is no longer sensitive to the bit. — **d. nettle**, any menthaceous plant of the genus *Lamium*. They have leaves resembling those of the nettle but destitute of stinging hairs. The white, purple, or yellow flowers are borne in axillary clusters. Several species are common European weeds. — **d. net**, a net reserved in a mining lease and payable whether the mine be worked or not. *Dict. Pol. Econ.* — **d. rise**, *Shipbuilding*, the transverse upward curvature of a vessel's floor. — **d. rising**, *Shipbuilding*, a curved line drawn on the sheer plan to determine the sweep of the floorheads throughout the ship's length. — **d. rope**, **a** *Naut.* A rope that does not pass over a sheave or reeve through a block. **b** In the apparatus for ringing chimera, a rope operating in any of several ways. — **d. sample**, **a** = **APPLE OF SODOM**. **b** A kind of gallnut coming from Asiatic Turkey. — **d. set**. **a** The act or position of a setter dog when it discovers the game and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. **b** A fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle or hindrance; a deadlock; as, to be at a *dead set*. **c** A determined effort or onset. — **d. sheave**, *Naut.*, a hole in the heel of a topmast to receive a top pendant. — **d. shore**, *Arch.*, an upright shore set in a wall after the repairs or alterations on account of which it was introduced have been completed. — **d. short circuit**, *Elec.*, a short circuit through zero resistance. Hence, **d. short-circuit**, *v. t.* — **d. smooth file**. See **FILE**, *n.*, tool. — **d. space**. *Fort.* See **DEAD ANGLE**, above. — **d. stock**, *Agric.*, the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use; — in distinction from *live stock*, or the domestic animals on the farm. — **d. wall**, **a** displacement wall. **b** A standing or still water. **c** The quietest state of the tide, when there is the least rise and fall; neap tide. **d** The mass of eddying water formed along a vessel's sides in her progress through the water. — **d. weight**, **a** The unrelieved weight of anything inert. **b** A heavy or oppressive burden. **c** *Shipping*. A ship's lading. **d** The weight of the vehicle in which a load is carried, in distinction from the *live weight*, which is the load, *specif.* *Railroads*, the weight of rolling stock. **e** That part of the national debt of Great Britain not represented by investments or reproductive outlay. It includes the permanent indebtedness to the Bank of England, against which the bank issues notes, appearing as a credit item in the statements of its Issue Department. — **d. weight capacity**, *Naut.*, capacity for carrying dead weight, or the difference between the load displacement and the displacement of a vessel. — **d. work**, **a** An absorbing well. **b** A well or excavation to receive the descending weights of a large clock. — **d. wind**, *Naut.*, a wind directly ahead, or opposed to the ship's course; — usually called *head wind*. — **d. wool** = **FALLEN WOOL**. — **d. work**, **a** *Mining*. Work not directly producing ore, such as excavation in barren rock. **b** Unfinished work. — to be *d.*, to die; to have died; and to be put to death or killed. *Obs.*

dead (dēd), *n.* 1. One who is dead; — now commonly used collectively.

And Abraham stood up from before his dead. *Gen. xxiii. 3.*

2. The most quiet or deathlike time; the period of profoundest inertness or gloom; as, the *dead of winter*. When the drum beat at dead of night. *Campbell.*

dead (dēd), *adv.* 1. To a degree or in a manner resembling or characteristic of death; to the last degree; absolutely; utterly; entirely; exactly; as, *dead ripe*; *dead tired*. 2. With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead*. 3. Directly; exactly; as, they ran *dead away* from us; a *dead square* hole; he went a kilometer in 28 seconds *dead*. *dead ahead*. *Naut.* See **BEARING**, 10. **a**. — **d. soft**, *Steel Making*, very soft; — said of steel containing very little carbon.

dead, *v. i.* [*AS. dēadian*.] To die; to lose life.

dead, *v. t.*; **DEAD'ED**; **DEAD'ING**. To make dead; to deaden. *Obs.*, *Dial.*, or *Illit.*

dead'-a-live', *a*. Also **dead-and-alive**. Alive but as if dead; dull; spiritless. — **dead'-a-liv'ism** (-d-liv'iz'm), *n.* *Dead-alive* conventionalism; was again rampant. *Kenyon Cox.*

dead-beat' (dēd'bēt'), *a*. *Physics*. Making a beat without recoil; giving indications by a single beat or excursion; — said of galvanometers and other instruments in which the needle or index moves to the extent of its deflection and stops with little or no further oscillation.

deadbeat escapement. *Horol.* See **ESCAPEMENT**, 3.

dead-beat', *a*. Completely beat; tired out. *Collog.*

She sank down, *dead-beat*, on the doorstep. *C. E. Craddock.*

dead-bright', *a*. *Metal Work*. Polished so that all tool marks are obliterated and the grain closed up; burnished.

dead-col' or **dead-col'our**, *n.* In oil painting, *specif.*, the preparatory layer of paint applied to the canvas, or other surface.

dead-col'or, or **dead-col'our**, *v. t.* To paint in the dead-color; to apply the dead-color to, as to a new canvas.

dead-dipping', *n.* The act or process of imparting a dead, or dull, surface to brass or other metal by dipping it in an acid. — **dead-dipped** (-d'ipt), *p. a.*

dead-drunk', *a*. So drunk as to be unconscious or unable to move. — **dead-drunk'-en-ness**, *n.*

dead'en (dēd'n), *v. t.*; **-ENED** (-'nd); **-EN-ING**. [*From DEAD, a.*] To become dead; to lose life, force, or the like.

dead'en, *v. t.* 1. To make as dead; to impair in vigor, force, activity, or sensation; to blunt; as, to *dead'en* the natural powers or feelings; to *dead'en* a sound. 2. To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard; as, to *dead'en* a ship's headway. 3. To make rapid or spiritless; as, to *dead'en* wine. 4. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy; to obscure; as, to *dead'en* gilding by a coat of size. 5. To render impervious to sound, as a wall; to *deafen*. 6. To deprive of life; to kill; *specif.*, *U. S.*, to kill (trees) by girdling; to clear (land) by thus killing the trees. 7. To convert (metallic mercury) into a gray powder consisting of minute globules, as by shaking with oil.

dead-en'er (-'er), *n.* One that deadens; *specif.*, *Logging*, a log with spikes in the butt end so arranged over a skidway as to retard logs that pass under it.

dead-en'ing, *n.* 1. Act of one that deadens anything. 2. That which deadens anything; as: **a** Material used to render walls, floors, etc., impervious to sound. **b** A coating, as of glue, to deprive a surface of gloss or brilliancy. 3. Act of killing trees by girdling; also, an area on which the trees have been deadened. *U. S.*

dead-eye' (-'ī), *n.* *Naut.* A rounded flat wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend shrouds and stays, and for other purposes; — called also, rarely, *dead man's eye*.

dead'fall' (dēd'fāl'), *n.* 1. A trap constructed so that a gate, log, or other weight falls upon the animal and kills or disables it. 2. A forest tree which has fallen from age or decay. *Cf. WINDFALL. Local, U. S.* 3. A low drinking saloon or gambling den. *Western U. S.*

dead'head' (-hēd'), *n.* 1. *Old Chem.* A translation of CAPUT MORTUUM, 2. *Obs.* 2. *Mach.* A tailstock. 3. *Naut.* **a** A block of wood used as a buoy. *d* Chain Plate. **b** A heavy post or block on a wharf to which to fasten a hawser; a bollard. 4. *Founding*. The extra metal poured into a gate after the mold is filled to allow the spongy metal and impurities to rise to the top, to compress the casting proper, and to furnish metal to compensate for contraction in cooling. 5. *Logging*. A sunken or partly sunken log. 6. One who is not required to pay for something that the general public have to pay for; a person who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, etc. *Collog.*

dead'head', *v. t. & t.* To treat as a deadhead; to act or play the deadhead. *Collog.*

dead'-heart'ed, *a*. Having a dead, or insensible, heart; callous; unfeeling. — **dead'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.*

dead'-heat', *v. i. & t.* To run a dead heat (with). — **dead'-heat'er**, *n.*

dead'house' (dēd'hous'), *n.* A morgue; a mortuary.

dead'ing, *n.* *Mech.* Logging, cleaving, jacking, or the like, for preventing heat radiation.

dead'ish, *a*. Somewhat dead; deathlike.

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness. *A. Stafford.*

dead'latch' (dēd'lāch'), *n.* A latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle, or from the outside by the latchkey.

dead'light' (-'līt'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A strong shutter to fit ports or cabin windows and keep out water. **b** A piece of heavy glass in a deck or ship's side to admit light. 2. A skylight made not to open. 3. A luminosity seen over graves, etc.; corpse candle. *Scot.*

d. pl. Eyes. *Sailors' Slang.*

dead'lock' (-'lōk'), *n.* 1. A counteraction of things producing entire stoppage; a complete obstruction of action. The board is much more likely to be at a *deadlock* of two to two. *Century Mag.* 2. A lock having a dead bolt; — usually written *dead lock*.

3. *Railroads*. In a point switch, a device for locking, or holding securely together, the point and stock rails.

dead'lock' (dēd'lōk'), *v. t.* To bring to a deadlock or standstill.

dead'ly (-'lī), *a.*; **DEAD'LY-ER** (-'lī-ēr); **DEAD'LY-EST**. [*AS. dēadlic*.] 1. Subject to death; mortal; also, in danger of dying; likely to die. *Obs.*

The image of a *deadly man*. *Wycliffe (Rom. 1. 23).*

2. Causing, or capable of causing, death; mortal; fatal; destructive; certain or likely to cause death; as, a *deadly blow*. 3. *Theol.* Productive of, or involving, spiritual death; mortal. See *deadly sins*, below. 4. Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; desperately hostile; flagitious; as, *deadly enemies*. 5. Like or pertaining to death; characteristic or suggestive of death or the dead; belonging to death; deathly. "Pale and *deadly* looks." *Shak.* 6. Very great; excessive; "terrible." *Collog.*

SYN. — **DEADLY, MORTAL, FATAL**. **DEADLY** applies to that which causes, or is capable of causing, death, or which is relentless or to the death; as, "his *deadly* wound" (*Rev. xiii. 3*); "his *deadly* arrow" (*Millon*); "Two brave vessels matched in *deadly* fight, and fighting to the death" (*Wordsworth*); *deadly* hate. **DEADLY** has frequently the special implication of venomousness or virulence; as, "Poisons more *deadly* than a mad dog's tooth" (*Shak.*); "Two ringlets hanging heavy and *deadly* as small tired snakes" (*Swainburne*); *deadly* nightshade. **MORTAL**, as here compared, applies to the immediate cause of death, but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal* wound, a *mortal* disease (but not, a *mortal* arrow, poison, serpent). Like *deadly*, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death; as, *mortal* hatred, a *mortal* enmity, *mortal* combat. **FATAL** (see *fatal*, under **DESTINY**) applies to that which inevitably results in, or has already actually resulted in, death; as, a *fatal* illness, a *fatal* accident, a *reply fatal* to his hopes. See **DEATHLY, DEATH, LIFELESS**.

deadly amanita, the fly amanita (which see). — **d. carrot**, a large European apocynous plant (*Thapsia garganica*), the root of which is emetic and cathartic. It yields a gum resin. — **d. nightshade** = **BELLADONNA**, **l.** — **d. or mortal, sins**, *R. C. Theol.*, willful and deliberate transgressions, that take away divine grace and involve the death of the soul; — in distinction from *venial sins*. In the modern view, the distinction is one of degree instead of kind, some sins, as blasphemy, perjury, impurity, being, if deliberate, always mortal, while others, as theft, though mortal in their own nature, are venial if the amount of the wrong done is very small. Others again are venial in their own nature, and only become mortal under superadded circumstances. In the Fathers, mortal sins were sins of an aggravated character, which were specially named in the canons and synodal decrees, and which subjected a guilty person to canonical penalties. Sometimes mortal sins were simply those for which public penance was due (*Cath. Dict.*). The seven deadly sins of the old theologians are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth.

dead'ly, *adv.* [*AS. dēadlic*.] 1. In a manner to occasion death; mortally; to death. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezek. xxx. 24.* 2. In an implacable manner; to the death. *Obs.* 3. In a manner or degree resembling, or as if produced by, death. "Deadly pale." *Shak.* 4. Extremely; excessively; "terribly." *Obs.* or *Collog.* "So *deadly* cunning a man." *Arbutnot.* 5. In a dead manner; as if dead; lifelessly.

dead'man (dēd'mān), *n.* 1. A dead man. *Obs.* 2. In dialect and cant uses: **a** One of the temporary loose brick pillars erected to hold the leveling line along a wall. **b** A scarecrow. **c** A buried log, or the like, serving as an anchor for something, as a guy rope; also, any stout timber or log used as an anchorage, as for a boom. *d* *Logging*. A fallen tree on the shore. **e** *pl. Naut.* Reef or gasket ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled. *Obs.* **f** See **DEAD MAN**, under **DEAD**. **a**, **dead'melt'** (-mēlt'), *v. t.*; **DEAD'MELT'ED**; **DEAD'MELT'ING**. *Steel Manuf.* To keep at a melting heat until bubbling ceases and the liquid becomes quiet.

dead'ness (-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead. *SYN.* Lifelessness; inertness; languor; spiritlessness; coldness; indifference; flatness; insipidity; vapidity.

dead'-roast'ed, *a*. Roasted so that practically all the sulphur, arsenic, etc., has been driven off; — said of ores.

deads (dēdz), *n. pl.* *Mining*. The substances which inclose the ore on every side.

deads part (dēdz), *Old Eng. & Scots Law*. That part of a married man's personal property which he may dispose of by will, the rest going by statute to the widow and children. The *deads part* is one half if only a widow survives or only children, and one third if both widow and children survive. The like part left to the free disposition of the wife by the Married Women's Property Act, 1881, is called by this name also. See **LEGACY, JUR. RELECTA**.

dead'-stroke, *a*. *Mech.* Making a stroke without recoil; *dead-stroke hammer*, a power hammer having a spring interposed between the driving mechanism and the hammer head, or helve, to lessen the recoil of the hammer and reduce the shock upon the mechanism.

dead'wood' (dēd'wōd'), *n.* 1. Wood dead on the tree; dead trees or branches; hence, useless material, as the discards in poker, tennins fallen on the alley, etc. 2. *Shipbuilding*. The vertical flat portion at the ends of a wooden ship, built up from the keel to support the cant frames at the stem and stern; hence, the vertical flat part of an iron or steel ship at the stern. 3. *Railroads*. The buffer block of a bumping post. to have, or possess, the *deadwood*, to have control or the advantage; — often with *on*. *Slang, Western U. S.*

deadwood fence. A kind of heavy fence made of rough logs, branches of trees, etc., as in Australia.

deaf (dēf; *dial.* or *archaic* dēf), *a*. [*ME. def, deaf, deef, AS. dēaf*; akin to *D. doof, G. taub, Icel. daufr, Dan. döv, Sw. döf, Goth. dauhs, and prob. to E. dumb* (the original sense being, dull as applied to one of the senses), and perh. to *Gr. τυφλός* (for τυφλός) blind, and to *G. toben* to rage. *Cf. DUMB*.] 1. Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; unable to perceive sounds. Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shak.* *Deaf* or *deaf* persons were unable (at Roman law) to contract by "stipulation." *T. E. Holland.* 2. Unwilling to hear or listen; determinedly inattentive; of the tongue. *Safely Eng.*

dead'-weight, *n.* *Safely valve*. See **SAFELY VALVE**. [*LL. Lat.* By equity; — *de*, from *de jure*.] **de-s'fir-ate**, *v. t.* See **DE-**, 4. — **de-s'fir-ation**, *n.* **deaf**, *v. t.* To deafen. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.*



dead'born', *a*. Stillborn.

dead'bol'ing, *n.* **a** Killing; **b** a murder.

dead'car, *n.* **Slang**. 1. A corpse. 2. A tired-out person. *U. S.*

dead'head'ism (-'iz'm), *n.* See **ISM**.

de's *DI'*, *[L.]* See **ARVAL**.

dead'li'hood, *n.* State of the murdered.

dead'ly, *adv.* of **DEADLY**.

dead'ly-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

de ad-mōn'su-rā-tiō-ne (dē ad-mōn'su-rā-tiō-ne), [*LL.*]

Law. Of admeasurement; — used of the old writs for admeasurement of dower or pasture.

dead'pay', *n.* Pay drawn by a soldier, sailor, etc., removed from service by retirement, or for one actually dead, discharged, or the like; also, the ostensible recipient of such pay. *Obs.*

dead'thraw (dēd'thrō; dēd) or **throw**. *Death throes*. *Scot.*

dead'tongue, *n.* The European apocynous plant (*Znania crocata*). It is said to cause paralysis

of the tongue. *Safely Eng.*

de-quit-tā-tē (dē'kwīt-tē-tē), [*LL.*] *Law*. By equity; — *de*, from *de jure*.

de-s'fir-ate, *v. t.* See **DE-**, 4. — **de-s'fir-ation**, *n.* **deaf**, *v. t.* To deafen. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.*

death in life, a condition but little removed from death; a living death. Poetic. "Lay lingering out a five years' death in life." Tennison. — to be d. on, to be a cause of death to; to be good at the execution, treating, or management of; also, to be very fond of. Slang. — to be in the d., Fox Hunting, to be present when the hounds kill the game. Also fig. — to d., to the last extremity; utterly; excessively; beyond endurance; to the point of exhaustion; as, sick to death; tired to death; to laugh one's self to death. — to the d. to death.

death adder, a highly venomous viviparous elapine snake (Acanthophis antarctica) of the Australian region, which has a stout body and a spine on the end of the tail. It becomes about three feet long. Also, sometimes, any of other related venomous snakes of Australia, Tasmania, etc., as those of the genus Holocephalus.

death bed' (dēth'bēd'), n. The bed in which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life of one who dies by sickness or the like; the last sickness.

death bell. A bell tolled to announce a death; a passing bell. "The death bell thrice was heard to ring." Mickie.

death blow' (-blō'), n. A mortal or crushing blow; a stroke or event which kills or destroys.

The deathblow of my hope. Byron.

death camas. A common melanthaceous plant of the western United States (Zygadenus venenosus), the bulb of which is poisonous to stock. See ZYGADENUS.

death candle. A luminous appearance like a candle flame, superstitiously thought to presage death; a corpse candle.

death cup. 1. A very poisonous mushroom (Amanita phalloides) of wide distribution. It ranges in color from pure white, the more common form in the United States, to olive or yellow, and is so called from the prominent volva (see below). It contains phallin (which see), and is almost invariably fatal when eaten. 2. The remnant of the volva, forming a prominent cuplike enlargement at the base of the stipe in certain species of Amanita, and usually characteristic of poisonous species, though it occurs in some edible forms.



death damp. A cold sweat at the coming on of death.

death day' (dēth'dē'), n. The day of Death Cup (Amanita phalloides). 1 Vol. v; 2 Annulus. R. Browning.

death duty. Law. A tax or duty imposed on the transfer of property at the owner's death, by inheritance or will, to an heir, devisee, or legatee; — used in Great Britain to include several duties levied under acts of Parliament, which are: account duty, a duty payable by the beneficiary of a decedent. This is superseded by the estate duty. estate duty, a duty created by the Finance Act of 1894 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 39) on all property, both real and personal, which passes, or for the purposes of the act is deemed to pass, upon the death of any one. It varies with the amount of the estate from 1 to 8 per cent, and supersedes the probate duty, the account duty, and the additional succession duty, and the legacy duty and succession duty in case of beneficiaries. 2. Legacy duty, a duty created by 20 Geo. III. c. 28, and payable on beneficial interests devolving upon the decease of a person testate or intestate, and varying with the degree of consanguinity from 1 per cent (in case of lineal relations) up to 10 per cent. probate duty, a stamp duty on the personal estate of a testator, varying from 1 to 10 per cent according to the degree of consanguinity of the successor. 3. An additional duty added to the foregoing, being 5 per cent when the foregoing is 1 per cent, and 1.5 per cent when it is greater.

death fire. 1. A kind of ignis fatuus supposed to forebode death; a corpse candle. 2. A fire for burning a person to death. Rare.

death ful' (dēth'fūl'), a. 1. Full of death or slaughter; deadly; murderous; destructive; bloody. Poep. 2. Liable to undergo death; mortal. 3. Like death; deathly. "A deathful stillness." S. Weir Mitchell.

death-ful-ly, adv. — death-ful-ness, n.

death-less (-lē), a. Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; immortal; undying; imperishable; as, death-less fame. — death-less-ly, adv. — death-less-ness, n.

death-like, a. 1. Deadly. Obs. "Deathlike dragons." Shak. 2. Resembling death; deathly.

death-ly, a. [AS. dēaplic.] 1. Liable to death; mortal. Obs. 2. Deadly; fatal; mortal; destructive. 3. Like or of the nature of death; as, a deathly silence. 4. Of or pertaining to death. Poetic.

Syn. — DEADLY, DEADLY (see DEADLY). In strictness, DEADLY means fatal or death-dealing (as, a deadly wound, or, less exactly, deadly enmity, i. e., hatred to the death); DEADLY means deathlike (as, deathly pallor, faintness). But the distinction is not always observed. See DEATH.

death-ly, adv. Deadly; as, deathly pale or sick.

death mask. A cast of the face of a dead person.

death point. Biol. The temperature limit either of heat or cold beyond which microorganisms, as bacteria and plant spores, cannot survive.

death rate. The relation or ratio of the number of deaths for a given period to the population.

deathbed deed. A deed made by a person upon his deathbed; — used in Scots law of one made by a person after contracting a sickness that ended in death within sixty days after the date of granting and without such convalescence as is indicated by the grantee going to Kirk or market. Such a deed affecting heritage was, until 1871, voidable, unless consented to by the heir or made to a stranger.

death bill. Eccl. A list of dead to be prayed for.

death blast. A blast of a horn, etc., announcing or portending death. b. A destructive storm.

death-come-quick-ly, n. The herb Robert. Dial. Eng.

death cord. The rope used for hanging persons. [Death. death dance. The dance of death.]

death debt. Rom. Dutch Law. Debts incurred in defraying the (legally) necessary expenses attending a person's decease and the funeral and having a preference over the others.

death demon. A demon or spirit announcing death.

death rattle. A rattling or gurgling sound sometimes produced by air passing through mucus collected in the throat of a dying person.

death's-head' (dēth's'hēd'), n. 1. A human skull as the emblem of death; the head of the conventional personification of death. 2. A finger ring bearing the figure of a skull. About 1600 it was commonly worn by processers. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

death's-head moth. A very large European hawk moth (Acherontia atropos), so called from a figure resembling a human skull on the back of the thorax.

death's-man (dēth's'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A man who puts persons to death; an executioner. Archaic. Shak.

death trap. Any place so unhealthy or building so constructed or situated as to be very dangerous to life.

death warrant. A law. A warrant for the execution of a death sentence. b. Fig.: That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy.

death-watch' (dēth'wōch'), n. 1. Any of several small insects which make a ticking sound supposed by superstitious people to death. The best known of these are certain small beetles of the family Ptinidae, as Anobium tessellatum and related species, most common in old houses, where they bore in the woodwork and furniture. The sound is a sexual call made by knocking the head against the wood. One or more species of the book lice (as Clothilla pulsatoria) believed to make similar sounds are also called death-watches. 2. The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

death-y' (dēth'y'), a. & adv. Deathly. Shelley.

deave' (dēv), v. t.; DEAVED (dēvd); DEAVING. [See DEAF.] To stun or stupefy with noise; to deafen; to bewilder; to din at; to bother. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

de-bacle' (dē-bāk'l; -bāk'f; 277), n. [F. débacle, fr. débâcle to unbar, break loose; dé- (prob. = L. dis) + bâcle to bolt, fr. L. baculum a stick.] 1. A breaking up of ice in a stream; also, the rush of water, broken ice, etc., which follows; in geology, a violent rush or flood of waters which breaks down opposing barriers, and huris forward and disperses blocks of stone and other debris. 2. Fig.: A sudden breaking up or breaking loose; a violent dispersion or disruption; stampede; rout.

de-bar' (dē-bār'), v. t.; DE-BARRED' (-bārd'); DE-BARR'ING. [F. débarrer, OF. desbarer. See DIS-; cf. DISBARR.] 1. To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; — with from, and sometimes with of.

Their wages were so low as to debar them, not only from the comforts but from the common decencies of civilized life. Buckle.

2. To bar; to prohibit; to forbid; to prevent. Rare.

de-bark' (dē-bārk'), v. t. & i.; DE-BARKED' (-bārk't); DE-BARK'ING. [F. débarquer; dé- (L. dis-) + barque. See BARK the vessel; cf. DISBARK.] To disembark.

de-bar-ka'tion (dē-bār-kā'sh'ūn), n. Disembarkation.

de-bar-ment' (dē-bār'mēnt), n. Act of debarring, or state of being debarré. Rare.

de-bar-rass' (dē-bār-rās'), v. t. [F. débarrasser. See EMBARRASS.] To disembarrass; to relieve. Now Rare.

Mrs. Vane . . . wore a thick mantle and a hood. . . Of these Triplett débarrassed her. Charles Reade.

de-base' (dē-bās'), v. t.; DE-BASED' (-bās't); DE-BAS'ING (-bās'ing). [de- + base. See BASE, a.; cf. ABASE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, value, quality, station, etc.; variously: to abase; to degrade; lower; to deteriorate; adulterate; to depreciate; as, to debase the character by crime; to debase the mind by frivolity; to debase style by vulgar words.

The coin which was adulterated and debased. Hale.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain to debase religion with such frivolous disputes. Hooker.

Syn. — See ABASE.

de-based' (dē-bās't), a. Her. Inverted; reversed.

de-base-ment, n. Act of debasing, or state of being debased; anything involving or causing degradation. Milton.

de-bat'a-ble (dē-bāt'ā-b'l), a. [CF. OF. debatable. See DEBATE.] Liable to be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; open to question or dispute; as, a debatable question.

debatable land or ground, a tract of land the ownership of which is in dispute between two countries; esp. [caps.], a tract between the Esk and the Sark, claimed by both England and Scotland.

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), v. t.; DE-BATED' (-bāt'ēd); DE-BAT'ING (-bāt'ing). [OF. debatre, F. débattre; L. de + batture to beat. See BATTER, v. t.; cf. ABATE.] 1. To engage in strife or combat; to fight; contend; quarrel. Obs. Chaucer. Well could he tourney and in lists debate. Spenser.

2. To contend in words; to dispute; hence, to deliberate; to consider; to discuss or examine a question by considering or stating different arguments; — often followed by on or upon.

He presents that great soul debating upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. Tatter.

de-bate', v. t. 1. To engage in combat for; to strive or fight for; to contend. Obs. or Archaic.

The cause of religion was debated with the same ardor in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. Prescott.

death's-herb, n. The deadly nightshade. Obs. [death.]

death stroke. A stroke causing death; mortally injured or sick.

death throes. Spasm of death.

death tick. = DEATHWATCH.

death token. The signal of approaching death.

death trance. Med. Trance which closely resembles death.

death ward' (dēth'wārd'), adv. See WARD.

death-wards (-wērdz), adv. See DEATHWARD.

death weight. A small weight, as a penny, laid on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

death watch, n. 1. = DEATHWATCH. 1. Obs. 2. A worm that feeds on a buried dead body. Poetic.

death wound. A fatal wound.

de-a' (dē-ā), a. [L. deaustus, p. p. of deaurare to gild.] Gilded; golden. Obs. or R.

de-an' rate, v. t. To gild. Obs. or R. [de-an' rā'tion (dē-ān' rā'sh'ūn), n. Obs. or R. de-an' rā'tion (in comp.).] To become deaf. Obs. & R.

2. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain by reasoning; to dispute; to contest; to discuss or to argue for and against (a question) by considering or stating the arguments on both sides.

Debate they cause with thy neighbor himself. Prov. xxv. 9.

3. To discuss with one's self; to consider or deliberate upon; as, to debate a matter with one's self. Syn. — argue, dispute, controvert. See DISCUSS.

de-bate' (dē-bāt'), n. [F. débat, fr. débattre. See DEBATE to fight.] 1. A fight or fighting; contest; strife; contention; wrangling; a quarrel. Obs. or Archaic.

2. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth or influencing action; strife in argument; controversy; as, the debates in Parliament or in Congress.

Heard, notated, answer'd, as in full debate. Pope.

3. Specif.: A set discussion of a given subject between two matched sides under formal rules as a test of forensic ability; as, the debates common between teams from American universities.

4. Subject of discussion. Rare.

de-bat'er (dē-bāt'ēr), n. One who debates; specif.: a One who contends or fights; a quarrelsome person. Obs. b One who participates in debate; one given to, or skilled in, argument; a disputant; a controvertist.

de-bauch' (dē-bōch'), v. t.; DE-BAUCHED' (-bōcht'); DE-BAUCH'ING. [F. débaucher, OF. débaucher to turn one away from service; des- (L. dis-) + (perfr.) bauhier to put timbers in place in building; cf. OF. bauche, bauge, hut; perfr. fr. a G. word akin to E. balk a beam.] 1. To lead away or seduce, as from duty or allegiance, or to a party or action; to render disloyal; to disaffect. Obs.

2. To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; to corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to seduce; as, to debauch one's self by intemperance; to debauch a woman; to debauch an army.

Learning not debauched by ambition. Burke.

3. To depreciate; to decry; to vilify. Obs. Shak.

de-bauch', v. t. To indulge excessively in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating and drinking.

de-bauch', n. [F. débauche.] 1. An act or occasion of debauchery; as, a night's debauch.

2. Excess in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; lewdness; debauchery.

The first physicians by debauch were made. Dryden.

de-bauched' (dē-bōcht'), p. a. Dissolute; depraved. "A coarse and debauched look." Id. Lytton. — de-bauch'-ed-ly (-bōcht'ēd-ly), adv. — de-bauch'-ed-ness, n.

de-bauch-er-y (dē-bōch'ēr-y), n. [F. débauché, n., properly p. p. of débaucher. See DEBAUCH, v. t.] One given to sensual excesses, as intemperance; esp., a libertine.

de-bauch-er-y (-y), n.; pl. -ERIES (-ēr-iz). 1. Excessive indulgence in the appetites; esp., excessive indulgence of lust; intemperance; sensuality; habitual lewdness.

Oppose . . . debauchery by temperance. Sprat.

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue, duty, or allegiance; as, debauchery of troops.

de-bauch-ment' (-mēnt), n. [CF. F. débauchement.] Act of debauching, or state of being debauched; act of seducing from virtue or duty; debauchery; a debauch.

de-beige' (dē-bēij'), n. [F. de of + beige the natural color of wool.] A kind of woolen or mixed dress goods.

de-be-ne-cise' (dē-bē-nē-sē'), [L.] Law. Of well being; of formal sufficiency for the time; conditionally; provisionally; — said of various things done subject to future exception or avoidance, as the taking of testimony before trial where it may be unavailable at the time of trial.

de-ben-ture' (dē-bēn'tūr), n. [L. debentur (they) are due, fr. debere to owe; cf. F. debentur. These certificates are supposed to have begun with the words Debentur militi. See DEBT.] A writing or certificate signed by a public officer as evidence of a debt or of a right to demand or receive a sum of money; any writing or voucher acknowledging a debt; specif.: a A voucher from a government official certifying a sum of money to be due to a person, as for stores supplied to the ordnance department, or formerly, in England, for arrears of pay to a soldier or sailor. b A customhouse certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties paid on their importation, or of home produce to a sum as bounty granted. c Any of various instruments issued, esp. by corporations, as evidences of debt. Such instruments (often called debenture bonds) are generally, though not necessarily, under seal, and are usually secured by a mortgage or other charge upon property; they may be registered or unregistered. A debenture secured by a mortgage on specific property is called a mortgage debenture; one secured by a floating charge (which see), a floating debenture; one not secured by any charge a naked debenture. In general the term debenture in British usage designates any security issued by companies other than their shares, including, therefore, what are in the United States commonly called bonds. When used in the United States debenture generally designates an instrument secured by a floating charge junior to other charges secured by fixed mortgages, or, specif., one

de-bas'ed-ness (dē-bās'ēd-nēs), n. Quality or state of being debased. [Basen.]

de-bas'er (-ēr), n. One that de-bases. [Basen.]

de-bash' (-ēsh'), v. t. [See DE- 1, 3; BASH.] To bash. Obs.

de-bas'ing (dē-bās'ing), p. p. & vb. n. of DEBASE. — de-bas'ing-ly, adv.

debat' + DEBATE.

de-ba' (dē-bā'), n. [F.] A cultivated widely in the Middle Ages, in which persons, usually allegorical, are represented as discussing some subject.

de-bat'a-ble. Debatable. Ref. Sp. Deb'ba'te, v. i. & t. [See DE- 1, 3; ABATE.] To abate; diminish. Rare. "Where a person is ordered to debate an account, to settle, to deliver, to render something." C. H. Van Zyl.

de-bate', n. Debatement; depreciation. Obs. [ABLE.]

de-bate'-a-ble. Full of DEBATE; contentious; contentions; quarrelsome; controversial. Obs. — de-bate'-ful-ly, adv. Obs.

de-bate'-ment, n. Abatement. R. de-bate'-ment', n. [CF. OF. débatement a beating.] Controversy; debate; conflict. Obs.

de-bat'ing (dē-bāt'ing), p. p. & vb. n. of DEBATE. — de-bat'ing-ly, adv.

de-bat'ous (dē-bāt'ūs), a. Full of debate; quarrelsome. Obs. de-bauch-ness, n. Debauchedness. Obs.

de-bauch' (dē-bōch'), n. [F. débauché, p. p. of débaucher. See DEBAUCH, v. t.] A debauch. [Bib.]

de-bat'h' (dē-bāt'h'), n. [Bib.] Deb'ba'te, v. i. & t. [See DE- 1, 3; ABATE.] To abate; diminish. Rare. "Where a person is ordered to debate an account, to settle, to deliver, to render something." C. H. Van Zyl.

de-bat' (dē-bāt'), n. [L. debellatus, p. p. of debellare to conquer; de + bellum war.] To conquer. Obs. [Bib.]

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of a series of securities secured by a group of securities held in trust for the benefit of the debenture holders.

de-ben-tured (dē-ben'tūrd), *a.* Accompanied or secured by a debenture; as, *debentured goods*.

debenture stock *Finance.* The debt or series of debts, collectively represented by a series of debentures; a debt secured by a trust deed of property for the benefit of the holders of shares in the debt or of a series of debentures. By the terms of much debenture stock the holders are not entitled to demand payment until the winding up of the company or default in payment; in the case of railway debentures, they cannot demand payment of the principal, and the debtor company cannot redeem the stock, except by authority of an act of Parliament. *Eng.*

deb'ile (dēb'īl), *a.* [L. *debilis*: cf. F. *débile*. See DEBILITY.] Weak; feeble. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. *Shak.*

deb'illa-si-ma (dēb'y-lī-sī-mā), *n.* [L., fem. superl. of *debilis* weak.] *Astron.* A very faint telescopic object.

de-bil'i-tant (dē-bil'i-tānt), *a.* [L. *debilitans*, p. pr.] *Med.* Diminishing the energy of organs; reducing excitement. — *n.* A debilitating agent.

de-bil'i-tat-ed (-tāt'ed), *v. t.* DE-BIL-I-TATED (-tāt'ed); DE-BIL-I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [L. *debilitatus*, p. p. of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis*. See DEBILITY.] To impair the strength of; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to debilitate the body by intemperance.

Various ails debilitate the mind. *Jennys.*

de-bil'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ed), *pret.* & *p. p.* of DEBILITATE. Specific: *Astron.* Having its influence weakened by unfavorable position; — said of a planet.

Syn. — Feeble, infirm, decrepit. See WEAK.

de-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *debilitatio*: cf. F. *débilitation*.] Act or process of debilitating, or the condition of one who is debilitated; weakness.

de-bil'i-ty (dē-bil'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* TIES (-tīz). [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak, fr. *de* + *habilis* able: cf. F. *débilité*. See ABLE, *a.*] 1. State or quality of being weak; weakness; feebleness; languor. 2. *Astron.* A weakness of a planet in influence, due to unfavorable position, etc. Cf. FORTITUDE.

deb'it (dēb'it), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, debt, from *de-bere* to owe: cf. F. *débit*. See DEBT.] 1. A debt. *Obs.* 2. *Bookkeeping.* An entry in an account of something owed; an item or the sum of the items so entered; also, the side (the left-hand or debtor side) of an account on which such entries are made; — the opposite of *credit*.

deb'it, v. t.; DEB'IT-ED; DEB'IT-ING. To charge with, or as, a debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account; — the opposite of, and correlative to, *credit*; as, to debit a purchaser for goods sold; he failed to debit the amount of goods sold.

de-bo-nair', *de-bo-naire'* (dē-bō-nāir'), *a.* Also **de-bon-nair'**. [ME. *debonaire*, *debonere*, OF. *de bon aire*, *debonaire*, of good disposition, F. *débonnaire* debonaire; *de* (of L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus* + *aire* disposition.)] 1. Of good or gentle disposition; gracious; kindly. *Was never prince so meek and debonaire.* *Spenser.* 2. Of affable and courteous appearance and manners; characterized by grace and lightheartedness. "So buxom, blithe, and debonaire." *Milton.*

de-bouch' (dē-bōsh'), *v. t.*; DE-BOUCHER' (-bōsh'), DE-BOUCH'ING. [F. *déboucher*; *dé* (L. *dis*-) + *bouche* mouth, fr. L. *bucca* cheek. Cf. DISMBOUGH. 1. *Mil.* To march out from a wood, defile, or other confined spot, into open ground. 2. Hence, in general, to emerge into a more open place; to issue; as, a glacier *debouches* on a plain; a tributary *debouches* into the main stream.

de-bouch', *v. t.* To cause to debouch.

de-bouch' (dē-bōsh'), || **dē-bou'ché'** (dē-bōsh'chē'), *n.* [F. *débouché*.] 1. *Mil.* An outlet in works for the debouching of troops. 2. Hence, an exit; an outlet; specif., an outlet or market for goods.

de-bouch'ment (dē-bōsh'mēnt), *n.* [F. *débouchement*.] 1. *Mil.* Act of debouching. 2. The mouth or outlet of a river, etc.

dē-bris' (dē-brē', or, esp. *Brit.*, dē-brē'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *debrister* to break. Cf. BRUISE.] 1. Rubbish, esp. such as results from the breaking down or destruction of anything; remains; ruins. 2. *Geol.* Any accumulation of broken and detached fragments, as of those detached from a rock or mountain and piled up at the base. Cf. DETRITUS.

de-bruis-ed (dē-brōz'ed), *a.* [OF. *debruissier* to shatter, break. Cf. BRUISE.] *Her.* Of a charge, armoured or

crossed by an ordinary; — said esp. of an animal. Also, of a serpent, bent or folded so that its body partly covers its head or tail.

debt (dēt), *n.* [ME. *dette*, F. *dette*, LL. *debita*, fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., to have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have. See HABIT; cf. DEBIT, DUE.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay to another, or to perform for his benefit; thing owed; obligation; liability. *Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt.* *Shak.* When you run in debt, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.* 2. *Law.* The common-law action for the recovery of a certain specified sum of money alleged to be due, or of a sum that can be ascertained by simple computation; — usually called *action of debt*. See FORMS OF ACTION. 3. Bounden duty. *Obs.* 4. A neglect or violation of duty; a fault; a sin; a trespass. "Forgive us our debts." *Matt.* vi. 12. debt of honor, a debt, as one incurred by betting or gambling, which is not recoverable by law, but which the debtor is conventionally considered in honor bound to pay. — *d. of, or, to, nature*, the natural necessity of dying; death; — used with the verb *pay*. — *d. of record*, a judgment.

debt book *Bookkeeping.* A ledger.

debt'or (dēt'or), *n.* [ME. *dettour*, *dettour*, OF. *dettor*, *dettur*, *dettour*, fr. L. *debtitor*, fr. *debere* to owe. See DEBT.] 1. One who owes a debt; one who is indebted; — correlative to *creditor*. "Debtors for our lives to you." *Tennyson.* 2. *Bookkeeping.* The debit or left-hand side of any account, or what is entered there; — so called from *Debitor* or *Dr.* being written at the top of it. Cf. CREDITOR, 2.

debt'or's ward (dēt'or'z), *n.* In British South Africa, the place for the confinement of poor debtors in the public jail.

dē-būt' (dē-bū't; dē-bū't'), *n.* [F. *début*, fr. *débuter* to make the first play in certain games, to begin, perh. orig. to knock away the adversary's ball from the mark (*būt*), so as to have one's own near it, and so gain the right to play first. See DIS-; cf. BUT, N.] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker; entrance into society.

dē-būt' (dē-bū't; dē-bū't'), *v. i.*; DE-BUTED' (dē-bū't; dē-bū't'); DE-BUT'ING (dē-bū't'ing); dē-bū't'ing. To make one's debut. *Colloq.*

dē-bū'tant' (dē-bū'tānt'; dē-bū't-tānt'), *n. masc.; fem.* || **dē-bū'tant'** (-tānt'; tānt'). [F., p. pr. of *débuter* to have the first throw, to make one's debut. See DEBUT.] One making a first appearance before the public or in society.

de-ca- (dēk'a), [Gr. *deka* ten. Cf. TEN.] A prefix meaning ten, used in many technical words; specif., in the metric system, the prefix in names of weights and measures that contain ten times the standard unit.

De-ca'er-a (dē-kās'er-ā), *n. pl.* [NL; *deca* + Gr. *κέρας* a horn.] *Zool.* One of the two primary divisions (ranking as an order or suborder) of the dibrancheiate cephalopods; — called also *Decapoda*. It includes the cuttlefishes, squids, *Squilla*, the extinct belemnites, etc., which are distinguished from the Octopoda by possessing ten arms (one pair longer than the rest, enlarged at the end and more or less retractile, stalked suckers, with horny rims (sometimes armed with, or replaced by, hooks), and an internal horny or calcareous shell. — **de-ca'er-ate** (-āt), *a.* — **de-ca'er-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

de-ca-chord (dēk'ā-kōrd), *a.* [Gr. *δεκάχορδος* ten-stringed; *deka* ten + *χορδή* a string.] Ten-stringed.

de-ca-chord, n. 1. An ancient musical instrument of ten strings, resembling the harp. 2. Something consisting of ten parts. *W. Watson.*

de-cad (dēk'ād), *n.* [See DECADE.] 1. The number ten, the perfect number in the Pythagorean system. 2. In musical acoustics, a group of ten tones of precise pitch relations, comprising two heptads having in common a "cell" or unit of three harmonic elements. Its arrangement makes it of use in explaining problems in harmony. 3. A decade. *Now Rare.* *Tennyson.*

de-ca-dal (dēk'ā-dāl), *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens; belonging to a decade. — **de-ca-dal-ly**, *adv.*

de-cade (dēk'ād), *n.* [F. *décade*, L. *decas*, *adis*, fr. Gr. *δέκας*, fr. *deka* ten. See TEN.] 1. A group or division of ten; esp., a period of ten years; a decennium; as, a *decade* of years or days; a *decade* of soldiers. 2. A division of a book, or any literary work, divided into ten parts.

de-ca-dence (dē-kā-dēns, -dēn-sī; dēk'ā-dēns, -dēn-sī; de-ca-dēn-cy) see note below, *n.* [LL. *decadentia*; L. *de* + *cadere* to fall: cf. F. *décadence*. See DECAV.] A



Debruised.

river, etc.: a debouchment.

de-bat', *v. t.* [OF. *debuter*.] To dispute; to argue; to push out; expel; oust. *Obs.*

de-bow' (dē-bōw'), *v. t.* To disembowel. *Obs.*

dē-brī-de-ment' (dē-brī-dē'mēnt'), *n.* [F. *debrissement*, *debriser* to break down, *debriser* to break down, *debriser* to break down, *debriser* to break down.] Operation of removing by an incision any part which causes obstruction or prevents escape of pus.

de-bruise' (dē-brōz'), *v. t.* [OF. *debruissier*.] 1. To break down or in pieces; to smash. 2. *Her.* To cross or partially cover (a charge, as an animal) as if bearing it down; — said of an ordinary. See DEBRUISED, *a.*

de-bruise', *v. t.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

debt, p. a. [L. *debitus* owed. Cf. DEBT, *n.*] Due; owed. *Obs.*

debt' and **dēbt'** (-nēt). *Law.* = **DEBT**, *n.*

debt', *adv.* *Obs.* 1. Owed. 2. Indebted; obliged.

debt'ee (dēbt'ē), *n.* *Law.* A creditor; — correlative to *debtor*.

debt'ful, *a.* Debted; also, *debt'ed*. *Obs.* Cf. *debt'ed*.

debt'ful-ly, *adv.* *Obs.*

debt'less, *a.* See DEBTLESS.

Debtor's Act. *Eng.* An act (32 & 33 Vict., 1869) abolishing imprisonment (solely) for debt and arrest on mesne process.

Debts Recovery Court. See SHERIFF'S COURT.

de-bul'i-tate (dē-bū'l'i-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *debulitare*, *debulitare* to boil.] To boil over. *Obs.*

de-bul'i-tation (dē-bū'l'i-tāsh'ūn), *n.* [See DEBULLIATE.] A bubbling or boiling over. *Obs.*

de-burse', *v. t.* & *i.* [See DISBURSE.] To disburse. *Obs.*

de-bus-scope (dē-būs-skōp), *n.* From the inventor, *Debus*, a French optician. *Scope*, *Optics*. A modification of the kaleidoscope, having two mirrors inclined at an angle of 72°, used to reflect images so as to form beautiful designs.

Dec. or **dec.** *Abbr.* Decani (*Eccl.*); deceased; December; declaration; declension; declination; decorative; decrease; decreascent (*Music*).

De-ca'er-a-ta (dē-kās'er-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL; *deca* + Gr. *κέρας* a horn.] *Zool.* = **DECAERA**.

de-ca-chor-don (dē-kā-kōr'dōn), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάχορδος*, neut. *δέκαχορδος*.] A celebrated Italian collection of 100 tales, by Boccaccio, first published in 1353. They purport to be related during ten days by several ladies and gentlemen who have gone to a villa outside of Florence to escape the plague of 1348. Most of the tales are worked over from the French fabliaux, classical or Oriental stories, or current folk-lore tales. They are distinguished by consummate literary art and their faithful reflection of the somewhat joyous life of the time and country. — **De-cam'er-on'io** (-ōn'īo), *n.*

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compared as qualities of mind or character. **Decision** is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. upon a course of action; as, *decision of character*. **DETERMINATION** implies adherence, with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose, to a course of action once settled upon; as, a man of dogged *determination*. **RESOLUTION** implies constancy and courage, esp. in carrying out a course of action in the face of difficulty or danger; as, "What *resolution* we may gain from hope, if not, what *resolution* from despair" (*Milton*). **PLUCK** implies spirited and indomitable resolution, esp. against odds; as, "decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*" (*Thackeray*). **GRR** implies stamina and staying power; as, it is *grit* that tells. See **COURAGE**, **DECIDED**.

Without question or delay - with the irresistible *decision*... which had so strangely taken possession of him. *Hawthorne*.
He [spoke] in a voice of forced calmness, but with an air of the most resolute *determination*. *Miss Ferrier*.
To her own subjects, indeed, who knew nothing of her maneuvers and retreats... she [Elizabeth] seemed the embodiment of dauntless *resolution*. *J. R. Green*.
The energy, fortitude, and dogged perseverance that we technically style *pluck*. *Ld. Luton*.
If I have any *grit* in me, I owe it to this proud humility of my benefactors. *J. A. Symonds*.

de-cis-ive (dĕ-sĭv'iv), a. [Cf. *F. décisif*. See **DECISION**.]
1. Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy; putting an end to contest or controversy; final; conclusive. "A *decisive*, irrevocable doom." *Bates*. "A *decisive* campaign." *Macaulay*. "A *decisive* proof." *Hallam*.
2. Marked by promptness and decision.

This attribute of the *decisive* character. *J. Foster*.
Syn. - See **DECIDED**, **CONCLUSIVE**.

de-si-ve-ly adv. - **de-cisive-ness**, n.
de-c'i-ster (dĕ-sĭ-stĕr), n. [F. *décistère*; *déc*- tenth + *stère*, a.]. A metric measure of capacity, containing 1 cu. meter, or 3,5315 cu. ft. See **MEASURE**.

de-civ'i-lize (dĕ-sĭv'ĭ-lĭz), v. t. - **LIZED** (-lĭz'd); -**LIZ'ING** (-lĭz'ing).
To reduce from civilization to a lower, or a savage, state. *Rare*. - **de-civ'i-liz'a-tion** (-lĭ-zĭ-sh'ŭn), n.

deck (dĕk), v. t.; **DECKED** (dĕkt); **DECK'ING**. [D. *dekken* to cover; akin to E. *thatch*, *DECK'ING*.] 1. To cover; to overspread. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. To deck with clouds the uncolored sky. *Milton*.
3. To dress, as the person; to clothe; esp., to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; adorn; embellish. *Deck* thyself now with majesty and excellency. *Job xl. 10*.
And *deck* my body in gay ornaments. *Shak.*

4. To load or pile up on a deck; - sometimes with *up*; as, to *deck up* logs on a skidway.

Syn. - See **ADORN**.

deck, n. [D. *dek*. See **DECK**, v.] 1. A covering. *Obs.*

2. The floorlike platform of a horizontal section, or compartment, of a ship. The *deck* names in modern merchant vessels vary so greatly that no exact statement regarding them can be given that is entirely uniform, though certain general types are observed. They are, in order of elevation (the main deck), and are called *single-deck vessels*. Where the single deck steps to a higher level aft the vessel is called a *raised-quarter-deck vessel*; where there are two steps the vessel is a *well-deck vessel*. *Two-deck vessels* have a main and lower deck. The decks of a *three-deck vessel* are the upper deck (weather deck), those below being main deck, lower deck, orlop deck, and platform deck. The decks of a hurricane-deck vessel are the hurricane deck (weather deck), and below main, lower, orlop, and platform deck. In the large merchant vessels the decks are named from the weather deck, and below main, lower, orlop, and platform deck. The decks of a *sheeter-deck vessel* are sheeter deck (weather deck), and below this the upper, main, lower, orlop, and platform deck, and above the sheeter deck there may be bridge deck, promenade deck, and boat deck. The decks of a *spar-deck vessel* are spar deck (weather deck), and below main, lower, orlop, and platform deck, and above the spar deck there may be bridge deck, promenade deck, and boat deck. In naval usage: a The highest deck extending from stem to stern is the main deck. A partial deck above the main deck at the bow is called the *forecastle deck*; at the stern, *poop deck*, amidships, *upper deck*. The name *upper deck* is also applied to such a partial deck extending from the waist to either bow or stern, in which case the name *forecastle deck* or *poop deck*, as the case may be, is not used. A partial deck above the main deck amidships, the space under which is not inclosed, or consists of small compartments, is called *bridge deck*. The lowest deck below the main deck, which is used primarily for berthing purposes, and on which no guns, or light rapid-fire guns only, are carried, is called the *berth deck*. This is usually the deck at or next above the water line. A complete deck on which guns are carried between the main deck and the berth deck is called the *gun deck*, or if there are two such decks the *gun deck* and the *lower deck*, respectively. A partial deck below the berth deck, if located on or above the protective deck or the water-tight deck, is called the *orlop deck*; if below the protective deck or the water-tight deck, the *platform*. If there are two platforms, at different levels, they are *upper* and *lower platform*. Where there is no protective or water-tight deck, the same nomenclature is followed, the deck below the berth deck being called the *orlop deck*. A deck of extra strength and thickness of plating, worked for protective purposes, is called the *protective deck*, with sloping or curved sides in similar vessels, worked similarly to a protective deck, but not of extra strength and thickness above structural requirements, is called the *water-tight deck*. A deck worked for protective purposes below the protective deck and as a separate construction, and not as plating on lower side of the protective deck, beams, is called the *platform deck*.

3. A flat space or floor resembling, or likened to, a ship's deck, esp. when exposed to the open air, as the top of a mansard roof or curb roof when made nearly flat, the roof of a railroad passenger car, etc.; in mining, the platform of a cage. Cf. **DECK BRIDGE**.

4. A pack or set of playing cards; also, the cards of a pack left over after the deal.

The king was slyly fingered from the *deck*. *Shak.*

5. A heap or store. *Obs.*

between decks, or, colloquially, 'tween decks, the space, or in the space, between the decks of a vessel.

deck beam. A T bar or beam supporting the deck, having a cylindrical rib along the edge opposite to the flange.

deck bridge. A railroad bridge carrying the track on the upper chords - distinct from a *through bridge*, with the track upon the lower chords, between the girders.

decked (dĕkt), a. 1. Adorned; specif., *Her.*, having edges of another color (said of the feathers of a bird).

2. Having a deck or decks.

deck'er (dĕk'ĕr), n. 1. One that decks, or adorns; a coverer; as, a table *decker*.

2. A vessel which has a deck or decks; - used esp. in composition; as, a single-decker; a three-decker.

3. One who rolls logs upon a skidway or log deck.

de-c'i-ve. *Decisive*. *Rel. Sp.* religious work by St. Augustine.

de-c'i-ve-ry, a. [Cf. *F. décisoire*.] *Decisive*. *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of **DECEIT**.

de-cist'. + **DEIST**.

de-c'i-ve-ly, adv. See **DECEIT**, 4.

De-c'i-ve-ly De-c'i-ve-ly (dĕ-sĭv'ĭ-lĭz), n. [L.] Concerning the city of God; - title of a famous

deck floor. *Arch.* A floor which serves also as a roof, as of a belfry or balcony.

deck hand. A common sailor, esp. one employed on steamers or coasting vessels.

deck hook. A horizontal knee or frame, in the bow of a ship, on which the forward part of the deck rests.

deck house. *Naut.* A house, cabin, or saloon erected on the upper deck.

deck'ing (dĕk'ing), n. 1. Ornament; adornment.
2. The material forming a deck, and its fashioning.

decking chain. A long chain used in loading or piling logs by horse power.

deck'le (dĕk'le), n. Also **deck'el**, **dek'le**. [Cf. G. *deckel* cover, lid.] **Paper Making**. A separate thin wooden frame used to form the border of a hand mold. **b** A curb on either side of the apron in a paper machine to confine the flowing pulp and so determine the width of the paper.

deckle edge. The rough, untrimmed edge of paper left by the deckle; also, a rough edge in imitation of this.

deck'le-edged (-ĕj'd), a. Having a deckle edge; as, *deckle-edged paper*; a *deckle-edged book*.

deck log. *Naut.* In the United States navy, a book in which the items of the log are entered, by the officer of the watch at the end of the watch. It corresponds to the old log slate.

deck molding or moulding. *Arch.* The molded finish of the edge of a deck, making the junction with the lower slope of the roof.

deck'-pier'ing (-pĕr'ing), a. Designed, or fitted, to penetrate a vessel's deck.

deck-piercing shell, *Ordnance*, a shell designed for use principally with large coast batteries, carrying a bursting charge of high explosive and intended by vertical, or high-angle, fire to penetrate the protective deck plating of vessels and burst within. It has a soft steel cap.

deck roof. *Arch.* A nearly flat roof not surmounted by parapet walls.

deck sheet. *Naut.* A sheet leading from the clew of a topmast studding sail to the deck.

deck stopper. *Naut.* A stopper fastened to the deck, used to hold the cable when the anchor is down.

deck stringer. *Shipbuilding*. A wide plate riveted to the extremities of each tier of beams to connect them to the side of the ship and to each other.

deck transom. *Shipbuilding*. The transom into which the deck is framed.

de-claim' (dĕ-klām'), v. i.; **DE-CLAIMED'** (-klām'd'); **DE-CLAIM'ING**. [L. *declamare*; *de* + *clamare* to cry out; cf. *F. déclamer*. See **CLAIM**.] 1. To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; specif., to recite a speech, poem, etc., in public as an elocutionary exercise; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.

2. To speak for rhetorical display; to speak pompously, noisily, or theatrically; to make an empty speech; to rehearse trite arguments in debate; to rant.

Greenville seized the opportunity to *declaim* on the repeal of the stamp act. *Bancroft*.

de-claim', v. l. 1. To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

2. To defend by declamation; to advocate loudly. *Obs.* "Declaims his cause." *South*.

3. To denounce. *Obs.*

de-cla-ma'tion (dĕ-klā-mā'sh'ŭn), n. [L. *declamatio*; cf. *F. déclamation*. See **DECLAIM**.] 1. Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery; haranguing; loud speaking in public; esp., recitation of selected speeches, etc., as a school exercise; as, the practice of *declamation* by students.

The public listened with little emotion, but with much civility, to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay*.

2. A set speech or harangue; declamatory discourse.

3. Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense; as, mere *declamation*.

4. *Music*. The fit rhetorical rendering of words in singing.

de-clam'a-to-ry (dĕ-klām'ā-tō-rĭ), a. [L. *declamatorius*; cf. *F. déclamatoire*.] 1. Pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.

2. Characterized by rhetorical display; pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

de-clar'ant (dĕ-klār'ānt), n. [Cf. *F. déclarant*, p. pr.] One who makes a declaration, esp. in a legal action.

de-cla-ra'tion (dĕ-klār'ā-sh'ŭn), n. [F. *déclaration*, fr. L. *declaratio*, fr. *DECLARE*.] 1. Act of elucidating; interpretation; also, description; exposition. *Obs.*

2. Act of declaring, proclaiming, or publicly announcing; explicit assertion; undisguised token of a ground or side taken on any subject; proclamation; exposition; as, the *declaration* of an opinion; a *declaration* of war; *declaration* of a dividend, etc.

3. That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; formal expression; avowal; also, the document or instrument containing such statement or proclamation; as, the *Declaration of Independence* (see below, in *Phrases*) is now preserved in Washington, D. C.

Declarations of mercy and love ... in the Gospel. *Tillotson*.
In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble *Declaration* which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace. *Buckle*.

4. *Law*. In common-law practice, the first pleading in an action, consisting of the plaintiff's statement in order and at large of his cause of complaint and demand for relief; the narration of the plaintiff's case containing the count, or counts. Originally in England the *declaration* was distinguished from *count* (see **COUNT**, 1st n., 4). The parts of a declaration are: the title, giving the name of the court and term; the *venue*, or county or district in which the action is laid; the commencement, giving the parties and the capacities in which they appear, and the necessary facts as to the summoning of the defendant and the form of the action; the statement, or body, giving the facts on which the cause of action is based; and the conclusion, giving the damage and demand for relief; and in some cases, the *protest*, as of letters testamentary, and the *pledges of prosecution*, giving the plaintiff's undertaking to pursue the action to judgment. The *declaration* corresponds to the *complaint* of code practice, the *bill* in equity, the *libel* (*narratio*) of the Civil law, and *allegations* of the ecclesiastical courts.

5. *Scots Law*. In criminal proceedings, the (voluntary) statement made by an accused person at his preliminary examination, taken in writing and signed by the judge and at least two witnesses.

deckle strap. = **DECKLE B**.

deck tackle. See **TACKLE**.

deck watch. *Naut.* A secondary timepiece for deck use.

decl. *Abbr.* Declension; declensional.

de-claim'ant, n. *Declaimer*. *Rel. Sp.* **de-claim'ed'**. *Declamed*. *Rel. Sp.* **de-claim'ed'**, n. One who de-

6. *Law*. A solemn statement allowed in most jurisdictions to be made by witnesses, etc., instead of the oath, and subjecting them to perjury for its violation.

7. *Racing*. A formal withdrawal of a horse from a race in which it has been entered.

8. *Card Playing*. A *in bésique* and other games, an announcement during the play of points scored by a player. **b** *Bridge*. The announcement of the trump suit by dealer or dummy.

Declaration of Breda (brĕ-dĕ'ā), a declaration of amnesty and religious liberty issued from Breda in the Netherlands by Charles II. in April, 1660, just before the Restoration. - **D.**

Declaration of Independence, the public act in which the Second Continental Congress declared the thirteen North American colonies to be free and independent states and repudiated any connection with Great Britain. It was passed on July 4, 1776, by the vote of all the colonies save New York, which ratified it on July 9, 1776. It was signed on August 2, 1776, by representatives of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. A declaration of independence of Great Britain is said to have been made by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in May, 1775. Resolutions of independence had been offered in Congress in June, 1776. - **D.** of *Intelligence*. *Eng. Hist.* a Proclamation by Charles II. in 1673 suspending all penal laws against dissenters. Parliament held that the king had no constitutional right to suspend ecclesiastical penal statutes and he was forced to withdraw the declaration. **b** A proclamation by James II. in 1687, on his sole authority, annulling all religious tests and all penal enactments against dissenters. - **D.** of *Paris*, a statement of the rules of maritime law to be applied in case of war, made and given by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at Paris April 16, 1856. It declared that: (1) Privateering is and remains abolished. (2) The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war. (3) Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. (4) Blockades to be binding must be effective. It has been since acceded to by practically all maritime states. - **d.** of *rights*. a formal declaration enumerating somewhat in detail the rights of the citizen which the government of a state must respect. *Tiedeman*.

- **b** *Eng. Hist.* See **BILL OF RIGHTS**. - **D.** of *St. Petersburg*, a declaration by which nearly all the European states in 1868 renounced the use, in case of war between themselves, of any projectile of a weight below 14 ounces which is either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable substances. - **d.** of *trust or use*, *Law*, an acknowledgment, usually in writing, by one holding or taking title to property, that he holds the property in trust for, or to the use of, another. Although it passes the equitable title, a declaration of trust is not technically a grant. - **d.** of *war*, a formal announcement by one sovereignty or state of the beginning of hostilities against another, whether by a public proclamation, or as formerly under primitive custom, by the mouth of heralds. The announcement may either precede or follow overt acts of hostility. In the United States the declaration of war is vested in Congress by the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 8, cl. 11).

de-clara-tive (dĕ-klār'ā-tĭv), a. [L. *declarativus*; cf. *F. déclaratif*.] 1. Making clear; elucidating. *Obs.*

2. Making declaration; explanatory; assertive; declaratory. "Declarative laws." *Baker*.

3. Declared; made known; manifested; as, the *declarative* glory of God.

de-clara-tor (dĕ-klār'ā-tōr), n. [F. *acte déclaratoire*.] *Scots Law*. A declaratory statement; hence, a form of action by which some right, violated or threatened, is prayed to be judicially declared in favor of the pursuer, but not praying anything to be done or paid by the defendant.

de-clara-tory (tō-rĭ), a. [Cf. *F. déclaratoire*.] 1. Making declaration; manifesting; affirmative; expressive; as, a clause *declaratory* of the will of the legislature.

2. *Specific*. *Law*. A declaring what is the existing law; as, *declaratory law*; a *declaratory act*; - distinguished from *remedial*. **b** *Scots Law*. Designating, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an action of declarator.

de-clare (dĕ-klār'), v. t.; **DE-CLARED'** (-klār'd'); **DE-CLAR'ING** (-klār'ing). [F. *déclarer*, from L. *declarare*; *de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus* clear, bright. See **CLAR**.] 1. To make clear; to free from obscurity. *Obs.* "To declare this a little." *Boyle*.

2. To make known by language; to communicate or manifest to others explicitly and plainly, whether by acts, words, writing, or signs; to publish; to proclaim; announce. "This day I have begot whom I declare my Son." *Milton*.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. *Ps. xix. 1*.

3. To make declaration of; to assert; to affirm; to set forth; to avow; as, he *declares* the story to be false.

I the Lord ... *declare* things that are right. *Is. xiv. 18*.

4. To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to taxes, duties, etc.); to name (dutiable or taxable property) as being in one's possession or ownership.

5. To clear (some one) of an accusation. *Obs.*

6. *Racing*. To announce the withdrawal of (a horse) from a race in which it has been entered.

7. *Card Playing*. A *in bésique* and other games, to announce (the points already made by a player), usually by laying the scoring cards face upward upon the table. **b** To make (a certain suit) trumps, as at bridge.

8. *Cricket*. To order (an innings) closed or ended before the usual ten wickets have fallen. This is often done by a captain when his side has made enough runs to be reasonably assured of winning the match, esp. when there is a limited time to get the other side out.

9. *Billiards*. = **CALL**, v. t., 20. *Brit.*

Syn. Affirm, avow, avow, assert, maintain; publish; declare, herald, blazon, announce, avowal, avowal, announce, proclaim, promulgate. To *declare* is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. in a formal and public manner; as, to *declare* one's intentions, to *declare* one's self satisfied, to *declare* war. To *announce* is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* a forthcoming book, a public meeting, a discovery, to *announce* dinner, to *announce* the arrival or entrance of a distinguished visitor. To *proclaim* is to announce with the widest publicity; as, "He hath sent me ... to *proclaim* liberty to the captives" (*Is.*

dec-o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), a. [L. decoratus, p. p.] Adorned; decorated. "A fair hall and richly decorated." R. F. Burton.

dec-o-rat'ed (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Ornamented; embellished. — Decorated Style, Arch., the matured English Gothic of the middle period, corresponding to the French "Rayonnant." See АРХИТЕКТУРА, Table.

dec-o-rat'ion (dĕk'ō-rā'shĕn), n. [LL. decoratio: cf. F. décoration.] 1. Act of adorning, embellishing, or honoring. 2. That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; embellishment; ornament. "The richness of its decoration." Motley. 3. A mark of honor to be worn upon the person, as a medal, cross, or ribbon of an order of knighthood, bestowed for noteworthy service or achievements.



dec-o-rat'ive (dĕk'ō-rā'tiv), a. [Cf. F. décoratif.] Suited to decorate or embellish; adorning. — dec-o-rat'ive-ly, adv. — dec-o-rat'ive-ness, n. decorative art, fine art which has for its end ornamentation, rather than the representation of objects or events.

dec-o-rator (-rāt'ōr), n. [Cf. F. décorateur.] One who decorates; specif., an artist or artisan whose business is the decoration of houses, esp. of their interior.

de-core' (dĕ-kōr'), v. t. [Cf. F. décorer. See DECORATE.] To decorate; to beautify. Obs. or Archaic.

To decore and beautify the house of God. E. Hall. de-core'ment (-mĕnt), n. [OF. Décoration; ornamentation; ornament. Obs. or Archaic.]

de-cor'ous (dĕ-kōr'ūs; dĕk'ō-rūs; 201, 277: see note below), a. [L. decorus, fr. decor comeliness, beauty; akin to decere. See DECENT; cf. DECORUM.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; marked with decorum; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting; as, a decorous speech; decorous behavior. "A decorous pretext." Motley.

Syn. — Decent, proper, fitting, seemly; sober; settled, composed, calm, quiet, serene, unruffled; grave, steady, regular. — DECOROUS, DEMURE, SEDATE, STAID. That is DECOROUS (see DECORUM) which is proper and becoming, esp. as judged by formal or conventional standards; as, "our reaction from the decorous platitudes of the last century" (Lowell); "Congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant and broken the monotony of a decorous age" (Emerson). DEMURE implies an affection of decorum or modesty, frequently with a suggestion of coyness; as, "They were . . . giving each other the wink; but the moment they caught my eye they pulled grave faces, and were exceedingly demure" (Irving); "your puss, demure and pensive" (Lockyer). SEDATE implies composure and soberness of character or speech; as, "Good sense alone is a sedate and quiescent quality" (Johnson); "He was . . . of a sedate look, something approaching to gravity" (Sterne). STAID implies a more settled gravity, an even stronger negation of volatility or frivolity, than sedate; as, "The side streets here are excessively maiden-lady-like. . . The knockers have a very staid, serious, nay almost awful quietness about them" (Keats). See CALM, COY, EAGER, etc.

Usage seems to be about evenly divided between the two accentuations given above. De-cor'ous, following the Latin (see etym. and cf. also DECORUM and SONOROUS), is preferred by all recent leading authorities.

de-cor'ous-ly, adv. — de-cor'ous-ness, n.

de-cor'ti-cate (dĕ-kōr'ti-kāt), v. t.; DE-COR'TI-CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); DE-COR'TI-CAT'ING (-kāt'ĭng). [L. decorticiatus, p. p. of decorticare to bark; de + cortex bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or exterior coating; to husk; to peel; to hull. "Great barley dried and decorticated." Arbuthnot.

de-cor'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shĕn), n. [L. decorticiatio.] Act of stripping off the bark, rind, hull, or outer coat.

de-cor'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tōr), n. One that decorticates; a machine for decortivating wood, hulling grain, etc.; also, an instrument for removing surplus bark or moss from trees.

de-cor'um (dĕ-kōr'ūm), n.; pl. E. -rums (-rūmz), L. -ra (-rā). [L. prop. neut. of decorus. See DECOROUS.] 1. Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity arising from suitability of speech and behavior to one's own character, or to the place and occasion; decency of conduct; seemliness; that which is seemly; as, a sense of decorum.

Neglect of the duties and decorums of his station. Hallam. He disregarded the decora of mere fashion. Poe.

2. A seemly and fitting act; an act demanded by the social contingency or general custom.

Syn. — Decency, seemliness; loftiness, stateliness, majesty; fitness, appropriateness; modesty. — DECORUM, DIGNITY, PROPRIETY. DECORUM (see DECOROUS) applies esp. to that which is decent or becoming in manners or conduct; it frequently implies little more than the absence of all that is unseemly. DIGNITY suggests such becoming elevation of style, manner, or conduct as arises from inner nobility or worth, or from a proper consciousness of one's position or responsibilities. PROPRIETY is a somewhat more relative term than decorum; it implies consonance with recognized standards of what is fitting or correct. See DELICACY, FIT.

If gentlemen of that profession [the lawyers] were at least obliged to some external decorum in their conduct. . . it is impossible the corruptions there should be so universal. Swift.

To the force of manhood [he] added the senatorial dignity of years. Stevenson.

My whole life has been at variance with propriety, not to say decency. Byron.

de-coy' (dĕ-kōi'), v. t.; DE-COYED' (-kōid'); DE-COY'ING. [See DECOY, n.] To lead into danger by artifice; to lure into a net or snare; to entrap; innare; allure; entice; as, to decoy troops into an ambush; to decoy ducks into a net.

Did to a lonely cot his steps decoy. Thomson.

Syn. — Entice, lure, inveigle. See ALLURE.

de-coy', v. i. To be lured by a decoy; to fall into a trap.

de-coy', n. [D. kooi cage, inclosure for trapping wild fowl; cf. G. kave a kind of hut, MHG. kouve; all fr. L. cavea cage. The first syllable of the English word is perh. fr. the D. article dē. Cf. CAGE.] 1. A place, as a pipe, into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed in order to take or shoot them.

2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; a lure that deceives and misleads into danger, or into the power of an enemy; a bait; specif., a fowl, or the likeness of one, used by sportsmen to entice other fowl within shot or into a net.

3. A person employed by officers of justice, or parties exposed to injury, to induce a suspected person to commit an offense under circumstances that will lead to his detection.

4. A person employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled, robbed, or otherwise injured.

de-coy duck. A duck or an imitation of one used as a decoy; hence, a person employed to decoy others.

de-crease' (dĕ-kreās'), v. i.; DE-CREASE' (-krēāt'); DE-CREAS'ING. [ME. decrescen, discescen, fr. OF. decresstre, de-cresstre (3d pl. pr. -cressent), F. décroître, fr. L. decrescere to grow less, or LL. discescere; de (or dis-) + crescere to grow. See INCREASE; cf. INCREASE.] To grow less, — opposed to increase; to be diminished gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength or quality; as, the days decrease in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must decrease. John iii. 30.

Syn. — Lessen, decline, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside. — DECREASE, DIMINISH, DWINDLE agree in the idea of lessening (see ABRIDGE, CONDENSE). DECREASE commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; DIMINISH frequently suggests a lessening by taking something away; consequently decrease is chiefly used as an intransitive verb, referring to the process, and diminish as a transitive verb, implying the operation of an outside agent; as, a flood, the cold, the length of autumn days, decreases; an army may be diminished by disease, one's prospects through extravagance; "a decreasing leg? an increasing belly?" (Shak.); cf. "His [the fool's] part declines as the drama advances, diminishing markedly at the end of the sixteenth century" (A. C. Bradley). The two verbs are often interchanged. DWINDLE implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually until the limit reached is insignificant or even contemptible; as, "Our proper names . . . generally dwindle to monosyllables" (Addison); "The House of Commons is dwindled into a very dialogue between Pitt and Fox" (Walpole). Cf. ABATE.

Wary se'nights nine times nine Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine. Shak.

de-crease', v. t. To cause to grow less; to diminish gradually; as, extravagance decreases one's means.

de-crease' (dĕ-kreās'), dĕkrēās', n. [ME. decres, OF. decres, decresce, fr. the v. See DECREASE, v.] 1. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a decrease of revenue or of strength.

2. The wane of the moon. Bacon.

3. The amount by which anything has decreased, or become less.

de-crease'less, a. Suffering no decrease. Rare.

de-crease'ing, p. a. Becoming less and less; diminishing, decreasing series, Math., a series in which each term is numerically smaller than the preceding term.

de-creas'ing-ly, adv.

de-cree' (dĕ-kreē'), [ME. decre, OF. decret, decret, F. décret, fr. L. decretum, neut. of decretus, p. p. of decernere to decide; de + cernere to decide. See CERTAIN; cf. DECREE, DECRETAL.] 1. An order or decision from one having authority deciding what is, or is to be done; a determination by one having power deciding what is to be done or to take place; authoritative decision; imperative rule; edict; law; ordinance. "The decrees of Venice." Shak.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. Luke ii. 1.

2. Theol. An eternal purpose of God foreordaining some event or condition. Calvinists hold God's decrees to be absolute, Arminians regard them as conditional.

3. Eccl. An edict or law made by a council, usually deciding some matter of doctrine or discipline; pl., the collection of such edicts or laws forming a section of the canon law; as, the decrees of Trent (1545-63), which, with the additions of the dogmas of Immaculate Conception (1854) and papal infallibility (1870), constitute the fixed authoritative symbol or confession of faith of the Church of Rome.

4. Law. A judicial decision; specif.: a Rom. Law. (1) A judicial decision of the emperor. See CONSTITUTION, 5. (2) A command of the prætor enjoining some act or forbearance. b Eng. & Amer. Law. A decision or sentence given in a cause by a court of equity, admiralty, probate, or divorce; — now, by extension, often used as synonymous with judgment, as under codes of civil procedure, judicature acts, etc. c Scots Law. A final judgment of a civil court, properly one containing the executive words "and decerns."

Syn. — Law, regulation, edict, ordinance.

decreas arbitral, Scots Law, a sentence proceeding on a submission to arbitration. — d. date, Scots Law. See DATE, a. 3c. — d. in absence, Scots Law, a judgment by default. — d. nisi (nī'si), Eng. Law, the form of decree first made upon a petition for a divorce, which is made absolute at such time (not less than six months) thereafter as may be directed, unless cause to the contrary is shown; sometimes any decree or order which is to become absolute unless cause to the contrary be shown. — D. of Berlin. See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. — d. of nullity, Law. See DIVORCE. — d. of registration, Scots Law, a form of decree upon a stipulation, without suit or intervention by a judge.

de-cree' (dĕ-kreē'), v. t.; DE-CREE' (-krēāt'); DE-CREE'ING. 1. To command or enjoin authoritatively; to order or appoint by decree; to ordain, as by fate.

2. Law. a To settle or decide (a cause) by a judgment. Obs. b To determine or order judicially by authority, or by decree; to determine; to adjudge; as, a court decrees a restoration of property.

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established unto thee. Job xxii. 28.

3. To determine; to decide mentally. Obs. or Archaic.

de-cree', v. i. To make decrees; to ordain; to determine. Father eternal thine is to decree. Milton.

(-mĕnt), n. An act of decreeing; a decree.

de-cree'ment (dĕ-kreē'mĕnt), n. [L. decrementum, fr. decrescere. See DECREASE.] 1. State, act, or process of becoming gradually less; decrease; diminishing; waste; loss. Rock mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual decrement. Woodward.

de-crep' (dĕ-kreĕp'), v. t.; DE-CREP' (-krĕĕp'); DE-CREP'ING. [F. décrépiter, OF. descrier; des- (L. dis-) + creper to cry. See CRY; cf. DESCRY.] 1. To depreciate, or denounce, officially. Pre-Victorian gold was decreed by proclamation in 1890. Quick & Garran.

The king may at any time decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. Blackstone.

2. To decrease the value of (anything) by public statement.

3. To censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamor against; to disparage.

For small errors they whole plays decry. Dryden.

Syn. — Discredit, run down, condemn, traduce; belittle, undervalue, lower, degrade. — DECRY, DEPRECIATE, DISPARAGE, DETRACT, DEROGATE agree in the idea of diminishing or lessening in estimation or value. To DECRY is to discredit or run down by open or public condemnation or censure; to DEPRECIATE, to belittle or undervalue by representing as of small worth; to DISPARAGE, to lower (or attempt to lower) in esteem by slighting or invidious reference or faint praise; as, "There seems almost a general wish of decrying the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist" (Jane Austen); "To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to depreciate the value of freedom itself" (Burke); "He chilled the popular praises of the king with silent smiles of slow disparagement" (Tennyson). DETRACT (from) and DEROGATE (from) stress the idea of taking away, positively and injuriously, esp. from reputation or merit; detract may be used with either personal or impersonal subject; derogate, with im-

Decorat'ion Day. = MEMORIAL DAY. 3. Signal decorations. de-cra'tion-lat. n. a. [Prof. de-cra-tiv. Decorative. R. Sp. de-cra-tiv. a. Decorative. de-cra'tiv. n. (Cf. OF. decorare decoration.) Beauty; adornment; honor. Obs. — a. Beautiful. Obs. de-co-r'at'us ad'it' a-vi-to (dĕk'ō-rāt'ūs). [L.] He adds honor to (his) ancestral honor. de-co-r'at'us (dĕ-kō-rāt'ūs). One too much attached to decorum

or convention in art or letters. de-cra'tion-lat. n. a. [Prof. de-cra-tiv. Decorative. R. Sp. de-cra-tiv. a. Decorative. de-cra'tiv. n. (Cf. OF. decorare decoration.) Beauty; adornment; honor. Obs. — a. Beautiful. Obs. de-co-r'at'us ad'it' a-vi-to (dĕk'ō-rāt'ūs). [L.] He adds honor to (his) ancestral honor. de-co-r'at'us (dĕ-kō-rāt'ūs). One too much attached to decorum

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; decrease; — opposed to increment.

3. Cryst. The successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which Haiüy supposed the secondary forms to be produced.

4. The waning (of the moon); — in the phrase, "the moon in her decrement." Chiefly Her.

5. Math. The quantity by which a variable is decreased.

de-crep'it (dĕ-kreĕp'it), a. [L. decrepitus, perhaps orig. noised out, noisiless, applied to old people, who creep about quietly; de- + crepare to make a noise, rattle; cf. F. décrépiti. See CREPITATE.] Broken down with age; wasted and enfeebled by the infirmities of old age; feeble; worn out. Beggary or decrepitate age. Milton.

Already decrepuit with premature old age. Motley.

Syn. — Infirm, feeble. See WEAK.

de-crep'i-tate (-ī-tāt), v. t.; DE-CREP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); DE-CREP'I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ĭng). [Cf. F. décrépiter.] To roast or calcine so as to cause cracking; as, to decrepitate salt.

de-crep'i-tate, v. i. To crackle, as salt from the presence of moisture when heated.

de-crep'i-ta'tion (-tāt'shĕn), n. [Cf. F. décrépitation.] Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise made by salt or a mineral when roasting.

de-crep'i-tude (dĕ-kreĕp'it'ūd), n. [Cf. F. décrépitude.] The broken state produced by decay and the infirmities of age; infirm old age; senile weakness.

de-cres'cence (dĕ-kreĕs'ĕns), n. [L. decrescentia.] Act or process of decreasing; state or quality of being decrecent.

de-cres-sen'do (dĕ-kreĕs'hĕn'dō; sĕn'dō), a. & adv. [It. Music. 1. = DIMINUENDO. Abbr. dec., or decresce. 2. Phon. Pronounced with decreasing force or stress; falling; as, ou (out) is a decrescendo or falling diphthong, the stress being strongest upon the first element.

de-cres-cen'do, n. A decrease in force, stress, or volume of sound.

de-cres'cent (dĕ-kreĕs'ĕnt), a. [L. decrescens, p. pr. of decrescere.] 1. Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing; as, a decrecent moon.

2. Her. In her decrement; — said of the moon in her last quarter depicted with the horns pointing to the sinister. Also, noting a crescent so represented.

de-cres'cent (dĕ-kreĕs'ĕnt), n. The moon in her decrement; Her., a crescent decrecent.

de-cree'tal (dĕ-kreĕt'āl), a. [L. decretalis, fr. decretum. See DECREE.] 1. Pertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a decretal epistle. Ayliffe.

2. Having the binding effect of a decree. Archaic.

3. Decisive; final. Archaic.

de-cree'tal, n. [LL. decretale, neut. of L. decretalis; cf. OF. decretale. See DECRETAL, a.] 1. Eccl. A authoritative order or decree; esp., an epistle or document issued by a pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. b Usually in pl. The collection of such decrees forming the second part of the Corpus Juris Canonici (which see).

2. A decree. "The decretals of eternity." Martineau.

de-cree'tal-ist, n. [Cf. F. décretaliste.] Theol. a One learned in the decretals. b One who believes that the decrees of God were made with foreknowledge.

de-cree'tist (dĕ-kreĕt'ist), n. [LL. decretista; cf. F. décretiste. See DECREE, n.] One versed in the Decreta; a canon lawyer. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

de-cree'tive (-tīv), a. [From L. decretum. See DECREE, n.] Having the force of a decree; decretory.

The will of God is either decretive or preceptive. Bates.

de-cree'to-ry (dĕ-kreĕt'ō-rī; dĕ-kreĕt'ō-rī), a. [L. decretorius, fr. decretum. See DECREE.] 1. Pert. to, of the nature of, or established by, a decree, decision, or judgment.

The decretory rigors of a condemning sentence. South.

2. Making decree or decision; decided; positive. Obs.

3. Serving to determine; specif., Old Med. & Astrol. decisive of the issue; critical. "The critical or decretory days." Sir T. Browne.

de-cree'tum (dĕ-kreĕt'ium), n.; pl. -ta (-tā). [L.] 1. A decree; an ordinance.

2. [cap.] Short for Decretum Gratiani. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

de-cree'tal (dĕ-kreĕt'āl), n. [See DECREE.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

de-crown' (dĕ-kroun'), v. t. To dis crown. Rare.

de-crus-ta'tion (dĕ-kreĕs-tā'shĕn), n. [L. decrustare to peel off.] The removal of a crust.

de-cry' (dĕ-kri'), v. t.; DE-CRYED' (-krīd'); DE-CRY'ING. [F. décrir, OF. descrier; des- (L. dis-) + crier to cry. See CRY; cf. DESCRY.] 1. To depreciate, or denounce, officially. Pre-Victorian gold was decreed by proclamation in 1890. Quick & Garran.

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3. To defame; discredit; outface. *Obs.*
Syn.—Mar, injure, spoil, ruin, distort. —**DEFACE**, **DISFIGURE**, **DEFORM** agree in the idea of marring. **DEFACE** is primarily to mar the face or external appearance of anything; it frequently implies the effacement, obliteration, or removal of some part or detail; as, "The splendid armor of the combatants was now defaced with dust and blood" (*Scott*); "Earth has yet a little gilding left, not quite rubbed off, dishonored, and defaced" (*Hazlitt*). **DISFIGURE** (cf. **TRANSFORM**), as applied to a surface, implies deeper or more permanent injury than **deface**; as applied to figure or conformation, it frequently suggests such impairing of beauty or attractiveness as results from other than structural injury; as, "The smallpox . . . fell foul of poor little Oliver's face . . . and left him scarred and disfigured for his life" (*Thackeray*); "A few of those instances in which vanity or caprice have contrived to distort and disfigure the human form" (*Reynolds*). **DEFORM** applies esp. to such distortion as is deep-seated or structural; as, "An anatomist . . . would have seen that the deformity of Philip's spine was not a congenital hump" (*G. Eliot*). See **EMASULATE**, **CONTOUR**, **FORM**.

de-fac-ment (dē-fāc'mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of defacing, or state of being defaced; injury to surface or exterior; obliteration. 2. That which mars or disfigures. *Bacon.*

de-fac-to (dē-fāc'tō), *v. t.* 1. Actually; in fact; in reality; —distinguished from *de jure*. A *de facto* corporation, court, officer, or the like, must exist under a claim and color of right, which requires that there should be possible a *de jure* corporation, court, officer, or the like.
 One . . . [kind of *de facto* government] is such as exists after it has expelled the regularly constituted authorities from the seats of power and the public offices and established its own functionaries in their place, so as to represent in fact the sovereignty of the nation. Such was the government of England under the Commonwealth. . . . As far as other nations are concerned, such a government is treated as in most respects possessing rightful authority; its contracts and treaties are usually enforced; its acquisitions are retained; its legislation is in general recognized, and the rights acquired under it are, with few exceptions, respected after the restoration of the authorities which were expelled. . . . The other kind of *de facto* government . . . is such as exists where a portion of the inhabitants of a country have separated themselves from the parent state and established an independent government. . . . If it fail to establish itself permanently, all such acts perish with it. 96 U. S. 176, 185-6.

de-fal-cate (dē-fāl'kāt), *v. t.*; **DE-FAL-CAT-ED** (-kāt'ēd); **DE-FAL-CAT-ING** (-kāt'ing). [LL. *defalcatus*, p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, orig., to cut off with a sickle; *L. de + falx, falcis*, a sickle. See **FALCHION**.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; —used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. *Now Rare.* *Burke.*

de-fal-cate, *v. i.* To commit defalcation; to embezzle money held in trust. "Some partner defalcating." *Carlyle.*

de-fal-ca-tion (dē-fāl-kā'shūn; dē-fāl'; 271), *n.* [LL. *defalcatio*: cf. *F. defalcation*.] 1. A lopping off; a diminution; curtailment; abatement; specif., reduction of a claim by deducting a counterclaim; set-off. *Now Rare.* 2. That which is lopped off, deducted, or abated.

3. An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust by one, as an officer or agent, having it in trust; an embezzlement. See **EMBEZZLEMENT**.

de-fal-ca-tor (dē-fāl-kā'tēr; dē-fāl'; 271), *n.* A defaulter; an embezzler.

de-fa-ma-tion (dē-fā-mā'shūn; dē-fā'; 271), *n.* [ME. *diffamacioun*, *F. diffamatio*. See **DEFAME**.] 1. Dishonor; disgrace. *Obs.* 2. Act of defaming another, or injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication, technically, at the common law, called *libel* when written and *slander* when oral; detraction; calumny; aspersion. (See **LIBEL**, **SLANDER**.) Roman law . . . did not clearly distinguish defamation from insult given by blows. *T. E. Holland.*

de-fa-ma-to-ry (dē-fām'ā-tō-rē), *a.* [Cf. LL. *diffamatorius*.] Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; as, *defamatory words*, *defamatory writings*.

de-fa-m'us (dē-fām'us), *v. t.*; **DE-FAM-ED** (-fām'ēd); **DE-FAM-ING** (-fām'ing). [ME. *defamen*, *diffamen*, fr. *F. diffamer*, fr. LL. *diffamare* (cf. *defamatus* infamously); *dis-* (in this word confused with *de*) + *fama* a report. See **FAME**.] 1. To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; to disgrace; esp., to speak evil of maliciously; to dishonor by slanderous reports; to calumniate; to aspersion. 2. To render infamous; to bring into disrepute. *My guilt thy growing virtues did defame.* *Dryden.* 3. To charge; to accuse. *Rare.* *Rebecca is . . . defamed of sorcery.* *Scott.*

4. To publish; to proclaim. *A Latinism.* *Obs.*
Syn.—Traduce, vilify, malign, slander, libel. See **ASPERSE**.

de-fame', *n.* [Cf. OF. *defame*, *diffame*.] Dishonor; injury; also, slander. *Obs.*

de-famed' (-fām'd'), *p. a.* 1. Dishonored; of bad repute. *Obs.* 2. Slandered; libeled.

3. Her. Without a tail; —said of an animal.

de-fat'i-ga-ble (dē-fāt'ig-ā-b'l), *a.* [See **DEFATIGATE**.] Capable of being, or apt to be, wearied or tired out; also, fatiguing. *Obs.* —**de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* *Obs.*

de-fat'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *defatigatus*, p. p. of *defatigare*; *de + fatigare* to weary. See **FATIGUE**.] To weary or tire out; to fatigue. *Obs.* —**de-fat'i-ga-tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.* *Obs.*

de-fault' (dē-fōlt'), *n.* [ME. *defaute*, OF. *defaute*, *defalte*, fem., LL. *defalta*, fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, to want, fail, fr. *L. de + fallere* to deceive. See **FAULT**.] 1. Absence or lack (of something); specif., poverty; destitution. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. A falling or failure; omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*. 3. Fault; offense; ill deed; failure in virtue or wisdom. *Regardless of our merit or default.* *Pope.* 4. Imperfection or flaw; blemish; fault; as, there were grave *defaults* in the work. *Obsoles.*

de-fault' (dē-fōlt'), *v. t.*; **-FAULT'ED**; **-FAULT'ING**. 1. To be lacking. *Rare.* 2. To fail; to become weak. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. To fail in duty; to offend. *Rare.* That he gained courtesy so fully did *default*. *Spenser.* 4. To fail in fulfilling a contract, agreement, or duty, esp. a financial obligation. 5. To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default. **de-fault'**, *v. t.* 1. To fail to perform or pay; to be guilty of neglect of; to omit; as, to *default* a dividend. What they have *defaulted* towards him as no king. *Milton.* 2. *Law.* To call (a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court), and make entry of his default if he fails to appear; to enter a default against. 3. To leave out of account; to omit. *Obs.*

de-fault'er (dē-fōlt'ēr), *n.* One who makes or commits a default; a delinquent; specif.: a One who fails to duly appear in court. b One who fails to account for money or property entrusted to his care; a defalcator; an embezzler. c One who fails to pay his debts. d A soldier guilty of a military offense. *Brief.*

de-fa-san-son (dē-fā-sā'n), *n.* [AF. *defesance*, fr. *defasant*, *F. défaisant*, p. pr. of *defaire*, *F. defaire*, to undo, OF. *desfaire*. See **DEFEAT**.] 1. A defeat; an overthrow. *Obs.* "After his foes' *defesance*." *Spenser.* 2. A rendering null or void.

3. Law. A condition, relating to a deed or other instrument, which, being performed, the deed or instrument is defeated or rendered void; also, a collateral deed or instrument, made at the same time with another and expressing such a condition relating to it. **de-feat'** (dē-fē't'), *v. t.* [See **DEFEASANCE**.] 1. To undo. *R.* 2. To discharge from a debt or obligation. *Obs.* *Scot.* **de-feat'i-ble** (dē-fē't'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, avoided, annulled, or undone. —**de-feat'i-ble-ness**, **de-feat'i-ble'ty** (-b'ltē-tē), *n.* **de-feat'** (dē-fē't'), *v. t.*; **DE-FEAT'ED**; **DE-FEAT'ING**. [ME. *defet* dejected, OF. *desfait*, p. p. of *desfaire*, *F. defaire*, to undo; *L. dis + facere* to do. See **FACIT**, **FACT**; cf. **DISFASHION**.] 1. To undo; to disfigure; to weaken; to destroy. *Obs.* His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak.* 2. To render null and void, as a title; to frustrate, as hope; to deprive, as of an estate. The escheator . . . *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam.* In one instance he *defeated* his own purpose. *A. W. Ward.* 3. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow. **Syn.**—Baffle, disappoint, frustrate. See **CONQUER**.

de-feat', *n.* [Cf. *F. defaite*, OF. *desfaite*, fr. the *v.*, OF. *desfaire*. See **DEFEAT**, *n.*] 1. An undoing or annulling; destruction; —often with *on*. *Obs.* Upon whose property and most dear life A damned *defeat* was made. *Shak.* 2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design. 3. An overthrow, as of an army in battle; loss of a battle; repulse suffered; discomfiture; —opposed to *victory*.

de-feat'ure (dē-fē't'ūr), *n.* [OF. *defeatüre* a killing, disfiguring, prop., an undoing. See **DEFEAT**; cf. **DEFEATURE**.] 1. Overthrow; defeat; ruin; frustration. *Obs.* 2. Disfigurement; defacing marks. *Rare.* *Whittier.* **de-feat'ure**, *v. t.*; **DE-FEAT'URED** (-t'ūr'd); **DE-FEAT'UR-ING**. To distort; to disfigure. *De Quincey.* **de-fec-a-te** (dē-fēc'āt), *a.* [L. *defaecatus*, p. p. of *defaecare* to defecate; *de + faex, faecis*, dregs, lees.] Freed from pollution, as dregs, lees, etc.; refined; purified. **de-fec-a-tion** (-kā't), *v. t.*; **DE-FEC-AT'ED** (-kā't'ēd); **DE-FEC-AT'ING** (-kā't'ing). 1. To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, etc.; to clarify; to purify to refine. *To defecate* the dark and muddy *al* of amber. *Boyle.* 2. To free from extraneous or polluting matter; to clear; to purify, as from that which materializes. *Defecated* from all the impurities of sense. *Bp. Warburton.* 3. *Specif.*: *Sugar Manuf.* To clarify (juice) by treating with some reagent, commonly milk of lime, heating, and separating from the scum and sediment. **de-fec-a-tion**, *v. i.* 1. To cast off impurities; to become pure. 2. To void excrement. **de-fec-a-tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *defecatio*: cf. *F. défécation*.] Act or process of defecating; as: a Separation from impurities, as lees or dregs; purification. b Voiding of excrement. **de-fec-a-tor** (dē-fēc'ā-tōr), *n.* One that defecates, as a tank in which cane juice is defecated. **de-fect'** (dē-fēkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere*, *defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de + facere* to make, do. See **FACT**, **FACIT**; cf. **DEFICIENT**.] 1. Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; deficiency; —opposed to *excess*. Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

de-fec' + **DEAF**. **de-fec-san-son** (dē-fēc'sā'n), *a.* *Law.* Voidable or forfeitable. **de-fec'ti-ble** (dē-fēkt'ī-b'l), *a.* Defensible. *Ref. Sp.* **de-fec'ti-ment**, *n.* Defeat. **de-fec'ti-ty**, *n.* Defectiveness. **de-fec'ti-ty**, *v. i.* 1. To fail; to become deficient. *Obs.* 2. To forsake; desert. *Obs.* or *R.* **de-fec't'**, *v. t.* 1. To injure; to damage; to discredit. *Obs.* 2. To cause to desert. *Obs.* **de-fec't'i-ty** (dē-fēkt'ī-tē-tē), *a.* Liable to defect; imperfect. *Rare.* —**de-fec't'i-ble'ty** (-b'ltē-tē), *n.* *Rare.* **de-fec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates or encourages defection.

2. Failing; fault; imperfection, whether physical or moral; blemish; as, a *defect* in the ear or eye; a *defect* in timber or iron; a *defect* of memory or judgment. **3. Astron.** Eclipse; invisibility; also, waning (of the moon). *Obs.* **Syn.**—Deficiency, imperfection, fault. See **BLEMISH**. **de-fec-tion** (dē-fēk'chūn), *n.* [L. *defectio*: cf. *F. déféc-tion*. See **DEFECT**.] 1. Failing; failure. *Obs.* 2. Imperfection; defect. *Obs.* 3. Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; desertion; failure in duty; apostasy; backsliding. "Defection and falling away from God." *Raleigh.* The general *defection* of the whole realm. *Sir J. Davies.*

de-fec-tive (-fēk'tiv), *a.* [L. *defectivus*: cf. *F. déféc-tif*. See **DEFECT**.] 1. Wanting in something; incomplete; lacking a part; deficient; imperfect; faulty; —applied either to natural or moral qualities; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* character; *defective* rules. 2. In error; at fault. *Obs.* 3. *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation; as, a *defective* noun or verb.

Syn.—**DEFECTION**, **DEFICIENT** agree in implying lack. **DEFICIENT** is a somewhat relative term; it often implies some specific lack; more frequently it suggests general inadequacy or a falling short in some requirement; as, *deficient* in courage, *deficient* sympathies, a *deficient* supply of food. **DEFECTIVE** (cf. **BLEMISH**) is positive, implying such lack as impairs completeness or efficiency; as, *defective* hearing, a *defective* crystal, a *defective* mechanism. **defective fifth**, *Music*, a diminished fifth. *Obs.* —*d. hyperbola*, *Math.*, one that has only one real asymptote and meets the line at infinity in only one real point. *Newton*. —*d. syllogism*, *Logic*, a syllogism with one premise omitted. —*d. year*. See **JEWISH CALENDAR**.

—**de-fec-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**de-fec-tive-ness**, *n.*

de-fec-tive, *n.* 1. A thing wanting. *Obs.* 2. Anything that is defective or lacking in some respect. *Specif.*: a One who is lacking physically or mentally; —chiefly applied to persons having marked stigmata or physical defects, and to natural criminals, idiots, etc. In all enumerations of the *defective* should be included the crippled, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the imbecile, the epileptic, the imbecile, the insane, and the suicidal. *F. H. Giddings.* b *Gram.* A word lacking in conjugal or declensional forms.

de-fend' (dē-fēnd'), *v. t.*; **DE-FEND'ED**; **DE-FEND'ING**. [F. *défendre*, *L. defendere*; *de + fendere* (only in comp.) to strike; perh. akin to Gr. *θεῖν* to strike. Cf. **DEFENSE**, **FEND**.] 1. To ward or fend off; to drive back or away; to repel. *Obs.* 2. To prohibit; to prevent; to forbid. *Obs.* Which God *defend* that I should wring from him. *Shak.* 3. To repel danger or harm from; to protect; to secure against attack; to maintain against force or argument; to uphold; to guard; as, to *defend* a town; to *defend* a cause; to *defend* one's character; to *defend* the absent; —sometimes followed by *from* or *against*; as, to *defend* one's self from, or against, one's enemies. God *defend* the right! *Shak.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.* **4. Law.** To deny or oppose the right of the plaintiff in regard to (the suit, or the wrong charged); to controvert; to oppose or resist, as a claim at law; to contest, as a suit. **Syn.**—Shield, cover, shelter, screen, secure, watch, keep, save. —**DEFEND**, **PROTECT**, **GUARD**, **PRESERVE**. To **DEFEND** is to ward, defend, attack, or prevent danger; to **PROTECT** is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to **GUARD** is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to **PRESERVE** (see **CONSERVE**) is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, the inmates of a fortress are *defended* by its guns, *protected* by its walls, and *guarded* against surprise by sentries; one is *protected* from loss by insurance; one's life may be *preserved* by presence of mind in an emergency. See **KEEP**, **SHUTLER**.

de-fend', *v. i.* To make a defense; *Law*, to enter or make a defense in an action or suit. **de-fend'ant** (dē-fēnd'ānt), *a.* [F. *défendant*, p. pr. of *défendre*. See **DEFEND**.] 1. Defending. 2. Defensive. *Obs.*

de-fend'ant, *n.* 1. A defender. *Obs.* 2. *Law.* A person required to make answer in an action or suit in law or equity, or in a criminal action. (See **DEFEND**, *v. t.*, 4.) In British statutes the term *defendant* usually includes with reference to Scotland *defender*, *respondent*, and *claimant* in a multipole pleading.

de-fend'er (-fēnd'ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *defendeur*, *F. défendeur*. Cf. **FENDER**.] 1. One who defends; one who maintains, protects, or vindicates; champion; advocate; vindicator. 2. *Specif.*: a *Law*. One who defends an action or proceedings. b [*cap.*] *Irish Hist.* One of an association of Roman Catholics organized about 1785 to oppose the Protestant societies. Defender of the Faith, a title conferred (1521) by Pope Leo X. upon Henry VIII. of England, for his tract, "Assertion of the Seven Sacraments," against Luther, and still retained by English sovereigns.

de-fen-es-tration (dē-fēn'ēs-trā'shūn), *n.* [L. *de + fenestra* window.] A throwing out of a window. Defenestration of Prague. a The action of the Hussites at Prague (1419) in throwing the burgo-master and some others from the windows of the city hall upon the spears of those below. b The action of certain deputies (1615) in throwing two royal commissioners and a secretary from the windows of the royal palace. They landed on a dunghill.

de-fense', **de-fence'** (dē-fēns'), *n.* [F. *défense*, OF. *defense*, fem., *defens*, masc., fr. *L. defensa* (cf. LL. *defensum*), from *defendere*. See **DEFEND**; cf. **FENCE**.] 1. Act of defending, or state of being defended. 2. That which defends or protects; a thing used to ward off attack, danger, or violence; guard; protection. sometimes follows removal of the ovaries. Cf. **OVARIATION**.

de-fense', *adv.* *Ref. Sp.* **de-fen-sa-ble**, **DEFENSIBLE**. **de-fend'**, *n.* Defense. *Obs.* *Scot.* **de-fend'**, *Deafened*. *Ref. Sp.* **de-fend'a-ble** (dē-fēn'dā-b'l), *a.* See **ABLE**. **de-fend'ance**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *defendaunce*.] Defense. *Obs.* **de-fend'ant**, *n.* One who is defended. *Rare* & *Ludicrous*. **de-fend'ant**, *n.* Defender. *Rare.* **de-fend'ant**, *n.* A female deaf. **de-fend'ant**, *n.* [OF. *desfait*, prop. undone.] Disfigured. *Obs.* **de-fem'i-na-tion**, *n.* Med. Loss of feminine qualities, such as

de-fec'tious (-shūs), *a.* Defective. *Obs.* **de-fec'tiv**, *Defective*. *Ref. Sp.* **de-fec'ti-ty**, *Defectiveness*. **de-fec'tu-ous**, *a.* [Cf. *F. déféc-tuosité*.] Defectiveness. **de-fec'tu-ous**, *a.* [Cf. *F. déféc-tuosité*.] Defective. *Obs.* —**de-fec'tu-ously**, *adv.* *Obs.* **de-fec'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* **de-fec-ta-tion** (dē-fēc'tā'shūn; dē-fē't'), *n.* [L. *defectare*, *defectum*, to define. A defining. *Obs.* —**de-fec'tant**, *n.* A female deaf. **de-fect'**, *n.* [OF. *desfait*, prop. undone.] Disfigured. *Obs.* **de-fem'i-na-tion**, *n.* Med. Loss of feminine qualities, such as

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relates the idea defined to analogous or related ideas. Formally, a definition consists of a statement of the class in which the subject of definition is included, and an enumeration of the differentials, or specific marks or traits, which distinguish it from other members of the same class.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for. Locke. The definition of a name . . . is the sum total of all the essential propositions which can be framed with that name for their subject. J. S. Mill.

Definition, simple, positive, hard and fast as it is, never tells the whole truth about a conception. Josiah Royce. Defini-tive, simple, positive, hard and fast as it is, never tells the whole truth about a conception. Josiah Royce.

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-meter.] An instrument for measuring flexure or deflection due to transverse stress. R. C. Carpenter. Deflect'or (dĕ-fĕk'tŏr), n. 1. Mech. That which deflects, as a diaphragm in a furnace, or a cone in a lamp (to deflect and mingle air and gases and help combustion).

2. Naut. An instrument for reducing compass deviations to a small amount when the usual observations are unavailable. De-flex' (dĕ-fĕk's), v. t.; DE-FLEX' (dĕ-fĕk't); DE-FLEX'ING. [L. deflexus, p. p. of deflectere. See DEFLECTION.] To bend or curve downward.

De-flex'ure (dĕ-fĕk'sŭr; 250), n. [From L. deflectere, deflexum. See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside or downward; deflection. De-flo'ra-tion (dĕ-fĕl'ŏ-rā'shŭn; 277), n. [LL. defloratio: cf. F. defloration.] 1. Act of deflowering, as a virgin.

2. That which is chosen as the flower or choicest part; careful culling or selection. Rare. Sir M. Hale. De-flow'er (dĕ-flou'ĕr), v. t.; DE-FLOWERED (-ĕrd); DE-FLOW'ER-ING. [ME. deflowen, defloren, F. deflorer, LL. deflorare; L. de + flos, floris, flower. See FLOWER.] 1. To deprive of virginity, as a woman; to violate; to ravish.

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of; to rob of the choicest ornament; to ravage; to despoil. He died innocent and before the sweetness of his soul was deflowered and ravished from him. Jer. Taylor. 3. To deprive or strip of flowers.

An earthquake . . . deflowering the gardens. W. Montagu. De-flu'ent (dĕ-floo'ĕnt), n. [L. defluens, p. pr. of defluere to flow down.] Running down; decurrent. De-flu'ent, n. De-flux'ion (dĕ-flŭk'shŭn), n. [L. defluxio.] 1. Downflow.

2. Med. A flowing down of humors or fluid matter, as a copious discharge from the nose in catarrh. b Inflammation. c Sudden loss of hair. Obs. De-fol'i-ate (dĕ-fŏl'i-āt) a. [LL. defoliatus, p. p. of de-fol'ia-ĕre (-ĕrĕd)] foliage to strip of leaves; L. de + folium leaf.] Deprived of leaves, as by their natural fall.

De-fol'i-ate (-ĕt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-ĕt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-ĕt'ing). To strip or deprive of leaves. De-fol'i-a-tion (-ĕshŭn), n. [Cf. F. defoliation.] The separation of ripened leaves from a branch or stem; the falling or shedding of the leaves.

De-forc'e (dĕ-fŏr's; 201), v. t.; DE-FORC'ED (-fŏr'st); DE-FORC'ING (-fŏr'sing). [OF. deforcier; de or des- (L. de or dis-) + forcier, F. forcier. See FORCE, v.] Law. a To keep by force from the rightful owner; to withhold wrongfully, as the possession of lands or tenements. b To eject (a person) or keep (him) out of possession by force; to deprive wrongfully. c Scots Law. To forcibly oppose or resist (an officer) so that he is unable to execute the law.

De-forc'e-ment (-mĕnt), n. — de-forc'er (-fŏr'sĕr), n. De-for'ciant (dĕ-fŏr'shŭnt), n. [LL. deforcians, p. pr. fr. OF. See DEFORCE.] Eng. Law. One who deforces the rightful owner of an estate. De-for'est (dĕ-fŏr'ĕst), v. t.; DE-FOR'EST-ED; DE-FOR'EST-ING. a Law. To disafforest; b To clear of forests; to remove trees from. — de-for'est-a-tion (-ĕs-tĕ'shŭn), n. — de-for'est-er (-ĕs-tĕr), n.

De-form' (dĕ-fŏrm'), v. t.; DE-FORM'ED (-fŏrm'd); DE-FORM'ING. [L. deformare; de + formare to form, shape, fr. forma: cf. F. difformer. See FORM.] 1. To spoil the form of; to mar in form; to misshape; to disfigure. 2. To render displeasing; to deprive of comeliness, grace, or perfection; to dishonor.

Above those passions that this world deforms. Thomson. 3. To disarrange; to change the shape of; to cause to have a new form; specif.: a Mech. To change the shape of (a body) by the action of forces or stresses which exceed the elastic limit and cause permanent strain or rupture. b Geom. To bend (a flexible and inextensible surface), whereby its curvature at every point and the arc lengths between its points are unaltered. The term is also used in Analysis Situs, in which surfaces, as a Riemann's surface, may be to any extent stretched or contracted but not torn or joined, to denote such alterations.

Syn. — See DEFACE. De-form', v. i. To become disfigured; to lose its original form; as, a projectile usually deforms when it suddenly meets with great resistance. De-form'a, a. [L. deformis; de + forma form: cf. OF. deforme, F. difforme. Cf. DIFORM.] Deformed; misshapen; shapeless; hideous. Archaic.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? Milton. De-form'a-ble (dĕ-fŏr'mā-bĕl), a. 1. Deformed. Obs. 2. Capable of being deformed. — de-form'a-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-ti), n. De-for-ma-tion (dĕ-fŏr-mā'shŭn; dĕfŏr'; 277), n. [L. deformatio: cf. F. deformation.] 1. Act of deforming, or state of being deformed. Bp. Hall.

2. Transformation or change for the worse; — esp. in theological or controversial use as opposed to reformation. 3. A word changed in form, as 'od for God. 4. Physics, etc. Alteration of form or shape; also, the product of such alteration. Cf. DIASTROPHISM. 5. Math. The process or result of deforming a surface. De-form'a-tive (dĕ-fŏr'mā-tiv), a. Able, or tending, to deform.

De-formed' (dĕ-fŏrm'd), p. a. Unnatural or distorted in form; having a deformity; misshapen; disfigured; as, a deformed person; a deformed head. — de-form'ed-ly (-fŏr'mĕd-lĭ), adv. — de-form'ed-ness, n.

De-flo'rous (-ŭs), a. [L. defluus, fr. defluere to flow down.] Flowing down; also, falling off. Obs. De-flu'vi-um (dĕ-floo'vi-ŭm), n. [L. a falling out.] Alopecia. De-flux'ion (dĕ-flŭk'shŭn), n. [L. defluxus, fr. defluere.] Defluxion. Obs. De-fly', v. i. DE-FLY' (dĕ-fĕl'ĭ), v. i. DE-FLY'ING. Ref. Sp. de-fec-ta-tion. Var. of DEFECATION. De-fog' (dĕ-fŏg'), v. t. See DE-FOG. De-foll' (dĕ-fŏl'), v. t. [F. defouiller.] To defoliate. Obs. De-fol'iate (-ĕt), v. t. [F. defouiller.] To defoliate. Obs. De-fol'iate (-ĕt), v. t. [F. defouiller.] To defoliate. Obs.

De-fol'iate (-ĕt), v. t. [F. defouiller.] To defoliate. Obs. De-fol'iate (-ĕt), v. t. [F. defouiller.] To defoliate. Obs. De-fol'iate (-ĕt), v. t. [F. defouiller.] To defoliate. Obs.

De-form'i-ty (dĕ-fŏr'mĭ-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭz). [L. deformitas, fr. deformis: cf. OF. deformelĕ, deformitĕ, difformitĕ. See DEFORM, v. & a.; cf. DISFORMITY.] 1. State of being deformed; want of proper form or symmetry; any unnatural form or shape; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; ugliness.

To make an envious mountain on my back, Where sits deformity to mock my body. Shak. 2. Anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety; as, deformity in an edifice; deformity of character. 3. A deformed person or thing.

4. Incorrect for DIFFORMITY. Obs. De-foul' (dĕ-foul'), de-foll' (dĕ-foll'), v. t. [See DEFILE to make foul.] Obs. 1. To trample or tread down; crush; oppress; maltreat. 2. To defile; deflower; corrupt; violate; pollute. 3. To deface; sully; defame.

De-fraud' (dĕ-fraud'), v. t.; DE-FRAUD'ED; DE-FRAUD'ING. [L. defraudare; de + fraudare to cheat, fr. fraudus, fraudus, fraud: cf. OF. defraudar. See FRAUD.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by a deceitful device; to cheat; to overreach; as, to defraud a servant, or a creditor, or the state; — with of before the thing taken or withheld. Churches seem injured and defrauded of their rights. Hooker. Syn. — See CHEAT.

De-fraud'a-tion (dĕ-fraud'ā'shŭn), n. [L. defraudatio: cf. F. defraudation.] Act of defrauding; a taking by fraud or deceit. Rare. Sir T. Browne. De-fray' (dĕ-frā'), v. t.; DE-FRAY'ED (-frā'd); DE-FRAY'ING. [F. défrayer; de- (L. de or dis-) + frays, pl., expense; perh. fr. OHG. fridu peace, G. friede, and meaning formerly a fine for a breach of the peace.] 1. To expend, disburse. Obs. 2. To pay or discharge; to serve in payment of; to provide for, as a charge, debt, expenses, costs, etc.

For the discharge of his expenses, and defraying his cost, he allowed him . . . four times as much. Usher. 3. To avert or appease, as by paying off; to satisfy; as, to defray wrath. Obs. Spenser. 4. To meet the charges for or expense of (something); as, to defray a war. Rare. 5. To bear the expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain without charge. Obs. or R.

De-fray'al (-ĕl), n. Act of defraying; payment. De-fray'ment (-mĕnt), n. [Cf. OF. defrayement.] Act of defraying; defrayal. Deft (dĕft), a.; DEFT'ER (dĕft'ĕr); DEFT'EST. [ME. danste, defte, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid; cf. ME. daffe, defte, fool, coward, also AS. defl (in deriv. only, mild, gentle, fitting, reasonable, defen, gedafen, becoming, fit, Goth. gada-ban to be fit. Cf. DAPT. 1. Meek; gentle; modest. Obs. 2. Apt; dexterous; clever; handy; neat in action. "The deftest way." Shak. "Deftest feat." Gay.

The limping god, so deft at his new ministry. Dryden. 3. Neat in person; spruce; trim; pretty. Dial. Eng. Syn. — See DEXTEROUS. Deft'y, adv. In a deft manner; aptly; dexterously; neatly. "Deftly dancing." Drayton.

De-funct' (dĕ-fŭnk't), a. [L. defunctus, p. p. of defungi to acquit one's self of, to perform, finish, depart, die; de + fungi to perform, discharge; cf. F. défunt. See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. "De-funct organs." Shak. The boar, defunct, lay tripped up, near. Byron.

De-funct', n. A dead person; usually, one recently deceased. De-fy' (dĕ-fĭ'), v. t.; DE-FY'ED (-fid'); DE-FY'ING. [F. défier, OF. desfier, LL. disfidare to disown faith or fidelity, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the vassal and his lord; hence, to challenge, defy; fr. L. dis- + fidus faithful, akin to fides faith. See FAITH; cf. DIFFIDENT, AFFIANCE.] 1. To renounce or dissolve all bonds of alliance, faith, or obligation with; to reject, repudiate, or renounce. Obs. I defy the surety and the bond. Chaucer.

2. To provoke to combat or strife; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at defiance; as, to defy an enemy; to defy the power of a magistrate; to defy public opinion. I once again Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. Milton.

3. To challenge to do anything, usually something that the challenger maintains is impossible; hence, of things, to withstand completely; to resist successfully. I defy the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. Burke. 4. To reject or disdain; to revolt at; to loathe. Obs.

De-fy' (dĕ-fĭ'), n.; pl. DE-FY'IES (-fiz'). [F. défi. See DEFY, v.] A challenge. Obs. or Collog. De-fy', v. t. & i. [Of uncertain origin.] To digest; also, to dissolve. Obs. deg (dĕg), v. t. & i.; DEGED (dĕgd); DEGA'ING. [See 2d DEG.] To sprinkle; dampen; drizzle; as, a degging cart for sprinkling a road. Dial. Eng. — degging machine, a machine for dampening cotton cloth in calendering. deg, v. t. Dial. Eng. 1. To strike, thrust, or stab; drive in. 2. To pierce with a sharp-pointed object.

De-ga'ge' (dĕ-gā'gĕ'), a. [F., p. p. of dégager to disengage. See DE-, 4; 1st GAGE.] Unembarrassed; unconstrained; easy; free. Vanbrugh. A graceful and dégagé manner. Poe.

De-gar'nish (dĕ-gār'nish), v. t.; DE-GAR'NISHED (-nĭsh't); DE-GAR'NISH-ING. [F. dégarnir; de-, des- (L. dis-) + garnir to furnish. See GARNISH; cf. DISGARNISH.] 1. To strip

de-fray', n. [Cf. OF. defrayay.] De-fray'al, n. [Cf. OF. defrayay.] De-fray'er, n. One who defrays. De-fri-ca-tion (dĕ-fri-kā'shŭn), n. [L. defricatio.] Rubbing. R. De-frock' v. t. To unfrock. De-frost', v. t. See DE-, 4. De-frat', n. [L. defratum.] Botted down must. Obs. De-fre', n. DUFF. De-fret' (dĕ-fret'), n. Also duffardar. [Turk. defretar. fr. Per. dafdar book + dār holding.] Turkish Empire. A treasurer; an officer of finance; specif., the accountant general of a vilayet or province. De-fulk' n. See DE-FULK. De-func'tion (dĕ-fŭnk'shŭn), n. [L. defunctio performance, death.] Death. Obs. or R.

De-func'tion-al-ize, v. t. To deprive of function. — de-func'tion-al-iza-tion (-izā'shŭn; -izā'shŭn), n. De-func'tive, a. Funereal. Obs. De-fund', v. t. [L. defundere.] To pour down. Obs. De-fuse', v. t. De-fu'sion, etc. + DIF-FUSE, DIFFUSION, etc. De-fy' (dĕ-fĭ'), v. i. [Cf. OF. défier, L. diffidere.] To distrust. De-fy'ing-ly, adv. of defying. deg. Abbr. Degree; degrees. De-ga'ge-té-de-cœur' (dĕ-gā-tĕ-dĕ-kŭr'), n. [F., lit., from gayeté of heart.] Voluntarily without constraint. De-ga'lan't. Un gallant. Obs. De-ga'lan'te, v. See DE-, 4. deg. Abbr. v. De-ga'lan'tion (dĕ-gā-lā'n'shŭn), n. [F. dégeler to thaw.] A thawing. Rare.

de-lay' (dē-lā'), v. i. [F. *délayer*, of uncertain origin.] **Obs.** To ally; as: **a** To quench or mitigate; assuage. **The waters delay** the raging wind. **Surrey.** **b** To weaken or temper; dilute. **c** To debase, as a coin. **d** To macerate; to cook. **Rare.**

del' cred'or-er (dēl'krēd'ēr-ē; krēd'ēr-ē) [It., of belief or trust.] **Mercantile Law.** Designating the obligation of an agent or factor who warrants or guarantees to his principal the due payment or performance by those with whom he deals on credit as such agent or factor, his commission, which is higher than in other cases, being called a **del credere commission**. The *del credere* agent becomes liable upon the failure of the debtor to pay. The agent's undertaking is not a guarantee required to be in writing by sec. 4 of the Statute of Frauds.

de-le (dē-lē), imperative sing. of L. *delere* to destroy. [Cf. **DELETERE**.] **Print.** Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type; — usually expressed by a peculiar form of *d*, thus: **Y.**

de-le, v. t.; **de-LE** (dē-lē); **de-LE-ING**. **Print.** To erase; cancel; delete; mark for omission.

de-lec'ta-ble (dē-lēk'tā-b'l), a. [ME. *delectable*, OF. *delectable*, F. *délectable*, fr. *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight. See **DELIGHT**.] Highly pleasing; delightful. **Delicate** both to behold and taste. **Milton.**

Syn. — See **DELICIOUS**.

Delectable Mountains, in "Pilgrim's Progress," a range of hills from whose summit the Celestial City was visible.

— **de-lec'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **de-lec'ta-ble-ness**, n. — **de-lec'ta-bly**, adv.

de-lec'tate (dē-lēk'tāt), v. t. [L. *delectatus*, p. p. of *delectare*. See **DELIGHT**.] To delight. **Rare.**

de-lec'ta'tion (dē-lēk'tā-shūn), n. [L. *delectatio*: cf. F. *délectation*.] Great pleasure; delight; enjoyment. **Syn.** — See **PLEASURE**.

de-lec'tus (dē-lēk'tūs), n. **sing.** & **pl.** [L. *selectio*, fr. *delegere*, *delectum*, to select.] 1. Selection; choice. 2. A book of selected passages, esp. for learners of Latin or Greek.

de-le-ga-ry (dē-lē-gā-rī), n.; **pl.** -cies (-sīz). [From **DELEGATE**, a.] 1. Act of delegating, or state of being delegated; appointment as delegate; deputed power. **By way of delegacy or grand commission.** **Raleigh.** 2. A body of delegates; a delegation. **Standing delegacies**, questions perpetua, were instituted for the trial of offenses of particular kinds. **T. E. Holland.** 3. A meeting of a body of delegates. **Obs.**

de-le-gant (-gānt), n. [L. *delegans*, -antis, p. pr.] One who delegates; specif., **Civil Law**, one who substitutes his debtor for himself as debtor to another. See **DELEGATION**, 3.

de-le-gate (dē-lē-gāt), n. [L. *delegatus*, p. p. of *delegare* to send, delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, to depute. See **LEGATE**.] One sent and empowered to act for another; a deputy; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar. **Specif.:** a Formerly, one of the commissioners constituting the Court of Delegates. **Eng.** b A representative of an association or constituency in a convention. c One of a committee for some branch of university business. **Univ. of Ox.** d A representative of Territory in the House of Representatives, having the right to debate but not to vote. **U. S.** e A member of the lower or popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — formerly called **burgess**.

de-le-gate (-gāt), v. t.; **DE-LE-GAT'ED** (-gāt'ēd); **DE-LE-GAT'ING** (-gāt'ing). 1. To send as one's representative; to empower as an ambassador; to send with power to transact business; to commission; to depute; to authorize. 2. To intrust to the care or management of another; to transfer; assign; commit.

The power exercised by the legislature is the people's power, delegated by the people to the legislature. **J. B. Finch.**

3. Civil Law. To assign (a debtor of one's self) to a creditor as a debtor in place of one's self.

de-le-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), n. [L. *delegatio*: cf. F. *délegation*.] 1. Act of delegating, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate or delegates. 2. The charge or commission given to a delegate. 3. **Rom. & Civil Law.** A kind of novation by which a debtor, to be liberated from his creditor, gives him a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor, or to the person appointed by him. 4. **Com.** A letter of delegation (see under **LETTER**); also, the transfer of a debt or credit by such a letter, used in Europe to avoid using instruments requiring to be stamped. 5. One or more persons appointed or chosen, and commissioned to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, etc.; a body of delegates; a deputation. 6. [F. *délégation*.] A share certificate; — applied esp. to Suez Canal shares. **Eng.** 7. [cap.] Either of the two chief legislative bodies of Austria-Hungary, representing the parliaments of the two countries. Each Delegation has 60 members, 20 chosen by the upper house, and 40 by the lower house. See **LEGISLATURE**.

de-le-ga-to-ry (dē-lē-gā-tō-rī), a. [L. *delegatorius* pert. to an assignment.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or holding, delegated authority.

de-len'da (dē-lēn'dā), n. **pl.**; **sing.** -DUM (-dūm). [L., fr. *delere* to destroy.] Things to be deleted.

de-lete' (dē-lēt'), v. t.; **DE-LET'ED** (-lēt'ēd); **DE-LET'ING** (-lēt'ing). [L. *deletus*, p. p. of *delere* to destroy. Cf. 1st **DELE**.] 1. To destroy or do away with. **Obs.** 2. To obliterate or blot out; erase; expunge; delete.

de-le-te-ri-ous (dē-lē-tē-rī-ūz), a. [LL. *deleterius* noxious,

Gr. *δηλητήριος*, fr. *δηλέσθαι* to hurt, damage; prob. akin to L. *delere* to destroy.] Hurtful or destructive; noxious; pernicious; as, *deleterious* plants; a *deleterious* example. — **de-le-te-ri-ous-ly**, adv. — **de-le-te-ri-ous-ness**, n.

de-le-tion (dē-lē-shūn), n. [L. *deletio*, fr. *delere*. See **DELETERE**.] Act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing; destruction; extinction; also, an erasure or deleted passage. **The deletion** of his personality. **Stevenson.**

A total deletion of every person of the opposing party. **M. Hale.**

De-le-zonne's cir'cle (dē-lē-zōnz'). **Elec.** An instrument used to illustrate induction by the action of the earth. It consists of a circle or ring, around the circumference of which is coiled a long insulated wire connected with a galvanometer. When the circle, which is on diametrical pivots, is placed at right angles to the earth's magnetic field and then turned suddenly through any angle, the galvanometer indicates the passage of a momentary current.

delf (dēlf), n. Also *delft*, *delve*. [AS. *delf* a delving, digging. See **DELVE**.] **Obs.** or **Dial. Eng. & Scot.** 1. A thing which has been dug; a mine; a quarry; a pit. 2. **Specif.:** a A grave. **Obs.** b A pond; also, a drain; a ditch. c A sod or cut turf. **Scot.** 3. **Her.** A square bearing used as an abatement; a delve. It is supposed to represent a square sod.

delf (dēlf), **delft** (dēlft), n. [From the town of Delft, formerly Delf, in Holland, named from one of its canals (OD. *delf*). See **DELVE**.] A kind of pottery. = **DELFTWARE**.

delft'ware (dēlft'wār), or **delft**, n. Pottery made in the town of Delft (formerly written *Delf*) in Holland; esp.: a Brown pottery covered with an opaque white glaze upon which the decoration is painted, in general imitation of Chinese porcelain. It often brings high prices. b In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

De-li-a (dē-lī-ā; dē-lī-yā), n. [L. fem. of *Delius* of the island of Delos.] 1. **Class. Myth.** Artemis; — so called from Delos, where she and Apollo were born. 2. a In Vergil's Eclogues, a shepherdess. b Tibullus's name for his ladylove, a Roman woman. c In modern, esp. pastoral poetry, a name for a ladylove.

De-li-a (dē-lī-ā), n. **pl.** [Gr. τὰ Δελία.] **Gr. Relig.** The festival with games celebrated every fourth year at Delos in honor of Apollo. It was one of the most brilliant of Greek festivals, noted for musical contests (cf. **AGONES**).

De-li-an (-ān), a. [L. *Delius*, Gr. *Δήλιος*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Delos, held in antiquity to be the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis; as, the *Delian* twins; the *Delian* games. — n. A native or inhabitant of Delos.

Delian Confederacy, a confederacy of a number of Greek states, with Athens as leader, formed at the temple of Apollo in Delos, 477 B. C., for the purpose of resisting Persian aggression. — **D. god**, Apollo. — **D. problem**, **Geom.**, the problem of duplicating a cube, that is, of finding the edge of a cube the double (in volume) of a given cube; — so called because the Delians, suffering from a pestilence, were said to have been commanded by an oracle to double a certain cubical altar.

de-lib'er-ate (dē-līb'ēr-āt), a. [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate; *de* + *librare* to weigh. See **LIBRATE**.] 1. Formed or taken with deliberation; well-advised; carefully considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure or course. 2. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; — applied to persons. "These *deliberate* fools." **Shak.** 3. Not hasty or sudden; slow. **Hooker.** **His enunciation was so deliberate.** **W. Wirt.**

Syn. — See **VOLUNTARY**.

— **de-lib'er-ate-ly** (-lī), adv. — **de-lib'er-ate-ness**, n.

de-lib'er-ate (dē-līb'ēr-āt), v. t.; **DE-LIB'ER-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **DE-LIB'ER-AT'ING** (-āt'ing). 1. To weigh in the mind; to consider the reasons for and against; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder; as, to *deliberate* a question. 2. To determine or resolve. **Obs.**

de-lib'er-ate, v. i. To take counsel; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider; also, to hesitate in deciding; — sometimes with *on*, *upon*, *about*, *concerning*. **The woman that deliberates is lost.** **Adison.**

Syn. — See **CONSIDER**.

de-lib'er-a'tion (-ē'shūn), n. [L. *deliberatio*: cf. F. *délibération*.] 1. Act of deliberating, or of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; careful consideration; mature reflection. 2. Choosing the best way with a calm deliberation. **W. Montagu.** 3. The discussion and consideration by a number of persons of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council. 4. Quality or state of being deliberate. 5. A resolution reached by deliberation. **Obs.**

de-lib'er-a-tive (dē-līb'ēr-ā-tīv), a. [L. *deliberativus*: cf. F. *délibératif*.] Pert. to, or characterized by, deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination; *deliberating*; as, a *deliberative* body. **Deliberative** work of *deliberative* wisdom. **Bancroft.**

— **de-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, adv. — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ness**, n.

del'i-a-cy (dē-lī-ā-sī), n.; **pl.** -cies (-sīz). [From **DELICATE**, a.] 1. Pleasure; gratification; delight. **Obs.** 2. Addiction to pleasure or luxury; indulgence; also, luxurious or voluptuous treatment or care. **Obs.** And to those dainty limbs which Nature lent For gentle usage and soft delicacy. **Milton.**

a tenant cannot substitute another tenant, except with the consent of the landlord, except upon a previous agreement, etc. **de-lec'rit**, **de-lē'rit** (dē-lē'rīt), a. [F. *délivré* to be delivered.] **Deliv'ed**, a. [L. *delegatus*, p. p.] Delected.

de-le-gat'ed (dē-lē-gāt'ēd), n. **Civil Law.** The person to whom a debtor is delegated.

de-le-ga-tive (dē-lē-gā-tīv), a. Having the nature or function of delegation. **Rare.**

de-le-ga-tus non pot' test (dē-lē-gāt'us nōn pōt' tēst), a. [L. *Law*.] A delegate cannot delegate, that is, transfer his powers. **de-le-ga-tus non pot' test** (dē-lē-gāt'us nōn pōt' tēst) [L. *Law*.] **Law**. Or for proposing a law. **de-len'da est Car-tha-gō** [L.] Carthage must be destroyed; — a phrase much used by Cato the Elder, meaning that her existence was a constant menace to Rome. [DUNG.] **de-len-dung**. Var. of **DE-LUND**.

de-le-ti-ous (dē-lē-tī-ūz), a. [L. *deleterius*.] Deleterious; as a poison; also, an antidote. **Obs.** **de-le-tious** (dē-lē-tī-ūz), a. [L. *deleterius*.] Admitting of erasure; — said of paper. **de-le-tive** (dē-lē-tīv), a. Apt or adapted to delete. **Rare.** **de-le-tory** (dē-lē-tō-rī); **de-lē-t'ory** (dē-lē-t'ō-rī), a. That deletes. **Obs.** — n. That which deletes. **Obs.** **de-lit'** + **DELVE**, v. **de-lit'**, n. A miner or worker in a stone quarry. **Dial. Eng.** **Del'hi** **del'hi** (dē-lī-sōr) (d'ī-ē) [From Delhi, India, where it

3. Quality or state of being pleasurable or agreeable; daintiness; delightfulness. **Obs.**

4. A source of pleasure; a luxury; esp., something pleasant to the taste; a dainty; as, *delicacies* of the table. 5. Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution; softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; and hence, frailty or weakness; as, the *delicacy* of a fiber or a thread; *delicacy* of a hand or of the human form; *delicacy* of frame. 6. Nicety, fineness, or subtle expressiveness of manipulation or touch; as, the *delicacy* of the painter's stroke; the *delicacy* of the pianist's touch; also, the quality or state of requiring delicate manipulation or tactful management; as, the *delicacy* of a diplomatic situation. 7. Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness; fastidious accuracy; sensitiveness; of instruments, adjustment to slight alterations or susceptibility to change or impairment from slight causes; as, the *delicacy* of a balance; *delicacy* of taste in art. 8. Nice propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; refinement; hence, in an exaggerated sense, effeminacy; as, *delicacy* in doing a kindness; *delicacy* of character that unfits for earnest action. You know your mother's *delicacy* in this point. **Cowper.**

9. A thing which is delicate, refined, or alluring; a refinement; a nicety. "Ceremonious *delicacies*." **Johnson.**

Syn. — Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination; precision, exactness; penetration, acuteness, acumen, elegance, polish. — **DELICACY**, **NICETY**, **SUBTLETY**, **REFINEMENT** are all predicated of qualities of perception or feeling. **DELICACY** (see **DAINTY**) implies fine, often exquisite, sensitiveness of feeling or critical tact; as, "The maxims of Joubert . . . have the same purged and subtle *delicacy*"; they show the same sedulousness in him to preserve perfectly true the balance of his soul" (**M. Arnold**); "The tact and *delicacy* of a born lover of nature like the Celt" (**id.**). **NICETY** (see **NICE**) suggests rather elegant and precise observation and perception; as, "Those who can distinguish with the utmost nicety the boundaries of vice and virtue" (**Johnson**). **SUBTLETY** (see **SHREW**) implies acuteness or penetration; **REFINEMENT** (see **CIVILIZATION**), elegance or polish; as, fine-spun *subtlety* of discrimination; the utmost *refinement* of taste. Both *subtlety* and *refinement* are also used of that which results from the extreme or affected exercise of acuteness or elaboration; as, "theological *subtleties*" (**Bancroft**); the *refinements* of criticism. See **DISCREETMENT**.

del'i-cate (dē-lī-kāt), a. [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender; akin to *delectare* delight: cf. F. *délicat*. See **DELIGHT**.] 1. Characterized by, or addicted to, ease or pleasure; self-indulgent; luxurious; voluptuous. **Obs.** **Dives, for his delicate life, to the Devil went.** **Piers Plowman.** 2. Giving, or adapted to give, pleasure; comfortable; pleasant; gratifying. **Obs.**, except as in def. 6. **Haarlem is a very delicate town.** **Evelyn.** 3. Characterized by daintiness, softness, or effeminacy; softly or tenderly reared; hence, tender; frail; not hardy or robust; as, a *delicate* constitution; *delicate* health. **A delicate and tender prince.** **Shak.**

4. Characterized by, or endowed with, a dainty or nice appreciation or discrimination; capable of making, or responsive to, subtle distinctions; exquisitely sensitive; as, a *delicate* ear for music; hence: a *Delicate* in taste or habit; fastidious. b Refined; scrupulous; considerate; marked by a sense of propriety, by tact, or fine feeling; as, *delicate* manners. 5. Hence, of instruments: Showing slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer or balance. 6. Satisfying or pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; adapted to gratify a refined susceptibility or discriminating power; as, a *delicate* wine; a *delicate* modulation; hence, of a mild or subtle quality or charm; not strong, bright, or the like; as, a *delicate* odor, flavor, or color. 7. Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc.; fine; variously: fine, slender, or minute; as, a *delicate* thread; slight or smooth, or light and yielding; as, *delicate* lace or silk; slight and shapely; lovely; graceful; as, a *delicate* butterfly; soft and fair; as, a *delicate* complexion. 8. Possessing or showing a refined skill or subtle craftsmanship; marked by ingenuity or finesse. "A *delicate* stratagem." **Shak.**

9. Requiring skill; calling for careful handling; not to be rudely or hastily dealt with; nice; critical; as, a *delicate* operation; a *delicate* errand to perform. **Syn.** — See **DAINTY**.

— **del'i-cate-ly**, adv. — **del'i-cate-ness**, n.

del'i-cate, n. One that is delicate (in any of various senses); as: a A luxurious person; a fastidious person. **Obs.** or **R.** b A delight; a luxury. **Obs.** c A dainty; a delicacy. **Rare.** **With abstinance all delicacies he gets.** **Dryden.**

del'i-ca-tos'son (dē-lī-kā-tōs'sōn), n. **pl.** [G., fr. F. *délicatesse*.] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc. **de-lice'** (dē-lēs'), a. [OF. *delice*, F. *délice*, L. *delicia*, *deliciae* (pl.).] Delight or enjoyment, esp. voluptuousness; also, a thing that gives delight or pleasure; a dainty or delicacy. **Obs.** "Dainty *delices*." **Spenser.**

de-ll-cio'so (dē-lē-syō'sō; 138), n. [Sp.] A long and slim cigar tapered at both ends. **de-ll-cious** (dē-lē-shūz), a. [OF. *delicieux*, F. *délicieux*, L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, fr. *delectare* to please. See **DELIGHT**.] 1. Affording exquisite pleasure or entertain-

de-lib'er-a-tor (dē-līb'ēr-ā-tōr), n. [L.] One who deliberates. **del'i-ble** (dē-lī-b'l), a. [L. *delebilis*. See 1st **DELE**.] Capable of being deleted. **del'i-brate** (dē-lī-brāt), v. t. [L. *debratus*, p. p. of *debrare* to delibrate; *de* from *liber*, bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel. **Obs.** — **del'i-brat'ion** (-brā'shūn), n. **Obs.** **del'i-brat'ion**, n. [L. *de + liberare* to peel, balance.] A weighing down. **Obs.** **del'i-brate-ly**, adv. of **DELICATE**. **del'i-cate-ness**, n. See **NESS**. **del'i-cate-ness'** (dē-lī-kāt'ēs'), n. [F. *délicatesse*.] Delicacy. **del'cl-ō** (dē-lē-shūz), n. **pl.** [L. Delights; pleasure. **del'cl-ō-ate** (-āt), v. t. To delight one's self; to indulge in feasting; to revel. **Obs.** **del'cl-ō-ly**, n. Deliculousness; delicacy. **Obs.**

ment; delightful; most sweet or grateful to the senses, esp. to the taste; charming.

Some delicious landscape. Coleridge. One draft of spring's delicious air. Keble. 2. Characterized by, or addicted to, pleasure; seeking enjoyment; voluptuous; luxurious; effeminate. Obs. Syn. — DELICIOUS, DELIGHTFUL, DELICATE. DELICIOUS, in modern usage, commonly refers to sensuous pleasures, esp. those of taste and smell; DELIGHTFUL suggests rather the pleasures derived from the higher senses, or (in general) from the exercise of taste, feeling, or sentiment; as, delicious food, a delicious fragrance, a delicious sense of warmth; a delightful concert, prospect, a delightful conversation, companion. DELICATE is used in poetry or elevated prose, or with humorous or ironical connotation; as, "The trees of God, delectable both to behold and taste" (Milton); a delectable tale, a delectable situation. Desire of wine and all delicious drinks. Milton. My ears were never better fed With such delightful harmony. Shak. They came to the Delectable Mountains. Bunyan.

— de-l'icious-ly, adv. — de-l'icious-ness, n. de-lic' (dē-līk't), n. [L. delictum fault.] Law. An offense or transgression against law; — in its widest use including crimes and misdemeanors, but chiefly used in the Civil and Scots law to designate civil wrongs corresponding closely to the torts of English law, and in the French law (F. délit), to designate the milder crimes, which are punishable with imprisonment over a week and under five years. In the early civil law many offenses were classed as civil wrongs which modern law treats as crimes or public offenses. Delicts proper embrace all breaches of the law which expose their perpetrator to criminal punishment. The term quasi delict is generally applied to any violation of the common or statute law which does not infer criminal consequences, and does not consist in the breach of any contract, express or implied. Cases may and often do occur in which it is exceedingly difficult to draw the line between delicts and quasi delicts. The latter class, as it has been developed in the course of the present century, covered a great variety of acts and omissions, ranging from deliberate breaches of the law, closely bordering upon crime, to breaches comparatively venial and involving no moral delinquency. Palmer v. Wick & Co. A. C. 326 (1894).

de-l'ic-gate (dē-lī'gāt), v. t.; — GA'VE (gāv'ed); — GA'VE (gāv'ing). [L. deliquis, p. p. of deliquere to bind up; de + ligare to bind.] Surg. To bind up; to bandage. — de-l'ic-ga'tion (gā'shūn), n. de-light' (dē-lī't), n. [ME. delit, OF. delit, fr. delectare to delight. See DELIGHT, v. t.] 1. A high degree of gratification of mind; a high-wrought state of pleasurable feeling; lively pleasure; extreme satisfaction; joy. Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not. Shak. A fool hath no delight in understanding. Prov. xviii. 2. Anything which gives great pleasure or delight; also, the faculty or quality of delighting; charm. Heaven's last, best gift, my ever new delight. Milton. 3. Licentious pleasure; lust. Obs. Chaucer. Syn. — See PLEASURE.

Delight of Mankind, the Roman emperor Titus (80-81), who in his reign (79-81) did much to promote the people's welfare. de-light', v. t.; — DE-LIGHT'ED; — DE-LIGHT'ING. [ME. deliten, OF. delecter (3d sing. pres. delite), F. délecter, fr. L. delectare to entice away, to delight (sc. by attracting or alluring), intens. of delicare to allure, delight; de + lacere to entice, allure; cf. laqueus a snare. Cf. DELICATE, DELICATELY, DELICIOUS, DELICATELY, ELICIT, LACE.] 1. To give delight to; to affect with great pleasure; to please highly; as, a beautiful landscape delights the eye. Delight our souls with talk of knightly deeds. Tennyson. 2. To take delight in; to enjoy. Obs. de-light', v. i. To have or take great delight or pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — followed by an infinitive, or by in. "Love delights in praises." Shak. I delight to do thy will, O my God. Ps. xl. 8. de-light'ed, p. a. 1. Endowed with delight; delightful. Obs. If mine no delighted beauty lack. Shak. 2. Highly pleased; joyous. Syn. — Glad, pleased, gratified.

de-light'ful (dē-lī'tfūl), a. 1. Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction. "Delightful bowers." Spenser. "Delightful fruit." Milton. 2. Experiencing delight. Obs. Syn. — See DELICIOUS. — de-light'ful-ly, adv. — de-light'ful-ness, n. de-light'ing, p. a. Giving delight. — de-light'ing-ly, adv. de-light'some (-sūm), a. Very pleasing; delightful. Ye shall be a delightful land. . . saith the Lord. Mal. iii. 12. — de-light'some-ly, adv. — de-light'some-ness, n. de-light' (dē-lī't), v. t.; — DE-LIGHT'ED; — DE-LIGHT'ING; — DE-LIGHT'ING (-nāt-ing). [de + L. lignum wood.] 1. To clear or strip of wood (by cutting down trees). Rare. 2. To strip or remove the wood from; as, to delignate ramie, in the preparation of ribbons of the fiber. de-l'iah (dē-lī'ā), n. The mistress of Samson, who betrayed him (Judges xvi.); hence, a harlot; a temptress. Other Deliahs on a smaller scale Burns met with during his Dumfriesshire sojourn. J. C. Shairp. de-lim'it (dē-līm'it), v. t. [L. delimitare; cf. F. délimiter.] To fix the limits of; to demarcate; bound. de-lim'it-ate (-i-tāt), v. t.; — TAT'ED (-tāt'ed); — TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [L. delimitatus, p. p. of delimitare to delimit.] To delimit. de-lim'it-a'tion (-i-tā'shūn), n. [L. delimitatio; cf. F. délimitation.] 1. Act or process of delimiting, or fixing the boundaries; limitation. 2. Bot. — ABUNJECTION. de-lin'e-ate (dē-līn'ē-āt), a. [L. delineatus, p. p. of delineare to delineate; de + lineare to draw, fr. linea line. See LINE.] Delineated. Rare. de-lin'e-ate (-āt), v. t.; — DE-LIN'E-ATED (-ā'ted); — DE-LIN'E-ATING (-āt'ing). 1. To indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of; to represent by sketch, design, or diagram; to sketch out; to portray; to picture; specif., in

drawing and engraving, to represent in lines, as with the pen, pencil, or graver; hence, to represent with accuracy and minuteness. See DELINEATION. 2. To portray to the mind or understanding by words; to set forth; describe. Customers or habits delineated with great accuracy. Walpole. de-lin'e-a'tion (dē-līn'ē-ā'shūn), n. [L. delineatio; cf. F. délimitation.] 1. Act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, etc.; drawing in outline; as, the delineation of a scene or face; in drawing and engraving, representation by means of lines, as distinguished from representation by means of tints and shades; accurate and minute representation, as distinguished from art that is careless of details, or subordinates them excessively. 2. A delineated picture; representation; sketch; description in words. Their softest delineations of female beauty. Irving. Syn. — Sketch, portrait, outline.

de-lin'e-a'tor (dē-līn'ē-ā'tēr), n. One that delineates; a sketcher. Specif.: a. Surv. A perambulator that records distances and delineates a profile, as of a road. b. Tailoring. A pattern adjustable to varying sizes. de-lin'e-a'tory (-ā'tō-rī), a. That delineates; descriptive; drawing the outline; delineating. de-lin'quen-cy (dē-līn'kwēn-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [L. delinquens. See DELINQUENT.] Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; a fault; misdeed; offense; misfeasance or malfeasance; misdemeanor. de-lin'quent (-kwēnt), a. [L. delinquens, -entis, p. pr. of delinquere to fail, be wanting in one's duty, do wrong; de + linquere to leave. See LOAN, n.] 1. Failing in duty; offending by neglect or violation of duty. 2. Of or pertaining to a delinquent or delinquency; as, delinquent lands; delinquent taxes. de-lin'quent, n. 1. One delinquent; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or a crime; a culprit. 2. [cap.] Eng. Hist. An active adherent of Charles I. or Charles II.; — so called by the Parliamentary party. de-lin'quate (dē-līn'kwāt), v. i. & t. [L. delinquat, p. p. of deliquere to clear off, clarify; de + ligare to make liquid, melt, dissolve.] Chem. To deliquesce, or cause to deliquesce; to dissolve. Obs. or R. de-lin'ques'ce (dē-līn'kwēs'), v. i.; — DEL-I-QUESCED' (-kwēs't); — DEL-I-QUES'ING (-kwēs'ing). [L. deliquesce to melt, dissolve; de + liquescere to become fluid, melt, fr. liquere to be fluid. See LIQUID.] 1. To melt away; specif., to dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies, or the gels in some fleshy fungi. 2. Bot. To ramify into fine divisions, as the veins of a leaf or the trunk or branches of a tree. de-lin'ques'cence (-kwēs'ens), n. [Cf. F. déliquescence.] Act, state, or process of deliquescing. de-lin'ques'cent (-ēnt), a. [L. deliquescens, -entis, p. pr. of deliquesce; cf. F. déliquescence.] Deliquescing; liable to deliquesce; specif.: a. Liquefying by absorption of moisture from the air. b. Bot. Ramifying into many branches; — opposed to excurrent. de-lin'qu'um (dē-līn'kw'ūm), n. [L. a want, defect, eclipse.] 1. A failure of vitality; a fainting or sinking away; specif., Med., failure or weakness of the mind or any part of the body; — sometimes confused with deliquium in the sense of "deliquescence." He fell into an apoplectic sort of deliquium, in account of his father's last illness. Cotton Mather. 2. Failure of light, as in an eclipse. Obs. de-lin'qu'um, n. [L. a flowing down.] Chem. Deliquescence; a liquid condition. Obs. de-liv'rate (dē-līv'rāt), v. t. & i. [L. delivare. See DELIRIUM.] To make or become delirious; to madden; to rave. Obs. de-liv'ra'tion (dē-līv'rā'shūn), n. [L. delivratio.] Aberration of mind; delirium. J. Morley. Deliration or alienation of the understanding. Med. de-liv'ra-ant (dē-līv'rānt), a. Med. Delirifacient. de-liv'ra-ant, n. [See DELIRIUM.] Med. A poison which occasions a persistent delirium, or mental aberration (as belladonna). b. A delirious person. de-liv'ra'cient (-fā'shēnt), a. [delirium + facient.] Med. Producing, or tending to produce, delirium. — n. Any substance which tends to cause delirium. de-liv'ri-ous (dē-līv'rī-ūz), a. [From DELIRIUM.] Having a delirium; wandering in mind; light-headed; insane; raving; wild; as, a delirious patient; delirious fancies. — de-liv'ri-ous-ly, adv. — de-liv'ri-ous-ness, n. de-liv'ri-um (-ūm), n.; pl. E. JUMS (-ūmz), L. -ia (-ā). [L. fr. delivare to rave, to wander in mind, prop. to go out of the furrow in plowing; de + lira furrow, track; prob. akin to G. geleise track, rut, and E. last to endure.] 1. Med. A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, which manifests itself by mental irritation and confusion, more or less transitory delusions and hallucinations, disordered, senseless speech, and motor unrest; mental aberration; a roving or wandering of the mind. It occurs in insanity, but usually results from a fever or some other disease, from intoxication, or from injury. Cf. INSANITY. 2. Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness. The delirium of the preceding session (of Parliament). Morley. Syn. — Insanity, frenzy, madness, derangement, aberration, lunacy, fury. See MANIA. de-liv'ri-um tremens (trēm'ēnz) [L. trembling delirium, Med., a violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors. It is characterized by terrifying hallucinations of vision and hearing and by tremor of the hands and tongue. de-lis'te's meth'od (dē-līz'tē). [After J. N. Delisle, French astronomer.] Astron. A method of getting the sun's par-

allax and distance by observing the difference between the times of beginning and ending of a transit of Venus, from widely separate stations. De Lisle's ther-mom-e'ter (dē līlz'). A thermometer formerly used in Russia, on which the boiling point of water is 0° and its freezing point 150°.

del'i-tes'cence (dē-lī'tēs'sēns), n. [See DELITESCENT.] 1. Concealment; seclusion; retirement. The delitescence of mental activities. Sir W. Hamilton. 2. Med. The sudden disappearance of inflammation or other symptoms of disease. del'i-tes'cent (-ēnt), a. [L. delitescens, -entis, p. pr. of delitescere to lie hid.] Lying hid; concealed. de-liv'er (dē-līv'ēr), v. t.; — DE-LIV'ERED (-ērd); — DE-LIV'ER-ING. [F. délivrer, L.L. deliverare to liberate, give over, fr. L. de + liberare to set free. See LIBERATE.] 1. To set free from restraint; to set at liberty; to release; to liberate, as from control; to free; to save; to rescue from evil actual or feared; — often with from or out of; as, to deliver one from captivity, or from fear of death. He that taketh warning shall deliver his soul. Ezek. xxxiii. 5. 2. To give or transfer; to yield possession or control of; to part with (to); to make or hand over; to make delivery of (see DELIVERY); to commit; to surrender; to resign; — often with up or over, to or into. Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl. 18. The constables have delivered her over. Shak. 3. To rid or clear; to get rid of. Obs. 4. To free from, or disburden of, young; to aid in the process of childbirth; to bring forth; — often with of. She was delivered safe and soon. Gover. Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses, and those poor ones. Peacham 5. To disburden (one's self) or give forth in words; to utter; speak; — announce; — hence, to make over to the knowledge of another; to communicate; impart. Till he be forth to him deliver might. Spenser. 6. To give or put forth in action or exercise; to discharge; as, to deliver a blow; to deliver a broadside, or a ball. Shaking his head and delivering some show of tears. Sidney. 7. To unload, as a vessel. Rare. To deliver a jail, to empty it of prisoners, esp. by taking them to trial. Syn. — See RELEASE. de-liv'er, v. i. 1. To set one free, or disburden one. 2. Pottery & Founding. To part freely from the mold. 3. To deliver a judgment or opinion. 4. To be delivered; to issue; — with on or into; as, the grain delivers into the hold of the vessel. de-liv'er, a. [OF. delivre free, unfettered. See DELIVER, v. t.] Free; nimble; sprightly; active. Obs. or Archaic. Wonderly deliver and great of strength. Chaucer. de-liv'er-ance (dē-līv'ēr-āns), n. [F. délivrance, fr. délivrer.] 1. Act of delivering, or state of being delivered; specif.: a. Act of freeing, or state of being freed, from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like; rescue; liberation; release. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives. Luke iv. 18. b. Act of bringing forth offspring; delivery. Archaic. c. Act of giving up or transferring; conveyance; also, formerly, surrender. d. Act of speaking; utterance; delivery. Archaic. e. Act of disburdening, as by the utterance of one's thoughts. 2. a. Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly. b. A judicial decision; esp., an interlocutory order or decree. Chiefly Scots Law. In the Bankruptcy Act of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 79, § 4) "deliv'rance" is defined as including "any order, warrant, judgment, decision, interlocutory, or decree." Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings. Of. E. D. 3. Deliverance. Obs. Syn. — DELIVERANCE, DELIVERY. In modern usage, DELIVERANCE more commonly refers to the state of being delivered, DELIVERY to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril; as, "Others were tortured, not accepting deliverance" (Heb. xi. 35); "He . . . swore, with oaths that he would labor my delivery" (Shak.). DELIVERY only is used in the sense of transfer or conveyance; as, "the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff" (Burnet). See RELEASE. de-liv'er-er (-ēr), n. [Cf. OF. delivreur.] One who delivers; specif.: a. One who liberates or rescues; a preserver. b. One who gives up or transfers, as letters or goods. c. One who relates or communicates; also, Rare, one who utters or enunciates. de-liv'er-ly, adv. Actively; quickly; nimbly; hence, cleverly; deftly. Obs. or Archaic. de-liv'er-y (dē-līv'ēr-y), n.; pl. -ERIES (-īz). [See DELIVER, v. t.; cf. LIVERY.] 1. A delivering from restraint; rescue; release; liberation; as, delivery of a captive from a dungeon. 2. Act of delivering up or over; surrender; transfer of the body or substance of a thing; specif.: a. Law. The act of putting property into the legal possession of another; as, the delivery of a fort, of hostages, of a criminal, of goods, of letters. In primitive legal systems delivery (tradition in the Civil law) imports the actual transfer of the physical control of the object from one to the other; in modern systems, delivery may be constructively effected in various other ways, as by the handing over of something symbolical of the thing sought to be delivered, called symbolical delivery, of a part for the whole, often called constructive delivery; etc. In all cases, however, a delivery imports some significant overt act whereby the deliverer signifies his intention to surrender the control of the property. b. In modern commercial usage, loosely, the transportation of a purchase to a place designated by the purchaser and the transference of it then to the purchaser, his agent, or one designated by him. 3. Act of giving birth; parturition; the expulsion or extraction of a fetus and its membranes. de-lit'e' Var. of DELIGHT. Obs. de-liv'er-ee', n. Law. See E.E. de-liv'er-er-ess, n. A female deliverer. Rare. de-liv'er-head, n. Deliverance. de-liv'er-ness, n. Agility. Obs. de-liv'er-or' (dē-līv'ēr-ōr'), n. Law. One who delivers. delivery order. Com. An order for goods to be delivered, as from a warehouse. Eng. delivery ticket. Stock Exchange. A memorandum ticket sent by the seller to the buyer prior to delivery. de-liv' (dē-līv'), n. Obs. — de-lit'ably, adv. Obs. de-liv'er-able, a. See ABLE.

- 4. Act of exerting one's strength or limbs. Neater limbs and freer delivery. *Sir H. Wotton.*
- 5. Act or style of utterance; manner of speaking; as, a good delivery; a clear delivery.
- 6. Act of communicating; statement; narration. *Obs.*
- 7. Act or manner of sending forth, discharging, or throwing, as in pitching or bowling a ball.
- 8. State of being delivered, or that which is delivered; also, a turn at delivering.
- 9. *Pattern Making.* The draft of a pattern.
- 10. *Cotton Spinning.* A spinner.

del (dél), n. [AS. *del*, akin to E. *dale*; cf. D. *delle*, del, low ground. See DALE.] 1. A small, retired valley or vale; a ravine.

In *dells* and *dales*, concealed from human sight. *Tickell.*
2. A pit or hole. *Obs.* b In games, the goal. *Scott.*

dell, n. [Of uncertain origin.] A young woman; a wench. *Archaic Cant.* "Sweet doxies and dells." *B. Jonson.*

Della-Crusca (dél'á krúsk'á, krúsk'á), n. The Florentine Academy called in full *Accademia della Crusca*.

Della-Crusca (k'á), n. 1. Of pertaining to, or after the style of, the Accademia della Crusca.
2. Designating, or pertaining to, a school of affected and sentimental English poets, most of whom lived in Florence about 1785, of which a prominent member, Robert Merry, was elected a member of the Florentine Academy, and adopted the pseudonym "Della Crusca."

Della-Cruscan, n. A member of the Della-Cruscan academy or school. — **Della-Cruscanism** (-iz'm), n.

de-lo-cal-ize (dē-lō'kál-iz), v. t. [*de-* + *localize*.] To remove, or take away from, its place, or from the limitations of locality. — **de-lo-cal-iz-a-tion** (-tā'sh'ūn; -tā-z'ān), n.

Delphi (dél'fī-ūn), **Delphic** (-fīk), a. [NL. *Delphi*, Gr. *Δελφοί*, a town of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastrí*; L. *Delphicus*, fr. Gr. *Δελφικός*.] Of or pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece. — **Delphian**, or **Delphic**, oracle, Gr. *Relig.*, the most famous oracle of the ancient world. Originally it was an oracle of Gæa, the Earth. According to Æschylus it passed by descent from Gæa to Themis, Phoebe, and Apollo, successively. According to the more usual tradition Apollo wrested it by force from Gæa. He shared it, however, with Dionysus, who was said to be buried at Delphi. The oracles were given forth by a priestess, the *Pythia*, who (according to a late tradition) seated herself upon a golden tripod above a chasm whence issued mephitic vapors. Inspired by these, she uttered words which were then arranged by prophets especially educated for the purpose. Cf. *APOLLO*, *DIOSKURUS*, *DODONA*.

Delphin, n. A native or inhabitant of Delphi; specif., the Delphian Apollo.

Delphin (-fīn), a. [See DAUPHIN.] Pertaining to the Delphin; dauphin; as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared in the reign of Louis XIV. of France, for the use of the dauphin, which the title pages bear the inscription, "In usum Serenissimi Delphini."

Delphin's (dél'fīn'z), n. pl. [Gr. *τὰ Δελφίνια*.] Gr. *Antiq.* An expiatory festival celebrated in various towns in April, in honor of Apollo, surnamed Delphinus.

Delphin's (l'k), n. Pertaining to, or derived from, the larkspur (*Delphinium*), esp. *D. staphysagria*.

Delphin's (l'k), n. pl. [NL, fr. *Delphinus*.] Zool. An extensive family of toothed whales of small or moderate size, containing the dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc. It is the type of a superfamily, *Delphinoides* (dél'fī-noi'dé-á), which comprises all the existing toothed whales except the sperm whales. — **del'phi-not** (dél'fī-noi't), a. & n.

del'phi-nins (dél'fī-nīn; -nēn; 184), n. Also **nlm**. Chem. A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, C₂₂H₃₃O₆N, obtained from various species of *Delphinium*. It is employed in form of an ointment to relieve neuralgic pains.

Delphin'um (dél'fīn'ūm), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *δελφίνιον* larkspur, fr. *δελφίς*, -ίως, a dolphin; — so named from the shape of the nectary.] Bot. A genus of ranunculaceous plants, the larkspurs, having large and handsome, very irregular flowers adapted to cross-fertilization through insect agency. Of the 60 species about one half are American, many of them being poisonous to cattle in the western United States. Some species are commonly cultivated, esp. the European *D. consolida* and *D. ajacis*. *D. staphysagria* is the stavesacre. See LARKSPUR.

Delphin'us (dél'fīn'ūs), n. [L, a dolphin, fr. Gr. *δελφίς*, *δελφίνος*.] 1. Zool. A genus of Cetacea, including the typical dolphins.

2. *Astron.* A northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus, marked by a small rhomb of stars sometimes called *Job's Coffin*; the Dolphin.

Del-sarte (dél-särt'), n., or **Delsarte system**. A system of calisthenics patterned on the theories of François Delsarte (1811-71), a French teacher of dramatic and musical expression. — **Del-sarte-an** (-särt'tē-ān), **Del-sart'i-an** (-tī-ān), a.

delt'a (dél'tā), n. [Gr. *δέλτα*, name of the fourth letter, Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet, from the Phœnician name of the corresponding letter.] 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ), corresponding to D. See D.
2. Hence, something having the shape of the capital Δ. Specif. a The alluvial tract of land at the mouth of the Nile, inclosed by its spreading branches. b In general, an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river, frequently forming a tract of land of considerable area. Its terminus often has the shape of the letter delta (Δ), owing to the division of the river into separate branches. The shape of the delta as a whole is determined largely by the configuration of the coast line where it is formed. In order to form a delta, a river must not only carry sediment, but must discharge it where it will not be swept away as fast as it accumulates. Deltas are formed on open coasts, more commonly in bays and lakes, and occasionally where one river joins another. The delta of the Mississippi has an estimated area of more than 12,000 square miles and is ad-

vancing into the Gulf at the annual rate of about 260 feet. c An alluvial fan (see under ALLUVIAL) — called *speel-fan delta* or *cone delta*. d *Phon.* The pharynx, the mouth passage, and the nasal passages, taken collectively. *Hemph.*
3. Elec. The closed figure produced by connecting three coils or circuits successively, end for end, esp. in a three-phase system; — often used attributively, as *delta winding*, *delta connection* (which see), etc. Cf. STAR, n.

delta connection. Elec. One of the usual forms or methods for connecting apparatus to a three-phase circuit, the three corners of the delta or triangle, as diagrammatically represented, being connected to the three wires of the supply circuit. See DELTA, n., 3; cf. T CONNECTION.

delta current. Elec. The current flowing through a delta connection.

delt'a-lio (dél-tē'li-ō), a. 1. Relating to, or like, a delta; also, constituting a delta.
2. [Cmp.] Specif., relating or pertaining to the delta of the Nile; having its source or chief seat in the Nile delta; as, the *Deltatic* dynasties (XXII.—XXX.) of Egyptian kings.

delta potential. Elec. The potential of a delta current.

delt'h-y-tri-um (dél-thī'trī-ūm), n.; L. pl. -RIA (-ā). [NL.; Gr. *δῆλος* visible + *θύρον* little door.] Zool. The opening between the beak and the hinge through which the pedicle of certain brachiopods extends.

delt'id-i-um (dél-tīd'ī-ūm), n.; pl. -TIDIA (-ā). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ.] Zool. a A plate partly or wholly closing the delthyrium of certain brachiopods; — called also *pseudodeltidium*. b A pair of plates (called also *deltoidal plates*), not homologous with the pseudodeltidium, which perform the same function in other brachiopods. — **delt'id-i-um** (-i-ū), a.

delt'o-he'dron (dél'tō-hē'drŏn), n.; L. pl. -DRA (-drā). [Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] Cryst. A solid bounded by twelve quadrilateral faces. It is a hemihedral form of the isometric system, allied to the tetrahedron.

deltoid (dél'toid), a. [Gr. *δελτοειδής* delta-shaped; *δέλτα* delta (Δ) + *εἶδος* form; cf. F. *deltôide*. See DELTA.] 1. Shaped like a capital delta (Δ); delta-shaped; triangular; as, a *deltoid leaf*.
2. Of the nature of, or formed like, the delta of a river.

deltoid ligament, *Anat.*, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle. — **d. moth**, any member of a group of moths now usually included among the noctuids; — so named from the markedly triangular outline of the margins of the wings when in the resting position. — **d. muscle**, *Anat.*, a large triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and serving to raise the arm laterally. It arises from the upper anterior part of the outer third of the clavicle, and from the acromion process and spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the outer side of the middle of the shaft of the humerus.

deltoid, n. 1. *Anat.* The deltoid muscle.
2. Zool. A deltoid moth.

deltoid, n. The hypocycloid with three cusps. *Steiner.*

deltoid (dél'toid), a. 1. Deltoid; delta-shaped.
2. *Phys. Geog.* Pertaining to a delta.

deltoid (-dē-ō), n. Combining form for *deltoid*.

De-luc's hy-grom-e-ter (dē-lūks'). [After J. A. DeLuc, Swiss physicist.] A hygrometer on the principle of the hair hygrometer, but employing a strip of whalebone.

de-lu'de (dē-lūd'), v. t.; DE-LUD'ED (-lūd'ēd); DE-LUD'ING (-lūd'ing). [L. *deludere*, *delusum*; de + *ludere* to play, make sport of, mock. See LUCIDIOUS.] 1. To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to impose on; to make a fool of.

To delude the nation by an airy phantom. *Burke.*
2. To frustrate or disappoint; also, to evade; elude. *Obs.* "It deludes thy search." *Dryden.*

deluge (dél'jū), n. [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluvare* to wash away; *dis* = *dis*, *here*, akin to *lavare* to wash. See LAVE, v. DILUVIUM.] 1. A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the *Deluge*, the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). Among peoples in both hemispheres are found deluge traditions which are diverse in origin but are generally considered to be based directly or indirectly on actual floods. Geological evidence regarding a widespread inundation of Europe or Asia is negative. See DEUCALION, UT-NAPISHTIM, XUTHOS.

The geographical universality of the *Deluge* may be safely abandoned. Neither Sacred Scripture nor universal ecclesiastical tradition . . . renders it advisable to adhere to the opinion that the Flood covered the whole surface of the earth. *Catholic Encyclopedia.*

2. Fig.: Anything that overwhelms, or causes great destruction; as, a *deluge* of unbecome.

With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed. *Milton.*

del'uge, v. t.; DEL'UGED (-jūd); DEL'UGING (-jū'ing). 1. To overflow with water; to inundate; flood.
The deluged earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*

2. To overwhelm as with a deluge; to overspread; overpower; submerge; destroy; as, the empire was *deluged* with mercenaries; he was *deluged* with letters.

deluge set. An apparatus consisting of two or more lines of hose coupled with a single nozzle for discharging a very heavy stream of water, as for extinguishing fires.

del'un-dung (dél'ūn-dūng), n. [Native name.] Zool. A handsomely marked East Indian carnivorous mammal (*Ursus gracilis*), related to the civets.

de-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhūn), n. [L. *delusio*, fr. *deludere*. See DELUDE.] 1. Act of deluding, or state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind.
2. That which is falsely or delusively believed or propagated; false belief, or a persistent error of perception oc-

n. Also **dm**. [*Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine*.] Chem. An amorphous alkaloid, C₂₂H₃₃O₆N, from seeds of *Delphinium staphysagria*.

del'phi-sin (dél'fī-sīn; -sēn), n. Also **slm**. Chem. A crystalline alkaloid, C₂₇H₄₃O₁₂N₂, from seeds of *Delphinium staphysagria*.

delt. Dent. R. Sp. [drew't]. *delt. Abbr.* Delineavit (L., he drew). **delt'a-ca-tion** (dél'tā-kā-ti-ŏn), n. [*delt'a* + *ca-tion*.] *Phys. Geog.* The formation of a delta or of deltas. *Rare.*

delt'a-mon (dél'tā-shūn), n. Deltation. *Rare.*

delt'ic, a. Deltatic. [*de-lu* + *brum* (dél-lū'brūm), n.; pl. -BRA (-brā).] [L. in sense 1; in LL., font.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A shrine or sanctuary; a temple or sacred inclosure.
2. Eccl. a A church having a font. b A font.

De-luc's pile (dē-lūks' pīl). Elec. = *DUC PILE*.
de-lud'a-ble (dē-lūd'ā-b'l), a. See ABLE.
de-lud'er (dē-lūd'ēr), n. One who deludes.

de-lud'ing-ly, adv. of deluding, p. pr.
de-lum'bate, v. t. [L. *delumbare*, p. p. of *delumbare*; de +

casioned by false belief; — in a milder sense, customary misconception.

Speculative guesswork and *delusion*. *Joshiah Royce.*
3. Specif.: *Law*. A false conception and persistent belief, unconquerable by reason, of what has no existence in fact. Outside of general mania and dementia, the presence of *delusion* in a subject under judicial investigation is the test of insanity under English and American decisions.

Syn. — DELUSION, ILLUSION, HALLUCINATION are here compared in their nontechnical connotations (for technical distinctions, see defs.); they agree in the idea of false seeming. DELUSION is, in general, a much stronger word than ILLUSION. It often carries an implication of being deceived (cf. DELUDE, v.), imposed on, or even consciously misled and bemocked, from which *illusion* is ordinarily free. Further, *delusion* implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real; *illusion*, an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to that which exists only in the fancy; as, "It is all magic, poor deluded fool! She looks to every one like his first love. . . . These pleasures end in *delusion*" (*Shelley*); "The *illusions* of Chloë and Strophon have been sufficiently consecrated in poetry" (*Gr. Etim*); "the *delusions* of stockjobbing, to labor under *delusion*; the *illusions* of fancy, of hope, an optical *illusion*; cf. the effect of Wordsworth's substitution of *illusion* for *delusion* in the line, "Such, in the fond *illusion* [orig. *delusion*] of my heart, such picture would I at that time have made." HALLUCINATION, as here compared, emphasizes the groundlessness of the impression; as, "Reason . . . is not swept away by the *hallucinations* of sentiment" (*K. A. Vaughan*). See FALLACY, FALLACIOUS, FICTION.

It had all been a voluntary, self-created *delusion*, each trifling circumstance receiving importance from an imagination resolved on alarm, and everything forced to bend to one purpose by a mind which, before she entered the Abbey, had been craving to be frightened. *Jane Austen.*

As these *illusions* [of youth] are unavoidable, and no doubt, eminently useful to the mind as a process, what good can be gained by making observations, the tendency of which is to diminish the confidence of youth in its feelings, and thus to abridge its innocent and even profitable pleasures? *Wordsworth.*

Sight passed into vision without a trace of *hallucination*, and the landscape was my guide, my Vergil. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

de-lu'sion-al (dē-lū'zhūn-āl), a. Pert. to, or marked by, delusions.

de-lu'sive (-sīv), a. [See DELUDE.] Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive; beguiling; also, of the nature of a delusion.

Delusive and unsubstantial ideas. *Whewell.*

— **de-lu'sive-ly**, adv. — **de-lu'sive-ness**, n.

de-lux' (F. dē-lūks'), [F.] Lit. Luxury; made or devised with unusual elegance; unusually perfect in material, workmanship, and finish; luxurious; sumptuous; as, an edition *de luxe* of Shakespeare's sonnets; a train *de luxe*.

delve (délv), v. t.; DELVED (délvd); DELVING. [AS. *delfan* to dig; akin to OS. *bīdelban* to bury, D. *delven* to dig, MHG. *telben*; cf. Russ. *dolbit'*. Cf. DELF, a kind of ware.] 1. To dig; to open (the ground) as with a spade. *Now Chiefly North of Eng. & Scot.*

2. Hence: a To make, as a hole, by digging; to excavate. *Archaic.* b To exhume or dig up. *Dial. Eng. or Archaic.* c To hide or bury by digging. *Dial. Eng. or Obs.* d To indent; to bruise; dint. *Dial. Eng.*

delve, v. i. 1. To dig or labor with a spade, or as with a spade; to seek laboriously (in books, records, etc.) for information; to labor as a drudge.

Delve may I not: I shamed to beg. *Wycliffe* (*Luke* xlv. 3).
2. To make a sudden descent; to dip; — said of a declivity. *Syn.* — See DIG.

delve, n. 1. A place dug; a pit; a ditch; a den; a cave. *Now Rare.*
2. A surface depression; a hollow, as a wrinkle.
3. Act of delving. *Rare.*
4. *Her.* A delv.

de-mag'net-ize (dē-māg'nēt-iz), v. t. 1. To deprive of magnetic properties. See MAGNETIZE.

2. To free from mesmeric influence; to demesmerize.

— **de-mag'net-i-za-tion** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'sh'ŏn), n. — **de-mag'net-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), n.

dem'a-gog'ic (dēm'ā-gōj'ik) a. [Gr. *δημαγωγικός*; cf. F. *démagogique*.] Of, relating to, or like, a demagogue; factious.

dem'a-gog-ism (dēm'ā-gōj'iz'm), n. The principles or practices of demagogues.

dem'a-gogue (-gōg), n. [Gr. *δημαγωγός*; *δημος* the people + *αγωγός* leading, fr. *άγω* to lead, akin to E. *act*: cf. F. *démagogue*.] 1. A leader or orator popular with or identified with the people. *Obs. or Hist.*
2. One who plays an insincere rôle in public life for the sake of gaining political influence or office; a poser in politics; esp., one who panders to popular prejudice or seeks to inflame reasonless passions in the advancement of his personal interests.

dem'a-gog-y (-gōj-ī; -gōj-ī; 277), n. [Cf. F. *démagogie*, Gr. *δημαγωγία* leadership of the people.] Demagogism; also, rule of demagogues; demagogues collectively.

de-mand' (dē-mānd'), v. t.; DE-MAND'ED; DE-MAND'ING. [F. *démander*, LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, send word, fr. L. *demandare* to give in charge, intrust; de + *mandare* to commit to one's charge, commission, order, command. Cf. MANDATE, COMMENT.] 1. To ask or call for with authority; to claim as due; as, to *demand* payment of a debt; the state *demand*s loyalty.
2. To ask or call for urgently, peremptorily, or imperiously; as, to *demand* surrender.

Persia demands *Shelley.*
The cities on the Tigris.

3. To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; to ask, esp. in a peremptory manner; to question.
I did demand what news from Shrewsbury. *Shak.*
She demanded who we were. *Tennyson.*

4. To call for; to require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of; as, the case *demand*s care.

dem + DEM. **dem**, n. i. Mined var. of DAMN; — now used only profanely.

Dem. *Abbr.* Democrat; Democratic. [n. See ABLE.]

de-mag'net-iz-a-ble (-tī-zā-b'l), **dem'a-gogue-ry** (dēm'ā-gōg-ēr-ī; -gōg-ēr-ī), **dem'a-gog-ist** (-iz'm), **dem'a-gog-ist-ry** (-iz'm), **dem'a-gog-ist-ry** (-iz'm). Var. of DEMAGOGISM.

demain, + DEMEAN. **de-main**, + DEMANE' (dē-mān'). Vars. of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.

de-mane', *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of DEMEAN.

del'ev'er, n. One who delves. **de-mal'**, + DEMAL' (dē-māl'). Vars. of MAL' (dē-māl' pē'v'). [F.] From *bad* to worse.

deeply staining cells, lying between the clearer cells and the basement membrane in the alveoli of mucous glands. They are called also *crenata* of *Gianuzzi*.

dem'l-lune (dém'l-lün'), *n.* Semilunar, or crescent-shaped.

dem'l-mark' (-märk'), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon weight and money of account taken in Domesday Book to be 8s. 8d.

dem'l-monds (dém'l-mönd; dë-mö-mönd'), *n.* [F.; *demi* + *monde* world, *L. mundus*.] Women of doubtful reputation; esp., kept women; loosely, courtesans; hence, the class of society to which such women belong. The invention of the word *démionde* is accredited to Alexandre Dumas the younger, whose comedy "Le Démionde" (1855) depicts the class of society he intended so to designate, namely that of women in good circumstances who are cut off from virtuous women by public scandal.

dem'l-par-al-lél (dém'l-pär'ä-lél), *n.* [F. *demi-parallèle*.] *Mil.* In siege works, a trench head forming a place of arms between the two parallels nearest to the enemy.

dem'l-pique' (dém'l-pék'), *a.* [*demi* + *peak*, confused with *F. pique* pike.] Having a peak of about half the height of that of an older style of saddle; — said of a war saddle common in the 18th century. — *n.* A demipique saddle. "My saddle horse and the demipique." *Smollett*.

dem'l-rop' (-röp'), *n.* [Contr. fr. *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful repute; an adventuress.

dem'l-ro-vet-ment (-rè-vèt'mènt), *n.* *Fort.* A revetment of a rampart carried only as high as the cover in front.

de-mise' (dë-miz'), *n.* [F. *démittre*, p. p. *démis*, *démise*, to put away, lay down; *dé- (L. de or dis-) + mettre* to put, place, lay, fr. *L. mittere* to send. See *MISSION*; cf. *DISMISS*, *DEMITT*.] 1. *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease, either in fee, for life, or for years. 2. Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. When Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called his *démise*. 3. The decease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, the death of any person. 4. The estate transferred. *Obs.* or *R.* *Syn.* — *Decease*, *departure*. See *DEATH*.

démise and **redémise**, a conveyance by mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.

de-mise', *v. t.*; *DE-MISE'* (-miz'), *DE-MISE'* (-miz'/ing). 1. *Law.* To convey, as an estate, by will or lease; esp., to lease. The use of the word *démise* in a lease implies a covenant of quiet enjoyment, in the absence of a contrary express covenant. 2. To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance; — used esp. of such transmission of sovereignty. 3. To convey; to give. *Rare*.

His soul is at his conception *démised* to him. *Hammond*.

de-mise', *v. i.* 1. To pass by descent or bequest. 2. To demise the sovereignty; hence, to die. *Rare*.

de-miss' (dë-mis'), *a.* [*L. demissus*, p. p. See *DEMITT*.] 1. Cast down; humble; submissive. *Obs.* 2. Heavily descended; and abject thrall. *Spenser*.

de-mis'sion (dë-mis'hün'), *n.* [*L. demissio*, fr. *démittere*. See *DEMITT*.] Abasement; degradation; dejection. *Obs.* or *R.*

de-mission, *n.* [*F. démission*, fr. *démittre*. See *DEMISS*.] Act of demitting; relinquishment; resignation or abdication. "Demission of sovereign authority." *L'Estrange*.

de-mis'se-ry (dë-mis'è-rí), *a.* Of or pert. to demission.

dem'i-suit' (dém'i-süt'), *n.* *Armor.* A suit covering only part of the body, as one without protection for the legs below the thighs, without visor to the helmet, and the like.

de-mit' (dë-mít'), *v. t.*; *DE-MIT'* (-éd); *DE-MIT'* (-ing). [*Cf. F. démettre*. See *DEMISS*.] 1. To dismiss or let go. *Archaic*. 2. To resign or lay down (an office, etc.). *Scol.* or *R.*

de-mit', *v. i.* To relinquish an office or the like; to resign; — generally implying voluntary action. *Syn.* — See *ABDICATE*.

de-mit', *n.* Act of demitting; also, a letter, certificate, or the like, certifying that a person has (honorably) demitted, as from a Masonic lodge.

de-mit', *v. t.* [*L. demittere*, *demissum*, to send or bring down, to lower; *de* + *mittere* to send. Cf. *DEMISE*.] 1. To send, or let, down; lower. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To humble; lower. *Obs.*

|| **de-mi'-tasse'** (dë-mi'täs'; *E. dë-mi'täs'*), *n.* [F.; *demi* half + *tasse* cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

dem'i-tint' (dém'i-tint'), *n.* *Fine Arts.* A tone intermediate between high light and deep shade; a medium tone; also, that part of a painting, engraving, or the like, which exhibits the same — called also *half tint*.

dem'i-turge (dém'i-türj; dë-mi'tür), *n.* Also **de-mi-tür-gos** (dë-mi'tür-gös; dë-mi'tür) and **de-mi-tür-gus** (-güs); *pl. DEMI-TÜR-GI* (-gi). [*Gr. δημιουργός* a worker for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world, the Creator; *δημιος* belonging to the people (fr. *δημος* the people) + *εργον* a work.] 1. In soc'y. — A worker of the Pagan states of ancient Greece, a magistrate or executive officer. 2. In the Achaean League, for instance, the ten *demiurgi* were among the highest officers of the confederacy. *Dict. of Antiq.*

the value of a knight's fee as £20 per annum, and recognizing the ordinary reckoning of time, etc. [*de-mi-nu'ti-o* or *plu'ti-tas* (dém'i-nüt'è-ò káp'üt-tä).] [*L. Rom. Law.* = *CAPITIS DEMINUTIO*.] **de-mi-nu'ter**, *n.* *OF. demis ostade*.] A kind of serge. *Obs.*

dem'i-man', *n.* See *DEMI-MAN'*.

dem'i-men-ton-nière' (dém'i-mèn'tön-niär'), *n.* [*F. Armur.* A mentonnière protecting one side only, as that worn in jousting to guard the left side.]

dem'i-met-a-mor-pho-sis, *n.* *Zool.* Partial metamorphosis. *R.*

dem'i-met-o-pe, *n.* An incomplete metope, as sometimes at the corner of a frieze.

dem'i-mon'daine (dém'i-mönd'än; *F. dë-mè-mönd'än*'), *n.* [*F.*] A woman of the demimonde.

dem'i-nu'tured, *a.* See *DEMI-NU'TURE*.

de-mi-nu'tis non cu'rat lex (mín'üt-mis), [*L. Law.* The law takes no account of trifles; — a maxim applicable to cases where it is impracticable for the law to adjust the rights of parties according to trifling changes or difficulties, as in case of allu-

2. [*cap.*] *Philos.* a With Plato, the creator or fashioner of the world. Plato calls them [Ideas] figuratively — Gods, and appears, in speaking of the World-Builders (the *Demiurgos*), who shape all things for good, to intend the idea of the Good. *Morris (Ueberweg)*.

b With some Gnostics, the creator or fashioner of the material world, identified with the Jehovah of the Old Testament, but inferior to the supreme God. The Demiurge was sometimes conceived as the author of evil, sometimes was compared to the Logos.

dem'l-vam'brace (dém'l-väm'bräs), *n.* *Plate Armor.* A protection for the outside of the forearm worn over the coat of mail. Cf. *DEMI-BASSARD*.

dem'l-volt (-völt), *n.* Also **dem'l-volte**. [*Cf. F. demi-volte*.] 1. *Man.* A half vault with the fore legs raised, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse. 2. *Fencing.* A half turn.

dem'l-wolf' (-wölf'), *n.* A half wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf. *Shak.*

de-mo'bi-li-za'tion (dë-mö'bì-ly-zä'shün; dë-mö'bì-ly-), *n.* [*Cf. F. démobilité*. See *MOBILIZATION*.] *Mil.* A demobilizing; change from a war footing to a peace footing.

de-mo'bi-lize (dë-mö'bì-liz; dë-mö'bì-ly-), *v. t.*; *MO'BIL-IZED* (-lized); *MO'BIL-IZING* (-lizing). [*Cf. F. démobiliser*.] *Mil.* To disband, or dismiss from service with the colors, as troops which have been mobilized.

de-mo'cracy (dë-mö'krä-sí), *n.*; *pl. -cies* (-síz). [*F. démocratie*, fr. *Gr. δημοκρατία*; *δημος* the people + *κρατειν* to be strong, to rule, *krateos* strength.] 1. Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly, or indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed, as in a constitutional representative government, or republic. *Democracy* is loosely used of governments in which the sovereign powers are exercised by all the people or a large number of them, or specifically, in modern use, of a representative government where there is equality of rights without hereditary or arbitrary differences in rank or privilege; and is distinguished from *aristocracy*. A *democracy* in which all the population participate in the sovereignty is theoretical, since children and slaves are always excluded, and usually women, even in the primitive forms, such as the Athenian democracy, where the governing powers are directly exercised by the assembled people. In modern representative democracies, as the United States and France, though the governing body, that is, the electorate, is a minority of the total population, the principle on which the government is based is popular sovereignty, which distinguishes them from *aristocracies*. 2. A community or state so governed. 3. Collectively, the people, esp. when regarded as the source of government. 4. The principle or system of government by the people; democratism. 5. [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat (dém'ò-krät'), *n.* [*Cf. F. démocrate*.] 1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; — opposed to *aristocrat*. 2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party. *U. S.*

3. A light uncovered wagon with two or more seats. *U. S.*

dem'o-cra'tic (-krät'ík), *a.* [*Gr. δημοκρατικός*; cf. *F. démocratique*.] 1. Pertaining to democracy; favoring, or based upon the principles of, democracy; also, befitting the common people; — opposed to *aristocratic*. 2. Designating or pertaining to a political party called *democratic*, esp. the Democratic party of the United States. *Democratic party*, one of the two great political parties since 1828 in the United States, succeeding the Antifederalist, or Republican, party, of which it had formed one wing under the name of the *Democratic Republicans*. It has advocated a strict construction of the Constitution, sharp limitation of the powers of the federal government, and a broad construction of the reserved rights of the States. It has generally pronounced in favor of a low tariff, practically for revenue only. In 1896 its platform declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and in 1900 and 1904 it especially opposed the retention and government as possessions of the United States of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. It has elected as President: Andrew Jackson, 1828, 1832; Martin Van Buren, 1836; James K. Polk, 1844; Franklin Pierce, 1852; James Buchanan, 1856; Grover Cleveland, 1884, 1892; Woodrow Wilson, 1912. John Tyler was elected Vice President by the Whigs, but acted with the Democrats on succeeding W. H. Harrison in 1841.

dem'o-cra'ti-cal (dém'ò-krät'ík-äl), *a.* *Democratic*.

de-mo'crat-ism (dë-mö'krät'iz-izm), *n.* Theory or system of democracy. — **de-mo'crat-ist** (-ist), *n.* *Rare*.

de-mo'crat-ize (-tiz), *v. t. & i.* [*Cf. F. démocratiser*.] To render, or to become, democratic, as in government or policy. — **de-mo'crat-iz-a'tion** (-tíz-zä'shün; -tíz-zä'), *n.*

de-mo-gen-ic (dë-mö-jén'ík), *a.* [*Gr. δημογενής* the people + *γενεή*.] *Sociology.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, the development of democratic states. The chief characteristic of societies that have passed beyond the ethnogenic stage is a thorough subordination of the social composition to the social constitution. — *Societies of this*

character are *demogenic*. They generate and incorporate great populations, which tend to become democratic in spirit and organization. *F. H. Giddings*.

De-mo-gor-gon (dë-mö-gör'gön; dëm'ò-), *n.* [First mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius, perh. fr. *Gr. δαιμόν* god, deity + *γοργός* fierce, terrible.] *Myth.* A mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity, commanding the spirits of the lower world, and appearing in medieval literature as a demon of magic or as a primordial creative power (cf. *DEMIURGE*, 2 b, *GORGON*).

de-mog'ra-phy (dë-mö-grä-fí), *n.* [*Gr. δῆμος* the people + *γραφία*.] The statistical study of populations, as to births, marriages, mortality, health, etc.; — usually restricted to physical conditions or vital statistics, though sometimes applied to studies of moral and intellectual conditions also. — **de-mog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **de-mo-graph'ic** (dë-mö-gräf'ík), *a.* — **de-mo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de'mold (dë'möld), *a.* [*Gr. δῆμος* the common people + *οἶδ*.] *Paleon.* Common or abundant, esp. in a given geological formation; as, a *démold* species.

dem'ol-elle' (dém'wä-zél'), *n.* [*F. See DAMSEL*.] 1. *Mil.* A young lady; a damsel. 2. The Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), a crane of rather small size, with long flowing secondaries and breast feathers, and white plumes behind the eyes. It is found in Asia, North Africa, and southeast Europe. 3. Any of numerous slender-bodied dragon flies of *Agriion*, *Calopteryx*, and allied genera. They hold their wings vertically when at rest. 4. A Any of various pomacentroid fishes, as the cow-pilot. 5. The tiger shark.

De Mol'vre's the'o-rem (dë mwä-vrè), *Maths.* The analytical theorem expressed by the equation $(\cos z + i \sin z)^n = \cos nx + i \sin nx$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$; — so called from the French mathematician A. de Moivre (1667-1754).

de-mol'ish (dë-möl'ish), *v. t.*; *DE-MOL'ISHED* (-ish't); *DE-MOL'ISH-ING*. [*F. démolir*, fr. *L. demoliri*, p. p. *demolitus*; *de* + *moliri* to set a thing in motion, to work, construct, from *moles* a huge mass or structure. See *MOLE* a mound; 2d -ish.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy the fabric of; to pull to pieces; hence, to ruin; to destroy. I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been demolished, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson*.

Syn. — See *DESTROY*.

dem'o-li-tion (dém'ò-lish'ün), *n.* [*L. demolitio*, fr. *demoliri*; cf. *F. démolition*. See *DEMOLISH*.] Act of demolishing; destruction; utter overthrow; — opposed to *construction*; also, formerly, *pl.*, ruins; remains.

de'mon (dë'mön), *n.* [*L. daemon* a spirit, an evil spirit, fr. *Gr. δαίμων* a divinity; of uncertain origin.] 1. A spiritual or supernatural being or power holding a place between men and deities, seldom in Greek mythology conceived as having a well-defined personality; specif., a tutelary or guardian divinity or spirit of less rank than a god; hence, a familiar spirit or genius; as, the *demon* of Socrates. Cf. *GENIUS*. 2. In this sense, and esp. in reference to Greek thought, the forms *daimon* and *dæmon* (pl. *DAIMONES* [dì-mö-nèz] or *DEMONES* [dë-mö-nèz]) are conf. preferred to avoid the implication of a necessarily evil or malevolent nature. Two attendant *dæmones* were (anciently) assumed for every one; but this feeling was not universal, both good and evil being regarded as emanating at different times from the same *dæmon*. *Dict. of Antiq.*

2. [*Cf. L. daemoneum*, *Gr. δαιμόνιον*, neut. of *δαίμων* of a divinity, fr. *δαίμων*.] An evil spirit; a devil; — often applied to persons, personified passions, etc. 3. That same *dæmon* that hath ruled the thus. *Shak.*

de-mon'e-ti-za'tion (dë-mön'è-tíz-zä'shün; dë-mön'è-tíz-zä'shün; 277), *n.* [*Cf. F. démonétisation*.] Act of demone-tizing, or state of being demone-tized. The discontinuance by a government of the use of a coin, and its official withdrawal from circulation, are known as its *demone-tization*. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

de-mon'e-tize (dë-mön'è-tíz; dë-mön'è-ly-), *v. t.*; *-TIZED* (-tized); *-TIZING* (-tizing). [*Cf. F. démonétiser*.] To deprive of standard value as money.

de-mo'ni-ac (dë-mö'ní-äk), *a.* [*L. daemoneus* (dë-mö-ní-ä-käl; dëm'ò-), *n.* *niacius*, fr. *daemon*; cf. *F. démoniaque*. See *DEMON*.] 1. Influenced or produced by a demon; possessed by an evil spirit. "Demoniac frenzy." *Milton*. 2. Pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon; devilish; diabolical. *Thackeray*.

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de-mo'ni-o (dë-mö'ní-ò yò), *n.* [*Sp.*] A demon.



Demioelle, 2 (*Anthropoides virgo*).

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de-mo'ni-o (dë-mö'ní-ò yò), *n.* [*Sp.*] A demon.

de-mon-ism (dē'mōn-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. démonisme.] Belief in demons; also, demonology.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of demonism. Farmer.

de-mon-ist, n. A believer in, or worshiper of, demons.

de-mon-i-ze (-iz), v. t.; DEMON-IZED (-izd); DEMON-IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. LL. daemónizare to be possessed by a demon, Gr. δαμονίζω.] 1. To convert into a demon; to infuse the principles or fury of a demon into; to imbue with demonic life or power.

2. To control or possess by a demon.

de-mo-no (-dē'mō-nō), demon-. Combining form of Greek δαμων, δαιμονος, demon.

de-mon-ol'a-ter, de-mon-ol'a-tor (dē'mōn-ōl'a-tēr), n. A demon worshiper.

de-mon-ol'a-tros (-trōs), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, demonolatry; given to demonolatry. — de-mon-ol'a-trous-ly, adv.

de-mon-ol'a-try (-trī), n. [demon- + -latry.] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers. Such worship usually takes the form of magic rites of propitiation or aversion and rests upon no clear distinction of good and evil beings. Cf. ORTHONIAN.

de-mon-ol'o-g'ic (-ō-lōj'ik), de-mon-ol'o-g'ic-al (-i-kāl), a. [Cf. F. démonologique.] Of or pertaining to demonology. — de-mon-ol'o-g'ic-al-ly, adv.

de-mon-ol'o-gy (-jī), n. [demon- + -logy; cf. F. démonologie.] The branch of learning concerned with demons, or the description of popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in or theory of demons. — de-mon-ol'o-gist (-jī-t'ist), n.

The study of demonology also brings into view the tendency of hostile religions to degrade into evil demons the deities of a rival faith. . . . So the evil beings recognized in the folklore of Christians are many of them the nature spirits, Lares, and other deities of the earlier heathendom. Encyc. Brit.

de-mon-ol'o-ma-ni-a (-dē'mōn-ō-mā-nī-ā), n. [demon- + mania.] Med. A form of madness in which the patient conceives himself possessed of devils.

de-mon-ol'o-ph'o-bi-a (-fō-bī-ā), n. [NL; demon- + -phobia.] Med. Morbid fear of evil spirits.

demon star. Algol.

de-mon-stra-bil'i-ty (dē'mōn-strā-bil'i-tī), n. The quality of being demonstrable.

de-mon-stra-ble (dē'mōn-strā-b'l), a. [L. demonstrabilis; cf. OF. démonstrable, F. démonstrable.] 1. Capable of being demonstrated.

2. Apparent; evident. Obs. Shak.

—de-mon-stra-ble-ness, n. —de-mon-stra-bly (-blī), adv.

de-mon-strate (dē'mōn-strāt; dē-mōn-strāt; 277; see -ATE), v. t.; DEMON-STRATED (-strāt'ēd); DEMON-STRATING (-strāt'ing). [L. demonstrare, p. p. of demonstrare to demonstrate; de + monstrare to show. See MONSTER.]

1. To point out; portray; exhibit. Obs.

2. To show, or make evident, by reasoning or proof; to prove; to establish beyond possibility of doubt.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction. Tillotson.

3. To manifest; show; as, to demonstrate valor. Obs.

4. To exhibit by way of proof or example; as: a To illustrate by specimens, experiments, or operations, as in teaching; as, to demonstrate anatomy. b To show publicly the special value or merits of a food, household or toilet article, etc., with a view to its introduction or sale.

5. To show demonstratively, as one's feelings. Rare.

de-mon-strate, v. i. To make a demonstration, esp. a military demonstration; also, to teach by demonstrations.

de-mon-strat'ion (-strā'shūn), n. [L. demonstratio; cf. F. démonstration.] 1. A demonstrating; proof; also, a proof, as a series of arguments or a piece of indubitable evidence. A direct, or positive, demonstration, Logic & Math., is one in which the conclusion is the immediate sequence of reasoning from axiomatic or established premises; — opp. to indirect, or negative, demonstration (called also reductio ad absurdum), in which the conclusion is an inference from the demonstration that any other hypothesis must be incorrect.

Those intervening ideas which serve to show the agreement of any two others are called "proofs;" and where the agreement or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonstration. Locke.

2. An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; a manifestation; a show. "Demonstration of grief." Shak.

Loyal demonstrations toward the prince. Prescott.

3. An exhibition or public display by way of proof, example, or instruction; esp., an exhibition of specimens and performance of experiments or operations, as in anatomy.

4. Mil. An exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an attack, as to show readiness for war if necessary, or, in battle, to divert attention from the real point of attack.

5. A procession, mass meeting, or the like, to manifest interest or sympathy in some public matter.

6. Math. A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises, — these premises being definitions, axioms, postulates, and previously established propositions.

7. That which demonstrates; an indication; a sign. Obs.

8. Rom. Law. See FORMULA.

Syn. — See PROOF.

de-mon-strat'ive (dē'mōn-strā-tiv), a. [F. démonstratif, L. demonstrativus.] 1. Of the nature of demonstration, or tending to demonstrate; making evident; exhibiting clearly or conclusively. "Demonstrative figures." Dryden.

2. a Gram. Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a demonstrative root, one having designative force, such as the t- in Skr. tat, Gr. τό, τόρε, L. tam, tunc, which became th in Eng. the, then. b Rhet. Epideictic. Obs. or R. Blair.

de-mon-ist, a. See -ISH.

de-mon-oc-ra-cy (dē'mōn-ōk'rā-sī), n. [demon- + -cracy.] Demonic rule; a ruling body of demons.

de-mon-og'ra-phy (-fī), n. = DEMONOLOGY.

de-mon-ol'o-g'ic (-ō-lōj'ik), n. A demonologist.

de-mon-ol'o-gy (-jī), n. A demonology.

de-mon-ol'o-ph'o-bi-a (-fō-bī-ā), n. A demonophobia.

de-mon-ol'o-ph'o-bic (-fō-bī-ik), a. A demonophobic.

de-mon-ol'o-ph'o-bist (-fō-bī-ist), n. A demonophobe.

de-mon-ol'o-ph'o-bi-ty (-fō-bī-tī), n. A demonophobia.

3. Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to displaying feeling or sentiment; as, a demonstrative nature.

demonstrative legacy, a legacy made payable out of a designated fund or asset. See LEGACY. — d. pronoun or adjective, Gram., one distinctly designating that to which it refers, as this, that; Lat. hic, iste, ille, etc.

—de-mon-strat'ive-ly, adv. —de-mon-strat'ive-ness, n.

de-mon-strat'ive (dē'mōn-strā-tiv), n. Gram. A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun.

de-mon-strat'or (dē'mōn-strā-tōr), n. [L.; cf. F. démonstrateur.] One who makes or joins in a demonstration; one who demonstrates; as: a A teacher, as in a medical school or college, whose duty consists in the demonstration of dissections, anatomical preparations, etc. b Com. One who exhibits to the public the merits or operation of something, as a machine or food product on sale.

de-mon-strat'o-ry (dē'mōn-strā-tō-rī), a. Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative.

de-mor'al-iza'tion (dē'mōr'al-izā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. démoréalisation.] Act of demoralizing, or state of being demoralized.

de-mor'al-ize (dē'mōr'al-iz), v. t.; DE-MOR'AL-IZED (-izd); DE-MOR'AL-IZING (-iz'ing). [F. démoréaliser; de- (L. dis- or de-) + moraliser. See MORALIZE.] 1. To corrupt or undermine in morals or moral principle; to pervert or deprave.

The demoralizing example of profligate power. Wash.

2. To destroy the morals of, or to weaken or render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like.

The vices of the nobility had demoralized the army. Bancroft.

3. Hence, to cast into disorder or confusion.

De Mor'gan's the'o-rem (dē mōr'ganz). Symbolic Logic.

The facts that the negative of the sum of two classes equals the product of their negatives, and the negative of their product equals the sum of their negatives; — so called after A. De Morgan, English mathematician (1806-71).

de-mo-si (-dē'mō-sī), n.; pl. DEMI (-mī). [NL, fr. Gr. δῆμος.] 1. A deme.

2. The commons or commonalty of an ancient Greek state; hence, the common people; the populace.

Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood. Tennyson.

3. Sociol. A social group regarded from the political rather than the ethnical standpoint.

Dem'os-the'n'ic (dē'mōs-thēn'ik; dē'mō-sī-tik), a. [L. Demosthenicus, Gr. Δημοσθενικός.] Of or pertaining to the Athenian orator Demosthenes (384-322 B. C.), or like or characteristic of his oratory, which from ancient times has been regarded as the model of impassioned reasoning, both from the power and finish of its style, and from the high patriotism to which it gives expression.

de-mo'tic (dē-mō'tik), v. t.; -MOT'ED (-mō'tēd); -MOT'ING (-mō't'ing). [de- + motē, as in promote; cf. L. demovere to remove.] To reduce to a lower grade, as in school; — opposed to promote. Collog. —de-mo'tion (-mō'tshūn), n. Collog.

de-mo'tion (dē-mō'tshūn), n. [Gr. δημοτικός, fr. δῆμος the people; cf. F. démocratique.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people; popular; common.

2. Archaeol. Designating, or pertaining to, a simplified form of the hieratic character, used in Egypt after the 6th or 7th century before Christ, for books, deeds, and other such writings; — called also epistolographic or enchorial. Cf. HIERATIC.

The demotic . . . has lost all relics of a pictorial character, being composed of a limited, though large and unwieldy, number of arbitrary signs, chiefly phonetic. W. D. Whitney.

3. Of or pertaining to the demos or its activities.

Ethnic societies are genetic aggregations; a real or fictitious blood kinship is their chief social bond. Demotic societies are consanguineous. They are groups of people that are bound together by habitual intercourse, mutual interests, and cooperation, with little or no regard to origins or to genetic relationships. F. H. Giddings.

de-mo'tics (dē-mō'tiks), n. The department of knowledge relative to the care and culture of the people; sociology in its broadest sense; — used in library cataloguing.

de-mul'ce (-dē'mūls'), v. t. [L. demulcere; de + mulcere to stroke, soothe.] To soothe; mollify; soften. Rare.

de-mul'cent (dē-mūl'sēnt), a. [L. demulcens, p. pr. of demulcere.] Softening; mollifying; soothing; assuasive.

de-mul'cent, n. Med. A substance, usually of a mucilaginous or oily nature, capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or protecting it from irritation. Gum arabic, glycerin, olive oil, etc., are demulcents.

de-mur' (-dē'mūr'), v. i.; DE-MURRED (-mūr'd); DE-MUR'RING. [OF. demurer, demorer, demourer, to linger, stay, F. demurer, fr. L. demorari; de + morari to delay, tarry, stay, mora delay.] 1. To linger; stay; tarry. Obs.

Yet darest they not demur nor abide upon the camp. Nicolls.

2. To suspend proceedings or judgment in view of a doubt or difficulty; to put off the determination or conclusion of an affair; to delay; hesitate. Obs. or R.

3. To scruple or object; to take exception.

4. Law. To interpose a demurrer. See DEMURRER, 2.

Syn. — See HESITATE.

de-mur', v. t. 1. To cause delay; to put off; also, to suspend judgment concerning; to doubt or hesitate about. Obs.

2. To object to. Rare.

de-mur', n. [OF. demor, demore, stay, delay. See DEMUR, v. i.] 1. Delay; also, residence; stay. Obs. or R.

2. Pause; irresolution; hesitation; suspense of decision or action. Obs. or R. Lamb.

3. Act of objecting or taking exception; objection; scruple. All my demurs but double his attacks. Pope.

4. Law. A demurrer. Obs. or R.

de-mure' (-dē'mūr'), a. [From ME. mēur, OF. meür, F. mür, mature, ripe, L. maturus (see MATURE). The first

syllable is not clear; perh. it came from a preceding de in a French phrase.] 1. Of sober or serious mien; composed and decorous in bearing; of modest look; staid; grave.

Sober, steadfast, and demure. Milton.

Nan was very much delighted in her demure way. W. Black.

2. Affectedly modest, decorous, or serious; making a show of gravity; prim or coy.

Miss Lizzy, I have no doubt, would be as demure and coquetish, as if ten winters more had gone over her head. Miss Mitford.

Syn. — Sedate, staid. See DECOROUS.

de-mure'ly (dē-mūr'li), adv. In a demure manner; gravely; esp., with a prim or coy sobriety or an assumed gravity.

They . . . looked as demurely as they could; for 't was a hanging matter to laugh unseasonably. Dryden.

de-mur'rage (dē-mūr'raj), n. [OF. demorage delay. See DEMUR, v.] 1. Law. a The detention of a vessel by the freighter before the time (usually called lay days) allowed in her charter party for loading, unloading, or sailing. b The allowance or payment made to the master or owner of the ship for such detention.

The claim for demurrage ceases as soon as the ship is cleared out and ready for sailing. M'ulloch.

c By extension, a similar delay or allowance in case of land carriage, by wagons, railroads, etc.

2. Detention or forced delay. Rare.

3. = DEMUR (in various senses).

de-mur'ral (dē-mūr'al), n. Demur; delay.

de-mur'rant (dē-mūr'rant), a. [Cf. OF. demorant delaying, p. pr. t.] Demurring. Obs. or R. — One who demurs; also, Law, one who interposes a demurrer.

de-mur'rer (dē-mūr'rēr), n. One who demurs.

de-mur'rer, n. [Prob. fr. the OF. inf. demorer, used as a noun. See DEMUR, v.] 1. Law. A pleading by a party to an action, which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party, sets up that it is insufficient in law to sustain his claim, or that there is some other defect on the face of the pleadings constituting a legal reason why the opposing party should not be allowed to proceed further. A general demurrer simply asserts in general terms the legal insufficiency of the pleading demurred to, and is good only against a pleading defective in substance; formal defects must be demurred to by a special demurrer, specifying and setting them out, as lack of jurisdiction, incapacity to sue, etc. The demurrer, as such, was abolished in the King's Bench and Chancery Divisions of the English High Court by Ord. XXV., R. S. c. 2; but it is in general use in the United States.

2. An objection, or demur.

demurrer to evidence, an exception taken to the sufficiency of the evidence offered by the opposite party.

de-my' (-dē-mī'), n.; pl. DEMIES (-mīz'). [See DEMI-] 1. See COIN.

2. A scholar on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford. A demy received half the allowance of a fellow.

3. A size of paper. See PAPER.

4. Short for DEMIBAR.

de-my', a. Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called demy; as, a demy book.

den (dēn), n. [AS. denn; akin to AS. denu valley. Cf. DEN, a valley.] 1. The lair or resort of a wild beast, esp. of a beast of prey; as, a lion's den; hence, a cavern or hollow viewed as a place of resort or concealment.

2. A squalid place of resort; a wretched dwelling place; a haunt; as, a den of vice. "Those squalid dens, which are the reproach of great capitals." Macaulay.

3. Any snug and private retreat or apartment, as for work, reading, smoking, or the like.

4. In certain games, the base or home.

5. A narrow glen; a ravine; a dell. British.

den, v. i. To live in or as in a den.

The sluggish salvages that den below. G. Fletcher.

to den up, to retire to a den to hibernate. U. S.

de-na'ri-us (dē-nār'i-us), n.; pl. -RII (-ī). [L. See DENAR, the coin.] A Roman silver coin, the "penny" (which see) of the New Testament; — worth originally ten of the pieces called as. Up to the time of the First Punic War the denarius weighed 7/8 of a Roman pound; from then (about 241 B. C.) to the time of Nero its weight was 3/4 pound, or 3.90 grams. At the then common ratio of 12 to 1, this latter weight would correspond to 21.6 cents (10¢). In gold, the former to 25.2 cents. Nero reduced the weight to 3/8 pound, and it afterward fell still lower.

b A gold coin of the same weight as the silver denarius; a half aureus; — called gold denarius.

de-na'ri-us de'i (dē'nār'i-us dē'i). [L.] See GOD'S PENNY, EARNEST.

den-a-ry (dēn'ā-rī; dē'nār-ī; 277), a. [L. denarius, See DENAR, the coin.] Denarius of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44.

Containing ten; tenfold; based on, or proceeding by, tens.

denary scale or notation, Math., a system whose basis or radix is 10; the common decimal notation.

den-a-ry, n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). The number ten; a tithing; a group of ten.

de-na'tion-al-iza'tion (dē-nāsh'ān-āl-izā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. dénationalisation.] Act or process of denationalizing, or state of being denationalized.

de-na'tion-al-ize (dē-nāsh'ān-āl-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. dénationaliser.] To divest or deprive of national character or rights.

2. Old Scots Law. An officer whose duty it was to pronounce the doom of the court. [DEEM, demp. Obs. pret. and p. p. of deem. + DEMPESTER.]

de-mur'ral-ly (dē-mūr'ral-ī), n. Act of soothing; also, that which soothes. Rare. [ly. Obs. de-mure'ness, n. See -NESS.]

de-mur'ring-ly, adv. of demurring, p. pr. demur.

de-mure' (-dē'mūr'), n. Demureness; also, a demure person. Rare. [See ABLE.]

de-mur'ra-ble (dē-mūr'rā-b'l), a. de-mur'ring-ly, adv. of demurring, p. pr. demur.

de-mur'ring-ly, adv. of demurring, p.

4. A subdivision of business or official duty; esp., a division or branch of governmental administration, national or municipal; as, the health, water, or street *department* of a city; specif.: In the United States, one of the nine divisions of the executive branch of the national government, presided over by a member of the Cabinet, who is usually entitled *Secretary*. These divisions, with the dates of creation, are as follows: Department of State (July 27, 1789, Sept. 15, 1789, between these dates called Department of Foreign Affairs), dealing with foreign affairs; Department of War (Aug. 7, 1789); Department of the Treasury (Sept. 2, 1789); Department of Justice (June 22, 1789), but the office of Attorney-General was established Sept. 24, 1789; Post-Office Department (May 8, 1794, but its head, the Postmaster-General, did not become a member of the Cabinet until 1829); Department of the Navy (April 30, 1798), previously a part of the Department of War; Department of the Interior (March 3, 1849), dealing with various subjects, such as the census, pensions, patents, Indians, etc., not properly included under any other department; Department of Agriculture (Feb. 9, 1889), established May 15, 1862, but not as an executive department; Department of Commerce and Labor (Feb. 14, 1903), of which the former executive Department of Labor (June 13, 1888) was made a part.

5. A territorial division; a district, as of military command or regulation; as, the *Department* of the East. Specif.: In France, one of the eighty-six divisions made for purposes of local government and as the basis of representation in the national legislature. This division of the country was made by the law of December 22, 1789-January 8, 1790, the number created at that time being 83. The active administration of the department is carried on by the prefect. The departmental legislative body, whose powers are chiefly supervisory and regulative, is called the General Council.

Much the most significant of these divisions is the *Department*: whether for military, judicial, educational, or political administration, it is the important, the persistent unit of organization; arrondissement, canton, and commune are only divisions of the *Department*,—not fractions of France, but only fractions of her *Departments*. Woodrow Wilson.

de-part-men-tal (dē-pārt-mēnt'āl), *a.* Pertaining to a department. — **de-part-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

department store *a.* A store keeping a great variety of goods which are arranged in several departments, esp. one with dry goods as the principal stock.

de-part-ure (dē-pārt'ūr), *n.* [Cf. *OF. departūre*.] **1.** Division; separation; a putting away or separating out. *Obs.* **2.** Separation or removal from a place; act of departing, or going away; hence, a setting out, as on a journey; a beginning of a new course; as, a new *departure*, that is, a fresh start or a change of plan or method.

Departure from this happy place. Milton.

3. Removal from the present life; death; decease. The time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

4. Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a rule or course of action, a plan, or a purpose; specif., *Insurance Law*, the deviation of a vessel from the course prescribed in her insurance policy (which avoids the policy).

5. Law. The desertion, by a party to any pleading, of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another.

6. Navig. **a.** The distance due east or west made by a ship in its course. In plane sailing the *departure* is reckoned as the product of the distance sailed and the sine of the angle made by the course with the meridian. Also, see *middle-latitude sailing*, under *SAILING*. Cf. *DEAD RECKONING*. **b.** A ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin the dead reckoning. It is ascertained usually by taking cross bearings of landmarks.

7. Surv. The distance to which a course extends east or west. It is reckoned as in plane sailing. See def. 6 **a.**

8. Math. Of an imaginary quantity: its argument, amplitude, or angular coordinate; if $a + ib = re^{i\theta}$, θ is the *departure*.

de-pas-tur-age (dē-pās'tūr-āj), *n.* Pasturing or right of pasturing of grazing animals.

de-pas-ture (dē-pās'tūr), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; to feed on pasture; to graze; also, to use for pasture. The right of *depasturing* is originally lodged in the owner of the waste whereof he is lord. Encyc. Brit.

de-pau-per-ate (dē-pā'pēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *depauperer*, p. p. of *depauperer* to impoverish; L. *de + pauperare* to make poor, *pauper* poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; pauperize. Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit. Jer. Taylor.

de-pau-per-ate (-āt), *a.* [LL. *depauperatus*, p. p.] Impoverished. *Obs.* except *Bot.*, falling short of the natural size or development from being impoverished or starved.

de-pau-per-ize (dē-pā'pēr-īz), *v. t.* [Fr. *depauperer*, p. p.] To free from paupers or from poverty. — **de-pau-per-iza-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'), *n.*

de-pau-per-ize (dē-pā'pēr-īz), *v. t.* [Fr. *depauperer*, p. p.] To depauperate. *Rare.* — **de-pau-per-iza-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* *Rare.*

de-peach (dē-pēch), *v. t.* [Fr. *dépêcher*.] To dispatch or send away; to rid one's self of; to discharge. *Obs.*

de-pend (dē-pēnd'), *v. i.* [DE-PEND'ED; DE-PEND'ING. [Fr. *dépêndre*, fr. L. *dépēndere*, confused with *pendere* to hang, v. t.; *de + pendere*, *pendere*, to hang. See PENDANT.] **1.** To hang down; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above.

And ever-living lamps *depend* in rows. Pope. **2.** To hang in suspense; to be pending; to be undetermined or undecided; also, *Obs.*, to wait in suspense. Matters of greatest moment were *depending*. Milton.

de-part-men-tal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* See -ISM.

de-part-men-tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.

de-part-men-tal-iza-tion (-ī-zā'shūn), *n.* See -IZATION.

de-part-son + DEPARTISON.

de-pas (dē-pās), *n.* [Gr. *dēpas*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A kind of cup, or bowl, usually with two handles. *Myth.* The golden bowl in which the sun nightly floated back from west to east.

de-pas-cent (dē-pās'sēnt), *a.* [Fr. *dépâcent*, p. pr. of *dépâcer*; *de + pascer* to feed.] Feeding; consuming. *Rare.*

de-pas-tri-ate, *v. i.* [L. *de + patriare* one's country.] To withdraw from one's country; to expatriate one's self. *Obs.*

3. To rely for support; to be dependent; to be conditioned or contingent; to be connected (with anything), as a cause of existence, or as a necessary condition; — usually followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly by *of*.

The truth of God's word *dependeth* not of the truth of the congregation. *Myndale.*
Our happiness *depends* little on political institutions. *Macaulay.*

4. To trust; to rest with confidence; to rely; to confide; — with *on* or *upon*; as, you may *depend* on him.

5. To serve; to act as a dependent or retainer. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. To be imminent; to impend. *Obs.* *Shak.*

de-pend' (dē-pēnd'), *v. t.* To hang; droop. *Rare.*

de-pend'a-ble (dē-pēnd'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being depended on; trustworthy. "Dependable friendships." *Pope.* — **de-pend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-pend'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-pend'ence (-dēns), *n.* [LL. *dēpendentia*, fr. L. *dēpendens*. See DEPENDENCY.] **1.** Act or state of depending, or hanging; suspension from a support.

2. State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional upon, or necessitated by, something else; as, the relation of the logical consequent to its antecedent, or of an effect to its cause, is one of *dependence*.

The cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another. *Sp. Burnet.*

3. Mutual connection and support; interdependence. So dark and so intricate of purpose, without any *dependence* or order. *Sir T. More.*

4. State of depending, or being subject; specif., subjection to the direction or disposal of another or others; inability to help or provide for one's self; as, to live in a state of *dependence*.

Reduced to a servile *dependence* on their mercy. *Burke.*

5. That which depends; specif.: **a.** Anything dependent or suspended; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else. **b.** A matter depending, or in suspense, and still to be determined; ground of controversy; quarrel. *Obs.*

To go on now with my first *dependence*. *Beau. & Fl.*

c. A body of dependents; a retinue. *Obs.*

6. State of being undecided or undetermined; pendency. *Chiefly in Law.*

7. A resting with confidence; reliance; trust. Affectionate *dependence* on the Creator. *T. Erskine.*

8. That on which one depends or relies; as, he was her sole *dependence*.

9. State of being dependable or reliable. *Rare.*

SYN.—DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY. DEPENDENCE is more used in the abstract, DEPENDENCY in the concrete; as, to place *dependence* upon one's word, the *dependence* of republican government upon the will of the people, in the order of *dependence*; England and her *dependencies*, the various *dependencies* of a subject. See TRUST; DEPENDENCY.

de-pend'en-cy (dē-pēnd'ēn-sī), *n.* [Fr. *de-pēns* (-sīz).] **1.** State of being dependent. — DEPENDENCY, 2, 4.

So that they may acknowledge their *dependency* on the crown of England. *Bacon.*

2. That which depends; that which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like; a dependence (in sense 5).

This earth and its *dependencies*. *T. Burnet.*

3. Specif.: **a.** A territory or state subject to the dominion of another, esp. a province distinct and more or less remote; as, Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America. **b.** *pl. Com.* Assets not presently exactly determinable but likely to accrue, as profits of business, dividends on stocks, etc. *Eng.*

SYN.—DEPENDENCY, COLONY. A COLONY implies a parent state or community from which it is derived and with which it retains political connection; a DEPENDENCY is any (frequently remote) country or province subject to the dominion of another, without forming a constituent part of it. See DEPENDENCY.

de-pend'ent (-dēnt), *a.* [L. *dēpendens*, -entis, p. pr. of *dēpendere*. See DEPEND.] **1.** Hanging down; as, a *dependent* bough or leaf.

2. Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; not able to exist, or sustain itself, or to perform anything, without the will, power, or aid of something else; not self-sustaining; contingent or conditioned; subordinate; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, *dependent* on God; *dependent* upon friends.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

3. Impending. *Obs.*

dependent covenant or **contract**, *Law*, one not binding until some connecting stipulation is performed. — **d.** *variable*, *Math.*, a variable whose changes are regarded not as arbitrary, but as determined by changes in other variables called *arguments* or *independent variables*.

de-pend'ent-ly, *adv.* of DEPENDENT.

de-pend'er (-dēnt), *n.* **1.** That which depends; a dependency.

With all its circumstances and *dependents*. *Prymme.*

2. One who depends; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a hanger-on; a retainer.

A host of *dependents* on the court, suborned to play their part as witnesses. *Hallam.*

de-pend'ent-ly The spelling *dependant* is by many preferred to *dependent* for the noun, but with no good reason. See -ANT.

de-per-son-al-ize (dē-pēr'sōn-ā-līz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To deprive of personality; to render impersonal.

To *depersonalize* the voice of faith. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

de-phase' (dē-fāz'), *v. t.*; -PHASING' (-fāz'ing); -PHAS'ING' (-fāz'ing). *Elec.* To put out of phase, as two parts of a single alternating current.

de-phlegm' (dē-flēm'), *v. t.* [*de- + phlegm* water: cf. *F. déphlegmer*, *défléger*.] *Chem.* To dephlegmate. *Obs.* or *R.*

de-phleg'mate (dē-flēm'māt), *v. t.*; DE-PHLEG'MAT-ED (-māt-ēd); DE-PHLEG'MAT-ING (-māt'ing). [See DEPHLEGMATE.] *Chem.* To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear of aqueous matter; to concentrate; to rectify; — used of spirits and acids. — **de-phleg'ma-tion** (dē-flēm'mā'shūn), *n.*

de-phleg'ma-tor (dē-flēm'mā-tēr; dē-flēm'mā'tēr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus in which water is separated by evaporation or distillation; specif., the part of a distilling apparatus in which a partial separation of the vapors of water and alcohol is effected, as by means of cold metallic diaphragms.

de-phleg'ma-to-ry (dē-flēm'mā-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, dephlegmation.

de-phlo-gis'ti-cate (dē-flō-gis'tī-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ing). [*de- + phlogisticate*.] *Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability. — **de-phlo-gis'ti-ca-tion** (-kāt'shūn), *n.* *dephlogisticated* air, oxygen; — so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time.

de-phos-phor-ize (dē-fōs'fōr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To remove phosphorus from. — **de-phos-phor-iza-tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'), *n.*

dephosphorizing process. *Steel Manuf.* = BASIC PROCESS.

de-pict' (dē-pīkt'), *v. t.*; DE-PICT'ED; DE-PICT'ING. **1.** To form a colored likeness of; to represent by a picture; to paint; to portray; to delineate.

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber. *Fuller.*

2. To portray in words; to describe.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language. *Motley.*

3. Math. To represent (one aggregate on another) by allaying each element of the first with one of the second.

de-pict', *p. p.* [L. *depictus*, p. p. of *depingere* to depict; *de- + pingere* to paint. See PAINT; cf. DEPAINT, *p. p.*] *Depicted*. *Obs.* or *R.* *Lydgate.*

de-pic'tion (dē-pīk'tshūn), *n.* [L. *depictio*.] Act of depicting; also, a representation.

de-pic'ture (-tūr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr'ing). To make a picture of (lit. or fig.); to depict.

Several persons were *depicted* in caricature. *Fielding.*

de-pig-men-ta-tion (dē-pīg'mēn-tā'shūn), *n.* [*de- + pigmentation*.] Removal or destruction of pigment in tissue, as by physiological processes or artificially.

de-pil'ate (dē-pī-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [L. *depilatus*, p. p. of *depilare* to depilate; *de- + pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair.

de-pil'a-tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. *F. dépilation*.] Act of depilating; removal of hair.

de-pil'a-to-ry (dē-pī-lā-tō-rī), *a.* [Cf. *F. dépilatoire*.] Having the quality or power of depilating. — *N.* An agent used to remove hair.

de-pla-nate (dē-plā-nāt; dē-plā'; 277), *a.* [L. *deplanatus*, p. p. of *deplanare* to make level. See PLANE, *v. t.*] *Bot.* Flattened; made level or even.

de-plen'ish (dē-plēm'ish), *v. t.*; DE-PLEN'ISHED (-ish); DE-PLEN'ISH-ING. To deprive of plenishing, stock, or other contents; to displenish.

de-plete' (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; DE-PLET'ED (-plēt'ēd); DE-PLET'ING (-plēt'ing). [From L. *deplere* to empty out; *de- + plere* to fill. Formed like *replete*, *complete*. See FILL, *v. t.*, FULL, *a.*] **1. Med.** To empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, by bloodletting or by purgation.

2. To reduce by destroying or consuming the vital powers of; to exhaust, as a country of its strength or resources, a treasury of money, etc.

de-ple'tion (dē-plē'tshūn), *n.* **1.** Act of depleting, or state of being depleted.

2. Med. Act or process of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the vessels by bloodletting or otherwise; also, excessive evacuation, as in severe diarrhea.

de-plor'a-ble (dē-plōr'ā-b'l; 201), *a.* [Cf. *F. déplorable*.] Worthy of being deplored or lamented; lamentable; causing grief; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched; as, *deplorable* suffering; *deplorable* vice. — **de-plor'a-ble-ly** (-blī'ly-tī), *adv.* — **de-plor'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-plo-ra-tion (dē-plō-rā'shūn; dē-plō'), *n.* [L. *deploratio*: cf. *F. déploration*.] Act of deploping; lamentation; hence, a lament; also, deplorable state; wretchedness. *R.*

de-plor'ing (-plōr'ing), *v. t.*; DE-PLOR'ED (-plōr'ēd); DE-PLOR'ING (-plōr'ing). [L. *deplorare*; *de- + plorare* to cry out, wail, lament; prob. akin to *E. flow*: cf. *F. déplorer*. Cf. FLOW.] **1.** To feel or express deep grief for; to sorrow over; to lament; to mourn.

To find her, or forever to deplore. *Milton.*

Her loss. *Pope.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores.

2. To tell of grievously. *Obs.* or *R.*

3. To regard as hopeless; to give up. *Obs.*

SYN.—Mourn, grieve for, sorrow for, regret. — DEPLORE, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN. To DEPLORE, in modern usage, is to regret profoundly; as, "Ev'n rival wits did Voltaire's death deplore, and the gay mourner who never mourned before" (*Pope*); to *deplorate* a misunderstanding between friends. LAMENT commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow, or (less frequently) the feeling without reference to its expression; as, "In that day

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, āp, cīrcōs, menū;] Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

shall one... lament with a doleful lamentation" (Mf. ii. 4); cf. "a voice of weeping heard and loud lament" (Milton). BEMOAN and BEMOAN imply poignant distress, bewail commonly suggesting the louder, bemoan, the more lugubrious, expression of grief; as, "And all wept, and bewailed her" (Luke viii. 52). "The silver swans her hapless fate bemoan, in notes more sad than when they sing their own" (Pope). See CRY, BEMOAN, BEMOAN.

de-plot' (dē-plōt'; 201), v. i. To lament. Obs. or R. de-plot' (dē-plōt'), v. t. & i.; DE-FLOR'D (plōid'); DE-FLOR'ING. [F. deploter; de = dés (L. dis-) + ploter, equiv. to plier to fold, earlier plier, fr. L. plicare. See PLY; cf. DISPLAY.] Mil. To extend the front; to spread out in such a way as to display a wider front and less depth; as, the column deployed, or was deployed, into line; — the reverse of play.

de-plot' (dē-plōt') } n. [Cf. F. déplotement.] Mil. Act of being deployed. } or movement of deploying, or state of being deployed.

de-plu'mate (dē-plōm'at; 243), a. [LL. deplumatus, p. p. of deplumare. See DEPLUMARE.] Zool. Destitute of feathers. — de-plu'mat-ed (māt'éd), a.

de-plu'mation (dē-plōm'ā-shūn; dēpl'ōm-; 277), n. [See DEPLUMATE.] 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting. 2. Med. A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

de-plu'm' (dē-plōm'; 243), v. t.; DE-FLUMED' (-plōm'd'); DE-FLUM'ING (-plōm'ing). [LL. deplumare; L. de + plumare to cover with feathers, pluma feather; cf. deplumis featherless; F. déplumer.] To strip or pluck off the feathers of; to deprive of plumage.

The exposure and depluming of the leading humbugs of the age. De Quincy.

de-polar-ization (dē-pōl'ar-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā-), n. Act or process of depolarizing, or state of being depolarized.

de-polar-ize (dē-pōl'ar-ī-zē; v. t.; DE-POLAR-IZED (-īz'd); DE-POLAR-IZING (-īz'ing). [de + polarize.] 1. Optics. To deprive of polarity; to reduce to an unpolarized condition. This word has been inaccurately applied in optics to describe the effect of a polarizing medium, as a crystalline plate, in causing the reappearance of a ray, in consequence of a change in its plane of polarization, which previously to the change was intercepted by the analyzer. The word is inappropriate in this use because the ray does not return to the unpolarized condition.

2. Elec. To free from polarization, as the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

de-polar-ize' (-īz'ēr), n. That which depolarizes; specif.: a thin plate used to effect optical "depolarization" (see DEPOLARIZE, 1). b A substance used to prevent electrical polarization, as upon the negative plate of a voltaic battery.

de-pol'ish (dē-pōl'ish), v. t.; DE-POL'ISHED (-ish't); DE-POL'ISH-ING. [Cf. F. dépolir.] To destroy or remove the polish of, as by the sand blast, by acid, or by grinding.

de-pol'ish-ing, n. Act or process of destroying the polish of a hard body, as when glass is ground or roughened by acid to make it nontransparent, or when the vitreous glaze is removed from porcelain, leaving a dull lustre, and producing what is called ivory porcelain.

de-pon'e (dē-pōn'), v. t.; DE-PONED' (-pōnd'); DE-PON'ING (-pōn'ing). [L. deponere, deponitum, to put down, in LL., to assert under oath; de + ponere to put, place. See POSITUM; cf. DEPOSIT.] 1. To lay down; deposit; also, to lay, as a stake; to wager. Obs. or R. 2. To deposit (from office). Obs. 3. To assert under oath; to testify; to depose.

de-pon'e, v. i. To testify under oath; to depose. The fairy Gloriana... depones to the confinement of Merlin in a tree.

de-pon'ent (dē-pōn'ēt), n. [L. deponens, -entis, laying down.] 1. One who deposes or testifies under oath; one who gives evidence; usually, one who testifies in writing. 2. Gr. & Lat. Gram. A deponent verb.

de-pon'ent, a. [L. deponens, -entis, laying down (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of deponere. See DEPOSE.] Gram. Having the form of the passive or middle verbs. Dependent verbs were originally not passive, but reflexive in meaning; thus, utor, I avail myself. But the reflexive form in Latin became regularly passive; hence these verbs were mistakenly supposed to have dropped a passive sense.

de-pop'u-late (dē-pōp'ū-lāt), v. t.; DE-POP'U-LATED (-lāt'éd); DE-POP'U-LATING (-lāt'ing). [L. depopulatus, p. p. of depopulari to ravage; de + populari to ravage, fr. populus people. See PEOPLE; cf. DISTROPE.] 1. To devastate; to ravage; to lay waste. Obs. 2. To deprive of inhabitants; to lessen or eradicate the population of, esp. as by war or pestilence.

That would depopulate the city? Shak. de-pop'u-late, v. i. To become depopulated. Rare.

de-pop'u-lation (dē-pōp'ū-lā'shūn), n. [L. depopulatio pillaging; cf. F. dépopulation.] Act of depopulating, or condition of being depopulated; destruction, expulsion, or loss of inhabitants.

Depopulation is now applied to the case of any country, or part of a country, which the population as measured from time to time is found to be diminishing. Dict. of Pol. Econ.

de-port' (dē-pōrt'; 201), v. t.; DE-PORT'ED; DE-PORT'ING. [F. deporter, to behave, demean (one's self), OF. also to support, maintain, spare; in modern use also to transport (as a criminal); in this last sense fr. L. deportare to carry away; de + portare to carry; in others perh. fr. F. de- (L. de) + portar to carry, L. portare. See PORT DEMEANOR.] 1. To be forbearing towards; also, to forbear; withhold. Obs. 2. To carry, demean, conduct, or behave (one's self). Let an ambassador deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. Pope. 3. To send into banishment or subject to deportation; to transport; to exile.

He told us he had been deported to Spain. Walsh. de-port', n. [OF. deport. See DEPORT, v.] Bearing; deportment. Obs. "Goddesslike deport." Milton.

de-plot' (dē-plōrd'), p. p. of DEPLORE. — de-plot'ed-ly, adv. — de-plot'ed-ness, n.

de-plot'ment, n. Deploitation. — de-plot'men-tal, a. One who deplotes. — de-plot'men-tally, adv. — de-plot'men-tal-ly, adv. — de-plot'men-tal-ness, n.

de-plot'men-tal, a. [L. deplumatus, p. p. of deplumare.] Zool. Destitute of feathers. — de-plot'men-tal-ed, a.

de-plot'men-tation, n. [L. deplumatio, p. p. of deplumare.] Zool. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting. — de-plot'men-tal-ly, adv. — de-plot'men-tal-ness, n.

de-plot'men-tal-ly, adv. — de-plot'men-tal-ness, n.

de-port'a-tion (dē-pōrt'ā'shūn; dēp'ōr-), n. [L. deportatio: cf. F. déportation.] Act of deporting, or state of being deported; banishment; transportation. Specif.: a Roman Law. Transportation for life (to an island), as distinguished from exile and relegation. b In modern law, the removal, from a country, of an alien considered inimical to the public welfare; — distinguished from transportation and extradition.

de-port'ment (dē-pōrt'mēt), n. [F. déportement misconduct, OF. demaenor, See DEPORT.] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; manner of acting; behavior; conduct; carriage; esp., manner of acting with respect to the courtesies of life; demeanor; bearing.

The gravity of his deportment carried him safe through many difficulties. Swift.

Syn. — DEPARTMENT, DEMEANOR, BEARING, PORT, AIR, MANNER. DEPARTMENT applies esp. to one's actions in their relations to the external, often conventional, amenities of life; DEMEANOR, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others; as, lessons in deportment; "His carriage, conversation, and deportment combined aristocratic hauteur with... sarcastic wit" (J. A. Symonds). His demeanor in public was still, silent, almost sepulchral. He looked habitually upon the ground when he conversed, was chary of speech, embarrassed, and even suffering in manner" (Molloy). BEARING is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self; as, a military bearing; "If it were so, she could not sway her house, command her followers... with such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing" (Shak.). PORT is chiefly elevated or poetical for bearing; as, "her lion port, her awe-commanding face" (Gray). AIR suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive; as, "The fashion is a... plain hat with enormous brims and shallow crown, cocked as bluff as possible, muslin neckcloth twisted round, rumpled, and tucked into the breast; all this with a certain saffaring air, as if they were just come back from Cartagena" (Gray). In the pl., air suggests affectation; as, to put on airs. MIEN is chiefly elevated or poetical for air or deport; as, The mien and countenance of authority" (Lytton). In his deportment, shape, and mien appeared Elysian beauty, melancholy grace" (Wordsworth). MANNER, as here compared, (see MANNE), denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, with special reference to attitude, posture, or address; as, "Something in the boy's manner attracted the banker's interest" (Froude). In the pl., manner suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse; as, the manners of a gentleman; "Outward gifts and graces... looks, manners, accomplishments" (M. Arnold). See BEHAVIOR.

de-posit' (dē-pōz'it), n. Act of depositing from office; deposition; esp., a removal from the throne.

de-posit' (dē-pōz'it), v. t.; DE-POSITED' (-pōz'd); DE-POSIT'ING (-pōz'ing). [F. déposer, in sense of L. deponere to put down; but fr. de- (L. de) + posere to place. See POSSE, POSSE, POSSE.] 1. To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest or deprive of office. Cf. ABDICATE. A tyrant... and therefore worthy to be deposed. Prynne. 2. To remove; to take away; to dispossess. Obs. 3. To divest one's self of; to lay aside, as office. Obs. 4. To say under oath; testify; depone; esp., to give witness by an affidavit or other sworn statement in writing. See DEPOSITION, 2. To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. Bacon. 5. To put under oath; to call upon as witness. Obs. 6. To let fall; to deposit. Obs. Additional mud deposed upon it. Woodward.

Syn. — DEGRADE, reduce. de-posit', v. i. To bear witness; testify; make deposition. de-posit'er (dē-pōz'ēr), n. One who deposes: a One who degrades from office. b One who testifies; a deponent. de-posit'it (dē-pōz'it), v. t.; DE-POSIT'ED; DE-POSIT'ING. [L. depositus, p. p. of deponere. See DEPOSE, cf. DEPOSIT, n.] 1. To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; to commit to custody; intrust; esp., to put on deposit in a bank (see DEPOSIT, n., 1 a). 2. To lay aside or give up; to rid one's self of. Obs. 3. To lay down; to place; to put; to let fall or throw down (as sediment). The fear is deposited in conscience. Jer. Taylor.

de-posit'it, v. i. To be precipitated; to settle. de-posit'it, n. [L. depositum, fr. depositus, p. p. of deponere; cf. F. dépôt, OF. depest. See DEPOSIT, v. t.; cf. DEPOSIT, n.] 1. That which is placed anywhere, or in any one's hands, for safe-keeping; something intrusted to the care of another; esp.: a Money lodged with a bank or banker, subject to order, and creating the relation of creditor and debtor; — called specifically a general deposit, as distinguished from the lodging of money or goods that are to be returned as received, creating the relation of bailee and bailor. In Great Britain deposit is applied esp. to accounts bearing interest. b Anything given as a pledge or security, as earnest money or a forfeit. See SECURITY. 2. Law. A bailment of goods to be kept gratuitously for the bailor. Civilians divide this into sequestratio, which is one made pending the decision of a dispute over it, and depositum miserabile or necessarium, one forced by stress of circumstances, as fire, shipwreck, etc. The deposit of money where a like sum, but not the identical money, is to be returned (as in sense 1) is called an irregular deposit, but is not properly a deposit, at least in case of a bank account. 3. That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down; as, a deposit in a flue; esp., matter precipitated from a solution (as the siliceous deposits of hot springs), or that which is mechanically deposited (as the mud, gravel, etc., deposits of a river). 4. Mining. A natural occurrence or accumulation of ore. 5. A place of deposit; a depository. 6. State of being deposited in trust or safe-keeping, or to one's credit in a bank; — used with on, upon, or in. deposit account, Banking. An account for money deposited for an agreed time at interest; — distinguished from a current, or drawing, account, which is subject to check and bears no interest. British.

de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), n. [F. Paris Bourse. A premium or backwater.] ports. Obs. de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), a. See ABLE. de-posit', n. Charge or custody; keeping; a deposit. Obs. de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), n. [LL. depositatus, p. p. of deponere.] A depository. de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), n. A depository.

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de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [L. de-positarius, fr. deponere. See DEPOSIT.] 1. The one receiving a deposit; — correlative of depositor. I... made you my guardians, my depositories. Shak. The depositories of power. J. S. Mill. 2. A storehouse; a depository. 3. Law. The bailee in a deposit. See DEPOSIT, n., 2. de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), a. 1. Geol. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a deposit. 2. Receiving deposits; — said of banks. de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), n. A depositing; a deposit. de-posit'it' (dē-pōz'it'), n. [L. depositio, fr. deponere; cf. F. déposition. See DEPOSIT.] 1. Act of depositing, as a sovereign; deprivation of authority and dignity; displacement; removal. 2. Law. a A testifying or testimony under oath; esp., testimony taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, in reply to interrogatories, before some competent officer, and to be used in place of the viva voce testimony of the witness. In criminal trials depositions cannot be used in the United States without the defendant's consent. See AFFIDAVIT, b Eccl. Law. = DEPOSITION, 2. 3. An opinion, example, or statement, laid down or asserted; a declaration; testimony; evidence. The immediate depositions of our own faculties. Martineau. 4. Short for deposition from the Cross (below); as, the Deposition by Perugia, in the Palazzo Pitti in Florence. 5. Act or process of depositing; variously: a putting down or laying aside; a

function of it; a substitute in office; lieutenant; representative; delegate; vicegerent. Many administrative officials (who may in general appoint deputies) and some judicial officers (who may not appoint deputies except by express authority) have or may have deputies to assist them in their duties, bearing the same title as themselves preceded by the word deputy; as, deputy sheriff, generally appointed both in Great Britain and the United States to receive and serve writs, etc., but sometimes as a general undersheriff; deputy collector, deputy marshal, deputy judge, etc.

2. Specif. a A deputy for a sovereign, as a proconsul or a viceroys; esp., a lord lieutenant of Ireland. Obs. or R. There was then no king in Elom; a deputy was king.

1 Kings xxii. 47. b In London, a member of the common council, who acts as alderman's deputy. c In coal mines, one who attends to the shoring, bratticing, etc. Eng. d A boarding-house manager. London. e A member of a chamber of deputies. See LEGISLATURE. f Under the Australian and Canadian constitutions, an official whom the governor general may, by authorization of the king, appoint to exercise his powers and functions locally or temporarily.

Syn.—Representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor. See SUBSTITUTE.

de-queen' (dē-kwēn'), v. t. Apiculture. To remove the queen from (a hive of bees).

de-rac'i-nate (dē-rās'i-nāt), v. t.; DE-RAC'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); DE-RAC'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'īng). [F. déraciner; dé- (L. dis-) + racine root, fr. an assumed LL. radicina, fr. L. radix, radicis, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. Rare.

de-rac'i-nation (-nā'shūn), n. Eradication. Rare.

de-raign' (dē-rān'), v. t. & i. DE-RAIGNED' (-rānd'); DE-RAIGN'ING. [Perh. due to confusion of 2d deraign and derange.] To derange; to disorder; also, to disengage from a religious order. Obs.—de-raignment (-mēt), n. Obs.

de-raign', v. t. [OF. deraisner, desraissner, to explain, defend, to maintain in legal action by proofs and reasonings, LL. derationare, disrationare; de or dis + rationare to discourse, contend in law, fr. L. ratio reason, in LL., legal cause. Cf. ARAIGN; see REASON.] Obs. or Hist. 1. Law. To prove or vindicate, esp. by wager of battle; also, to dispute or defend (a claim, demand, etc.); to contest. 2. To lay or vindicate a claim to, esp. by wager of battle, legal proceedings, etc. 3. To determine or decide, esp. by legal proceedings.

de-raisn battle, combat, etc. a To maintain a wager of battle or combat in support of a claim, etc. b To battle; to array for battle; to order.

de-rail' (dē-rāl'), v. t.; DE-RAILED' (-rāld'); DE-RAIL'ING. [F. dérailler; dé- (L. dis-) + rail rail, fr. E. See RAIL.] To throw off, or cause to run off, from the rails of a railroad, as a locomotive.

derailing switch, Railroad, a switch for derailing a car, train, etc.—used esp. on sidings and main line crossings.

de-rail', v. i. To run off, or leave, the rails.

de-rail', n. Railroad. A derailing switch.

de-railment (-mēt), n. [Cf. F. déraillement.] Act of going off, or state of being off, the rails of a railroad.

de-range' (dē-rānj'), v. t.; DE-RANGED' (-rānj'd); DE-RANG'ING (-rānj'īng). [F. dérange, OF. desranger; dé- = dés- (L. dis-) + ranger to range. See RANGE; cf. DISARRANGE, DISRANK.] 1. To put out of place, order, or rank; to disturb the proper arrangement or order of; to throw into disorder, confusion, or embarrassment; to disorder; to disarrange; as, to derange plans or affairs. 2. To disturb in action or function, as a part or organ, or the whole of a machine or organism.

A sudden fall deranges some of our internal parts. Blair.

3. To disturb in the orderly or normal action of the intellect; to render insane.

4. To break in upon; to interrupt; to disturb.

5. Math. To put (elements or parcels) out of the original or natural order.

Syn.—Disorder, disarrange, displace, unsettle, disturb, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.

de-ranged' (dē-rānj'd'), p. a. Disordered; esp., disordered in mind; crazy; insane.

The story of a poor deranged parish lad.

de-range-ment (dē-rānj'mēt), n. [Cf. F. dérangement.] 1. Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disarrangement; confusion; esp., mental disorder; insanity.

2. Math. Any change from the original natural order in which elements or parcels of objects are supposed arranged. Thus, if 1 2 3 4 5 be a natural order, then the order 3 1 5 4 2 presents 5 derangements (called also inversions): 31, 32, 5 4, 32 4 5.

Syn.—Disorder, confusion, embarrassment, irregularity, disturbance; insanity, lunacy, madness, delirium, mania.

de-ray' (dē-rā'), n. [OF. desrei; des- (L. dis-) + rei order. See ARRAY.] 1. Disorder; disturbance; confusion; often, specif., disorderly merriment. Archaic.

2. Display of vigor or violence; the doing of injury. Obs.

Der'by (dēr'bi; in England usually dēr'bi, the southern English pronunciation), n. 1. A town, shire, and earldom of England. 2. A race for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), for the Derby stakes. It was instituted by the 12th Earl of Derby, in 1780. The course is 1 1/2 miles and 29 yards long (since 1872), and not perfectly level.

3. A race or contest of great importance of its kind, in other countries than England.

4. [L. c.] A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

5. [L. c.] = DERBY FLOAT.

de-pu'ty, v. t. To depute. Rare.

deputy commissioner. India. See COLLECTOR, n. 3 d.

deputy lieutenant. The title of a deputy or assistant of the lord lieutenant of a county. Eng.

deputy visitor. East. Ch. An officer of the patriarch's household who visits the nunneries.

de-quas' + DEQUASS. de-quan'ti-tate, v. t. [L. de + quantitas, -atis. See QUANTIFY.] To diminish in quantity. Obs.

de-quass', v. t. [Cf. OF. dequasser, dequasser.] To throw down; to crush. Obs. [DERR.] der. + DARE, DEAR, DEER. der. Abbr. Derivation derivative: derive: derived.

der-ad-en-i-tis (dēr'ād-ē-nī'tis), n. [NL. Cr. δ-αδ-ειτις, δέρμα + adenitis, Med. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

de-raign', n. [OF. deraisne, des-

Derby cheese, a kind of English pressed cheese, of mild and pleasant flavor.—D. day, the day of the race for the Derby stakes.—D. float, Plastering, a long wooden two-handed float for large surfaces; a darby. Eng.—D. fyatcatcher, a large, conspicuously marked flycatcher (Ptilanopus derbianus) of the family Tyrannidae, found in tropical America and northward to southern Texas.—D. red, a basic chromate of lead used as a scarlet red pigment.

Der'by shire neck (dēr'bi-shīr; dēr'bi-shēr). Med. A variety of goiter, enlargement of the thyroid gland, endemic in Derbyshire, England.

Derbyshire spar. Min. A massive variety of fluor spar, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work.

Der'ce-to (dēr'sē-tō), n. [L., fr. Gr. Δερκετώ.] A Syrian goddess of pools and the water element, represented as half woman, half fish, and probably the same as Atargatis.

de-re'cho (dē-rē'chō), n. [Sp. derecho straight.] A straight wind without apparent cyclonic tendency, usually accompanied with rain and often destructive, common in the prairie regions of the United States.

de-reg-u-la'tion-ize (dē-rēg'ū-lā'shūn-iz), v. t. Law. In India, to free wholly or partially (the more backward or less civilized tracts) from the operation of the ordinary law, which was at first contained in the "regulations" under which the country was formerly governed.

der'e-lic't (dēr'ē-līkt'), a. [L. derelictus, p. p. of derelinquere to forsake wholly, to abandon; de + relinquere to leave. See RELINQUISH.] 1. Given up or forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned; as, derelict lands; a derelict vessel.

The vacant . . . and derelict minds of his friends. Burke.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful; delinquent. Chiefly U. S. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. J. Buchanan.

der'e-lic't, n. 1. Law. A thing voluntarily abandoned or willfully cast away by its proper owner with the intention of not retaking it. Such property belongs to the first person who takes possession of it. b A tract of land left dry by the sea or other body of water receding from its former bed. When formed gradually it belongs to the adjoining owner; when formed suddenly and in large amount it belongs to the state. 2. A person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society; a "human wreck." 3. One guilty of unfaithfulness to duty.

der'e-lic'tion (dēr'ē-līk'tshūn), n. [L. derelictio.] 1. Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; complete abandonment. 2. A neglect or omission as if by willful abandonment; failure in duty. "Dereliction of military duties." Scott. 3. State of being left or abandoned.

4. Law. A retiring of the sea or body of water, so that land above high-water mark is gained. See DERELICT, n., 1 b.

5. Failure; esp., failure of bodily or mental powers. Obs.

de-ride' (dē-rīd'), v. t.; DE-RIDED' (-rīd'ēd); DE-RID'ING (-rīd'īng). [L. deridere, derisum; de + ridere to laugh. See RIDICULE.] To laugh at with contempt; to laugh to scorn; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to scoff at. And the Pharisees also, . . . deriding him. Luke xvi. 14.

Sport that wrinkled Care derides. Milton.

Syn.—Insult, taunt, jeer, banter, rally. See RIDICULE.

de-rid'er (dē-rīd'ēr), n. One who derides; a mocker.

de-ri's'i-ble (dē-rīz'ī-b'l), a. Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri'sion (dē-rīz'hūn), n. [L. derisio; cf. F. dérision. See DERIDE.] 1. Act of deriding, or state of being derided; mockery; scornful or contemptuous treatment which holds one up to ridicule.

The Lord shall have them in derision. Ps. ii. 4.

2. An object of derision or scorn; a laughingstock. I was a derision to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

Syn.—Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.

de-ri'sive (dē-rī'sīv), a. Expressing, serving for, or characterized by, derision. "Derisive taunts." Pope.—de-ri'sive-ly, adv.—de-ri'sive-ness, n.

de-ri'so-ry (dē-rī'sō-rī), a. [L. derisorius; cf. F. derisoire.] Derisive.

de-ri-v'a-ble (dē-rīv'ā-b'l), a. [From DERIVE.] 1. Transmissible. Obs. 2. That can be derived; obtainable; capable of being known by inference, as from premises or data; capable of being traced, as from a radical; as, income is derivable from various sources.

The exquisite pleasure derivable from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life. H. G. Bell.

The argument derivable from the dogologies. J. H. Newman.

—de-ri-v'a-ble, adv.

der'i-v'ate (dēr'ī-vāt), a. [L. derivatus, p. p. of derivare. See DERIVE.] Derived; derivative. Rare.—der'i-vate-ly, adv. Obs.

der'i-vate, n. 1. A thing derived; a derivative. Rare. 2. Math. a A derivative. b Any of the four limits of the values of the difference quotient $\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$ in the immediate neighborhood of the point a, viz., the least and the greatest values approached by this quotient on both sides of a;—commonly denoted by $f'(a-0)$, $f'(a+0)$, $f'(a+0)$.

der'i-v'ation (dēr'ī-vāshūn), v. t. & i. To derive. Obs.

der'i-v'ation (-vā'shūn), n. [L. derivatio; cf. F. dérivation. See DERIVE.] 1. A leading or drawing off of water or other fluid from a stream or source, or the stream of water or fluid so drawn off. Obs. 2. Act of receiving anything from a source, as profits from

der'by-lite (dēr'bi-līt), n. An antimonic and titanate of iron in black prismatic orthorhombic crystals. Sp. gr. 4.35. [spar.] Derbyshire drop. Derbyshire derch. n. [Cf. DWARF.] A dwarf. [Obs. Scot.] der-der'ing. [Prob. for der-der'ing.] Doing daring or chivalrous deeds. Obs. Spenser. dere. + DARE, to spare, DEAR, DEER, n. t. [AS. derian to hurt.] To hurt; to harm; injure; to trouble; to grieve. Obs.

dere. n. Harm; injury. Obs. [de-ri'gion (dē-rā'gion), n. [Sp., fr. L. directum, prop. straight, right.] Sp. Law. A law or right; specif., a just claim.

der'eg-y. + DIRIGE. der'eg-y, n. Harm; injury. Obs.

der'e-ne, + DERATION. der'e-ne, n. Harm; injury. Obs.

de-re-ter', adv. [OF. deriere.] Behind. Obs.

de-re-sti-tu-en'to (dē-rē-stī'tū-ēn'tō), n. [L., fr. South African Law. Lit., of restitution;—used in designating a security for the return of the amount collected required to be given by the plaintiff on an execution upon a provisional judgment.] Deroworth. + DEARWORTH.

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capital; act of procuring an effect from a cause, or a conclusion from evidence.

As touching traditional communication, . . . I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation. Sir M. Hale.

3. The process of deriving or drawing from a source; education; transmission; as, the derivation of American from British institutions.

4. That from which a thing is derived; origin; extraction; descent.

5. That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction. Rare.

6. Med. A drawing of humors or fluids from one part of the body to another, to relieve or lessen a morbid process.

7. Philol. The formation or development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word.

8. Gun. = DRIFT, n. 6 b.

9. Math. The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law, called the law of derivation; specif., the operation of differentiation or of finding the derivative, first used by Lagrange in his attempt to develop the calculus independently of infinitesimals.

10. Biol. Evolution. Rare.

der'i-v'ation-al (dēr'ī-vā'shūn-āl), a. Relating to derivation.—der'i-v'ation-al-ly, adv.

de-ri-v'a-tive (dē-rīv'ā-tīv), a. [L. derivativus; cf. F. dérivative.] 1. Obtained by arising from, or consisting in, derivation or transmission; derived, transmitted, or educed; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental; originating, deduced, or formed, from something else; secondary; as, a derivative word.

Derivative acquisition may take place inter vivos or upon death. In the former case, it is often described as "alienation" or "conveyance," and implies in Roman law the concurrence both of the alienor and the alienee. T. E. Holland.

2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or produced by, derivation; as, derivative laws.

derivative circulation, Anat., circulation in which the arteries empty directly into the veins without the interposition of capillaries.—d. conveyance. See CONVEYANCE, 2.—d. hybrid, Biol., the progeny of a cross between a hybrid and either one of its parent species;—used specif. in plant breeding.—d. right. See RIGHT.—d. title, Law, title acquired from another, being necessarily by contract.

de-ri-v'a-tive, n. 1. That which is derived; anything obtained or deduced from another.

2. Gram. A word derived from another by any process of word development, as by adding a prefix or a suffix, or by internal change; any simple word not a primitive or root.

3. Music. A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another, esp. by inversion; or, vice versa, a ground tone or root implied in its harmonics in an actual chord.

4. Med. An agent producing a derivation.

5. Math. The limit of the difference quotient, $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$, of two simultaneous changes, Δx and Δy , in two interdependent variables, x and y , or that part of $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ which is independent of Δx ; a progressive-regressive differential quotient or coefficient; the common value (if there be any) of the four derivatives of a function at any point; a derived function.

6. Chem. A substance so related to another substance by modification or partial substitution as to be regarded as derived from it, even when not obtainable from it in practice; thus, the amido compounds are derivatives of ammonia; toluene, $C_6H_5CH_3$, is a methyl derivative of benzene, C_6H_6 (that is, it may be regarded as benzene in which methyl has been substituted for a hydrogen atom).

de-ri-ve' (dē-rīv'), v. t.; DE-RIVED' (-rīvd'); DE-RIV'ING (-rīv'īng). [F. dériver, L. derivare; de + rivus stream, brook. See RIVAL.] 1. To turn the course of, as water; to divert and distribute into subordinate channels; to diffuse; carry; transmit;—followed by to, into, on, upon. Obs.

For fear it [water] choked up the pits . . . they [the workmen] derive it by other drains. Holland.

Derived to us by tradition from Adam to Noah. Jer. Taylor.

2. To receive, as from a source or origin; to obtain by descent or by transmission; to draw; deduce; obtain;—followed by from.

3. To cause to come; to turn towards; to bring down (upon). Obs.

4. To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of; to assert or show to proceed (from); as, he derives this word from the Anglo-Saxon.

From these two causes . . . an ancient set of physicians derived all diseases. Avicenna.

5. In passive: To be drawn, descended, or formed.

6. Chem. To obtain one substance from another by actual or theoretical substitution; as, to derive an organic acid from its corresponding hydrocarbon.

Syn.—Trace, deduce, infer.

de-ri-ve', v. i. To flow; to have origin; to descend; to proceed; to be deduced.

Power from heaven Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. Prior.

de-ri-ved' (dē-rīvd'), p. p. of DERIVE, v.

derived circuit, Elec., a branch conductor united at both its ends with the main circuit; a shunt.—d. current, Elec., a current flowing through a derived circuit or conductor.—d. group, Math., a self-conjugate subgroup generated by the commutants (which less than r are linearly independent) of the r infinitesimal generating operations of the original group;—so named because (in general) of lower

de-ryne. + DERATION. der't, a. [Cf. der'ryne.] Bold; starchy; violent; grievously hard.

de-ry'ant (dē-rī'ant), n. Evolutionist. de-ry'ant (-ant), n. 1. Med. = DERIVATIVE, n. 4. 2. Math. Of or pert. to a derivant.

de-ry'ant, n. Math. A certain homogeneous isobaric function of a certain multiple of any derivative of a function, covariant with the function itself. Rare.

der'i-v'ation-ist, n. Evolutionist. de-ry'ant (dē-rī'ant), n. Evolutionist. de-ry'ant (-ant), n. 1. Med. = DERIVATIVE, n. 4. 2. Math. Of or pert. to a derivant.

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hanter; L. dis- + canere to sing.] 1. Music. To sing or play an accompanying air to a given theme.

2. To comment freely; to discourse with fullness and particularity; to discourse at large.

3. Pleased to find people descanting on his actions. Addison. Syn. — See EXPATIATE.

Descant clef. Music. The C clef, when placed on the first line of the staff; the soprano clef. See CLEF, Illust.

Descartes' rule of signs (dĕsk'ārt's). [After René Descartes, French philosopher.] Math. The rule that: In a numerical algebraic equation, F(x) = 0, arranged according to powers of x, the number of positive roots cannot exceed the number of variations in the signs of the terms, and the difference of the two numbers is even.

Descartes' solution. Math. The reduction of the solution of a biquadratic equation to the determination of its two quadratic factors, close akin to Ferrari's method.

Desce-met's membrane (dĕs'ĕ-mĕt'). [After Jean Desce-met, French anatomist.] Anat. A transparent, highly elastic, apparently structureless membrane, lined with endothelium, which covers the inner surface of the cornea.

De-scend' (dĕ-skĕnd'), v. i.; DE-SCĒND'ED; DE-SCĒND'ING. [F. descendre, L. descendere, descendum; de + scandere to climb. See SCAN.] 1. To pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downwards; to come or go down in any way, as by falling, flowing, walking, etc.; hence, to proceed in any series from a higher or more distant to a lower or nearer point; of time, to proceed from the more remote to the more recent past; — the opposite of ascend.

The rain descended, and the floods came. Matt. vii. 25. We will here descend to matters of later date.

2. To incline or extend downward; as, the road descends.

3. To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage ground; to come suddenly and with violence; to make a descent; — with on or upon.

4. And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. Pope.

5. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important matters to be considered.

6. To come down in the social, mental, or moral scale, as to a lower, less fortunate, humbler, less virtuous, or worse, state or station; to lower or debase one's self; as, he descended to mean pursuits.

7. To come down, as from a source, original, or stock; to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission; to fall or pass by inheritance; as, the beggar may descend from a prince; a crown descends to the heir.

8. In medieval French law land descends to a lineal, but escheats to a collateral, heir. Fallock & Mait.

9. Astron. To move toward the south, or to the southward; also, to approach the horizon.

De-scend', v. t. 1. To make to descend; to bring, send, or throw down. Obs.

2. To go down upon or along; to pass from a higher to a lower part of; as, they descended the river in boats; to descend a ladder.

3. But never tears his cheek descended. Byron. De-scend'ance (dĕ-skĕnd'ān's), DE-SCĒND'ANCE (dĕ-skĕnd'ān's). [F. descendance.] Descent from a particular ancestor.

De-scend'ant (-dānt), a. [F. descendant, p. p. of descendre. Cf. DESCENDANT.] Descendent.

De-scend'ant, n. 1. One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to ancestor or ascendunt.

2. Our first parents and their descendants. Hale. 3. Print. A descending letter. Obs.

4. Astron. The part of the heavens sinking below the horizon; the cusps of the Seventh House. Obs.

De-scend'ent (-dĕnt), a. [L. descendens, -entis, p. pr. of descendere. Cf. DESCENDANT.] 1. Descending; falling. 2. Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

3. More than mortal grace. Pope. 4. Astron. Moving southward or passing below the horizon. Cf. ASCENDANT, a. 1. Obs.

5. Her. Extending toward the base of the shield; — said esp. of a bird depicted in a shield as flying downward. descendent displays. Her. noting a bird depicted in a shield as flying downward with the wings extended.

De-scen-den'tal (dĕ-skĕn-dĕn'tāl), n. Naturalistic; descending to facts or common experience; Philos., empirical or positivistic, as opposed to transcendental. — De-scen-den'tal-ism (-iz'm), n. — De-scen-den'tal-ist, n. — De-scen-den'tal-ist (-ist), n. — De-scen-den'tal-ist (-ist), n. — De-scen-den'tal-ist (-ist), n.

De-scend'or (dĕ-skĕn-dĕr), n. One that descends. 2. Print. A descending letter.

De-scend'or (-dĕr), n. Quality or state of being descendible; capability of descent, as of an estate.

De-scend'or-ship (-shĭp), n. [Cf. OP. descendable.] 1. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir, as an estate. 2. Admitting descent; capable of being descended.

De-scend'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DESCEND. Esp.: p. a. Of or pertaining to descent; moving, extending, or directed, downwards.

Descending aorta. Anat., the part of the aorta (from the arch to its bifurcation) which passes downward in the thoracic and abdominal cavities. See AORTA, Illust. — d. axis, Bot., the root or root system. — d. colon. Anat. See COLON. — d. comma tract, Anat., a small tract of descending fibers situated in the column of Burdach in the cervical and upper dorsal region of the spinal cord. It is perhaps derived, at least in part, from dorsal nerve roots. — d. con-stellations or signs, Astron., those through which the sun, moon, and planets descend toward the south. — d. diph-thong, a descending diphthong. See DECRESCENDO, a. 2. — d. letter, Print., a letter with a stroke that goes lower than the bottom line of the ordinary letters, as p, q, y. — d. node. Astron. See NODE. — d. rhythm, Pros., rhythm in which thesis follows arsis, as in trochaic and dactylic verse; — opposed to ascending rhythm. — d. series, Math., a series in which each term is numerically less than the preceding one; also, a series arranged according to descending powers of a quantity or symbol.

De-scen'sion (dĕ-skĕn'shĭn), n. [OF. descension, L. descensio. Cf. DESCENT.] 1. Descent; specif.: a. Lineage.

De-scant'er, n. One who descants. De-scant'ing, n. The treble viol. De-scant' + DECIET.

Des-ce-met'tis (dĕs'ĕ-mĕt'tĭ-s), n. [NL.; Descemet + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.

De-scen'se, de-scen'se (dĕ-skĕn'sĕ), n. [OF. descens, descense.] Descent. Obs. [SCENDELE.]

De-scend'a-ble. Var. of DE-SCĒND'ABLE. De-scend'ant-ly, adv. In descent; descendant. Obs. De-scend'ent, n. Var. of DE-

Obs. b Descent from rank, station, or property; abasement; condescension. Obs. c = DESCENT, II. d Astron. The setting of a heavenly body. Obs.

2. Astron. That part of the zodiac in which a planet's influence was thought to be least; — opposed to exaltation. Obs.

De-scen'sive (dĕ-skĕn'sĭv), a. Tending to descend. De-scen't (dĕ-skĕnt'), n. [F. descente, fr. descendre; like vendre, from vendre. See DESCEND.] 1. Act of descending; change from higher to lower; as, descent from a higher to a lower tone in singing; a descent of temperature.

2. Incursion; sudden attack; esp., invasion from sea; — followed by upon or on; as, a descent upon the enemy or his coasts.

3. Progress downwards, as in station, virtue, and the like, from a higher to a lower state, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse, etc.

4. Derivation, as from an ancestor; procedure by generation; lineage; birth; extraction.

5. Law. Transmission or devolution of an estate by inheritance, usually, but not necessarily, in the descending line (it being possible for ancestors, as father and mother, or collateral relatives, as brother and sister, to take by descent in default of heirs surviving in the descending line). In some systems of law, as the Roman law, no distinction is made between real and personal property in respect to its transmission, all of it generally passing with the deceased's liabilities to a personal representative who was not necessarily a descendant or even a blood relation; but in English law and that of the United States, except as changed by statute, only the real property devolves to a descendant or heir, the personal property passing for distribution or administration to a personal representative, the descent of the real property being governed by the lex rei sitae, and the distribution of the personal by the law of the domicile of the decedent. Cf. FIDUCIARY ANTIQUUM.

6. That which is descended; descendants; issue. If care of our descent perplex us most. Milton.

7. A step or remove downward in any scale of gradation; a degree in the scale of genealogy; a generation. No man living is a thousand descents removed from Adam himself. Hooker.

8. Inclination downward; inclined or sloping surface; declivity; slope; hence, a descending way, as a stairway or inclined passage.

9. Lowest place; extreme downward place. Rare. And from the extreme upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot. Shak.

10. Logic. Passage of thought from a more to a less extensive consideration of a conception with a consequent gain in intension.

11. Chem. An old method of distillation in which the material was heated in a vessel having its outlet underneath, so that the vapors produced were forced to descend through the material and thus effect a partial extraction.

Syn. — Declivity, slope; degradation; extraction, lineage; assault, invasion, attack. descent by distaff, descent on the mother's side.

Des-clor'zite (dĕsk'lōr'zīt), n. [After A. L. O. Des Cloizeaux (1817-97), French mineralogist.] Min. A basic vanadate, chiefly of lead and zinc, varying in color from cherry red to brown and black. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 5.9-6.2.

De-scrib'a-ble (dĕskrĭb'ā-b'l), a. That can be described; capable of description. — De-scrib'a-bil'ity (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), n. De-scribe (-skrĭb'), v. t.; DE-SCRĪB'ED (-skrĭb'ĕd); DE-SCRĪB'ING (-skrĭb'ĭng). [L. describere, descripsim; de + scribere to write: cf. ME. descriven, OF. descrivere, F. décrire. See SCRIBE; cf. DESCRV.] 1. To write down or write out; to state in writing; to transcribe; inscribe. Obs.

2. To represent by words written or spoken; to give an account of; to make known to others by words or signs; as, the geographer describes countries and cities.

3. To represent by a drawing, statue, or picture; to portray; delineate. Archaic.

4. To mark out; to trace or traverse the outline of; as, to describe a circle by the compasses.

5. To distribute into parts, groups, or classes; to mark off; to class; to apportion. Obs. Passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book. Josh. xviii. 9.

6. By confusion, for DESCRY.

Syn. — Set forth, represent, relate, recount, narrate, express, explain; depict, portray, delineate, characterize. De-scribe', v. t. To give a description.

De-scrip't (dĕskrĭp't), a. [L. descriptus, p. p.] Described, as for classification. Rare. Sectarians of every kind, described and nondescript. Southey.

De-scrip'tion (dĕskrĭp'shĭn), n. [F. description, L. descriptio. See DESCRIBE.] 1. Act or result of describing; specif.: a. A writing down; inscription. Obs. & R. b. A sketch or account of anything in words; a portraiture or representation in language; an enumeration of the essential qualities of a thing or species.

It is inherent in a description, to be the statement of a resemblance, or resemblances. J. S. Mill. 2. A class to which a certain representation is applicable; kind; sort.

A difference . . . between them and another description of public creditors. A. Hamilton.

The plates were all of the meanest description. Macaulay. Syn. — Account, relation, narrative, narration; explanation, definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort.

De-scrip'tive (-tĭv), a. [L. descriptivus: cf. F. descriptif.] Serving to describe; containing or characterized by description; as, a descriptive figure, phrase, or narration; a descriptive science, or branch of a science, that is, one which recounts, characterizes, or classifies the material of the science (cf. GRAPHY).

descriptive anatomy. See ANATOMY, 2. — d. botany, that branch of botany dealing with the systematic description or diagnostic characters of plants; phytography. — d. geometry, the theory of geometry treated by means of projections; specif., the theory of projecting an exactly defined body

French botanist.] Bot. A genus of perennial grasses of cold and temperate regions, having loose or compact panicles with 2-flowered spikelets. Some species form a thick turf, but are of little agricultural value.

De-sch'p'el's's' co'op (dĕ-shā-pĕl's'kō), n. The irregular lead of a high card as a strengthening card for a partner having an established suit, but not sure reentry.

De-sch'amp'ā's (dĕ-shāmp'ā's), n. [NL., after Deschamps, French botanist.] Bot. A genus of perennial grasses of cold and temperate regions, having loose or compact panicles with 2-flowered spikelets. Some species form a thick turf, but are of little agricultural value.

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so as to deduce both projective and metrical properties from its projections. — descriptive alignment. See SIGNALMENT. — d. system. Anthropol. See CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

De-scrip'tive-ly, adv. — De-scrip'tive-ness, n. De-scrive' (dĕskrĭv'), v. t.; DE-SCRĪV'ED (-skrĭv'ĕd); DE-SCRĪV'ING (-skrĭv'ĭng). [OF. descrivere. See DESCRIBE.] To describe; — sometimes confused with descry. Obs. or Scot.

De-scry' (dĕskrĭ'), v. t.; DE-SCRĪV'ED (-skrĭd'ĕd); DE-SCRĪV'ING (-skrĭd'ĭng). [ME. descrien, descrien, to espy, prob. from the proclaiming of what was espied, fr. OF. descrier to proclaim, cry down, decry, F. décrier. The word was confused somewhat with ME. descriven, E. describe, OF. descrire (for older describe), L. describere. See DECRY; cf. DESCRIBE.] 1. To spy out or discover by the eye, as objects distant or obscure; to catch sight of; to espy; discern; hence, to discern or discover by observation or investigation; to detect.

Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to descry. Shak. The strength of the enemy.

2. To make now their way to earth they had descried. Milton. And now know; disclose; reveal; betray. Obs. His purple robe he had thrown aside, lest it should descry him. Milton.

3. To cry; proclaim; specif.: a. To cry a challenge to. Obs. b. To cry down; decry; denounce. Obs.

4. By confusion, for DESCRIBE and DESCRIBE.

Syn. — See, behold, espy, discover, discern. De-sory' (dĕskrĭ'), n. Discovery or view, as of an army seen at a distance. Obs. Shak.

Des-de-mo'na (dĕz'dĕ-mō'nā), n. In Shakespeare's "Othello," the wife of Othello. She was a daughter of a Venetian senator, Brabantio. See OTHELLO.

Des'e-crate (dĕz'ĕ-krĕt'), v. t.; DES'E-CRAT'ED (-krĕt'ĕd); DES'E-CRAT'ING (-krĕt'ĭng). [L. desecratus, p. p. of desecrare (also desecrare) to consecrate, dedicate; but taken in the sense of to divest of a sacred character; de + sacrare to consecrate, fr. sacer sacred. See SACRED.] 1. To divest of a sacred character or office; to divert from a sacred purpose; to violate the sanctity of; to profane; to put to an unworthy use; — the opposite of consecrate.

The [Russian] clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously desecrated. W. Tooke.

2. The founders of monasteries impregnated evil on those who should desecrate their donations. Salmon.

3. To dedicate to evil or to an evil deity or spirit. Rare. Des'e-orat'ion (-krĕt'shĭn), n. Act of desecrating; profanation; condition of anything desecrated.

Syn. — See PROFANATION. De-serve' (dĕz'ĕrv'), n. [OF. deserte, desserte, merit, recompense, fr. deservir, deservir, to merit. See DESERVE.] 1. Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; acts or qualities deserving reward or punishment.

According to their deserts will I judge them. Ezek. vii. 27. 2. That which is deserved; due reward or punishment. 3. Excellence; worth; merit; also, a worthy deed. His reputation falls far below his desert. A. Hamilton.

Andronicus, surnamed Pius For many good and great deserts to Rome. Shak.

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Des-ert' (dĕz'ĕrt'), n. [OF. désert, L. desertum, from desertus barrenness, fr. deserere, deserere, to merit. See DESERVE.] 1. Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; acts or qualities deserving reward or punishment.

de-ser'tion (dē-zūr'shūn), n. [L. desertio. cf. F. désertion.]

1. Act of deserting; abandonment of a service, a cause, a party, a wife, a friend, or any post of duty; the quitting of one's duties willfully and without right; esp., an abandoning from military or naval service with the intention not to return. Desertion from the United States army or navy is punishable in time of war with death or any lesser penalty, and in time of peace with imprisonment, dishonorable discharge, and loss of citizenship and the capacity to hold any office under the United States. In the British services desertion is punished, if committed on active service, by death or any lesser penalty; if otherwise, by imprisonment for the first offense and by penal servitude for the second or repeated offense.

2. State of being forsaken; desolation; as, the melancholy desertion of an abandoned village.

3. Abandonment by God; spiritual despondency.

The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion. South.

desert lemon. An Australian rutaceous tree (Alatalia glauca) bearing a small acid fruit. Australia.

desert-ness (dē-zūr't-nēs), n. Deserted condition; desolation. Rare. "The desertness of the country." Udall.

desert polish. A peculiar polish produced on hard surfaces by the action of wind-blown sand.

desert she-oak. Any of several Australian she-oaks found in desert regions, esp. Casuarina glauca and C. decasneana. See SHE-OAK, CASUARINA. Australia.

desert trumpeter. The moro (Erythropsiza githaginea).

desert willow. A bignonaceous willowlike shrub or low tree (Chilopsis linearis), having showy purplish flowers. It is found in dry regions of southwestern North America.

de-ser've (dē-zūr'v), v. t.; de-ser'ved (zūr'vīd); de-ser've-ing. [OF. deservir, deservoir, to merit, L. deservire to serve zealously, be devoted to; de + servire to serve. See SERVE.]

1. To earn by service; to be worthy of (something due, either good or evil); to merit; to be entitled to; as, the laborer deserves his wages; a work of value deserves praise. God exacteth of the least; thine iniquity deserves death. John 4:8. John Gay deserved to be a favorite. Thackeray.

2. To serve; to treat well; to benefit. Obs. Massinger.

3. To give in payment; to requite; repay. Obs.

to deserve the bell. See under BELL, a metallic vessel.

de-ser've, v. i. 1. To be worthy of recompense; — usually with ill or with well.

One man may merit or deserve of another. South.

2. To be serviceable or beneficial; to be fit or needed. Obs.

de-ser'ved-ly (dē-zūr'vīd-ī), adv. According to desert (whether good or evil); justly.

de-ser've-ing (dē-zūr'vīng), n. Desert; merit.

de-ser've-ing, p. a. Meritorious; worthy; as, a deserving act. — de-ser've-ing-ly, adv. — de-ser've-ing-ness, n.

des'ic-cant (dēs'ī-kānt; dē-sīk'ānt; 277), a. [L. desiccans, p. pr. of desiccare. See DESICCATE.] Drying; desiccative. — n. Med. An agent for drying up a sore.

des'ic-cate (dēs'ī-kāt; now rarely dē-sīk'āt; 277; see -ATE), v. t.; des'ic-cat'ed (-kāt'ēd); des'ic-cat'ing (-kāt'īng). [L. desiccatus, p. p. of desiccare to dry up; de + siccare to dry, siccus dry. See SACK WINE.] To dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to preserve by drying; as, to desiccate fish or fruit.

Bodies desiccated by heat or age. Bacon.

des'ic-cate, v. i. To become dry.

des'ic-cat'ed (dēs'ī-kāt'ēd; dē-sīk'āt'ēd), p. a. Dried up; — used esp. of foodstuffs; as, desiccated fish.

des'ic-ca'tion (dēs'ī-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. désiccation.] Act of desiccating, or state of being desiccated.

des'ic-ca'tive (dēs'ī-kā'tīv; dē-sīk'āt'īv), a. [Cf. F. desiccatif.] Drying up; tending to dry up. — n. Med. An application for drying up secretions.

des'ic-ca'tor (dēs'ī-kā'tēr; dē-sīk'āt'ēr), n. One that desiccates; specif.: a Chem., etc. A short glass jar fitted with an air-tight cover, and containing some desiccating agent, as calcium chloride, above which is placed the material to be dried or preserved from moisture. b A machine or apparatus for drying fruit, milk, etc., usually by the aid of heat; an evaporator.

de-sid'er-ate (dē-sīd'ēr-āt), v. t.; de-sid'er-ate'd (-āt'ēd); de-sid'er-ate-ing (-āt'īng). [L. desiderare, p. p. of desiderare to desire, miss. See DESIRE; cf. DESIDERATUM.] To desire; to feel the want of; to lack; miss; want.

Men were beginning . . . to desiderate for them an actual abode of fire. A. W. Ward.

de-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. desideratio.] Act of desiring; also, the thing desired.

de-sid'er-a'tive (dē-sīd'ēr-āt'īv), a. [L. desiderativus.] Pertaining to or denoting desire; as, desiderative verbs.

de-sid'er-a'tive, n. 1. An object of desire.

2. Gram. A verb formed from another verb by a change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

de-sid'er-a'tum (-ā'tūm), n.; pl. -ATA (-tā). [L. neut. of desideratus, p. p. See DESIDERATE.] Anything desired; that which is lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.

de-sig'n' (dē-zīn'), v. t.; de-sig'ne'd (dē-zīn'īd); de-sig'n-ing. [F. désigner to designate; cf. F. dessiner to draw, dessin drawing, dessin a plan or scheme, it disegno a drawing, plan, scheme; all, ultimately, fr. L. designare to designate; de + signare to mark, mark out, signum mark, sign. See SIGN; cf. DESIGN, n., DESIGNATE.] 1. To intend or purpose; to outline, plot, or plan, as action or work; — usually with for before the remote object, but sometimes with to. Specif., to conceive the scheme of (a work of art).

The end for which laws were originally designed. Burke.

2. To assign or destine; to give (to some one); to devote (to some end). Now Rare.

He was designed to the study of the law. Dryden.

de-ser'ved-ness, n. Quality or state of deserving.

de-ser'ver, n. One who deserves.

des'ic-cate, n. One who desiccates.

des'ic-cat'ed, n. One who desiccates.

des'ic-cat'ing, n. One who desiccates.

des'ic-cat'ion, n. One who desiccates.

des'ic-cat'ive, n. One who desiccates.

des'ic-cat'or, n. One who desiccates.

de-sid'er-ate, n. One who desiderates.

de-sid'er-ate-ing, n. One who desiderates.

de-sid'er-a'tion, n. One who desiderates.

de-sid'er-a'tive, n. One who desiderates.

de-sid'er-a'tum, n. One who desiderates.

de-sig'n', n. One who designs.

de-sig'n-ing, n. One who designs.

de-sig'n-ment, n. One who designs.

3. To mark out and exhibit; to indicate; show; hence, to name; to specify, designate, or appoint. Obs. or R.

Meet me to-morrow where the master And this fraternity shall design. Beau. & Fl.

4. a To draw; to picture. Obs. b To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model; to delineate.

5. To create or produce, as a work of art; to form a plan or scheme of; to form in idea; to invent; to project; to lay out in the mind; as, a man designs an essay, a poem, a statue, or a cathedral.

Syn. — Sketch, plan; purpose, intend, propose, mean.

de-sig'n' (dē-zīn'), v. i. 1. To produce a scheme or plan for the making of anything; to make a design or designs. See DESIGN, n.

2. To plan; to intend. Rare.

to design for, to intend to go to. Obs.

de-sig'n' (dē-zīn'), n. [Cf. F. dessein (in sense 1), dessin (in sense 3). See DESIGN, v. t.] 1. A plan or scheme formed in the mind of something to be done; preliminary conception; idea intended to be expressed in a visible form or carried into action; intention; purpose; — often used in a bad sense for evil intention or purpose; scheme; plot.

The vast design and purpose of the King. Tennyson.

The designs of a besotted woman. Hallam.

A . . . settled design upon another man's life. Locke.

2. Contrivance or working out of a plan; purpose as revealed, or inferred from, the adaptation of means to an end; as, the argument from design.

3. Art. a A preliminary sketch; an outline or pattern of the main features of something to be executed, as of a picture, a building, or a decoration; a delineation; a plan. b The arrangement of elements or details which make up a work of art; esp., a piece of decorative art viewed with reference to the invention and disposition of its forms, colors, etc.; as, the panel is a fine design, or of a fine design. Used also of other than plastic or graphic art. c Art or practice of inventing and combining forms, colors, etc., to produce an artistic work; artistic invention.

As a consequence of this, design flourished in the south of Italy with regard to architecture and decoration only. F. G. Stephens.

Syn. — Purpose, aim, object, end. See INTENTION.

des'ig-na-ble (dēs'īg-nā-b'l), a. Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out; distinguishable.

des'ig-nate (dēs'īg-nāt), a. [L. designatus, p. p. of designare. See DESIGN, v. t.] Designated; appointed or chosen; as, a bishop designate, but not installed.

designate term, a term used to designate a particular object or class.

des'ig-nate (dēs'īg-nāt; dēz'; 277), v. t.; des'ig-nat'ed (-nāt'ēd); des'ig-nat'ing (-nāt'īng). 1. To mark out and make known; to point out; to name; indicate; show; to distinguish by marks or description; to specify; as, to designate the boundaries of a country; to designate the rioters who are to be arrested.

2. To call by a distinctive title; to name.

3. To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; — with to or for; as, to designate an officer for or to a command.

4. To select, adapt, or design; — usually in the passive.

Their maxims, adorns by haustoria or suckers, which are short branches designated for the purpose. M. C. Cooke.

Syn. — Name, denominate, style, entitle, describe.

des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. [L. designatio; cf. F. désignation.] 1. Act of designating; a pointing out or showing; indication.

2. Selection or appointment for a purpose.

3. That which designates; a distinguishing mark or name; distinctive title; appellation.

The usual designation of the days of the week. Whewell.

4. Use or application; import; intention; signification, as of a word or phrase.

Finite and infinite seem . . . to be attributed primarily, in their first designation, only to those things which have parts. Locke.

5. Qualification; "call;" vocation. Obs.

6. Oyster Culture. An allotment of ground for planting oysters; also, the land so allotted. U. S.

Syn. — See NAME.

des'ig-na-tive (dēs'īg-nā-tīv; dēs'īg'), a. [Cf. F. désignatif.] Serving to designate or indicate; pointing out.

des'ig-na-tive, n. Anything designative.

des'ig-na'tor (-nēt'ēr), n. [L.] 1. Rom. Antig. An officer who assigned to each his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

2. One who designates.

de-sig'n-ed-ly (dē-zīn'ēd-ī), adv. By design; purposely; — opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

de-sig'n'er (-ēr), n. 1. One who designs, marks out, or plans; a contriver; also, a plotter; schemer; intriguer.

2. Fine Arts. One who produces or creates original works of art or decoration.

de-sig'n'ful (dē-zīn'fūl), a. Full of design; scheming; intentional. — de-sig'n'ful-ness, n.

de-sig'n'ing, n. 1. Act or art of making designs or sketches; as, to study designing.

2. Act of marking out, appointing, planning, plotting, etc.; esp., evil design or plotting.

de-sig'n'ing, p. a. 1. Planning; thoughtful; foreseeing; as, a designing Providence.

2. Intriguing; artful; scheming; as, a designing man.

de-sig'n'ing-ly, adv. With evil design; purposely.

de-sig'nolles' powder (dēs'īg'nōlēs' pōw'dēr). [After Designolle, a Frenchman.] An explosive consisting of a mixture of potassium picrate and potassium nitrate, with or without charcoal.

de-sil'i-cate (dē-sīl'ī-kāt), v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'īng). To deprive of silica or silicate.

de-sil'i-cat'ed, n. One who desilicates.

de-sil'i-cat'ing, n. One who desilicates.

de-sil'i-cat'ion, n. One who desilicates.

de-sil'i-cat'ive, n. One who desilicates.

de-sil'i-cat'or, n. One who desilicates.

de-sil'i-cat'

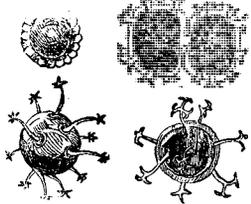
des'man (dēs'mān), n.; pl. -MANS (-mānz). [Gr. Sw. des-man musk.] Either of two molelike, aquatic, insectivorous mammals, Desman and D. pyrenaica of the Pyrenees.



Desman.

Des'ma-tip'pus (dēs'mā-tīp'pūs), n. [NL.; Gr. δέσμα, δέσματος, bond + πτερος horse.] Paleon. A genus of Miocene horses intermediate in structure between the genera Miohippus and Merychippus. It had three digits on each foot, the lateral ones considerably smaller than the middle one.

des'mid (dēs'mīd), n. [Dim. fr. Gr. δέσμος chain.] Bot. A unicellular alga of the family Desmidiaceae.



Desmids (highly magnified).

Des'mid'1-a'ce-æ (dēs'mīd'1-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See DESMID.] Bot. A family of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algae of the order Desmidiaceae, having the cells composed of two symmetrical halves separated from each other by a deep constriction, and exhibiting great diversity of form. Conjugation of the protoplasts takes place outside the cell wall. Desmids differ chiefly from diatoms by the absence of a siliceous skeleton. They are found in great numbers in the fossil condition. — des'mid'1-a'ceous (-shūs), a.

Des'mid'1-a'les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL. See DESMID.] Bot. An order of unicellular or filamentous green algae, constituting with the Bacillariales (diatoms) the class Zygothryx. They are all conjugate forms (see under CONJUGATE), and are often called Conjugatae. They are also remarkable for the absence of any sexual method of spore formation, and for the peculiar structure of their chromatophores.

des'mine (dēs'mīn), n. [Gr. δέσμη, δέσμος, bundle.] Min. = SULPHATE. It often occurs in sheaflike forms.

des'mo (dēs'mō), a. A combining form from Greek δέσμος, bond, ligament, fastening.

des'mo-dōnt (-dōnt), a. desmo- + -odont. Zool. Pertaining to or designating the South and Central American blood-sucking bats, of the genera Desmodus and Diphylla. See VAMPIRE. — des'mo-dont, n.

Des'mo-dūz (-dūz), n. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. δούξ tooth.] Zool. A genus of blood-sucking bats. D. rufus is the true vampire. See VAMPIRE.

Des'mog'na-thæ (dēs'mōg'nā-thē), n. pl. [NL. See DESMOGNATHOUS.] Zool. A primary division of carinate birds founded on the characters of the palatal bones. The vomer is small (often pointed in front) or abortive, the maxillopalatine united together directly or by ossifications in the nasal septum, and the anterior ends of the pterygoids and posterior ends of the palatines articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid. The group does not correspond well with those based on other characters. It includes the ducks, geese, herons, storks, totipalmate birds, birds of prey, parrots, and most plicarian birds.

des'mog'na-thous (-thūs), a. [desmo- + -gnathous.] Zool. Having the palatal structure characteristic of the Desmognathæ; pertaining to or designating the Desmognathæ. — des'mog'na-thism (-thīz'm), n.

des'moid (dēs'mōid), a. [desmo- + -oid.] Anat. Resembling a ligament; ligamentous.

des'mol'o-gy (dēs'mōl'ō-jī), n. [desmo- + -logy.] a The science treating of the ligaments. b The art of bandaging.

des'mo'sis (dēs'mō'sis), n. [NL.; desmo- + -osis.] Med. Disease of the connective tissue.

des'mo-site (dēs'mō'sīt), n. [Gr. δέσμος band, fr. the handlike streaks.] Petrog. A schistose rock produced by contact metamorphism of clay slate, usually by diabase.

des'mot'o-my (dēs'mōt'ō-mī), n. [desmo- + -omy.] Med. The cutting of a ligament.

des'mot'ro-plism (-rō-plīz'm), des'mot'ro-py (-pī), n. [desmo- + tropism, -tropy.] Chem. A form of isomerism. See ISOMERIC. — des'mot'ro-pic (dēs'mōt'rōp'īk), a.

des'mo'cial-ize (dēs'mō'shāl-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). Sociol. To exclude from social benefits, either by the action of society or by impulse or by predilection. — des'mo'cial-iz'a'tion (-īz'ā'shūn; -īz'ā'shūn), n.

des'o-late (dēs'ō-lāt), a. [L. desolatus, p. p. of desolare to leave alone, forsake; de + solare to make lonely, solus alone. See SOLA, a.] 1. Desolate, or deprived, of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited; hence, gloomy; as, a desolate isle; a desolate wilderness; a desolate house.

I will make Jerusalem . . . den of dragons, and I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; in a condition of neglect or destruction; as, desolate altars.

3. Left alone; forsaken; lonely; comfortless; disconsolate. Have mercy upon me, for I am desolate. Ps. xxv. 16. Voice of the poor and desolate. Kéble.

+ Gr. κηρός juice.] Connective tissue of sponges. — des'ma-chym'a-tous (-kīm'ā-tūs), a. des'ma-cyte, n. [desma + -cyte.] Zool. A cell of the connective tissue of a sponge.

des'man' + DISMAY. des'man'thus (dēs-mān'thūs), n. [NL.; Gr. δέσμα bundle + -anthus.] Bot. Syn. of ACUAN.

Des'mas. Var. of DESMUS. des'ma + DISMAY. des'mid'1-an (-mīd'1-ān), n. A des-mid'1-o-ly (-ō-lī-jī), n. The special study of desmids. — des-mid'1-o-ly'ist (-jīst), n. des-mid'1-ia (dēs-mīd'1-ī-ā), n. [NL.; desmo- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of a ligament.

Des'mob'y'r-a (-mōb'ī-rā), n. pl. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. βόιον musk, lichen.] Bot. One of the two groups into which ferns were formerly sometimes divided. It includes those in which the stipe is not articulated with the rootstock, comprising most ferns. Cf. ERMORRYA. — des'mob'y'r-oid (-ōid), a.

Des'mo'fac't'y-ri (dēs'mō-fāk't'ī-ri), n. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. δέσμος bar.]

ti-ly), n. pl. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. δάκτυλος finger.] Zool. See PASSERIFORMES. des'mo'di-um (dēs'mōdī-ūm), n. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. εἶδος form.] Bot. Syn. of MICHOMIA. des'mo'gen (dēs'mō-jēn), n. [desmo- + -gen.] Bot. Vascular meristematic tissue; hence, desmogen strand, a young or undifferentiated vascular bundle.

des'mog'ra-phy (dēs'mōg'rā-fī), n. [desmo- + -graphy.] Anat. A description of ligaments. des'mo-hem'o-blast, or hem'o-blast (dēs'mō-hēm'ō-blāst; hēm'ō-blāst), n. [desmo- + hemo- + -blast.] The mesenchyma. Des Moines' s'ries (dēs'mōin's), [From Des Moines, Iowa.] Geol. The lower coal measures of Iowa and adjacent States.

Des'mo-my'a-ria (dēs'mō-mī-ā-rī-ā), n. pl. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. ὄψις.] HEMIVARIA. des'mon (dēs'mōn), n. [S e e DESMO.] Chem. An immune body. See DIS-CHAIN THEORY. Des'mon'cus (dēs'mōn'kūs), n. [NL.; desmo- + Gr. ὄγκος barb.]

4. Lost to shame; dissolute. Obs. Chaucer.

5. Destitute; deprived; lacking. Obs. Syn. — Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. See SOLITARY. — des'o-late-ly, adv. — des'o-late-ness, n.

des'o-late (dēs'ō-lāt), v. t.; DES'OL-AT'ED (-lāt'ēd); DES'OL-AT'ING (-lāt'īng). 1. To make desolate; to deprive of inhabitants; as, the earth was nearly desolated by the flood.

2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; as, fire desolates a city. Constructed in the very heart of a desolating war. Sparks.

3. To forsake; to leave alone; to deprive of companions.

4. To make joyless, desolate, or wretched.

des'o-la'tion (-lā'shūn), n. [F. désolation, L. desolatio.] 1. Act of desolating, or laying waste; destruction of inhabitants; depopulation.

2. State of being desolated, or laid waste; ruin; solitariness; destitution; gloominess. You would have sold your king to slaughter, . . . And his whole kingdom into desolation. Shak.

3. A place or country wasted and forsaken. How is Babylon become a desolation! Jer. 1. 23.

4. Loss or deprivation of companionship; loneliness.

5. Deprivation of joy or happiness; grief; woe. Syn. — Waste, ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage; sadness, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

des'o-la-tive (dēs'ō-lā-tīv), a. Causing desolation.

des'ox-a-l'ic (dēs'ōks-āl'īk), a. [F. desoxyalique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, C₂H₂O₃, the ester of which is formed from oxalic ester by the action of sodium amalgam.

des'ox-y' (dēs'ōks-y'), Chem. A combining form signifying deoxidized, a reduction product of; as, des'ox-y-a-nis'o-in (C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₂), des'ox-y-ben-z'o-in (C₁₄H₁₂O), des'ox-y-cin-chonine (C₁₇H₂₂N₂O), des'ox-y-mor-phine (C₁₇H₁₉O₂N), etc.

des'pair' (dēs-spāir'), v. t.; — DE-SPAIR'D (-spāird'); DE-SPAIR'ING. [ME. despayren, despeiren, dispeyren, OF. despaier (3d sing. pres. it despaire), fr. L. desperare; de + sperare to hope; akin to spes hope. Cf. PROSPER, DESPERATE.] To be hopeless; to have no hope; to give up all hope or expectation; — often with of.

We despaired even of life. 2 Cor. i. 8. 1. To cease to despair. Obs. & R. 2. To give up as beyond hope; to despair of. Obs. I would not despair the greatest design. Milton.

des'pair'ful (dēs-spāir'fūl), a. Hopeless. — des'pair'ful-ly, adv. — des'pair'ful-ness, n.

des'pair'ing, p. a. Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — des'pair'ing-ly, adv. — des'pair'ing-ness, n. Syn. — See HOPELESS.

des'pe-cif'f-ate (dēs'pē-sīf'f-kāt), v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'īng). [de + -specifiate.] To separate from a specific signification; to distinguish in specific meaning; to desynonymize. — des'pe-cif'f-ation (dēs'pē-sīf'f-kā'shūn), n.

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully despecifated. Fitzed. Hall.

des'pect' (dēs-spēkt'), n. [L. despectus, n. fr. despicere. See DESPIRE, n.] Lit., a looking down; usually, fig., contempt. Rare. Coleridge.

des'per-a'do (dēs'pēr-ādō), n.; pl. -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [OSP. desperado, p. p. of desperare, fr. L. desperare. See DESPERATE.] 1. A despairing person; one in desperate circumstances. Obs.

2. A reckless criminal; one urged by ungoverned, lawless passions; a wild ruffian.

des'per-ate (dēs'pēr-āt), a. [L. desperatus, p. p. of desperare. See DESPAIR; cf. DESPERADO.] 1. Without hope; given to despair; hopeless; specif., hopeless of salvation by reason of impenitence at death. Obs. or Archaic. I am desperate of obtaining her.

2. Beyond or almost beyond hope; causing despair; extremely perilous; irretrievable; past cure, or, at least, extremely dangerous; as, a desperate disease; desperate fortune; desperate debt.

3. Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair; influenced or impelled by despair; without regard to danger or safety; reckless; furious; as, a desperate effort. "Desperate expedients." Macaulay.

4. Extreme, in a bad sense; outrageous; — used to mark the extreme predominance of a bad quality. A desperate offensiveness against nature. Shak.

Syn. — Despairing, desponding; rash, headlong, precipitate; irretrievable, irrecoverable, forlorn; mad, furious, frantic. See HOPELESS.

des'per-ate, adv. Desperately; extremely. Obs. or Colloq. des'per-ate, n. One desperate or hopeless. Obs. des'per-ate-ly, adv. 1. In a desperate manner; so as to be despairing of; specif., without regard to danger or safety; recklessly; as, the troops fought desperately.

des'ol-a-to-ry (-lāt-ō-rī), a. [L. desolatorius.] = DESOLATIVE. des'o-na'tion (dēs'ō-nā'shūn), n. Phon. Unvoicing.

de'son tort (dēs sōn tōrt; F. dēs sōn tōrt). [OF. & F.] Lit., of one's own wrong; — chiefly in executor de son tort (which see).

de'so-ph'i's-i-ate (dēs'ō-fī's-ī-kāt), n. t. To clear from sophism or error. Rare. — de'so-ph'i's-i-ation (-kā'shūn), n. Rare. desord'ne, n. [F. désordre.] A disorder.

des'p' + DISPERSE. de'so-ph'i's-i-ate (dēs'ō-fī's-ī-kāt), n. [F.] Having lost one's bearings; confused; embarrassed. De So' to formation. [After Fernando De Soto, Sp. explorer.] Geol. A formation of the Florida Pliocene. See GEOLOGY.

des'o-a-late (dēs'ō-ālāt), n. A salt or ester of desoxalic acid. des'pach', n. [F. despatch.] Despatch. Ref. Sp. des'pach' + er (dēs'pāch'ēr), des'pach' + er (-lāch'ēr), des'pach' + er (-lāch'ēr), n. One that desolates or lays waste.

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2. Excessively; extremely; unrestrainedly. Colloq. She fell desperately in love with him. Addison.

des'per-ate-ness (dēs'pēr-āt-nēs), n. Desperation; state of despair; hopelessness; recklessness; fury.

des'per-a'tion (dēs'pēr-āt'shūn), n. [L. desperatio; cf. OF. desperatio.] 1. Act of despairing or becoming desperate; a giving up of hope.

This desperation of success chills all our industry. Hammond. 2. A state of despair, or utter hopelessness; abandonment of hope leading to extreme recklessness; reckless fury. In the desperation of the moment, the officers even tried to cut their way through with their swords. Irving.

des'pi-ca-ble (dēs'pī-kā-b'l), a. [L. despicibilis, fr. despicari to despise; akin to despiciere. See DESPISE.] 1. Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible; as, a despicable man; despicable company; a despicable gift.

2. Wretched; miserable; also, contemptuous. Obs. Syn. — Mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, paltry, sordid, low, base. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

— des'pi-ca-ble-ness, n. — des'pi-ca-ble-ly, adv. des'p'it-u-al-ize (dēs-spī't-ū-āl-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ'ING (-īz'īng). To deprive of spiritual nature or character; to unspiritualize. — des'p'it-u-al-iz'a'tion (-īz'ā'shūn; -īz'ā'shūn), n.

des'pi-a-ble (dēs'pī-ā-b'l), a. [Cf. OF. despicable.] Despicable; contemptible. — des'pis-a-ble-ness, n. des'pis'al (-āl), n. A despising; contempt. Rare.

des'pise' (dēs-spīz'), v. t.; DE-SPISE'D (-spīz'd'); DE-SPISE'ING (-spīz'īng). [ME. despiisen, dispiisen, OF. despiis, in some forms of despire to despise, fr. L. despiciere, despectum, to look down upon, despice; de + spicere, specere, to look. See SPY; cf. DESPICABLE, DESPIRE.] 1. To look down upon with disdain or contempt; to contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have a low opinion or contemptuous dislike of.

Fools despise wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7. Men naturally despise those who court them. Jovett (Thucyd.). 2. To treat with contempt; disregard; set at naught. Obs. Syn. — Disregard, slight, scout, spurn. — DESPISE, CONTEMN, SCORN, DISDAIN. TO DESPISE (see etym.) is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, "He must learn, however, to despise petty adversaries. No good sportsman ought to shoot at crows" (Scott). CONTEMN is now bookish; it applies to objects or qualities (rarely to persons) which are deemed contemptible; as, "I contemn their low images of love" (Steele). SCORN is stronger, implying quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, "Vanessa, filled with just disdain, would still her dignity maintain, instructed from her early years to scorn the art of female tears" (Swift); cf. "Voltaire, with his quick intellectual scorn and eager malice of the brain" (E. Dowden). DISDAIN suggests pride and haughtiness (usually unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base; as, "A great mind disdain to hold anything by courtesy" (Johnson); cf. "Or music pours on mortals its beautiful disdain" (Emerson). See SCOFF, RIDICULE, CONTEMPTIBLE, CONTEMPTUOUS.

des'pite' (dēs-spīt'), n. [OF. despit, F. dépit, fr. L. despectus contempt, fr. despiciere. See DESPISE; cf. SPITE, DISPECT.] 1. Scorn; contempt; malice; malignity; spite; malicious anger; contemptuous hate.

With all thy spite against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6. 2. An act of insult, malice, hatred, or defiance; contemptuous defiance or injury; a deed expressive of contempt. A spite done against the Most High. Milton.

In spite, in defiance of another's power or inclination. — In spite of, in defiance of; in spite of. "Seized my hand in spite of my efforts to the contrary." Irving.

des'pite' (dēs-spīt'), v. t.; DE-SPITE'D (-spīt'ēd); DE-SPITE'ING (-spīt'īng). [OF. despitte. See DESPISE, n.] 1. To despise; to treat with contempt; to set at naught. 2. To vex; annoy; to offend contemptuously; spite. Obs.

des'pite' prep. [With DESPISE, n.] In spite of; against, or in defiance of; notwithstanding; as, despite his prejudices. Syn. — See NOTWITHSTANDING.

des'pite'ful (dēs-spīt'fūl), a. [See DESPISE; cf. SPITEFUL.] Full of spite; insulting; expressing malice or contemptuous hate; malicious; cruel; malignant. — des'pite'ful-ly, adv. — des'pite'ful-ness, n.

Haters of God, despitely, proud, boasters. Rom. i. 30. Pray for them which despitefully use you. Matt. v. 44. Let us examine him with despitelness and torture. Book of Wisdom ii. 19.

des'p'ite-ous (dēs-pīt'ē-ūs), a. [For despitous; affected in form by E. piteous. See DESPISE.] Feeling or showing spite; contemptuous; malicious; angry to excess; cruel; pitiless; merciless. — des'p'ite-ous-ly, adv.

Spurring so hot with rage despituous. Spenser.

de'sp'oil' (dēs-spōil'), v. t.; DE-SP'OILED' (-spōil'd'); DE-SP'OI-LING. [OF. despoillier, F. dépouiller, L. despoliāre, despoliārium; de + spoliare to strip, rob, spoliūm spoil, booty. Cf. SPOLI, DESPOLIATION.] 1. To strip, as of clothing; to divest or unclothe. Obs. Chaucer.

2. To strip of belongings; to deprive for spoil; to plunder; rob; pillage; divest; — usually followed by of. Despoiled of innocence, of faith, of bliss. Milton.

3. To strip of worth or use; to spoil. Obs. 4. To carry off as plunder; to remove forcibly. Obs. Syn. — Strip, deprive, rob, bereave, rifle.

de'sp'oil', n. [OF. despoillie.] 1. Despoiling. Archaic. 2. Spoil; booty. Obs. Wolsey.

pān'dē, n. [Marathi dēcāpān-dē.] A local hereditary native revenue officer. India.

des'par'ple, + DISPARPLE. des'patch', des'patch'er, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

des'peche', n. t. [OF. despechier.] To dispatch. Obs.

des'pect', a. [L. despectus, p. p. of despiciere.] Despised. Obs. des'p'ec-t' + er (-lāch'ēr), n. [OF. despectans, p. pr.] Her. Dejectant. des'p'ec-t'ion (dēs'pēk't'shūn), n. [L. despectio.] A looking down upon; a despising. Obs. [Obs.] des'p'ec-t' + er (-lāch'ēr), n. One who despises.

des'p'is'ing (-īng), p. pr. & vb. n. of DESPISE. — des'p'is'ing-ly, adv. — des'p'is'ing-ness, n. A despising. — des'p'is'ing-ly, adv. — des'p'is'ing-ness, n. One who despises.

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of use; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. Obs. 2. State of that use or practice which has been discontinued; state of disuse. In Civil law *desuetudo* is applied esp. to the derogation of a law by a contrary custom. In Scots law such derogation may occur, at least in the case of an act of the Scots Parliament.

de-sul-phur-ize (dē-sūl'fūr-iz), v. t.; -ized (-izd); -izing (-iz'ing). To deprive of, or free from, sulphur. — **de-sul-phur-ize-tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'zhūn), n. — **de-sul-phur-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), n.

de-sul-phur-ize (dē-sūl'fūr-iz), n.; pl. E. -tors (-tōrz), L. -tores (dēs'ūl-tōrēs). [L. *desulphurizans*.] A rider trained to leap from one horse to another, as in the Circensian games.

desul-phur-ize (dēs'ūl-tōr-iz), a. [L. *desulphurizans*, fr. *desulphur* a leaper, fr. *desulphur*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap. See *SALTATION*.] 1. Leaping or skipping about; wavering; unsteady. Obs. 2. Shot at it [a bird], but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. *Gilbert White*.

3. Jumping, or passing, from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected; immethodical; aimless; scrappy; as, *desultory* minds; *desultory* reading. 4. Out of course; by the way; as, a digression; not connected with the subject; as, a *desultory* remark.

desul-phur-ize (dēs'ūl-tōr-iz), n. [L. *desulphurizans*, fr. *desulphur* a leaper, fr. *desulphur*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap. See *SALTATION*.] 1. Leaping or skipping about; wavering; unsteady. Obs. 2. Shot at it [a bird], but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. *Gilbert White*.

de-syn-on-y-mize (dē-sīn-ōn'ī-mīz), v. t.; -mized (-mīzd); -mizing (-mīz'ing). To deprive of synonymous character; to differentiate in use; — applied to words which have been employed as synonyms. — **de-syn-on-y-m-ize-tion** (-mīz'zhūn; -mī-zā'shūn), n.

de-tach (dē-tāch), v. t.; DE-TACHED' (-tācht'); DE-TACH'ING. [F. *détacher*, OF. *détachier* (cf. It. *distaccare*, *staccare*); *dē* (L. *dis*) + the root found also in E. *attach*. See *ATTACH*; cf. *STACCATO*.] 1. To part; to separate or disunite; to disengage; — the opposite of *attach*; as, to *detach* coats from a bulbous root; to *detach* a man from a party. 2. To separate for a special object or use; — used esp. in military language; as, to *detach* a ship from a fleet.

de-tach (dē-tāch), v. t. To become detached; to disengage. **de-tached**' (dē-tācht'), p. a. Separate; con- of one or more separated parts; unconnected, or imperfectly connected; as, *detached* parcels. "Extensive and detached empire." *Burke*.

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de-tach-ed-ly (dē-tāch'ēd-īl), adv. — **de-tach-ed-ness** (dē-tācht'ēns; dē-tāch'ēd-ēns), n.

de-tach-ment (dē-tāch'mēt), n. [F. *détachement*.] 1. Act of detaching, or state of being detached. 2. That which is detached; esp., a body of troops or part of a fleet sent from the main body on special service. 3. Aloofness from surroundings, circumstances, or association; dissociation; specif., separation from worldly things.

The *detachment* of the United States from the affairs of the Old World. *James Bryce*. A most heroic faith and the *detachment* of a saint. *J. H. Newman*.

de-tail (dē-tāil; dē-tāil; tīl), v. t. [F. *détailer*, fr. *détailer* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; *dē* (L. *de*) + *tailleur* to cut. See *TAILOR*.] 1. A minute portion; one of the small or subordinate parts of a whole; a particular; an item; — chiefly in the pl.; as, the *details* of a scheme or a transaction. The *details* of the campaign in Italy. *Motley*.

2. A narrative which relates minute points; an account which dwells on particulars. *Now Rare*. 3. *Mil.* a The written list of services and exercises for the day either for the entire command or any portion; also, the distribution of the daily orders to the officers. *Rare in U. S.* b Selection for a particular service of a person or a body of men; hence, the person or body selected. 4. *Arch. & Mach.* a A minor part, as, in a building, the cornice, caps of the buttresses, capitals of the columns, etc., or (called *larger details*) a porch, a gable with its windows, a pavilion, or an attached tower. b A detail drawing. In *detail*, in subdivisions; part by part; item by item; circumstantially; with particularity.

de-tail (dē-tāil), v. t.; DE-TAILED' (-tāild'); DE-TAIL'ING. [Cf. F. *détailer* to cut up in pieces, tell in detail. See *DETAIL*, n.] 1. To relate in particulars; to particularize; to report minutely and distinctly; to enumerate; to specify; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order. 2. *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

detail drawing. *Arch. & Mech.* A separate drawing of a small part of a machine, structure, etc., usually dimensioned and drawn to scale for use as a working drawing. **de-tailed**' (dē-tāild'), p. a. Circumstantially reported or depicted; full of details; minute; and particular. — **de-tail'ed-ly**, adv. — **de-tail'ed-ness**, n.

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In one's possession; specif., detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. Unlawful forcible detainer is indictable at common law. B A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

de-ter- (dē-tēr'), v. t.; DE-TERRED'; DE-TER'RING. [L. *deterrere*, p. p. of *deterrere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *terere* to cover. See *TERMENT*.] 1. To uncover; to lay bare; to reveal; show. Obs. 2. Shamedst thou not . . . 3. To inform against; to accuse; to expose. Obs. 4. Hast thou not detected me to that faithless Mirabell? *Congreve*.

de-ter- (dē-tēr'), v. t.; DE-TERRED'; DE-TER'RING. [L. *deterrere*, p. p. of *deterrere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *terere* to cover. See *TERMENT*.] 1. To uncover; to lay bare; to reveal; show. Obs. 2. Shamedst thou not . . . 3. To inform against; to accuse; to expose. Obs. 4. Hast thou not detected me to that faithless Mirabell? *Congreve*.

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condition of excellence; as, the *decadence* of a nation, or a language, of literature or art. *Degeneration* and *decadence*, with their respective adjectives, have gained large vogue as pseudo-scientific designations for certain *fin de siècle* tendencies in literature and art. See *CONTRAST*, *ABASIS*. Where man advances, hundred retrograde; and the balance is always in favor of universal deterioration. *T. L. Packer*. I suspect he [Thoreau] loved books and nature as well and near as warmly as he loved his fellow creatures, — a melancholy, lean *degeneration* of the human character. *Stevenson*.

But it is now thought, even by the English themselves, that the race of their poets is extinct. Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the *decadence* of taste and genius. *Goldsmith*.

de-ter-i-or-a-tive (dē-tēr'ī-ō-rā-tīv), a. Tending to deteriorate; deteriorating. **de-ter-i-or-ity** (dē-tēr'ī-ō-rā-tī), n. [L. *deterior* worse. See *DETERIORATE*.] Worse state or quality; inferiority. "The *deteriority* of the diet." *Rare*. *Ray*.

de-ter-ment (dē-tēr'mēt), n. [From *DETER*.] Act of deterring; also, that which deters. **de-ter-mi-na-ble** (dē-tēr'mī-nā-b'l), a. [L. *determinabilis* finite; cf. F. *déterminable*. See *DETERMINE*, v. t.] 1. Determined; definite; fixed. Obs. 2. Capable of being determined, definitely ascertained, decided upon, or ended. 3. Liable to be terminated; terminable; as, a *determinable* fee is one so qualified that it terminates upon the happening of a contingency or failure of a qualification. — **de-ter-mi-na-ble-ty** (dē-tēr'mī-nā-b'l-ī-tī), **de-ter-mi-na-ble-ness**, n. — **de-ter-mi-na-ble-ly**, adv.

de-ter-mi-nant (nānt), a. [L. *determinans*, p. pr. of *determinare*.] Serving to determine; determinative. **de-ter-mi-nant**, n. 1. That which serves to determine; a conditioning or defining element or word. 2. *Math.* The sum of all possible (2^n) products of n^2 symbols, conventionally arranged in a square block of n columns and n rows, formed by taking one and only one symbol from each column and each row, and marked + or — according as the number of derangements in the order of the columns (or rows) is even or odd, the order of the rows (or columns) being held fixed and natural. Thus $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ is a determinant of 3d order or degree, and expanded is $a_1b_2c_3 - a_1b_3c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_2b_1c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 - a_3b_2c_1$. The symbols are called *constituents*, the products *elements*, the oblique line of leading constituents from the left uppermost to the right lowermost is the *principal diagonal*; the diagonal through the other two corners is *secondary*; the number of the rows (or columns) gives the *order* or *degree* of the determinant. Determinants were discovered by Leibnitz (1693), rediscovered by Cramer (1750), named in a narrower sense of quadratic forms by Gauss (1801), renamed "determinants" by Cauchy (1815), powerfully employed by Jacobi (1823) and his successors.

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4. A delimitation; a determining of bounds; a fixing of the extent, position, or character of anything; a classification; or, the referring of minerals, plants, or animals to the species or other group to which they belong.

5. Logic. a The act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. b The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus limiting its extent; — the opposite of generalization.

In assigning the coherence of attributes within a system we cannot be confronted with negative relations, which are the conditions of all precise determination and of all casual or necessary inference.

6. Act, process, or result of any accurate measurement, as of length, volume, weight, intensity, etc.; as, the determination of the ohm or of the wave length of light; the determination of the salt in sea water, or the oxygen in the air; the determination of the orbit of a comet.

7. Direction or tendency to a certain end; impulsion; the condition towards which impulsion tends.

8. Med. A flow, rush, or tendency to a particular part; as, a determination of blood to the head.

9. Psychol. The relation of a given state to the cooperative factors from which it has issued; the sum of the predispositions which condition any given development or developed state.

10. Act of coming to a decision; that which is determined upon; purpose; conclusion; fixed resolution.

11. The quality of mind which reaches definite conclusions; decision of character; resoluteness.

He only is a well-made man who has a good determination.

Syn. — Conclusion, judgment, purpose; resolution, resolve, firmness. See DECISION.

de-ter'mi-na-tive (dē-tēr'mī-nā-tīv), a. [Cf. F. déterminatif.] 1. Having power or tendency to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

Incidents . . . determinative of their course. I. Taylor.

2. Fixing or tending to determine the specific character; as, determinative hieroglyphics; determinative foliage.

3. Determined; fixed. Obs.

determinative predication. — DENOMINATIVE PREDICATION. — d. tables, Nat. Hist. tables presenting the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., to assist in determining species.

de-ter'mi-na-tive-ly, adv. — de-ter'mi-na-tive-ness, n.

de-ter'mi-na-tive, n. One that serves to determine; specif.: a Archæol. In hieroglyphic or picture writing, any sign attached to a word to determine its meaning more definitely, as by indicating its class, number, etc. b Philol. In some languages, a spoken element of similar function.

c Gram. A demonstrative or determinative word.

de-ter'mine (dē-tēr'mīn), v. t.; — MINED (mīnd) ; — MIN-ING. [F. déterminer, L. determinare, determinatum; de + terminare to limit, terminus limit. See TERM.] 1. To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate.

[God] hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To set bounds to; to fix the determination of; to limit; to bound; to bring to an end; to finish.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been determined by the view or sight. Bacon.

3. Logic. To define or limit by adding a differentia.

4. To bring to a conclusion, as a question or controversy; to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; to decide; as, the court has determined the cause.

5. To resolve; to have a fixed intention of; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or decision; to lead; as, he determined to go; this determined him to go immediately.

6. To pronounce formally; state; enounce. Obs.

7. To fix the form or character of beforehand; to ordain; regulate; settle.

The character of the soul is determined by the character of its God. J. Edwards.

Something divinely beautiful . . . that at some time or other might influence or even determine her course of life. W. Black.

10. To impel; to give a definite direction or impulse to.

Animals are determined to take aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. W. Cullen.

9. To conclude or decide as the result of investigation, reasoning, etc.; as, I am unable to determine what it means.

10. To obtain definite and first-hand knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, or the like; as, to determine a rock; to determine a route; to determine the salt in sea water; specif., Biol., to discover the taxonomic position of (a plant or animal); to ascertain the generic and specific name of; as, to determine a plant.

de-ter'mine, v. i. 1. To come to an end; to end; to terminate; to expire or become void. Now Chiefly Law.

His guilt and his life determine not together. South.

2. To come to a decision; to decide; to resolve; — often with on. "Determine on some course." Shak.

He shall pay as the judges determine. Ex. xxi. 22.

3. In some European universities, to discuss and determine, or to argue, a disputed question or a thesis, esp. by way of completing the assumption of the bachelor's degree and evidencing fitness to proceed to the degree of master.

The custom of determining survived longest in England at Oxford University, where it was abolished in 1855.

4. To go; to tend; to have a course (towards an end); to be directed or fixed (upon a goal). Obs. or Archaic.

de-ter'mined (dē-tēr'mīnd), p. a. Decided; resolute. "A determined foe." Sparks. — de-ter'mined-ly (mīnd-lī), adv. — de-ter'mined-ness, n.

de-ter'min-ism (mīn'iz-əm), n. Metaph. The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly

determined by psychical and physical conditions. — de-ter'min-ist, n. & a. — de-ter'min-istic, a.

Its superior suitability to produce courage as contrasted with scientific physical determinism, is obvious enough. F. P. Cobbe.

de-ter'rence (dē-tēr'rens; dē-tūr'rens), n. That which deters; a deterrent; a hindrance.

de-ter'rent (dē-tēr'rent), a. [L. deterrere, p. pr. of deterrere. See DETER.] Serving to deter. "The deterrent principle." E. Davis. — n. That which deters or prevents.

de-ter'sion (dē-tēr'shūn), n. [L. detorsio; cf. F. détorsion. See DETORSE.] Act of detouring, or cleansing, as a sore.

de-ter'sive (dē-tēr'sīv), a. [Cf. F. détersion.] Cleansing; detergent. — n. A cleansing agent; a detergent. — de-ter'sive-ly, adv. — de-ter'sive-ness, n.

de-test (dē-tēst), v. t.; DE-TEST'ED; DE-TEST'ING. [L. detestare, detestatum, and detestari, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest; de + testari to be a witness, testify, testis a witness; cf. F. détester. See TESTIFY.] 1. To curse; denounce; condemn. Obs.

God hath detested them with his own mouth. Psalms.

2. To hate intensely; to abhor; abominate; loathe; as, we detest what is contemptible or evil.

Who dares think one thing, and another tell, My heart detests him as the gates of hell. Pope.

Syn. — Abhor, abominate, execrate. See HATE.

de-test'a-ble (dē-tēst'ā-b'l; formerly accented dē-tes'ta-ble, as in Spenser and Shakespeare), a. [L. detestabilis; cf. F. détestable.] Worthy of being detested; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence; as, detestable vices.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy detestable things, and with all thine abominations. Ezek. v. 11.

Syn. — Abominable, odious, hateful, execrable, abhorred. — de-test'a-ble-ty (dē-tēst'ā-b'lī-tī), de-test'a-ble-ness, n. — de-test'a-ble-ly, adv.

de-test'ate (dē-tēst'āt), v. t. To detest. Obs.

de-tes'ta-tion (dē-tēs'tā-shūn; dēt'shūn), n. [L. detestatio; cf. F. détestation.] 1. Public or formal denunciation. Obs.

2. Act or feeling of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

We are heartily agreed in our detestation of civil war. Burke.

3. That which is detested.

de-throne' (dē-thrōn'), v. t.; DE-THRONE' (-thrōnd'); DE-THRON'ING (-thrōn'ing). [de + throne; cf. F. détronner; dé- (L. dis-) + throne throne. See THRONE.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal or supreme authority and dignity. "The Protector was dethroned." Hume.

de-thron'ement (-mēt), n. [Cf. F. détronement.] Deposition from a throne; deposition from regal power.

det'i-nue (dēt'ī-nū), n. [OF. detenue detention, fr. detinere to detain. See DETAIN.] Detention of something due; specif.: Law. a The unlawful detention of a personal chattel from another. b A common-law form of action, or the writ used, for the recovery of a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained. Originally this action could be brought only by a bailor against his bailee, and later only either against a bailee or one alleged to have found the goods; and it is still generally stated that the action will lie only where the original taking was lawful.

det'o-nate (dēt'ō-nāt; dēt'ō- / 277), v. t. & i.; DET'ON-AT'ED (-nāt'ed); DET'ON-ING (-nāt'ing). [L. detonare, v. i., to thunder down; de + tonare to thunder; akin to F. tonner. See THUNDER.] To explode with a sudden report; as, niter detonates with sulphur; specif., to cause to explode by applying great and sudden pressure; as, to detonate gunpowder by exploding a small quantity of fulminate of mercury in contact with it.

det'o-nat'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DETONATE.

detonating fuse or fuse, a fuse, usually containing fulminate of mercury, or a mixture of the fulminate with chlorate of potash and occasionally other substances, used in detonating high explosives. — d. gas, a mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which explodes with a loud report upon ignition. — d. powder, any powder or solid substance, as fulminate of mercury, which, when heated or struck, explodes with violence and a loud report. — d. primer, a primer exploded by a fuse, used to fire high explosives. — d. tube, a sudiometer fitted for making explosions. See EUDIOMETER.

det'o-na-tion (-nā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. détonation.] Explosion accompanied by a sudden report, made by the practically instantaneous decomposition or combustion of unstable substances; as, the detonation of gun cotton.

det'o-na-tive (dēt'ō-nā-tīv; dēt'ō-), a. Having the property of detonating; explosive.

det'o-na-tor (-nāt'ōr), n. One that detonates; specif.: a An explosive whose action is practically instantaneous. b Something used to detonate a charge, as a detonating fuse. c A case containing detonating powder, the explosion of which serves as a signal, as on railroads. d A gun fired by a percussion cap. Obs.

de-tor'i (dē-tōr'ī), v. t. DE-TORT'ED; DE-TORT'ING. [L. detorque, p. p. of detorque to turn away; de + torquere to turn about, twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest or derive by perversion; to distort. Obs. or R.

de-tor'tion (dē-tōr'shūn), n. Act of detouring, or state of being detoured; distortion. Obs. or R.

de-tour' (dē-tōr'), or dē-tōr' (dē-tōr'), n. [F. détour, fr. détourner to turn aside; dé- (L. dis-) + tourner to turn. See TURN.] A turning; a circuitous route; a deviation from a direct course; as, the detours of the Mississippi.

de-tract' (dē-trākt'), v. t.; DE-TRACT'ED; DE-TRACT'ING. [L. detractus, p. p. of detrachere to detract; de + trahere to draw; cf. F. détracter. See TRACE.] 1. To take away; to withdraw; to subtract.

Detract much from the view of the front. Sir H. Wotton.

— det-o-ni-zā'tion (-nī-zā'shūn; nī-zā'shūn), n. [L. detraction, -ōnis.] Act of detracting. Obs. or R.

de-trac'tion (dē-trākt'shūn), n. [F. détractio, fr. détracter.] To cut through; to cut to pieces; also, to retrench. Obs.

de-tressed', p. a. [F. détressé, p. p.] Hanging unpleated; — said of hair. Obs.

det'i-men'tal, n. A poor or otherwise ineligible suitor whose attentions may discourage others. Society slang.

de-tru'p (dē-trūp'), n. [F. de beaucoup too many; superfluous; in the way; out of place.]

de-trunk', p. t. See DE-TRUNK.

de-tru'sor (dē-trū'sōr), n. One that detrades.

det'ta-ny, var. of DITTANY.

det'te, a DEBT.

2. To take credit or reputation from; defame; disparage. That calumnious critic . . . Detracting thus laboriously we do. Drayton.

3. To draw or pull aside, off, or out; specif., to protract; prolong; delay. Obs.

4. To hold back or refuse; as, to detract battle. Obs.

Syn. — Derogate, disparage, depreciate, asperse, vilify, defame, traduce. See DECRY.

de-tract' (dē-trākt'), v. t. 1. To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit; to lessen reputation; to derogate; — often with from.

It has been the fashion to detract both from the moral and literary character of Cicero. V. Knox.

de-trac'tion (dē-trākt'shūn), n. [F. détractio, L. detractio.] 1. A taking away or withdrawing; subtraction; deduction. Obs., except as in sense 4 (below).

The detractio of the eggs of the said wild fowl. Bacon.

2. Act of taking away from the reputation or good name of another; a lessening in the estimation of others; act of depreciating another, from envy or malice; calumny.

3. A putting off; delay; also, relinquishment. Obs.

4. Logic. The entire removal of an attribute from a group of attributes.

Syn. — Depreciation, disparagement, derogation; slander, calumny, aspersion, censure.

de-trac'tive (-tīv), a. [Cf. OF. detractif.] Tending to detract, or given to detracting; esp., defamatory; calumniate. — de-trac'tive-ly, adv. — de-trac'tive-ness, n.

de-trac'tor (-tōr), n. [L. cf. F. détracteur.] One who detracts; a derogator; defamer; calumniator.

His detractors were noisy and scurrilous. Macaulay.

Syn. — Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier, backbiter.

de-trac'to-ry (-tōr'ī), a. [L. detractorius.] Defamatory; derogatory; calumnious.

de-train' (dē-trān'), v. t. & i. To cause to leave, or to quit, a railroad train; — used also as a military term.

det'ri-ment (dēt'rī-mēt), n. [L. detrimentum, fr. detere, detritum, to rub or wear away; de + terere to rub; cf. F. détriment. See TRACE.] 1. Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm; loss; hurt; as, detriments to property, religion, morals, etc.

I can repair That detriment, if such it be. Milton.

2. A charge made to students and barristers for incidental repairs of the rooms they occupy. Eng.

3. Astrol. The condition or position of a planet in the sign opposite its house; hence, weakness or loss of influence.

4. Her. Eclipse of the sun or moon; also, the moon when nearly or quite invisible at her change; in phrase, in her detriment, noting the sun or new moon tintured sable or red as if eclipsed or invisible.

Syn. — Injury, loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice.

det'ri-ment, v. t. To do injury to; damage; hurt. Archaic.

Others might be detrimented thereby. Fuller.

det'ri-men'tal (-mēt'āl), a. Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.

Syn. — Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

det'ri-men'tal-ty (-tī-tī), n. — det'ri-men'tal-ly, adv. — det'ri-men'tal-ness, n.

de-tri'tal (dē-trī'tāl), a. Geol. Pertaining to, or composed of, detritus. — detrital cone, an alluvial cone or talus cone.

de-tri'te (dē-trī'tē), a. [L. detritus, p. p.] Worn out; worn down. Obs. or R.

de-tri'ted (dē-trī'tēd), a. [L. detere, detritum, to rub away.] 1. Worn down.

2. Formed by disintegration; having the nature of detritus.

de-tri'tion (dē-trī'tshūn), n. [Cf. LL. detritio. See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away by or as if by rubbing, or by disintegration, etc.

Phonograms which by . . . detrition have reached a step of extreme simplicity. I. Taylor (The Alphabet).

de-tri'tus (dē-trī'tūs), n. [L. detritus a rubbing away; cf. F. détritius. See DETRIMENT.] 1. Geol. Detrition. Obs.

2. Geol. Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies by attrition; as, alluvial detritus. Cf. DÉBRIS, 2.

3. Hence: Any fragments separated from the body to which they belonged; any product of disintegration.

de-trude' (dē-trōod'), v. t.; — TRUD'ED (-trōod'ēd); — TRUD'ING (-trōod'ing). [L. trudere, detrusum; de + trudere to thrust, push.] To thrust or force down, out, or away.

de-trun'cate (dē-trūn'kāt), v. t.; — CAT-RED (-kāt-ēd); — CAT-ING (-kāt'ing). [L. detrunctus, p. p. of detruncare to cut off; de + truncare to maim, shorten, cut off. See TRUNCATE.] To shorten by cutting; to lop off.

de-trun-ca'tion (dē-trūn-kā'shūn), n. [L. detrunctio.] Act of lopping or cutting off, as the head from the body.

de-tru'sion (dē-trōō'shūn), n. [L. detrusio. See DETRUDE.] Act of thrusting or driving down or outward; outward thrust. — de-tru'sive (-sīv), a.

de-tu-mes'cence (dē-tū-mēs'shūn), n. [L. detumescere to cease swelling; de + tumescere, tumere, to swell.] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of anything swollen. Rare.

de-tur (dē-tūr; dē-tōr), n. [L. let it be given.] A specially bound book awarded to each undergraduate who has done work of a certain grade during the preceding year, and has not before received this honor. Harvard College.

Deu-ca-li-on and Pyrr'ha (dē-kā-lī-ōn, pīr'hā), n. [L. Deucalion, fr. Gr. Δευκαλίων; L. Pyrrha, fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] Class. Myth. A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus, who preserved them on account of their piety. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle which commanded them to restore the race of men by throwing "the bones of their mother" behind them, they cast behind them stones the earth being their mother) from which sprang men and women.

de-ter' Var. of DEBTOR. Obs. or Ref. Sp.

de-tour, dettur, & DETTOR. det'ty, a. [OF. deté.] Owed; also, indebted. Obs.

de-turb', v. t. [L. deturbare, deturbatum, to throw down, to throw down or out. Obs.]

de-tur'bate, v. t. To deturb. Obs.

de-tur-ba'tion, n. Obs.

de-tur-dig-ni-tā-ri (dē-tūr-dīg-nī-tā-ri), n. [L. detur dignitas, p. p. of deturpare to disgrace.] To disgrace; defile. Obs.

de-tur'ny, v. t. [F. détournier.] To turn away; to divert. Obs.

de-tur-pate, v. t. & i. [L. deturpatus, p. p. of deturpare to disgrace.] To disgrace; defile. Obs.

de-tur-pa'tion, n. Obs.

deu + DEP.

de-ter'mi-na-tor (dē-tēr'mī-nā-tōr), n. [L.] A determiner.

de-ter'min'd. Determined. R. Sp.

de-ter'mine, p. a. Determined; fixed. Obs.

de-ter'min-er, n. One that determines; specif., a determining bachelor of arts.

de-ter'min-er, n. [F. déterminier; Law. For terminer in oyer and terminer. Obs. etc. Hist.]

de-ter'me-tion (dē-tēr'mē-shūn), n. [L. de + terminatio, cf. F. détermination.] 1. A removal or lowering of the surface by erosion. Obs.

de-ter're, n. [L. deterrere, p. p.] To deter. Obs.

de-ter'sive. Deterative. Ref. Sp.

de-ter'stant, a. Detesting. Obs.

— n. One who detests. Obs.

de-tes'ta'to-ri-ty (dē-tēs'tā-tōr'ī-tī), n. [L.] Rom. Law. detestari, v. t. (4).

de-tes'ter, n. One who detests. deth. + DOTH, form of DO.

de-thy'roid-ism (dē-thī'rōid'iz-əm), n. Med. A morbid condition due to the removal of the thyroid gland.

de-ti'net (dē-tī'nēt), n. [L.] Lit., he detains; — used of a

common-law action (commonly called action in the detinet) alleging merely that the defendant is withholding the money or, as sometimes used, the chattels demanded. An action of replevin is called in the detinet as long as the defendant has the goods. In the detinet if the plaintiff already has the goods sued for.

de-ti'ny, + DETINUE.

de-t'o-na-ble (dēt'ō-nā-b'l), a. Capable of detonating.

de-t'o-ni-zā'tion (dēt'ō-nī-zā'tī-ōn), n. [L.] Lit., he detains; — used of a

— det-o-ni-zā'tion (-nī-zā'shūn; nī-zā'shūn), n. 1. Var. of DETORTION. Obs. or R. [ing.]

2. Removal of torsion; untwisting. de-tract'er, n. A detractor.

de-tract'ing, a. Detractive. — de-tract'ing-ly, adv.

de-trac'tious (dē-trākt'shūn), a. Detractive. Obs.

de-trac'tress, n. A female detractor.

de-trac'tu'que (dē-trākt'ū'kē), n. [F. L.] A psychopath.

de-tray', v. t. [OF. détraire.] To withdraw; detract. Obs.

de-truc't, v. t. & i. [L. detructus; de + trahere to draw.] To refuse; decline; detract. Obs.

de-truc'ta'tion (dē-trēkt'ā-tī-ōn), n. [L. detractio, -ōnis.] Act of detracting. Obs. or R.

de-tur' Var. of DEBTOR. Obs. or Ref. Sp.

de-tour, dettur, & DETTOR. det'ty, a. [OF. deté.] Owed; also, indebted. Obs.

de-tressed', p. a. [F. détressé, p. p.] Hanging unpleated; — said of hair. Obs.

det'i-men'tal, n. A poor or otherwise ineligible suitor whose attentions may discourage others. Society slang.

de-tru'p (dē-trūp'), n. [F. de beaucoup too many; superfluous; in the way; out of place.]

de-trunk', p. t. See DE-TRUNK.

de-tru'sor (dē-trū'sōr), n. One that detrades.

det'ta-ny, var. of DITTANY.

det'te, a DEBT.

de-ter' Var. of DEBTOR. Obs. or Ref. Sp.

de-tour, dettur, & DETTOR. det'ty, a. [OF. deté.] Owed; also, indebted. Obs.

de-turb', v. t. [L. deturbare, deturbatum, to throw down, to throw down or out. Obs.]

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de-tur-pa'tion, n. Obs.

deu + DEP.

4. Cryst. Pert. to or designating certain axes of the isometric system which are the intersections between the principal and the secondary planes of symmetry.

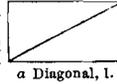
diagonal bellows, Organ Building, a bellows having its two sides at an angle. — **d. bond, Masonry.** See **BOND**, n., 10g. — **d. cloth,** a plain twilled fabric with diagonal stripes, ridges, or welts, used esp. for men's outer garments; also, a similar soft material serving as a ground for embroidery. — **d. eyepiece, Astron.,** an eyepiece or adapter containing a right-angle prism or plane mirror to reflect the rays from a circumferential object to the side of the tube for more convenient observation; — called also *diagonal*. — **d. gait,** the trot. — **d. opera glass,** a polemoscope. — **d. perspective.** See **PERSPECTIVE**. — **d. plane, Bot.,** any vertical plane which is not anteroposterior or lateral; — said of a flower. *Goebel*. — **d. points (of a quadrangle), Math.,** three points (not vertices of the quadrangle) where the six lines meet in pairs. — **d. prism or pyramid, Cryst.,** in the hexagonal system, a prism or pyramid of the second order. See **PRISM**. — **d. rib, Arch.** = **CROSS SPURRING**. — **d. scale,** a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines, with other lines crossing them obliquely



Diagonal Scale. In this scale tenths and hundredths are shown by the horizontal distance from the zero line to the intersection of that diagonal line with the vertical line. The number to the right with that horizontal line which corresponds in number to the hundredths units are shown to the right of zero. Thus 2.53 is from x on the horizontal "hundredth line" numbered 3, at its intersection with the diagonal "tenth line" numbered 5, to the vertical "unit line," numbered 2, at o. The distance a b would equal 2.53.

at a slight angle, so that their intersections furnish smaller subdivisions of the unit of measure than could be conveniently marked on a plain scale. — **d. stratification, Geol.,** cross-bedding. — **d. triangle, Math.,** the triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral or by the three diagonal points of a complete quadrangle. — **d. wrench, Mech.,** a wrench in which the jaw forms an angle with the bar or lever.

di-ago-nal (di-äg'g'ndl), n. 1. A diagonal right line or plane. 2. A diagonal direction; also, a diagonal row or arrangement or a part of a structure placed diagonally. 3. Short for **DIAGONAL CLOTH, DIAGONAL EYEPIECE**.



A morning coat of blue diagonals. *W. D. Howells*. 4. In chess, checkers, etc., a row of squares running obliquely across the board; as, a white king's bishop moves on the white diagonals. 5. *pl. Manège.* The diagonally opposite legs of a horse.

di-ago-nal-bullit, n. *Shipbuilding.* Built by forming the outer skin of two layers of planking, making angles of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

di-a-gram (di-ä-gräm), n. [Gr. διαγραμμα, fr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines; διά through + γραφειν to draw, write; cf. **F. diagramme**. See **GRAPHIC**.] 1. Any line drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes; a mechanical drawing or geometrical figure. 2. Hence, any graphic representation showing the arrangement of the parts of something or the value, force, or progress of any series of events; a scheme, chart, or plan; as, a *diagram* illustrating the circulation of the blood; a grammatical *diagram* of sentence structure.

3. A register or written list; — applied to an inscription, book title, etc. *A Grecism*. **Obs.** 4. *Musical.* A table anciently used to represent the system of diatonic notes; a gamut.

di-a-gram, v. t.; **DI-A-GRAMMED (-grämd)** or **DI-A-GRAMMED;** **DI-A-GRAMMING** or **DI-A-GRAMMING.** To represent by, or put into the form of, a diagram.

diagram factor. *Engin.* A numerical coefficient by which the area of a theoretical indicator diagram must be multiplied to approximate to the diagram obtained from the indicator. In the best engines its value is from .80 to .98.

di-a-gram-mat'ic (-grä-mät'ik), a. Pertaining to, or of **DI-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL (-i-käl)** | the nature of, a diagram; showing by diagram. — **di-a-gram-mat'ic-al-ly, adv.**

di-a-graph (di-ä-gräf), n. [Gr. διαγράφειν to draw; cf. **F. diagraphie**. See **DIAGRAM**.] 1. A drawing instrument, combining a protractor and scale. 2. An optical device having a glass through which the outline of an object to be delineated can be followed by the eye, the outline being copied by a pencil attached to the glass and governed by an arrangement of cords. 3. An apparatus consisting of jointed links, pulleys, cords, etc., used for demonstrating phenomena depending on the theorem of parallel forces, for illustrating the laws of oblique projection, the composition of circle movements, etc.

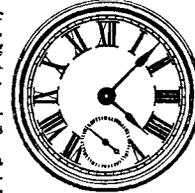
di-a-graph'ic (-gräf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to graphic **di-a-graph'ic-AL (-i-käl)** | representation, esp. drawing or carving. **Rare.**

di-a-graph'ic-AL (-i-käl), n. Art or science of descriptive drawing, esp. by mechanical appliances and mathematical rule.

di'al (di-äl), n. [LL. *diālis* daily, fr. *L. dies* day. See **DAILY**.] 1. An instrument, formerly much used, for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style or gnomon on a graduated arc or surface; esp., a sundial (there are also lunar and astral dials). The style or gnomon is usually

parallel to the earth's axis, but the dial plate may be either horizontal or vertical.

2. Hence: **a.** Any chronometer or timepiece, as a clock or watch. **Obs.** except specif., a spring timepiece with a large face. **b.** A mariner's compass. **Obs. C. Surv.** A compass used in dialing.

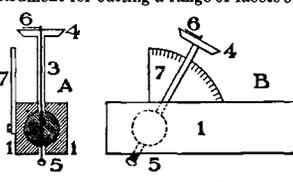


Dial of Timepiece.

3. The graduated face of a timepiece, on which the time is shown by pointers or hands.

4. A plate or face, usually a disk, having a pointer or pointers for indicating something, as a degree of power, a rate of expenditure, etc.; as, the *dial* of a pressure gauge, a speed counter, a weighing machine, etc.

5. A lapidary's instrument for cutting a range of facets on a gem, consisting essentially of a brass rod, in one end of which the cement rod is stuck, having a graduated dial and index at the other end. The rod turns in a ball-and-socket joint and can be traversed by turning the apparatus on a graduated quadrant.



Lapidary's Dial. A Section; B Side View. 1 Jaws; 2 Ball; 3 Tube; 4 Dial; 5 Cement Rod; 6 Index; 7 Quadrant.

6. The face. **Low.**

di'al (di-äl), v. t.; **DI'AL-ED (-äld)** or **DI'AL-ED;** **DI'AL-ING** or **DI'AL-LING.** 1. To measure with a dial. 2. Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven. *Talford*.

3. *Mining.* To survey with a dial or circumferentor. **di'al bird.** [Cf. **DAYAL**.] Any of several song birds of India allied to the European robin, is the male robin (which see) and the Indian robin (*Thammodia pulcata*).

di-a-lect (di-ä-läkt), n. [**F. dialecte**, **L. dialectus**, fr. Gr. διάλεκτος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse, discourse. See **DIALOGUE**.] 1. Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue; form of speech; phraseology. 2. A form of speech characterized by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard or literary form; a form of speech actually in natural use in any community as a mode of communication, varying somewhat in the mouths of individuals, but only within comparatively narrow limits at any one time (*E. S. Sheldon*); as, the Yorkshire *dialect* of English; broadly speaking, English and Dutch are *dialects* of West Germanic. Cf. **LANGUAGES, PATOIS**.

Dialect is not a degraded literary language; a literary language is an elevated *dialect*. *G. L. Kittredge*. Civilization and centralization counteract the tendency to multiply *dialects* and alphabets. *I. Taylor (The Alphabet)*.

3. The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like; as, the lawyer's *dialect*. 4. = **DIALECTIC**. **Obs.**

Syn. — Idiomi, patois, vernacular; tongue, speech, phraseology. See **LANGUAGES**.

di-a-lect'ic (di-ä-läkt'ik), a. Relating to a dialect; dialectical; as, a *dialectical* variant. — **di-a-lect'ic-ly, adv.**

di-a-lect'ic-AL (-läkt'ik-äl), a. [**L. dialecticus**, Gr. διαλεκτικός, fr. διάλεκτος] 1. Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumental; also, addicted to the practice of dialectics; as, a *dialectical* philosopher. 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialect.

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di'al-ing, di'al-ling (di-äl'ing), n. 1. Art of constructing dials; science treating of measuring time by dials.

2. A method of surveying, esp. in mines, in which the bearings of the courses, or the angles which they make with each other, are determined by the circumferentor.

dialing, or dialling, globe. An instrument with a horizontal plate and an index, or for use in constructing dials.

di'al-lage (di-äl-lä), n. [Gr. διαλλαγή change; — alluding to its dissimilar planes of fracture; cf. **F. diallage**.] *Mtn.* A dark green or bronze-colored laminated pyroxene, common in certain igneous rocks. *H. A. Sp. gr.* 3.2-3.35. — **di-al-lag'ic (-lä'ik), di-al-lag'ic-AL (-lä'ik-äl), a.**

dial lock. A combination lock with the numbers or letters arranged on a dial or dials.

di-al'yl (di-äl'yl), n. **Chem.** A pungent liquid hydrocarbon, C₆H₁₀, consisting of two united allyl radicals. It is a diolefin. *Diallyl*, as a prefix, indicates the presence in a compound of two allyl groups.

di-a-log'ic (di-ä-lög'ik), di-a-log'ic-AL (-Y-käl), a. [Gr. διαλογικός of discourse.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dialogue; participating in dialogue. — **di-a-log'ic-AL-ly, adv.**

di-al'o-giam (di-äl'ö-jiz'm), n. [Gr. διαλογισμός, fr. διάλογος. See **DIALOGUE**.] 1. An imaginary speech or discussion between two or more; also, an actual dialogue. 2. *Logic.* A disjunctive conclusion inferred from a single (expressed) premise; as in: "Gravitation may act without contact; therefore, either some force may act without contact or gravitation is not a force."

di-al'o-gist (-jizt), n. [**L. dialogista**; cf. **F. dialogiste**.] 1. One who participates in a dialogue. 2. A writer of dialogues.

di-al'o-gize (-jiz, v. t.; -GIZED (-jizd); -GIZING (-jiz'ing). [**Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι**; cf. **F. dialogiser**.] To dialogue. — **di-a-logue (di-ä-lög), n.** Also, **Ref. Sp., di-a-log.** [**ME. dialogue**, **F. dialogue**, **L. dialogus**, fr. Gr. διάλογος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse + λέγειν to speak. See **LEG-EN-D**.] 1. A written composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing or reasoning on some topic; as, the *Dialogues* of Plato. 2. A colloquy or conversation between two or more persons; conversation; particularly, formal conversation in the drama or in scholastic exercises.

di-a-logue, v. t.; **DI-A-LOGUED (-lög'd); DI-A-LOGUING (-lög'ing).** Also, **Ref. Sp., di-a-log.** [**Cf. F. dialoguer**.] To take part in a dialogue. — *v. i.* To express in dialogue. — *And dialogued for him what he would say.* *Shak.*

dial plate. The plane or disk of a dial, as of a timepiece.

dial telegraph. A telegraph in which letters and numbers or other symbols are placed upon the border of a circular dial plate at each station, the apparatus being so arranged that the needle or index of the dial at the receiving station copies the movements of that at the sending station.

di-a-lu'ric (di-ä-lü'rik), a. [**di- + alloxantin + uric**.] **Chem.** Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid (*tartronyl urea*), C₃H₅O₃N₃, formed by the reduction of alloxantin.

di-al'y-sis (di-äl'Y-sis), n.; pl. DIALYSES (-sēz). [**L., separatio**, fr. Gr. διαλύω, fr. διαλύειν to part asunder, dissolve; διά through + λύω to loose.] Dissolution; separation; specif.: **a.** *Gram.* Diæresis. **b.** *Med.* Diæresis; also, asyndeton. **Obs. or R. c.** *Rebel.* Ebelit; also, a solution of continuity; division; separation of parts. **d.** *Chem.* The separation of crystalloids and colloids in solution, by means of their unequal diffusion through certain natural or artificial membranes. See **CRYSTALLOID**, n., 1, **COLLOID**, n., 1. **e.** *Bot.* The separation of normally united parts. **Rare.**

di-a-ly-ste'lic (di-ä-lY-stē'lik), a. [**di-a- + Gr. λύω to loose + στήλη post.**] **Bot.** Having the vascular bundles separated, as the base of the stem in most ferns. **CF. GAMOSTELIC.**

di-a-lyt'ic (-lyt'ik), a. [**Gr. διαλυτικός, fr. διαλύειν**. See **DIALYSIS**.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dialysis. 2. *Math.* Dissolving the relations that connect the powers of variables, so that certain combinations of them may be treated as independent variables linearly connected.

dialytic telescope, a telescope with crown-glass objective achromatized by a smaller flint lens, usually mounted near the middle of the tube.

di-a-lyt'ic, n. A dialytic telescope.

di-al'y-zate (di-äl'Y-zät), n. **Chem.** That part of a material subjected to dialysis which fails to pass through the membrane; — opposed to *diffusate*.

di-a-ly-zation (di-ä-lY-zä'shün), n. **Chem.** Dialysis.

di-a-lyze (di-ä-lY-z), v. t.; -LYZED (-lizd); -LYZING (-liz'ing). **Chem.** To separate, prepare, or obtain, by dialysis; to pass through a suitable membrane; to subject to dialysis.

di-a-lyz'er (di-ä-lY-z'ēr), n. A vessel used in chemical dialysis, consisting of a hoop upon which is stretched the septum, or membrane. Dialysis is effected by placing the material in the dialyzer, and floating the latter in water.

di-a-mag-net'ic (di-ä-mäg-net'ik), a. **Physics.** Possessing, or pertaining to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field; — opposed to *paramagnetic*, or *magnetic*. Bismuth is the best example of a diamagnetic substance; others are antimony, zinc, phosphorus, water, hydrogen. — **di-a-mag-net'ic-AL-ly, adv.**

di-a-mag-net'ic, n. A diamagnetic substance.

di-a-mag-net'ism (-mäg-net'iz'm), n. **Physics.** 1. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies. 2. That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetism.

di-a-mag-net-om'e-ter (-öm-ēt-ēr), n. [**diamagnetic +**

di-al'o-nian, n. A Londoner dwelling in the Seven Dials, a low quarter between Oxford Street and Charing Cross; hence, an outcast; a criminal.

di-al'wha, n. In a watch, any of the wheels between the pillar plate and the dial.

di-a-ly-car'pous (di-ä-lY-kär-püs), a. [**di-a- + Gr. λύω to loose + -carpous**.] Apocarpous. **DI-A-LY-PET'AL-IE (-pēt-äl'ē), n. pl.** [**di-a- + Gr. λύω to loose + πέταλον a leaf**.] **Bot.** Syn. of **CHORIPETALÆ**. — **di-ä-ly-pet'al-ous (-pēt-äl'ō-s), a.** [**di-a- + Gr. λύω to loose + -phyllous**.] **Bot.** Having separate leaves, as a perianth. **dialysable, dialyse, etc.** Vars. of **DIALYZABLE, DIALYZE**, etc.

-meter. *Physic.* An instrument for measuring the strength of diamagnetic effects.

di-a-man-tif-er-ous (dī-ā-mān-tif-er-ē-s), *a.* [*F. diamant diamond + ferous.*] Yielding diamonds.

di-a-man-tin (-mān'tīn), *a.* [*Cf. F. diamantin.*] 1. Adamantine. *Obs.*

2. Of, or of the nature of, diamond.

di-a-man-tine, *n.* A preparation of crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder, esp. for steel.

di-am-e-ter (dī-ām'ē-tēr), *n.* [*F. diamètre, L. diametros, fr. Gr. διάμετρος; a dia through + μέτρον measure.* See *METER.*] 1. *Geom.* A line chord passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, etc.; a line that bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve. See *CIRCLE, ILLUSTR.* b A line, the locus of the center of mean distances, on each of a system of parallel chords, of its intersections with a curve of *n*th degree. *Newton.* c A diametral plane.

2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness; as, the diameter of a tree or rock.

3. *Arch.* The distance through a column at its base, used as a standard measure for all parts of the order. See *MODUL.*

4. *Cranium.* One of the maximal distances of the skull; as, the frontal diameter, or width of the forehead.

di-am'e-tral (-trāl), *a.* [*Cf. F. diamétral.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a diameter; diametrical.

diametral curve, or diametral surface, Geom., any line or surface that bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve or surface. — *d. number.* *Math.* A any of the numbers $\frac{1}{2}\{(1+\sqrt{2})^n + (1-\sqrt{2})^n\}$, *n* being any integer; as, 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, 239, . . . b The product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square; as 12 (= 3 x 4), 60 (= 5 x 12). — *d. pitch, Gearing,* a length which has the same ratio to the pitch circle diameter as the pitch proper has to its circumference. — *d. planes, Cryst.,* planes in which two of the axes lie. — *d. prism, Optic.,* in the tetragonal system, a prism or pyramid of the second order. See *PRISM.*

di-a-met'ric (dī-ā-mē'trĭk), *a.* [*Gr. διαμετρικός.*] 1. Of, or of the nature of, a diameter; diametrical.

2. As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter; entirely or directly adverse.

diametrical pitch, Diametral pitch.

di-a-met'ri-cal-ly, adv. In a diametrical, or directly opposite, way, manner, or position.

di-am'id'e (dī-ām'id; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id.** [*dī + amide.*] *Chem.* a Any compound containing two amido groups united with one or two acid radicals — as distinguished from a diamine. b Hydrazine, H₂N.NH₂.

di-am'id-ol (dī-ām'id-ōl; dī-ām'id-ōl; see *AMIDO).* *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of two amido groups; — usually equivalent to *diamino-*.

di-am'ine (dī-ām'in; dī-ām'in; 184), *n.* Also **-in.** [*dī + amine.*] *Chem.* A compound containing two amino groups; as, ethylene diamine, C₂H₄(NH₂)₂. See *AMINO.*

di-am'i-no (dī-ām'i-nō; dī-ām'i-nō; see *AMINO), a. & prefix. [*dī + amino.*] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, two amino groups. See *AMINO.**

di-am'no-ni-um (dī-ām'nō-nī-ūm), *n.* [*dī + ammonium.*] *Chem.* The bivalent radical H₂N.NH₂, salts of which are formed by the combination of hydrazine with acids.

di-a-mōnd (dī-ā-mōnd; the pron. dī'mōnd, usual in 17th and 18th c., is now archaic or dial.), *n.* [*ME. diamant, diamant, F. diamant, corrupted fr. L. adamas the hardest iron, steel, diamond, Gr. ἄδαμας. Perh. the corrupt. is due to the influence of Gr. ἀδαφάρης transparent. See ADAMANT, TABE.*] 1. Native carbon crystallized in the isometric system (often in the form of octahedrons with rounded edges), highly valued, when transparent and free from flaws, as a precious stone; also, a piece of this material. H., 10. Sp. gr. of crystals, 3.52. It is usually colorless or nearly so; but some specimens are green, blue, etc., and the variety *carbonyl* is black. The refractive and dispersive powers are high, and when the rough or natural stone is cut, for use in jewelry, into forms with many reflecting faces, or facets, it shows a remarkable brilliancy and play of prismatic colors. See *BRILLIANT, n., 1, ROSE, TABLE.* It is said to be of the first water when colorless and limpid as water, and of the second or third water as the transparency decreases. Diamond is the hardest substance known, and hence that which is not available for gems, e. g. *boort*, is used as an abrasive. India was for centuries the chief source, then Brazil, at present South Africa (see *KIMBERLITE*). Diamonds have been produced artificially, but only in minute crystals, enormous pressures being required.

2. A substance of exceeding hardness; adamant. *Obs.*

3. A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhombus; a lozenge.

4. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the tincture sable or black.

5. *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card; a card so marked in a suit; *pl.*, the suit.

6. *Baseball.* The infield; the space, 90 feet on a side, having the bases at its angles. See *BASEBALL.*

7. *Print.* The smallest size of type in common use. See *TYPE.*

This line is printed in diamond.

diamond cut diamond, wit matching wit, the encounter of shrewdness with equal shrewdness. *Cf. when Greek meets Greek, under GREEK.*

di-a-mōnd (dī-ā-mōnd), *v. t.;* **DI-A-MOND-ED;** **DI-A-MOND-ING.** To fit out or adorn with diamonds; to make glittering; as, to diamond one's self. *Rare.*

diamond anniversary, jubilee, etc. One celebrated upon the completion of sixty, or according to some seventy-five, years from the beginning of the thing commemorated. See *WEDDING, Note.*

di-a-mōnd-back' or **-backed'** (-bākt'), *a.* Having marks like diamonds or lozenges on the back.

diamond-back moth, a small grayish tined moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*), whose wings, when folded, exhibit a row of whitish diamond-shaped markings along their junction. Its larva is exceedingly destructive to cabbages, turnips, and other cruciferous plants. — *d. rattlesnake,* the diamond rattlesnake. See *RATTLESNAKE, -d. terrapin.* See *TERRAPIN.*

diamond beetle. A large South American weevil (*Entimus imperialis*), remarkable for its splendid luster and colors, due to minute minute brilliant scales.

diamond crossing, Railroads. A crossing in which the rails cross obliquely.

diamond drill, Engin. A drill (usually annular) faced with bort diamonds, used for rock boring.

di-a-mōnd-ed, p. a. 1. Having figures like a diamond or lozenge.

2. Adorned with diamonds; diamondized. *Emerson.*

diamond file. A file made of a copper strip into which diamond powder has been hammered.

diamond gauge or gage, A jeweler's staff set with a series of crystals by which to gauge the size of small diamonds.

diamond groove, Iron Working. A groove of V section in a roll.

diamond hitch. In tying a pack on an animal, an interlacing of ropes forming a diamond on the top of the pack.

diamond mortar. A small steel mortar used for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond panel. A panel formed in four planes which gradually rise or sink to the center.

diamond pencil. A stylus or cutting tool tipped with diamond.

diamond plate, A Seal Engraving. A steel plate spread with diamond dust and oil, for rubbing down gems.

Iron Shipbuilding. A diamond-shaped plate which forms a connection and brace for the flanges of two frames or beams where they cross each other.

diamond plow or plough, 1. A diamond-pointed tool for glass engraving.

2. An agricultural plow having a moldboard and share of diamond (rhomboidal) shape.

diamond point, A stylus tipped with diamond. b *Railroads.* At a diamond crossing, the points forming the figure of a diamond; — chiefly in *pl.*; also, one of the acute angles formed by the intersecting rails. c A diamond-point tool.

di-a-mōnd-point' tool. A cutting tool whose point is diamond-shaped.

di-a-mōnd-shaped, a. Shaped like a diamond, or rhombus; as, the lozenge is diamond-shaped.

diamond snake, A in Australia, a large harmless snake (*Python spilotes*). b In Tasmania, a venomous elapine snake (*Hoplocephalus superbus*), often called *copperhead* in Australia, where it also occurs.

diamond twist, Spinning. A method of twisting yarn in which two threads are wound around a central thread so as to form a kind of a chain or diamond pattern.

diamond weevil. The diamond beetle.

diamond wheel. A wheel of copper or iron covered with diamond powder for grinding gems.

diamond work, Masonry. Work showing diamond-shaped patterns on the surface, or more commonly squares set diagonally.

Di'an (dī-ān), *n.* [*F. Diane.*] *Diana. Poetic.*

Di-an'a (dī-ān'ā; L. dī-ān'ā), *n.* [*L.*] 1. Lit., goddess; — fem. proper name. *F. Diane* (dē-ān'); *It. & G. Diana* (dē-ān'ā). — *Dim. Di, Die.*

2. An ancient Italian goddess whose worship was early widespread throughout the peninsula. The most famous of her early shrines was a grove near Aricia (the *Nemus Diane*) on the shores of a lake in the Alban Mountains called the "Mirror of Diana" (*Speculum Diane*, now "Lago di Nemi"), where the goddess (*Diana Nemorensis*) was worshipped both as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. With her were associated a water nymph, *Egeria*, and a sylvan deity, *Viribus*, whom late legend identified as the Greek *Hippolytus* brought to life by *Æsculapius* and hidden in the grove by the goddess. The officiating priest was the "King of the Wood" (*Rex Nemorensis*), and to hold the office he must have slain in duel his predecessor after having first plucked a certain bough in the grove (traditionally the "golden bough") plucked by *Ino* before entering the underworld. The worship of Diana was brought to Rome by the Tarquins; her temple being the first dedicated to one of the *dii novenses*. With the introduction of the Greek *Apollo* and *Artemis*, 399 b. c., Diana was identified with *Artemis* (which see), and like her represented as a huntress.

3. Hence: a The moon; — a personification due to the fact that Diana (as *Artemis*) was a moon goddess. b Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," — alluding to the fact that Diana (as *Artemis*) was called the "Virgin Goddess."

4. *Alchem. & Old Chem.* Silver. See *ARBOR DIANE.*

Diana of Ephesus, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess and generally considered to have been a local form of the so-called "Great Mother" of Anatolia. She was represented as having a multiplicity

of breasts and with the body swathed. See *MAGNA MATER*. — *Diana of the Crossways,* in George Meredith's novel of this name, Diana Merion, a brilliant and witty Irish woman.

Diana butterfly, A large, handsome butterfly (*Argynnis Diana*) of the southern Appalachian region. The male is brown above with a fulvous border, the female bluish black with blue spots.

Diana monkey. A handsome, white-bearded monkey of West Africa (*Cercopithecus Diana*).

di-a-nō-dri-a (dī-ān'ō-drĭ-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.; See 1st. DI- + ANDRŌUS.*] *Bot.* A disused Linnæan class of plants including those having flowers with 2 stamens. **di-an-dri-an** (-ān), *a.* — **di-an'der** (-dēr), *n.*

di-an'drous (-drōs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to the class *Dianthia*. b Having two stamens.

di-a-nō-s'i-tine (dī-ā-n'y-s'i-tĭn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-din.** [*dī- + anisidine.*] *Chem.* The crystalline compound, C₁₂H₁₀(O)₂N₂. It is obtained by a series of reactions from benzene or phenol and used in the production of dyes. Its structure is like that of anisidine, doubled.

di-a-nō-d'al (-nō-d'āl), *a.* [*dī- + node + -al.*] *Math.* Passing through a node or nodes.

dianodal center or centre, Math., any possible additional node of a surface of given degree already determined as having nodes at (*n* + 2) given points, *n* of them arbitrary. — *d. curve, Math.,* one on which must lie any additional nodes of a surface of given degree that has nodes at (*n* + 1) given points, *n* of them arbitrary. — *d. surface, Math.,* a surface containing in general all additional nodes of a surface of given degree, that has nodes at *n* points, all arbitrary.

di-a-nō-s'tic (-nō-s'tĭk), *a.* [*Gr. διανοητικός; diá through + νοεῖν to revolve in the mind.*] Of or pertaining to reasoning, esp. discursive reasoning. — **di-a-nō-s'tic, n.**

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

di-a-nō-s'ti-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* — **di-a-nō-s'ti-cal-ly, adv.**

Di-an'thus (dī-ān'thūs), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + -anthus.*] *Bot.* A very large Old World genus of sileneaceous herbs, the pinks and carnations, distinguished from related genera by the cylindrical calyx, having bracts at its base. The principal cultivated types have descended from *P. caryophyllus*, *D. barbatus*, *D. plumarius*, and *D. chinensis*. Also [*L. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus. See *PINK, CARNATION*, and *SWEET WILLIAM.*

di-a-pas'm (dī-ā-pāz'm), *n.* [*L. diapasma, Gr. διάπασμα, fr. διαπασσών; diá through + πασσών to sprinkle.*] Powdered aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together. *Obs. or R.*

di-a-pa's-ol (-pāz'ōl), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. διαπάσσω (i. e., diá through + πασσών) the concord of the first and last notes, the octave; diá through + πασσών, gen. pl. of πᾶς all; cf. F. diapason. Cf. PANACEA.*] *Music.* a *Gr. Music.* The interval or consonance of the octave. b A part in music sounding such a consonance; concord; harmony. c The entire compass of tones.

Through all the compass of the notes it ran, The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

d A standard of pitch; a tuning fork; as, the French normal diapason. See *PITCH.* e One of the two principal foundation stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument. The open diapason, of metal pipes open at the top, has the typical organ tone, full and sonorous; the stopped diapason, of wooden pipes closed at the top, has a strong flute tone.

di-a-pe-d'e-sis (-pē-dē'sĭs), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. διαπέδησις; a leaping or oozing through.*] *Physiol.* The passage of the corpuscular elements of the blood from the blood vessels into the surrounding tissues, without rupture of the walls of the blood vessels. — **di-a-pe-d'e-t'ic** (-dē-tĭk), *a.*

Di-a-pen'si-l (-pēn'sĭ-ā), *n.* [*NL., prob. fr. Gr. διά πέντε by fives (see DIAPENTE), in allusion to the pentamerous flower.*] *Bot.* A genus of low evergreen shrubs, type of the family *Diapensiaceae*, consisting of two species, one of Arctic Europe and America (*D. lapponica*), the other Himalayan. They have small coriaceous leaves and erect, peduncled, pink or white flowers.

Di-a-pen'si-l-ae-sa (-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Bot.* A family of herbs or shrubs (order *Ericales*) including about 6 genera and 8 species, natives of temperate or cold regions. They have small white or purple solitary or racemose flowers, and a 3-celled capsule. *Diapensia, Pyridanthera, and Galax* are found in the United States. — **di-a-pen'si-l-ae-ous** (-sĭ-l'ē-sĭs), *a.*

di-a-pen'te (-pēn'tē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. διαπέντε a fifth; diá through + πέντε five; cf. F. diapente.*] 1. *Anc. Music.* The interval or consonance of the fifth.

2. *Pharm.* A composition of five ingredients. *Obs.*

di-a-per (dī-ā-pēr), *n.* [*OF. diaspere, diaspere, sort of figured cloth, LL. diasprus, prob. fr. LGr. διασπρος, a, prob. pure white; diá through + σπρος white. Cf. E. D.*] 1. A kind of textile fabric, originally rich and costly, but since the early Renaissance a fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and having a simple pattern of the same name. See *DEF. 3.*

bitte, supposed source of dianium.

di-a-ni-um (dī-ā-nī-ūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. Diana Diana.*] A deicant plaster formerly in use.

di-a-pa-se (dī-ā-pās), *n.* = *DIAPASON. Rare.*

diapason diapante, Anc. Music. The interval of octave and fifth; the twelfth.

diapason ditona, Anc. Music. The interval of octave and major third; the major tenth.

diapason normal. [*F.*] *Music.* See *PITCH, n.*

di-a-ped, *n.* [*Gr. διά through + πέδον plain.*] *Math.* The intersection of two nonadjacent planes of a polyhedron.

di-a-pe-nid'ion. (*LL.*, *fr. Gr. διά through + dim. of πέντε* thread. *Cf. DIA, n.*) A kind of sweet stuff twisted into a thread, and used to relieve coughs, etc. (*Steat.*) *Obs.*



Diana of Ephesus.



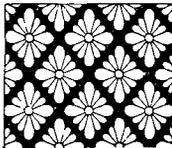
Diamond Beetle.



Diamond.

2. Hence: a A similar cloth, as fine table linen. *Nouv Rare.* b A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. *Archaeol.* Let one attend him with a silver basin. . . . Another bear the ewer, the third a diaper. *Shak.*

3. A pattern consisting of the constant repetition of one or more units of design. These figures connect with one another or grow out of one another with continuously flowing or straight lines, or the surface is wholly occupied by the successive units, the outline of one forming part of the outlines of the adjoining units.



One style of Diaper, 3.

di'a-per (dī'ā-pēr), *v. t.*; **DI'APERED** (-pērd); **DI'APER-ING**. [**DI'APER**, *OF* **DIAPER**. See **DIAPER**, *n.*] To ornament with figures, etc., arranged in the pattern called diaper, as cloth in weaving; to variegate; also, to introduce (a figure) in diaper pattern; as, to diaper lilies on damask. *Chaucer.* Engarlanded and diapered With inwrought flowers. *Tennyson.*

2. To put on, or change, the diaper of (an infant). **di'a-per**, *v. i.* To draw diaper patterns, as on cloth. **di'a-per-ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **DIAPER**. *Specif. n.* Act of ornamenting with diaper; also, the work or ornamentation.

di'a-phān (dī'ā-fān), *n.* [**DI'APHANE** diaphanous. See **DIAPHANOUS**.] 1. A diaphanous substance; *specif.*, a woven silk stuff with transparent colored figures. 2. *Med.* A light used in diaphanoscopy.

di'a-phā-nei-ty (dī'ā-nēi-tī), *n.* [**DI'APHANEITĒ**.] Quality or state of being diaphanous.

di'aph'a-nie (dī'ā-fā-nē), *n.* [**DI'APHANOUS**.] The art of imitating stained glass with translucent paper.

di'a-phā-nom'e-ter (dī'ā-fā-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [**DI'APHANŌS** transparent + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring transparency, as of the air or of liquids.

di'a-phān'o-scope (-fān'ō-skōp), *n.* [**DI'APHANŌS** transparent + *-scope*.] 1. *Photog.* A dark box for viewing transparent pictures, with or without a lens. *Obs.* 2. *Med.* An illuminating apparatus used in diaphanoscopy.

di'a-phā-nos-co-py (-fā-nōs'kō-pī), *n.* *Med.* Examination of body cavities by introducing an electric light.

di'a-phān'o-type (-fān'ō-tīp), *n.* [**DI'APHANŌS** + *-type*.] A colored photograph produced by superimposing a translucent colored positive over a strong uncolored one.

di'aph'a-nous (dī'ā-fā-nūs), *a.* [**DI'APHANŌS**, fr. *diaphainō* to show or shine through; *cf.* through + *phainō* to show, and in the passive, to shine; *cf.* **DIAPHANE**. See **PHANTOM**; *cf.* **DIAPHANE**.] Allowing light to pass through, as porcelain; translucent or transparent; pellucid; clear. Another cloud in the region of them, light enough to be fantastic and diaphanous. *Landor.*

Syn. — See **TRANSPARENT**. — **di'aph'a-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **di'aph'a-nous-ness**, *n.*

di'a-phōn'ic (dī'ā-fōn'ik) *a.* [**DI'APHŌNŌS** + *Gr.* φωνή sound, *cf.* **PHONIC** (-i-kāl)] *tone*. 1. Diacoustic.

2. *Of* or pertaining to diaphony.

di'aph'o-ny (dī'ā-fō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). [**DI'APHONIA** (sense 1), *Gr.* διαφωνία; *diá* through + φωνή sound.] 1. *Gr. Music.* A dissonance; i. e., any interval except the octave, fifth, and fourth; — opposed to *sympphony*.

2. *Medieval Music.* — **ORGANUM**, 2 *p.*

di'a-pho-re'sis (dī'ā-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [**DI'APHŌRĒSIS**, fr. *diaphorōō* to show through + φέρω to carry.] *Med.* Perspiration, esp. profuse perspiration artificially induced.

di'a-pho-ret'ic (-rēt'ik) *a.* [**DI'APHŌRETICUS**, *Gr.* διαφωρητικός.] Having power to increase perspiration. — *n.* A diaphoretic agent; a sudorific.

di'a-pho-tot-ro-plam (-fō-tōt'rō-pīz'm), *n.* [**DI'APHOTŌTROPISM**.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of leaves to exhibit the upper surfaces of their blades at right angles to the rays from the source of illumination. In the case of sunlight this form of irritability is often called *dialheliotropism*. — **DI'APHŌTROP'IC** (-fō-tōt'rōp'ik), *a.*

di'a-phragm (dī'ā-frān), *n.* [**DI'APHRAGMA**, *Gr.* διάφραγμα, fr. διαφραγναι to fence by a partition wall; *diá* through + φραγναι, φράσσειν, to fence, inclose; prob. akin to *L. farcire* to stuff; *cf.* **DIAPHRAGME**. See **FARCE**.] 1. A dividing membrane or thin partition.

2. *Anat.* The muscular and tendinous partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen; the diaphragm. It is characteristic of mammals, though present in a very rudimentary state in birds. In man it consists of a central tendinous part, the *cordiform tendon*, from which muscular fibers radiate to the walls of the body. Its position is oblique, lower behind than in front, and it is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the six or seven lower ribs and their cartilages, and to the lumbar vertebrae. There are three large openings in it, the aortic, the esophageal, and that for the vena cava. The diaphragm is convex upward; when it contracts it becomes flatter, increasing the capacity of the thorax. It is a most important muscle in inspiration, defecation, parturition, and other processes. Hiccups are due to its spasmodic contraction.

3. *Zool.* A calcareous septum extending into the cavity of a shell, as in species of *Crepidula*. See **BOAT SHELL**, *Illust.*

4. *Bot.* a The constriction in the neck of the nucule in *Chara*. b A transverse septum at the nodes of the stem in *Equisetum* or at those of the culms of grasses. c In the Selaginellaceae, a layer of cells separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore.

5. In various technical senses; as: a A partition in a tube or pipe. b A porous partition, often in the form of a cup,

di'a-per-y, *n.* Diaper (fabric); also, diapering. *Obs.* [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 1. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 2. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 3. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 4. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 5. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 6. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 7. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 8. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 9. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 10. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 11. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 12. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 13. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 14. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 15. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 16. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 17. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 18. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 19. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 20. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 21. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 22. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 23. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 24. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 25. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 26. Diaphanous. [**DI'APHANOUS**.] 27. Diaphanous. 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di-a-ther-ma-cy (di-á-thér-má-sí), n. [Cf. Gr. διαθερμασία a warming through.] Quality of being diathermic.

di-a-ther-mance (-thér-máns), n. [Gr. διαθερμαίνω to warm through;] to warm through; di-a-ther-mance-ty (-thér-máns-ty) diá through + ther-máncē to warm, fr. θερμός warm.] Physics. The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermic; — opposed to *athermancy*. Its degree is dependent on the nature both of medium and of source.

di-a-ther-mic (di-á-thér-mík), a. [diá + Gr. θερμῆ heat.] Physics. Affecting a free passage to heat rays.

di-a-ther-mom'e-ter (-thér-móm'è-tér), n. [diá + Gr. θερμῆ heat + μετ'εr.] Physics. An instrument for examining the thermal resistance or heat-conducting power of substances.

di-a-th'e-sis (di-á-thé'sís), n. [NL., fr. Gr. διάθεσις, fr. διαθέρω to place separately, arrange; diá through, asunder + θέρω to place, put.] 1. Med. Bodily condition or constitution, either congenital or acquired, which predisposes to a particular disease, or class of diseases.

2. Any predisposition or constitutional aptitude for some particular development.

di-a-the'io (di-á-thé'í-o), a. Pert. to, or dependent on, a diathesis, or special constitution; as, *diathetic disease*.

di-a-tom (di-á-tóm), n. [Gr. διάτομος cut in two. See DIATOMOUS.] Bot. Any microscopic unicellular marine or fresh-water alga belonging to the order Bacillariales, remarkable for the silicified cell wall, which persists as a skeleton after the death of the organism, forming kieselguhr (which see). Each individual cell of a diatom, termed a *frustule*, is composed of two halves (valves) with an overlapping edge (girdle). They occur either free, united in various ways, or embedded in a gelatinous mass, and reproduce either by conjugation or by auxospores (see AUXOSPORE). Diatoms are always found on submerged objects, as wood, stones, etc., to which they impart a slimy feeling.

di-a-to-ma'ceous (-tóm-má'shúas), a. 1. = BACILLARIACEOUS. 2. Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, diatoms or their siliceous remains.

diatomaceous earth. = KIESELGUHR.

di-a-tom'ic (di-á-tóm'ík), a. [di + atomic.] Chem. A consisting of two atoms; having two atoms in the molecule.

b Bivalent. c Having two replaceable atoms or radicals.

di-a-tom'ous (di-á-tóm'úas), a. [Gr. διάτομος cut through, fr. διατέμνω to cut through; diá through + τέμνω to cut. Cf. DIATOM.] Min. Having a single, distinct, diagonal cleavage; — said of crystals.

di-a-ton'io (di-á-tón'í-o), a. [L. diatonicus, diatonus, Gr. διατονικός, διάτονος, fr. διατρέφω to stretch out; diá through + τρέφω to stretch: cf. F. diatonique. See TONE.] 1. Gr. Music. Using chiefly the "tone" or wholestep; — applied to the genus of tetrachord divided by two steps and a half step, as diating, from chromatic and enharmonic.

2. Modern Music. Pertaining to a standard major or minor scale of eight tones to the octave; composed of the tones, intervals, or harmonies of these scales, without chromatic modification; as, the white keys of a piano or organ give the diatonic series of tones for C major.

diatonic interval, an interval between two tones of a standard major or minor scale. See SCALE. — d. scale. See SCALE.

di-a-to-nous (di-á-tón'úas), n. [See DIATONIC.] Arch. Extending through a wall from front to back; — said of a stone or brick.

di-a-tribe (di-á-tríb), n. [L. diatriba a learned discussion, Gr. διατριβή, prop., a wearing away of time, fr. διατριβέω to rub away, spend time; diá through + τριβέω to rub: cf. F. diatribe.] A prolonged or exhaustive discussion; esp., an acrimonious or invective harangue; a strain of abusive or railing language; a philippic.

The ephemeral diatribe of a faction. John Morley. Plant Physiol. The tendency of certain plant organs to place themselves transversely to the line of action of a stimulus. It thus includes diaphototropism, diageotropism, etc. (See these words). — di-a-trib'ic (di-á-tríb'ík), a.

di-a-tros (di-á-trós), n.; pl. -ATRO (-í). [L. fr. Gr. διάτρος; di- = diá twice + τρός pipe, race course.] 1. Gr. Antig. The double course for foot races, extending down one side of the stadium, around the goal, and back on the other side to the starting point. — di-a-tro'ic (-í-ík), a.

2. Gr. Music. An ancient double flute, formed of two single flutes joined at the mouthpiece.

3. See MEASURE.

di-a-zo'nith'al (di-á-zé'níth'ál), n. [diá + zenithal.] Astron. A German type of zenith telescope, for observing stars to ascertain the latitude by photography.

di-a-zo'u'tic (-zú'tík) } a. [Gr. διαζευκτικός disjunctive, di-a-zo'u'tic (-zú'tík) } fr. διαζευγνύω to disjoin; diá through, asunder + ζευγνύω to join, yoke.] Anc. Music. Disjoining two tetrachords, or a tetrachord and a fifth tone; as, the diatzeutic "tone," the step which, like that, from F to G in modern music, lay between two fourths, or, being joined to either, made a fifth. Obs. or Hist.

di-a-ther'mal (di-á-thér'mál), a. = DIATHERMIC.

di-a-ther'ma-nism (-má-níz'm), n. Diathermancy. Obs.

di-a-ther'ma-nous (-núas), a. [See DIATHERMANCE.] Diathermic; — opposed to *athermancy*.

di-a-ther'mic (-thér'mík), a. = DIATHERMIC.

di-a-to-ma'ce-ous (-tóm-má'sé-úas), n. pl. [NL. See DIATOM.] Bot. Syn. of BACILLARIACEAE.

di-a-to-ma'cean (-shán), n. Bot. A diatom. Rare.

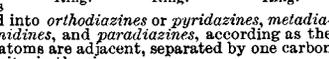
di-a-to-ma'ce-oid (-sé-oid), a. [Diatomaceous + oid.] Bot. Resembling a diatom.

di-a-to-m'e-an (-tóm'mé-an), n. Bot. A diatom. Rare.

di-a-tom'ic (-tóm'ík), a. = DIATHERMIC.

di-a-tom'ous (-tóm'úas), n. [Diatom + ous.] A yellow or yellowish brown pigment found in certain algae and diatoms.

di-az'ine (di-á-zín; -én; 184), n. Also -in. [di + azo + -ine.] Org. Chem. Any of a large class of compounds containing a ring of four carbon and two nitrogen atoms. The diazines are subdivided into orthodiazines or pyridazines, metadiazines or pyrimidines, and paradiazines, according as the two nitrogen atoms are adjacent, separated by one carbon atom, or opposite, in the ring.



di-az'o- (di-á-zó'), n. [di + azo-] Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence in a compound of a group of two nitrogen atoms, N₂, which is in direct union with one hydrocarbon radical and also (usually) with some other group or atom; as, diazobenzene, C₆H₅N₂OH. The group, N₂, in direct union with two hydrocarbon radicals is called the azo group, and the compounds in which such union exists are called azo compounds. Diazo compounds are obtained by the action of nitrous acid on salts of certain amino compounds. They are unstable but are of considerable importance on account of the great variety of reactions into which they enter. They are therefore often formed as intermediate products in the manufacture of dyes, etc., and usually are not removed from the solution. Diazo compounds in which the group or atom (referred to above) is of an acid character are called di-azo-ni-um (di-á-zó-ní-úm) salts, from their analogy to the quaternary ammonium salts.

See DIAZOBENZENE.

di-az'o-ben'zene (-bén-zén; -bén-zén'), n. [diazo + benzene.] Chem. An unstable base, C₆H₅N₂OH, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, as the nitrate and sulphate. These salts, which when isolated are crystalline and dangerously explosive, are formed in solution by treating the corresponding salt of aniline in the cold with nitrous acid. By heating with water, they yield phenol; by heating with alcohol, benzene, by warming with cuprous chloride, chlorobenzene, etc. See DIAZO.

di-az'ole (di-á-zó'), n. [di + azo + -ole.] Org. Chem. Any of a class of compounds containing a five-membered ring composed of three carbon and two nitrogen atoms. Pyrazole (o-diazole) and glyoxaline (m-diazole) are the simplest representatives.

di-az'o-tize (-á-tíz), v. t.; -TIZED (-tízd); -TIZ'ING (-tíz'ing). Chem. To subject to such reactions or processes that diazo compounds, or their derivatives, shall be produced by chemical exchange or substitution. — di-az'o-tiz-a-ble (-tíz'á-b'l), a. — di-az'o-tiz'a'tion (-tíz'á-shún; -tíz'á-shún), n.

di-az'o-type (-típ), n. [diazo + -type.] Photog. A picture produced in one or more colors by the use of certain diazo reactions.

di-b (dib), n. [Cf. DIP.] A dip; a slight depression in the ground. Dial. Eng.

dib, v. i.; DIBBED (díbd); DIB'BING. 1. To dip. 2. Angling. To let the bait bob and dip lightly.

dib, n. 1. a pl. A rural game, chiefly of children, played with small bones, as the patella or tarsal or carpal bones of a sheep's leg, or with pebbles. b One of the bones or pebbles so used. Cf. JACKSTONE. Eng. 2. a Card Playing. A counter serving for money. b pl. Money. slang.

di-ba'sic (di-á-bás'ík), a. [di + basic.] Chem. A Having two hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals, in forming salts; — said of acids, as oxalic or sulphuric acid. Cf. DIACID. b Containing two equivalents of a base; as, a dibasic phosphate (as HNa₂PO₄). — di-ba-sic'ity (dí-bá-sís'ít-í), n.

di-ba-sic'ly (dí-bá-sís'lí), a. Dibble.

di-b'le (dí'b'l), n. [See DIBBLE, v. i.] A pointed implement used to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds.

di-b'le, v. t.; DIBBLED (-ld); DIBBLING (-líng). To plant with a dibble; to make holes in (soil) with or as with a dibble, as for planting. Dibble.

The clayey soil around it was dabbled thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. H. Miller.

di-b'le, v. i. [Cf. DAB.] Angling. To dib. di-b'le, v. i. [di-bén-zil], n. [di + benzyl.] Org. Chem. A white crystalline hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₄, obtained variously, as by the action of sodium on benzyl chloride; — so called because its molecule is a doubled benzyl radical. — a. Containing two benzyl groups.

Di-bran'chi-a'ta (di-brán'kí-á'tá), n. pl. [NL. See DI-BRANCHIATA.] Zool. A subclass or order of cephalopods which includes those with two gills, two auricles, two nephridia, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and either eight or ten cephalic arms bearing suckers or hooks. It comprises

di-a-so-ni-um, n. Chem. See DI-AZO.

di-az'o-xy'lene (di-á-zó'xí-lén), n. Chem. A diazo compound, C₈H₉N₃O, derived from xylylene. Cf. DIAZOBENZENE.

di-b. Scot. var. of DUB, a puddle. di-b. n. & v. = DIBBLE. Dial. Eng. dib, v. t. [Cf. DAB.] To dab lightly. Obs. or R.

Di-ba'tis (dí-bá'tís), n. Logic. See MOPSE.

di-b'ler (dí'b'ler), n. One that drains a hole at the bottom of a drain. — di-ben-zo'lyl (dí-bén-zó-lí), n. [di + benzyl.] Chem. Benzyl.

di-b'le, n. [E. dial. dib a pool of water + hole.] In a mine, a drainage hole at the bottom of the shaft. Eng. [Im.] Dib.

Di-b'la-tin (dí-b'lá-tín), n. Dib-las'ic (dí-b'lás'ík), a. [di + blas'ic.] Med. Having or relating to a twofold or double. Dib'lath (dí'b'láth), n. Dib'la-tin (dí-b'lá-tín), n. Bib. Di'bon (dí'bón), n. Bib. Di'bon-gad' (dí'bón-gád'), n. [L. di-brachys, fr. Gr. διάβραχυς; di- = diá twice + βραχυς short.] Class. Pros. A foot composed of two short syllables; as a pyrrhic. Di'branch (dí'b'ránk), n. Zool. One of the Dibranchiata.

di-bran'chi-ous (di-brán'kí-úas), a. Zool. Dibranchiate.

Dib'ry (dí'b'rí), n. Bib. di-bro-ma'ce'tic (dí-brómá'sé'tík; -sét'ík), n. See BROMACETIC.

dib (dib), n. A sweet preparation or treacle of grape juice, much used in the East; also, such a preparation from dates.

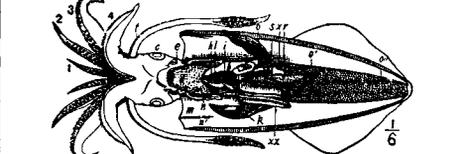
dib'stone, n. A pebble used in playing dices; also, the game. di-b'ry (dí'b'rí), n. [DIUTYRIN.] di-bu'ty'rate (dí-bú'tí-rá't), n. Chem. See DIUTYRIN.

di-bu'ty'ric (dí-bú'tí-ík), n. See DIC + BUKE, DITCH.

di-ca'cious (dí-ká'shúas), a. [L. dicitus, dicitus, fr. dicitur to say.] Dicitative; pert; saucy. Obs. — di-ca'cious'ly (dí-ká'shúas), n. [L. dicitatus.] Pertness; sauciness. Obs. or R.

di-ce'o-d'ry (dí-ké'ó-d'rí), n. Chem. = CACODYL. di-ce'o-ol'ogy (dí-ké'ó-ól'ó-jí), n. [L. diceologia, fr. Gr. δεικναι to show.] Rhet. Defense by justification or excuse of that with which one is charged. [See DI-CAL'ic (dí-kál'ík), a. Chem.]

all living cephalopods except the genus Nautilus, and is divided into the groups Octopoda and Decapoda, syn. Decapoda. — di-bran'chi-ate (di-brán'kí-á'té), a. & n.



One of the Dibranchiata (Loligo pealei) with the mantle cut open on the ventral side. 1 2 3 4 First to fourth pairs of Sessile Arms; 5 Tentacular Arm; 6 Eye; 7 Ear; 8 Siphon; 9 Anus; 10 Ink Bag; 11 One of the Gills; 12 Liver; 13 M. Connective Cartilages; 14 Oviduct; 15 Ovary; 16 Branchial Heart; 17 Renal Organ; 18 xx Nidamental Glands.

dibrom- di-bróm'o- (di-bróm'ó'), a. [di + bromo-] Chem. A combining form denoting the presence of two bromine atoms in the molecule of a compound, esp. as replacing hydrogen; as, di-brom-ben-zene, C₆H₄Br₂; di-brom-ac'e'tal-dehyde (dí-bróm-ás'éf-ál'dé-híd), CHBr₂CHO.

di-bro'mide (dí-bróm'id; -míd), n. Also -míd. [di + bromide.] Chem. A compound containing two atoms of bromine in combination with an element or radical.

di'cast (dí-kást), n. [Gr. δικάστης, fr. δικάζω to judge, díkē right, judgment, justice.] Gr. Antig. In the widest sense, a judge; usually, a member of the body that composed the highest court of the Athenian democracy, performing the functions of both modern judge and jury; — usually inaccurately called jurymen in translations. — di-cas'tic (dí-kás'tík), a.

di-cas'ter-y (dí-kás'tér-í), n.; pl. -TERIES (-íz). [Gr. δικάστηριον. See DICAST.] Gr. Antig. The court composed of the dicasts; also, the place where the court sat.

di'ce (dí), n. pl. of DIE. Small cubes marked on their faces, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming or in determining by chance, usually by being shaken in a box and cast at random; also, the casting of dice or gaming with dice. The die is so made that the sum of the spots on opposite sides equals seven, and if held with the one facing you, and the other on top, the three is on the left. The count is reckoned by the spots shown on the opposite surfaces. See DIE, n.

di'ce, v. t.; DICED (dísd); DIC'ING (dí'sing). 1. To lose or bring into some condition by playing at dice (usually with away). 2. To cut into dice, or small cubes; as, to dice bread. 3. To ornament or make with markings or a pattern resembling dice or small squares; to checker.

di'ce, v. i. To play games with dice.

di'ce'box' (-bóks'), n. The box from which dice are thrown.

di'ce coal. A coal easily cleaving into cubical fragments.

Di-cen'tra (dí-sén'trá), n. [NL.; di + Gr. κέντρον spur.] a Bot. Syn. of BIKUKULLA. The name Dicytra, applied by Borkhausen to this genus, was corrupted to Dicytra, and this name is still sometimes used by forists in place of Dicytra. b [L. Cent.] Hort. Any species of Bikukulla, esp. B. spectabilis, the bleeding heart of gardens. See BIKUKULLA, BLEEDING HEART, and DUTCHMAN'S-BRECHES.

di'cer (dí'sér), n. 1. A player at dice; a dice player; a gamester. "As false as dicers' oaths." Shak. 2. A hat; esp., in U. S., a stiff hat or derby; in Eng., a straw hat. slang.

Di'cer-as (dí'sér-ás), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δίκερα a double horn; di- = diá twice + κέρας horn.] Paleon. A genus of remarkable extinct Jurassic lamellibranchs generally included in the family Chamaidea. The umbones of both valves are greatly produced and spirally curved, and the hinges are very thick, with prominent teeth.

di-ces'ter'ion (dí-sés'tér-í-on), n.; pl. -IA (-á). Also diceterium. [NL., fr. L. dicitur; di- = diá twice + κτίριον wax candle, fr. Gr. κτίριον wax, wax taper. Cf. DYKER.] East. Ch. A two-branched candlestick symbolizing the two natures in Christ, used in benedictions and other solemn ceremonies.

di-cha'si-um (dí-ká'sí-úm; -z'úm), n. pl. -IA (-á). [NL., fr. Gr. δίχαια division; δίχαιεω to divide in two, fr. δίχα in two, fr. diá twice.] Bot. A form of cymose inflorescence in which each axis produces two branches; a biparous or two-rayed cyme, as in species of Sabbatia, Arenaria, etc. Cf. MONOCHASium, POLYCHASium; see CYME. — di-cha'si-al (-ál), a.

di-cha'stic (dí-kás'tík), a. [See DICHASIUM.] Biol. Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

dichlor- di-chló-ro- (dí-kló-ró'). [di + chloro-] Chem. A combining form denoting the presence of two chlorine atoms, esp. as replacing hydrogen; as, dichloromethane, CH₂Cl₂.

di-chlor-a'cetic (dí-kló-rá-sé'tík; -sét'ík), a. [di + chloro + acetic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a corrosive liquid acid, CHCl₂CO₂H, obtained by chlorination of acetic acid and in other ways.

di-car'ba-mid'ic (dí-kár'bá-míd'ík), a. [di + carbo + amidic.] Chem. Designating the hypothetical acid NH(CO₂H)₂.

di-car'bon-ate, n. [di + carbon + ate.] Chem. A bicarbonate.

di-car'bon'ic, a. [di + carbon + ic.] Chem. Dicarboxylic.

di-car'bo-xy'lic (dí-kár'bók-sí-lík), a. [di + carbonyl.] Containing two carboxyl groups.

di-car'pel-la-ry, a. [di + carpel + lary.] = DICARPELLARY.

di-ca'te'ria (-tér-í-a), n. pl. [NL.; di- = diá + cate'ria.] Pros. Catalexis occurring twice within a line. — di-ca'te'ric, a.

di-ce, adv. Now. = DYCE.

di-ce'ful-ous (dí-ké'fú-lúas), n. R. S. Di-cel'late (dí-sél'lá'té), a. [Gr. δίκελλα a two-pronged hook.] Zool. Two-pronged, as certain sponges spicules.

di-ce'ph-a-lous (dí-sé'fá-lúas), a. [Gr. δίκεφαλος; di- = diá twice + κεφαλή head.] Two-headed.

di-ceph'a-lum (-lú-m), n. [di + cephalum (-lú-m), n. [NL.]] Type of the Dichapetalaceae.

di'chas (dí'kás), n. [Gr. δίχας the half, fr. δίχα in two, fr. diá twice.] See MEASURE. [DITCH.] Ditch. Obs. Eng. var. of di-chia-my'd'e-ous (dí-kíá-mí'd'í-úas), a. [Gr.]

di-ce'pus two-horned.] Having two tentacles or antennae. DICESE + DECREASE. di-cet'yl (dí-sét'íl), n. [di + cetyl.] Chem. A solid hydrocarbon, C₂₀H₄₂, the molecule of which is a double cetyl radical. dich. Do it you; — apparently, a corruption of dit ye for do it ye. Obs. "Much good dich thy good heart." Shak. di-ch'e-p'e't'a-l'ac'e-ae (dí-ké'p'é-tá-l'á-sé-é), n. pl. [NL. See DICHAETALUM.] Bot. A family of tropical shrubs or small trees (order Geraniales), consisting of 3 genera, the closely related to the Euphorbiaceae. — di-ch'e-p'e't-a-l'ac'e-ous (-shús), a. Di'cha-pet'a-li-um (-pét'á-lú-m), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. δίχα in two + πέταλον leaf; — in ref. to the divided petals of some species.] Bot. A large genus of shrubs, sometimes climbing, natives of tropical Africa and Madagascar, type of the Dichapetalaceae.

di-chloride (di-klor'id; -rīd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. [*di-* + *chloride*.] *Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of chlorine in combination with an element or radical.

dicho-. A combining form from Gr. *δίχα*, *in two, asunder*.

di-chog'a-mous (di-kog'a-mūs), *a.* Characterized by, or relating to, dichotomy.

di-chog'a-my (-mī), *n.* [*dicho-* + *-gamy*.] 1. *Bot.* Maturation of stamens and pistils at different periods, thus insuring cross-pollination, as in certain perfect or monocious flowers. Cf. **POGOMAMY**.

2. *Zool.* The production of male and female gonads at different times by the same individual.

di-chot'o-mal (di-khot'ō-māl) } *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or
di-chot'o-m'ic (di-khot'ō-tōm'ik) } involving, dichotomy.

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, a dichotomy, or fork, as the central flower in a dichasium.

di-chot'o-mize (di-khot'ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; **DI-CHOT'Ō-MIZED** (-mīzd); **DI-CHOT'Ō-MIZ'ING** (-mīz'ing). [See **DICHTOMOUS**.] 1. To cut or divide into two parts, or, loosely, into several parts; to part into two divisions; to divide into pairs. 2. *Astron.* To exhibit as an apparent half disk. See **DICHTOMY**, 3. "The moon was dichotomized." *Whewell*.

di-chot'o-mi-z'a-sh'ion (-mī-zā'sh'ion; -mī-zā'sh'ion), *n.*

di-chot'o-mous (di-khot'ō-mūs), *a.* [*L. dichotomos*, Gr. *δίχοτος*; *δίχα* in two, *asunder* + *τέμνω* to cut.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, dichotomy; proceeding or derived by dichotomy; regularly dividing by pairs from bottom to top; having a dual arrangement; as, a *dichotomous* key or synopsis; *dichotomous* branching.

dichotomous key. See **KEY**, **Biol.**

di-chot'o-my (-mī), *n.*; **pl. -mies** (-mīz). [Gr. *δίχοτομία*. See **DICHTOMOUS**.] 1. Division or distribution into two subordinate parts; hence, a cutting in two; a division. A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church.

2. *Logic*. Division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction, as the subclass of the class *man* into *white* and *not white*.

3. *Astron.* That phase of the moon or an interior planet in which just half its disk appears illuminated.

4. *Biol.* A forking or bifurcation, esp. repeated bifurcation, as of the stem of a plant or a vein of the body.

5. *Bot.* A system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two uniformly developed branches, as in the thallus of the seaweed *Dictyota dichotoma*. True dichotomy is often confused with false dichotomy, in which the main stem does not fork, but produces two lateral branches which outgrow the original axis and repeat the process. The mistletoe and many forms of cymose inflorescence illustrate false dichotomy. True dichotomy may also occur with one fork regularly suppressed, or with each alternate one suppressed, the former being *scorpioid*, the latter *haleoid*, *dichotomy*. See **SYMPodium**.

di-chro'ic (di-kro'ik), *a.* [See **DICHOISM**.] 1. Having the property of dichroism; as, a *dichroic* crystal.

2. = **DICHROMATIC**.

di-chro'ic-ism (di-kro'ik-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *δίχρως* two-colored; *ἵς* = *is* twice + *χρῶς* color.] 1. *Cryst.* The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions, the colors being unlike in the direction of unlike or unequal axes.

2. *Physics*. The property possessed by some bodies of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer, or, in the case of liquids, with the degree of concentration of the solution.

3. = **DICHROMATISM**.

di-chro'male (di-kro'māl), *n.* 1. See **DICHROMIC ACID**.

2. *Psychol.* One affected with dichromatism.

di-chro'ma'tio (di-kro'māt'ik), *a.* [*di-* + *chromatic*.] 1. Having or exhibiting two colors.

2. *Zool.* Having two color varieties, or two phases differing in color, independently of age or sex, as certain birds and insects.

3. *Psychol.* Pertaining to, or affected with, dichromatism.

di-chro'ma-tism (di-kro'mā-tiz'm), *n.* Dichromatic state; specif., *Psychol.*, the condition of seeing, or being able to see, only two of the fundamental colors, or two colors and their combinations. See **COLOR**, **BLINDNESS**.

di-chro'male (di-kro'māl), *a.* *Chem.* Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.

dichromic acid, an acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, existing only in solution, if at all, but forming a series of stable salts called *dichromates* or *bichromates*. See **POTASSIUM DICHROMATE**.

di-chro'nous (di-kro'nūs), *a.* [*L. dichronus*, Gr. *δίχρονος*; *δίς* = twice + *χρῶς* time.] *Class. Prose.* A consisting of, or lasting through, two more; disemic. **b** Common.

di-chro'scope (di-kro'skōp), *n.* [See **DICHOISM**; **SCOPE**.] *Physics*. An apparatus devised by Dove for mixing and studying the combination of colored lights transmitted by stained glass.

di-chro'scope (di-kro'skōp), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *χρῶς* color + *σκοπεῖν*.] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals. — **di-chro'scopic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*

di-ling (di-ling), *n.* 1. Playing or gambling with dice. 2. An ornamenting in squares or cubes.

diok (dik), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] Short for *Richard*; — *maac.* Proper name; hence, *lad*; *follow*.

2. An inferior cheese. *Dial. Eng.*

3. A riding whip. *Slang.*

4. [*cf.* *D. dek* cover, or the English name *Dick*.] A leather apron and bib. *Dial. Eng.*

diok-cis'sol (-sī'sōl), *n.* The black-throated bunting (*Spiza americana*), a common migratory bird of the central United States, of handsome plumage, but weak and monotonous song.

diok'ens (-ēnz; -īnz; 151), *n.* or *interj.* [Prob. fr. a proper name, *Dickens*, *Dicoon*, fr. *Dick* a familiar form for *Richard* or *Ricard*.] The devil; the deuce; — *a* euphemism. I cannot tell what the dickens his name is. *Shak.*

diok'er (dik'er), *n.* [Akin to *Icel. dekr*, *Dan. deger*, *Gr. decher*; all fr. *L. decuria* a division consisting of ten, fr. *decem* ten. See **TEN**; *cf.* **DAKER**.] *Com. Orig.*, the number or quantity of ten, as of hides or skins; now, any of various numbers or quantities, esp. twelve (*McCulloch*); a daker; a quantity or number; a lot. A dicker of cowhides. *Heywood.*

diok'er, *v. i. & t.*; **-ERED** (-ērd); **-ER-ING**. [Prob. fr. *DICKER* the number of ten.] To negotiate a dicker; to barter; to haggle. *U. S.* "Ready to dicker and to swap." *Cooper.*

diok'er, *n.* [From *DICKER*, *v.*] A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares; as, to make a *dicker*. *U. S.* The crooked and devious methods known to practical politics as "deals," "dickers," and "rings." *F. J. Goodnow.*

diok'ey (dik'ey), *n.*; **pl. -eys**, **-ies** (-īz). [*cf.* *Dick*, a familiar form for *dicker*, see **DICKENS**], or, for senses under *def. 1, D. dek* a covering (*cf.* **DICK**).] 1. Any of various articles of clothing; specif.: *a* An under petticoat. *Dial. Eng.* *b* A worn-out shirt. *Obs. Slang.* *c* A false shirt front or bosom. *d* A gentleman's shirt collar. *Local U. S.* *e* = **DICK**, an apron. *f* A workman's loose jacket of coarse linen. *Dial. Eng.*

2. One of various animals; specif.: *a* A donkey. *b* Any small bird; — called also *dickey* bird. *Collog.* *c* The hedge sparrow. *Dial. Eng.* *d* The haddock.

3. In a carriage: *a* A seat for the driver; — also called *dickey* box. *b* A seat at the back for servants.

4. *Naut.* A mate, esp. a second mate. *Slang.*

diok'ey *a.* [Etim. uncertain.] Of poor quality; in bad *diok'ey* condition; inferior; sorry; poor. *Slang.*

Dick-so-ni-a (dik-sō-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after James *Dickson* (1737?–1822), English botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American and Polynesian tree ferns with bipinnatifid or tripinnatifid fronds, and marginal or submarginal fruit dots. The sporangia are surrounded by a membranous cup-shaped indusium. *D. antarctica* is frequently cultivated. Also *ll. c.*, a fern of the genus.

di-til'ing (di-tī-ling), *n.* [*di-* + Gr. *κλίνω* to incline.] *Cryst.* Having two of the intersections between the three axes oblique.

di-til'ous (di-tī-lūs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *κλίνω* bed.] *Bot.* Having the androecium and gynoecium in separate flowers. *cf.* **MONOCLINOUS**; see **MONOCLINOUS**, **DICLINOUS**.

di-til-nism (di-tī-līz'm), *n.*

di-co'lon (di-kō-lōn), *n.*; **pl. -las** (-lā). [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *δίκολος*. See **DI-**; **COLON**.] *Prose.* A verse or rhythmic period having two cola.

di-co'y-le'don (di-kō'y-lē'dōn), *n.* [*di-* + *cotyledon*.] *Bot.* A plant having two cotyledons, or seed leaves.

di-co'y-le'do-nes (di-kō'y-lē'dō-nēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See **DI-COTYLEDON**.] *Bot.* One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angiospermae), coordinate with the *Monocotyledones* and including all that produce two cotyledons. It is subdivided by Engler into the *Archichlamydeae* and *Metachlamydeae*; these words, like other authors, on the same basis of classification, divide the group into *Choripetalae* and *Gamopetalae* or *Sympetalae*. The stems of *Dicotyledones* exhibit secondary growth in thickness, resulting in the deposition of annual rings or layers of woody tissue. They have the leaves usually with reticulated venation, and the parts of the flower generally in fours or fives. Most deciduous trees of temperate climates, and the great majority of herbs and shrubs, belong to this subclass which includes about 175 families. *cf.* **MONOCOTYLEDONES**.

di-co'y-le'don-ous (-lō'dōn-ūs; -lō'dōn-ūs), *a.* *Bot.* Having two cotyledons; hence, belonging to the subclass *Dicotyledones*.

Dī-cra-na-ce-ae (dī-kra-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See **DICRANUM**.] *Bot.* A large family of mosses of the order *Bryales*, having costate leaves and cleft or bifid peristome teeth, the variably shaped capsule being long-stalked. *Dicranum* is the typical genus. The species frequently form cushions on rocks, or damp soil. — **di-cra-na-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

di-cra'noid (di-kra'nōid), *a.* [*Dicranum* + *-oid*.] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the characters of, *Dicranum*, esp. as regards the bifid teeth in the peristome.

Di-cra'nium (-nūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *δίκρανος* two-headed, in allusion to the cleft teeth of the peristome. See **DI-**; **CRANIUM**.] *Bot.* A large genus of mosses typifying the family *Dicranaceae*, of which they have the essential characters. See **DICRANACEAE**.

dicht. Ditched. *R. Sp.* [*Scot.* *Dicht*, *Eng.* *Dighting*.] *pl.* Dightings.

dicht'ings, *n. pl.* Dightings.

Dichtung and **Wahrheit** (dik'tōng'ōnt vār'heit) [G.] Poetry and Truth — the subtitle, as written by Goethe himself, of his autobiography "Aus meinem Leben," now become current as the title of the work. *cf.* **Wahrheit** and **Dichtung**.

dick, *n.* [*cf.* *DICK*.] A dike; also a ditch. *Dial. Eng.*

dick, *n.* Short for **DECLARATION** — in the phrase to take (one's) *dick*. *Slang.*

dick-in-sion-ite, *n.* [After Rev. Wm. *Dickinson*.] *Min.* A green, foliated, hydrous phosphate, chiefly of manganese, iron, and sodium. *Sp. gr.* 3.34.

Dick's hat band. The crown of England; — so called ironically from Richard Cromwell, the weak and worthless son of the Protector, who succeeded his father but soon resigned.

dick'y (dik'y), *v.* The periwinkle. *Local, Eng.*

Dick'y Sam. A native of Liverpool. *Local, Eng.*

dick'le-nim (dik'lē-nim; -zī-šm), *n.* [*NL.*; *di-* + Gr. *κλῆρις* a shutting up.] An achene within a free perianth. *Obs.*

Dic-lo-ni-us (di-klo'nī-ūs), *n.* [*NL.*; *di-* + Gr. *κλῆρις* twig, shoot, from its double set of teeth.] *Syn.* of **HADROSARUS**.

dicy'tra (di-kī'trā), *n.* [*NL.*; prob. orig. misprint for *Dicentra*, and later supposed to be an error for *Dielstra*.] *Bot. Syn.* of **BIKULLA**. See **DICENTRA** *b* [*ll. c.*] *Horst.* = **DICENTRA**

di-cy'cus (di-kī'kūs), *a.* [*ll. c.* + Gr. *κύκλος* grain, seed.] *Bot.* Composed of two coherent, one-seeded carpels, as a capsule.

di-co's'll-ous (di-sē'īl-ūs), *a.* [*di-* + *coelia*.] *Zool.* Having two cavities.



Dickcissel (Spiza americana).

di-cro'tal (di-kro'tāl) } *a.* [Gr. *δικροτος* a double
di-cro'tous (di-kro'tūs; dik'rō's) } beating.] *Dicretic*.

di-cro'tic (di-kro'tik), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. *κροτός* to beat.] *Physiol.* A of or pertaining to dicretism; as, a *dicretic* pulse. *b* Of or pertaining to the second expansion of the artery in the dicretic pulse; as, the *dicretic* wave.

di-cro'tism (di-kro'tīz'm; dik'rō-'; 277), *n.* *Physiol.* A condition in which there are two beats or waves of the arterial pulse to each beat of the heart.

Di-cru'ti-dae (di-kro'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; Gr. *δικροτος*, *δι-κροτος*, forked + *ουπίς* tail.] *Zool.* The family of Old World passerine birds consisting of the drongos. See **DRONGO**.

Dic-tam-nus (dik-tām'nūs), *n.* [*L.* See **DITTANY**.] *Bot.* A genus of rutaceous herbs consisting of a single species, *D. abius*. See **FRAXINELLA**.

dic'tate (dik'tāt; dik-tāt'), *v. t.*; **DIC'TAT-ED** (-tēt'ēd; -tēt'ēd); **DIC'TAT-ING** (-ing). [*L. dictatus*, *p. p.* of *dicere*, freq. of *dicere* to say. See **DICTION**; *cf.* **DIGHT**.] 1. To tell or utter so that another may write down; as, to *dictate* a letter; rarely, to compose or express in words. The mind which dictated the Iliad. *Wayland.* Pages dictated by the Holy Spirit. *Macaulay.*

2. To say, utter, or communicate authoritatively; to deliver (a command) to a subordinate; to declare with authority; to impose; as, to *dictate* the terms of a treaty. Whatsoever is dictated to us by God must be believed. *Watts.*

Syn. — **SUGGEST**, **PRESCRIBE**, **ENJOIN**, **COMMAND**.

dic'tate, *v. i.* To practice dictation; specif.: *a* To say or recite something to be written or said by another; rarely, to compose or express ideas in words. Styl could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to dictate. *Bacon.*

b To speak as a superior; command; impose conditions. Who presumed to dictate to the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

dic'tate (dik'tāt'), *n.* [*L. dictatum*. See **DICTATE**, *v. t.*] 1. Act of dictating, or that which is dictated. *Obs.*

2. A statement delivered with authority; an order; a command; an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim; a prescription; as, the *dictates* of conscience.

3. An authoritative or current saying; a dictum. *Obs.*

Syn. — **DICTATE**, **DICTUM**. A **DICTATE** is an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction; as, "a kind of law or dictate called a law or dictate of utility" (*Bentham*); "to follow the dictates of my own heart" (*Mad. D'Arblay*). A **DICTUM** is a brief remark expressing a judgment or opinion dogmatically; the word often suggests a casual judgment or an opinion unsupported by evidence; as, "I remember (Tennyson's) quoting Hallam as pronouncing Shakespeare 'the greatest man.' I thought such *dicta* rather pernicious for a philosopher" (*E. FitzGerald*); "the dictum that truth always triumphs" (*J. S. Mill*). See **MANDATE**, **AXIOM**.

dic-ta'tion (dik-tā'tsh'ion), *n.* [*L. dictatio*.] 1. Act of dictating; act or practice of prescribing; authoritative utterance or arbitrary command; as, the candidate yields to the *dictation* of the bosses. It affords security against the dictation of laws. *Paley.*

2. That which is dictated.

di-c'a-tor (-tēr), *n.* [*L.*; *cf.* *F. dictateur*.] 1. *a Rom. Hist.* A magistrate in cases of emergency appointed by the senate to six months' (at most) tenure of absolute authority. He was usually chosen from among those who had held the office of consul. Sulla and Caesar had themselves made dictators for longer periods. Sulla apparently for an indefinite period and Caesar for life. *b* One exercising similar authority in later times, esp. in a republic.

2. Hence, one in whom is vested supreme authority in any line; one who rules as dictator; one who prescribes for others authoritatively; as, the *dictators* of fashion.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

dic'ta-to-ri-al (dik-tā-tō-rī-āl), *a.* [*L. dictatorius* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining or suited to a dictator; absolute. Military powers quite *dictatorial*. *Irving.*

2. Characteristic of a dictator or of dictation; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, a *dictatorial* manner. **Syn.** — **Overbearing**, **autocratic**, **imperious**, **peremptory**, **domineering**, **lordly**, **pompous**, **arrogant**; **positive**, **categorical**, **pragmatic**, **oracular**; **conceited**, **stubborn**. — **DICTATORIAL**, **MAGISTERIAL**, **DOGMATICAL**, **OPINIONATED**. **DICTATORIAL** suggests a tendency to lay down the law in an overbearing or imperious fashion; **MAGISTERIAL**, as here compared, the exercise or assumption of such authority as a schoolmaster exercises over his pupils, esp. in matters of opinion; as, "He [Dryden] has nothing of the unpleasant *dictatorial* manner of Temple" (*E. W. Gosse*); "kindness (somewhat *dictatorial*) to the poor" (*Mrs. Gaskell*); "There is something *magisterial* in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise" (*Haldane*); *magisterial* interrogations" (*G. Meredith*). One is **DOGMATICAL** who is unduly, often offensively, positive in the expression of opinion; one is **OPINIONATED** (see **OPINIONATED**) who is obstinately tenacious of one's own views; as, "a studied balance of phrase and a dogmatic ring, like the stroke of a hammer" (*W. Raleigh*); "He is, perhaps, a little *opinionated*, as all men who are the center of circles, wide or narrow, . . . must be, and as even Johnson was" (*Byron*). See **IMPERATIVE**, **DESOTIC**, **ARROGANT**, **MASTEFUL**.

dic'ta-to-ri-al-ly, *adv.* — **dic'ta-to-ri-al-ness**, *n.*

dic'ta-tress (dik-tā'trēs), *n.* A woman dictator.

dic'tio (dik'tsh'ion), *n.* [*L. dictio* a saying, a word, fr. *dicere*, *dicium*, to say; akin to *dicare* to proclaim, *Gr. δεικνύω* to show, *Skr. dīc*, *Goth. dicitian* to tell, show, *G. zeigen* to show; *cf.* **F. diction**. *cf.* **BENISON**, **DEDICATE**, **INDEX**, **JUDGE**, **PREACH**, **VENGEANCE**, and also **TEACH**.] 1. *a.*

saying; a word; expression in words; also, a mode of speech; a phrase. Obs.

2. Choice of words for the expression of ideas; the construction, disposition, and application of words in discourse, with regard to clearness, accuracy, variety, etc.; mode of expression; as, the *diction* of Chaucer.

His *diction* blazes up into a sudden explosion of prophetic grandeur.

De Quincy. Syn.—DICTION, VOCABULARY, LANGUAGE, PHRASEOLOGY, STYLE. DICTION, as here compared, applies to words, especially selected for the expression of ideas, thus differing from VOCABULARY, which refers to the whole stock of words at command, and from LANGUAGE, which may include all aspects of speech; as, "In the sure and flawless perfection of his [Milton's] rhythm and *diction* he is as admirable as Vergil or Dante" (M. Arnold). "In the vocabulary of the English Bible sixty per cent [of the words] are native" (G. P. Marsh). "The language, too, of these men has been adopted . . . because such men habitually communicate with the best objects from which the best part of language is originally derived" (Wordsworth). PHRASEOLOGY applies to words in their grouping or arrangement, or (within narrower limits than style) to a peculiar or particular manner of expression; as, "Succeeding poets constructed a phraseology which . . . was not heard in ordinary conversation" (Wordsworth); as, "Men, according to their habits and professions, use a phraseology of their own" (Bacon). STYLE, as here compared (see FASHION), applies to expression as individual or characteristic, or (esp.) as possessed of high artistic distinction; as, "What he believed in was style: that is to say, a certain absolute and unique manner of expressing a thing, in all its intensity and color" (W. Pater); "Style . . . is a peculiar recasting and heightening, under a certain condition of spiritual excitement, of what a man has to say, in such a manner as to add dignity and distinction to it" (M. Arnold); "His [Addison's] style, with its free unaffected movement, its clear distinctness, its graceful transitions, its delicate harmonies, its appropriateness of tone, . . . what is [this] but the literary reflection of Addison himself?" (J. R. Green).

dic'tion-ary (dik'shun-ri), n. pl. -ries (-riz). [LL. *diccionarium*: cf. F. *diccionnaire*. See DICION.] 1. A book containing the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a wordbook.

I applied myself to the perusal of our writers: and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a *dictionary*. Johnson. 2. List of words admitted or used by a person; vocabulary. Obs.

When this copious *dictionary* was intrusted to the memory of an illiterate people.

3. A book containing the words belonging to any system or province of knowledge, arranged alphabetically; as, a *dictionary* of botany.

dictionary catalogue. A catalogue having the headings arranged in alphabetical order, as in a dictionary; specifically, in library cataloguing, one having the author, subject, and title headings on separate cards but alphabetized together.

dic'tum (dik'tum), n. pl. -ta (-tá), E. -tums (-tums). [L. neuter of *dictus*, p. p. of *dicere* to say. See DICION; cf. DICTO.] 1. An authoritative statement; dogmatic saying; apothegm.

A class of critical *dicta* everywhere current. M. Arnold.

2. Law. A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it, or one in which the judicial mind is not directed to the precise question necessary to be determined to fix the rights of the parties. A dictum does not have the binding force upon subsequent or inferior courts that is accorded to an adjudication. Cf. STARE DECISIS; PRÆCEDENT. b French Law. The report of a judgment made by one of the judges who has given it.

3. Logic. The substance as distinguished from the mode of a statement.

Syn.—See DICATE.

dic'tyn-á-dæ (dik'tin-á-dæ), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. *δικτυον* net + *-á-dæ*.] Zool. A family of spiders which spin webs of irregular form composed partly of threads curled by means of the calamistrum borne on the hind legs.—*dic'tyn-á-nid* (dik'tin-á-nid), n.

dic'tyn-na (dik'tin-á), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Δικτυννα*.] The Cretan goddess Britomartia, probably a local counterpart of Artemis (which see);—generally so called by the Greeks.

dic'ty-o-á (dik'ti-á), n. A combining form from Greek *δίκτυον*, a net.

dic'ty-o-drome (dik'ti-á-drom), a. [*dic'ty-o-* + *-drome*, *dic'ty-od'ro-mous* (-d'ro-mús) —*dromous*.] Bot. Net-veined or netted-veined;—said of leaf nervation in which the nerves or veins repeatedly branch and join one another in a general network, as in most oaks, maples, etc.

dic'ty-o-ne-ma (-á-né-má), n. [NL.; *dic'ty-o-* + Gr. *νήμα* a thread.] Paleon. A genus of fossils, generally resembling fanlike networks. They are particularly common in the Ordovician of Norway and in the Niagara formation, and are now considered as remains of hydroids allied to the graptolites.

dic'ty-o-ta-æ (-á-tá-æ), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *δικτυωτός* latticed, fr. *δικτυον* a net.] Bot. A family of olive-brown marine algae of the class Phaeophyceae, or by some authors considered a distinct class. They have a membranous ex-

panded thallus and reproduce both by sexual and asexual nonmotile spores, which are not developed in conceptacles.—*dic'ty-o-ta-æ* (dik'ti-á-tá-æ), a.

dic'ty-a-nidæ (di-sí-á-nid; -níd), n. Also -nid. [*di-* + *cyano-gen*.] Chem. A compound containing two cyanogen groups combined with an element or radical.

dic'ty-é-ma-ta (di-sí-é-má-tá), n. pl. *dic'ty-é-má-ta* (di-sí-é-má-tá) [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *κύμα* an embryo.] Zool.

A small group of minute worms of very simple structure, consisting of a layer of ectoderm cells, covering one or more axial endoderm cells. They are internal parasites of cephalopods. The Dicyemata comprise but a single family, *dic'ty-é-mi-dæ* (-mi-dæ), and are one of the groups constituting the Mesozoa of some classifications. The type genus, *dic'ty-é-ma* (-má), is so named because it produces two types of embryos.—*dic'ty-é-mi-dæ* (-mi-dá), a. & n.

dic'ty-o-don (di-sín-ó-dón), n. [NL.; *di-* + *cyno-* + Gr. *ὄδων*, *ὄδωντος*, tooth.] Paleon.

A genus of remarkable extinct terrestrial reptiles of the group Theromorpha. They were of heavy build and gigantic size, with no teeth except two tusks in the upper jaw. Similar but entirely toothless skulls have been named *Oudenodon*. Side view of skull of *Dicyonodon* (*D. lacerticeps*). They are found chiefly in the Karoo formation of South Africa. With allied forms from the same formation and from India, Scotland, and the Urals, *Dicyonodon* constitutes a suborder, *dic'ty-o-don'ti-a* (-dón-sí-á-ti-á), n. pl.—*dic'ty-o-don'ti-a* (-dón-sí-á-ti-á), a. & n.

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dic'ty-o-don'ti-a (-dón-sí-á-ti-á), n. pl. [NL.; *di-* + *cyno-* + Gr. *ὄδων*, *ὄδωντος*, tooth.] Paleon.

Di-del'phi-dæ (di-dé-phi-dæ), n. pl. [NL. See DIDELPHIA.] Zool. A family of polyprotodont marsupials, confined to America, consisting of the opossums.—*di-del'phi-dæ* (-fid), a. & n.—*di-del'phi-dæ* (-fid), a.

Di-del'phis (-fis), n. [NL. See DIDELPHIA.] Zool. The genus consisting of the typical opossums, as the Virginia opossum (*D. virginiana*) of the United States.

Originally the term *Didelphis* was more or less nearly coextensive with *Marsupialia*.

Di'do (di'dó), n. pl. (in senses 2 & 3), DIDOS (di'dó-dó) [L., fr. Gr. Διδώ.] 1. A Tyrian princess, reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's *Æneid*, she entertains Æneas and his followers after their flight from Troy, falls in love with the hero, and after his desertion of her stabs herself on a funeral pyre. Cf. ÆNEAS, ANNA. Called also *Elissa*.

2. [i. c.] A tale of Dido; an old story. Obs.

3. [i. c.] A trick; an antic; a caper. *Collog.*, U. S.

di-drach'm (di-drák'm), n. pl. E. -DRACHMAS (-máz), L. -DRACHMÆ (-mæ). [Gr. δίδραχμος; *di-* = *dis* twice + *δραχμή* a drachm.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth two drachmas. See DRACHMA.—*di-drach'm* (-máz), a.

Di-dun'cu-lus (di-dún-kú-lus), n. [NL, dim. of *Didus*.] Zool. The genus consisting only of the tooth-billed pigeon. It constitutes a subfamily, *Di-dun-cu-linæ* (-línæ) of the Columbidae, or a separate family, *Di-dun-cu-linæ* (-kú-lín-dæ).

Di'dus (di'dús), n. [NL. Cf. *dono*.] Zool. The genus consisting of the dodos. See DODO.

di-dym'i-um (di-dím-ti-úm; dí-), n. Also *di'dym* (di'dím). [NL, fr. Gr. *διδυμος* twin.] Chem. A rare substance usually associated with lanthanum,—hence its name. It was formerly supposed to be an element, but has since been separated into the elements *neodymium* and *praseodymium* (which see).

di'dy-mous (di'dí-mú-s), a. [Gr. *διδυμος* twofold, twin.] Bot. & Zool. Growing in pairs; twin or twofold.

di-dyn'a-mous (di-dín-á-mús), a. Bot. A pertaining to the class Didynamia. b Having four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length, as in most Scrophulariaceæ and Menaceæ.—*di-dyn'a-mi* (-mí), n.

die (di), v. i.; pret. & p. p. died (dí-d); p. pr. & vb. n. dy-ing (dí-íng). [ME. *deyen*, *dien*, of Scandinavian origin; cf. Icel. *deyja*; akin to Dan. *dø*, Sw. *dö*, Goth. *diuwan* (cf. Goth. *afđjan* to harass), OFries. *deia* to kill, OS. *doian* to die, Didynamia Flower OHG. *touven*, OSlav. *daviti* to choke, of Figwort (*Scroli-th. davyti*) to torment. Cf. DEAD, *phuraria*.]

DEATH. 1. To pass from physical life; to suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions; to become dead; to expire; to perish;—said of animals and vegetables. Often used with *of*, *by*, *with*, *from*, *through*, *on* or *upon*, *at*, *in*, and rarely *for*, before the cause, manner, or occasion of death; also with a qualifying noun or adjective, as *to die a man*, *to die rich*.

To die the roadside of grief and hunger. *Macaulay*. She will die from want of care. *Tennyson*.

2. To suffer death or the death penalty; to undergo the process of dying, or passing from a physical to a purely spiritual life.

In due time Christ *died* for the ungodly. *Rom. v. 6*. In *to die the death*, to suffer the death penalty, *to die a felon's death*, etc., death is now treated as a cognate object; formerly it was often in a prepositional phrase or, in Anglo-Saxon, in the instrumental case.

3. To suffer spiritual death; to be spiritually lost or to suffer total extinction.

Whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. *John xi. 26*.

4. To suffer the pains of, or as of, death; to face the dangers of death.

I protest by that glorying in you, brethren, which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, *I die daily*. *1 Cor. xv. 31* (*Rev. Ver.*).

5. To pass out of existence; to perish in any manner; to cease; to become lost or extinct; to be extinguished.

Letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*. Great deeds cannot die. *Tennyson*.

6. To sink, faint, or pine away; to languish, as with weakness, discouragement, or love; to be consumed with desire; to long (for something) keenly or desperately.

His heart *died* within him. *1 Sam. xxv. 37*.

7. To become indifferent; to cease to be subject; as, *to die* to the world or worldly interests; *to die unto sin*.

8. To recede and grow fainter; to become imperceptible; to vanish; pass—often with *out*, *down*, or *away*.

Blemishes may *die away* and disappear. *Spectator*.

9. Arch. To disappear gradually in another surface, as where moldings are lost in a sloped or curved face.

10. To become rapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

Syn.—Expire, decrease, perish, depart, vanish. *to die away*, to faint or swoon; also, to fade away; to diminish or disappear.—*to die back*, *Bot.*, to die down.—*to die down*, *A* to subside by degrees; *to die away*. *b Bot.* To perish as to the upper portion;—said of a plant, stem, or shoot of which only the lower or subterranean parts survive in winter.—*to die dunghill*, to die like a dunghill cock; that is, to die in a craven or cowardly fashion.—*to die a game*, to die with an unyielding or defiant spirit.—

di'die, v. t. & i. To clean or wipe apart; separation; also, dilatation. *Rare*.

di'dier (di'dí-er), n. One that works with a dield. *Eng.*

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to die hard. **a** To die impenitent. *Obs.* **b** To die as if struggling or contending against death; to be long in dying. — **c** To die in harness, or to die with arms on; hence, colloquially, to die while actively engaged in the performance of work or duty. — **d** To die in one's bed, to die of disease or old age. — **e** To die in one's boots or shoes, to die with one's boots or shoes on, to die otherwise than by a natural death; to die while active. — **f** To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end; to die rather than surrender. — **g** To die in the pain, lit., to die under the penalty, that is, to suffer the death penalty; hence, idiomatically, even to death by the penalty; if one should die for it. *Obs.* **Chaucer.** — **h** To die to be removed severally or in numbers, by death; to die away. — **i** To die out, to cease gradually; to become extinct. — **j** To die up, to perish utterly. *Obs.* — **k** To die well, to yield choice cuts plentifully; — said of slaughtered cattle. *Eng.*

die (di), *n.*; *pl.*, in senses 1 and (usually) 2 and (rarely) 3, **DICE** (dis); in 4, 5, & 6, **DIES** (diz). [*ME. dee, die, F. dé, Fr. L. datus given, thrown, p. of dare to give, throw. See DATE a point of time.*] **1.** One of the small cubes used in gaming. See **DICE**.
2. Any small cubical or square body.

Words . . . pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. *Watts.*
3. That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; hazard; chance. "The die of war." *Spenser.*
4. *Arch.* That part of a pedestal included between base and subbase; the dado.

5. Mech. **a** A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so cut or shaped as to give a certain desired form, to impress any desired device on, an object or surface, by pressure or by a blow, — used in forging metals, coining, striking up sheet metal, etc. **b** A perforated block, commonly of hardened steel, used in connection with a punch, for punching holes, as through plates, or blanks from plates, or for forming cups, capsules, tubes, etc., as from sheet metal, by drawing. **c** A hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool, made in one piece or composed of several parts, for forming screw threads on bolts, etc.; one of the separate parts which make up such a tool. **d** A knife or cutter of some particular shape to cut out blanks, as for soles in shoemaking. **e** In the crushing or grinding of ores, a piece of iron placed in a mortar or pan to receive the blow of the stamp or friction of the muller. **f** A kind of perforated bolster through which clay, etc., is forced as in molding bricks. **g** The sliding link block in an engine link motion, or a similar piece.

6. A gawgaw; a plaything. *Scot.*
the die is cast, the hazard must be run; the step is taken, and it is too late to draw back; the last chance is taken.
die (di), *v. t.*; **DIED** (did); **DYING**. To cut or stamp with a die; — often with out; as, a dieing-out machine.

die-back, *n.* *Hort.* A form of anthracnose that attacks the orange and other citrus fruit trees, causing the shoots to die at the tips.

Dieffenbachia (di'fēn-bā'ki-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, after E. Dieffenbach (1811-56), German naturalist.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American araceous plants having handsomely variegated leaves. The principal species (*D. seguine* of the West Indies, *D. picta* of Brazil, and *D. macroplylla* and *D. imperialis* of Peru) have given rise to many hybrids in cultivation. *D. seguine* is called *dumb cane*.

dielectric (di'ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* [*diā + electric.*] *Elec.* Pertaining to, or possessing, the property of transmitting electric force by a process different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction; nonconducting. — *n.* A dielectric substance; an insulator. — **dielectricity**, *adv.* **dielectric constant.** *Elec.* = SPECIFIC INDUCTIVE CAPACITY. — **d. hysteresis.** *Elec.*, a phenomenon in a dielectric subject to a varying electric force similar to magnetic hysteresis in iron. — **d. strength.** *Elec.*, the ability of an insulating material to resist rupture by high voltage, measured by the voltage necessary to effect a disruptive discharge through it; — distinguished from insulation, or ohmic, resistance.

die plate. *Mech.* A perforated plate for use as a die (see **DIE**, *n.*, 5 b); esp., a drawplate.

Dierville (di'vēr-vī'ä), *n.* [*NL.*, after Dierville, French surgeon.] *Bot.* A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, the bush honeysuckles, natives of eastern Asia and North America, having funnel-shaped flowers and 2-celled capsules. *D. florida* of China, with pink, or pink and white striped, flowers, is known in cultivation as *weigela*. *D. japonica* has small, whitish flowers; *D. diervillei*, with yellow flowers, is the best-known American species.

diēs (di'ēs), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [*L.*] Day.
diēs atri (di'ā'trī) [*L.*, lit., black days.] *Rom. Antiq.* = **DIES RELIGIOSI**. — **d. cōdit** (di'ēs'kō'dīt) [*L.*, *Civil Law*, lit., the day comes, or accures; — used to designate the time when a right, or a legacy, becomes vested. Cf. **DIES VENTIL**. — **d. cōmitti-ales** (kō'mīsh'i-ā'les), *sing.* **D. COMMITTALIS** (līs) [*L.*, *Rom. Law*, the days on which it was lawful for the people to meet for purposes of legislation or election. On these days the praetors could hold their courts only while the popular assembly was not sitting. There were 190 such days in the year. — **d. fasti** (fā'stī), *sing.* **D. FASTUS** (tūs) [*L.*, *Rom. Law*, days on which the praetors could exercise their general powers in holding court, including 40 such days strictly so called (marked **F** in the calendar), and loosely the *dies comitiales*. — **d. fastus** (fā'stūs) [*L.*, a lucky day. — **d. in cap'tus pro com'p'to ha-be'tur** (in-sēp'tūs) [*L.*, *Law*, a day begun is taken as completed, — referring to the fact that the law ordinarily takes no account of parts of a day. — **d. in cap'tus pro com'p'to ha-be'tur** (kō'n-dīsh'i-ō'nē) [*L.*, *Law*, an uncertain day (as of the vesting of a right) is treated as a condition. — **d. in fau'stus** (in-fō'stūs) [*L.*, an unlucky day. — **d. in ter'p'e-lāt pro ho'mi-ne** (hō'm'i-nē) [*L.*, *Law*, the day makes demand for the man, that is, the maturity of an obligation due on a day certain is equivalent to a demand. — **D. ITR** (trē) [*L.*, day

of wrath], a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment, commonly ascribed to Thomas of Celano, a Franciscan (about 1250). It is sung in masses for the dead. The first stanza is as follows:

Dies irae, dies illa,
Solvat saeculum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla.

— **dies ju-rī-dī-cūs** (jōō-rī'dī-kūs), *pl. D. JURIDICI* (-sī) [*L.*, *Law*, a court day. See **DIES NON**. — **d. na-tū-rā-līs** (nā'tū-rā-līs), *natal day*; birthday. — **d. ne-fās'tī** (nē-fās'tī) [*L.*, *Rom. Law*, days (on all of which) the courts were closed and it was illegal, — for the praetors, to transact public judicial affairs.

— **d. non** (nōn), *rarely, in full, diēs non ju-rī-dī-cūs* (jōō-rī-dī-kūs) [*L.*, *Law*, a day on which the business of courts cannot be lawfully carried on. At the common law certain peculiarly sacred days, as Sundays, All Saints' Day, Christmas Day, etc., were *dies non*; but the matter is now chiefly regulated by statute, the acts which may and may not be done being largely expressly declared. A legal holiday, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not necessarily a *dies non*, and the day of general election, the Saturday half holiday, and bank holidays are generally not *dies non*. In equity it was in early times in the discretion of the chancellor to sit on any day; and now the courts may sit and issue process on any day when required by public policy or to prevent irremediable injury. — **d. re-lī-gi-ō-sī** (rē-lī-gi-ō-sī), *sing.* **D. RELIGIOSUS** (-sūs) [*L.*, *Rom. Antiq.*, religious days (marked in the calendar), such as days of great fastivals, and those after the Kalends, Nones, and Ides, — on which it was unlawful to transact legal or political business, and unlucky to begin any important undertaking. — **d. sta'tim cō'dit, sed non v'e'nit** [*L.*, *Law*, the day is coming at once, but has not come; — referring to the fact that the rights under a contract to be performed on a day certain, vest immediately, but performance cannot be demanded until the day arrives. — **d. v'e'nit** [*L.*, *Civil Law*, lit., the day has come; — used to designate the time when performance of an obligation may be demanded. Cf. **DIES CREDIT**. — **d. vī-ti-ō-sī** (vīsh'i-ō-sī), *sing.* **D. VITIOSUS** [*L.*, lit., faulty days.] *Rom. Antiq.* = **DIES RELIGIOSI**.

die/sinker (di'ē/sīnk'ēr), *n.* An engraver of dies, as for stamping coins, medals, etc. — **die/sinking**, *n.*

die/sis (di'ē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēs). [*L.*, fr. Gr. *dieusis*, fr. *diēuata* to let go through, dissolve; *diā* through + *iva* to let go, send.] **1.** A *Gr. Music*. One of several intervals smaller than a step, esp. the Pythagorean semitone or *limma* (which see). **b** = ENHARMONIC **DIESIS**.
2. *Print.* The mark †; — called also *double dagger*.

die/stock (di'ē'stōk'), *n.* A stock to hold the dies used for cutting screws.



Die stock with Dies.

diēt (di'ēt), *n.* [*F. diète*, *L. diæta*, fr. Gr. *diæta* manner of living. Cf. **DIER** assembly.] **1.** Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; food; victuals; fare. "No inconvenient diet." *Milton.*

2. A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed allowance of food; regimen prescribed. "To fast like one that takes diet." *Shak.*
3. An allowance of food; hence, board. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
4. An allowance for living expenses, as to officials. *Obs.*
5. At the British mint, the metal cut or scraped from plate to be tested and retained for assay.

diēt, v. t.; **DYET-ED**; **DYET-ING**. **1.** To cause to take food; to feed. *Rare.*
2. To cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules; to regulate the food of.

She diets him with fasting every day. *Spenser.*
3. To board; to provide with food. *Obs.* or *R.*
diēt, v. i. **1.** To eat; take one's meals; board. *Obs.* or *R.*
2. To eat according to prescribed rules; to eat sparingly; as, the doctor says he must diet.

diēt, n. [*F. diète*, *LL. diæta*, *diæta*, an assembly, a day's journey; the same word as *diæt course* of living, but with the sense changed by *L. dies* day: cf. *Gr. tag* day. Cf. **REICHTAG**.] **1.** A day's journey, formerly calculated as 20 miles, prob. for a horseman; a journey. *Obs.*, chiefly *Scot.*
2. A day set for an event, as a meeting; specif., the day on which a person is cited to appear in court; also, a session or sitting of a court or assembly; as, to call the diet. *Scot.*
3. A formal public assembly; a convention or congress; specif., the regular meeting of the estates, or governing body, of a realm or state, or the members so meeting; a parliament. (See **LEGISLATURE**.) Used specifically as the English name for various national or local assemblies; as: **a** Occasionally, the Reichstag of the German Empire, Reichsrath of the Austrian Empire, the federal legislature of Switzerland, etc. **b** The legislature of Denmark, Sweden, Japan, or Hungary. **c** The state assembly and any of various local assemblies in the states of the German Empire, as the legislature (Landtag) of the kingdom of Prussia, and the Diet of the Circle (Kreisstag) in its local government. **d** The local legislature (Landtag) of an Austrian province. **e** The federative assembly of the old Germanic Confederation (1815-66). **f** In the old German or Holy Roman Empire, the great formal assembly of counselors (the Imperial Diet or Reichstag), or a small, local, or informal assembly of a similar kind (the Court Diet or Hoftag). The most celebrated Imperial Diets are the three following, all held under Charles V.: **Diet of Worms**, 1521, the object of which was to check the Reformation and which condemned Luther as a heretic; **D. of Speyer**, or **Speyer**, 1529, which had the same object and issued an edict against the further dissemination of the new doctrines, against which edict Lutheran princes and deputies protested (hence **Protestants**); **D. of Augsburg**, 1550, the

object of which was the settlement of religious disputes, and at which the Augsburg Confession was presented but was denounced by the emperor, who put its adherents under the ban.

diēt-a-ry (di'ēt-ā-rī), *a.* Pert. to diet, or to the rules of diet. **diēt-ary standard.** *Physiol.*, the amount of food in the daily diet, usually expressed in terms of digestible nutrients (protein, fat, and carbohydrates), supposed to be best adapted for man under different conditions. Sometimes the standard is expressed in terms of protein and energy.

diēt-a-ry, n.; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). A rule of diet; a treatise or book prescribing such a rule; also, a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse, prison, etc.

diēt-er (-ēr), *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes food, or who partakes of it, according to hygienic rules.

diēt-ēt'ic (di'ēt-ēt'ik) *a.* [*Gr. διατητικός.* See **DIER**.] **diēt-ēt'ic (-i-kəl)** } Of or pertaining to diet, or the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten. — **diēt-ēt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

diēt-ēt'ics (-īks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art relating to diet or food in health and disease; rules for diet.

di-eth'yl (di-ēth'īl), *n.* [*di + ethyl.*] *Org. Chem.* Normal butane, C₄H₁₀. Its molecule is a doubled ethyl radical. — **a.** Containing two ethyl groups, esp. in place of hydrogen.

di-eth'yl-am'ine (-ām'in; -ā-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **di-ethylamine**. *Chem.* A colorless, volatile, alkaline liquid, NH(C₂H₅)₂, having a strong fishy odor resembling that of herring or sardines. Cf. **METHYLAMINE**.

diēt-ine (di-ēt'in; -ēn), *n.* [*Cf. F. diétine.*] A subordimate or local assembly or diet; specif., *Polish Hist.*, a local assembly of nobles which elected deputies to the national diet.

diēt-ist, *n.* One skilled in dietetics; a dieter.

diet kitchen. A kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids; esp., a charitable establishment that provides proper food for the sick poor.

Die/trich Von Bern (dē'trīk fōn bērn). The name given in German untrustfully and in the "Nibelungenlied" to Theodoric the Great, of Verona, king of the Ostrogoths.

diff. An assimilated form of **DIF-**.

differ (dī'fēr), *v. t.*; **DIFFERED** (-ērd); **DIFFER-ING**. [*ME. differer*, *OF. differer* to distinguish, to be different, to postpone, *F. différer* to be different, postpone, *L. differre* to carry apart, spread abroad, postpone, be different; *dif-* = *dis* + *ferre* to bear, carry. See **1ST BEAR**; cf. **DEFER** to postpone.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be unlike; to be distinguished; — often with from.
One star differs from another star in glory. *1 Cor. xv. 41.*
Minds differ, as rivers differ. *Macaulay.*

2. To be of unlike or opposite opinion; to disagree in sentiment; — with from or with.
I differ from you about the Dante. *Byron.*
I have differed with the President . . . on many questions of great general interest and importance. *D. Webster.*

3. To have a difference, cause of variance, or quarrel; to dispute; to contend; — followed by with.
We never differ with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Syn. — **DIFFER WITH**, **DIFFER FROM**. To express divergence of opinion, either **DIFFER WITH** or **DIFFER FROM** may be used; as, "I differ with the honorable gentleman on that point" (*Brougham*); "I do not rashly differ from so great a grammarian" (*Cowper*). To express unlikeness, *differ from* alone is used; as, "True love in this differs from gold and clay" (*Shelley*). See **DIFFERENCE**.

differ, v. i. **1.** To cause to be different or unlike; to differentiate. *Now Rare.* *H. Bushnell.*
Something 'tis that differs thee and me. *Cowley.*

2. To set at variance. *Scot.*

differ-ence (dī'fēr-ēns), *n.* [*F. difference*, *L. differentia*.] **1.** State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness; also, an instance of such diversity.

Differences of administration, but the same Lord. *1 Cor. xii. 5.*
2. Mental discrimination; distinction, as in choice or preference; as, he makes no difference between them.

That now he chooseth with vile difference
To be a beast, and lack intelligence. *Spenser.*

3. Disagreement in opinion; dissension; controversy; quarrel; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy; as, they amicably settled their differences.

What was the difference? It was a contention in public. *Shak.*
4. That by which one thing differs from another; that which distinguishes or causes to differ; mark of distinction; characteristic quality; specific attribute. *Obs.* or *R.*
The marks and differences of sovereignty. *Davies.*

5. A variety; a kind; a class. *Obs.*

6. *Her.* An addition to, or change in, a coat of arms to distinguish the bearings of two persons, which would otherwise be the same. See **ARGUMENTATION**, **2 a**, **DIFFERENCE**, *v. t.*, **2**, and **mark of cadency**, under **CADENCY**, **2**.

7. *Logic.* The quality or attribute which is added to those of the genus to constitute a species; a differentia.

8. *Math.* **a** The magnitude or quantity by which one magnitude or quantity differs from another of the same kind; the remainder left after subtracting the one from the other. **b** The change produced in the value of a function by adding 1 to the argument; — denoted by Δ.

Syn. — **DIFFERENCE**, **DISTINCTION**. As here compared, **DIFFERENCE** (the objective term) denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; **DISTINCTION** (the subjective term), a difference as constituted or perceived; as, "I warrant you do not yet know the difference betwixt a rannunculus and an anemone" (*Shenstone*); "He . . . does not apprehend the vital distinction between religion and criticism" (*M. Arnold*). See **DIFFERENT**, **DIFFER**, **QUALITY**.

This is not a distinction without a difference. It is not like the affair of "an old hat cocked" and "a cocked old hat" . . . but there is a difference here in the nature of things. *Sterne.*

— motto in British royal arms in the diff. *Abbr.* Differ; difference.

diengard, or **diengarde**. [*F. Dieu vous garde* (earlier *gard*, *OE-gard*).] *Lit.* God keep (you); — a form of salutation; hence, a spoken salutation. *Obs.*

Diēn'vous garde (di'vō vōō gard'), [*F.*] God guard you; — formerly a salutation. [*DIVE*.] *Have, Obs.* or *dial.* *Eng. var.* of *Diē-vōō* (di'vō vōō).

Die Welt ge-schich'te ist das Welt-ge-richt (dē'vilt'gē-shīk'tē ist dās vilt'gē-rikt'). [*G.*] "The world's history is the world's tribunal." *Schiller* (*Resignation*, xvii).

diē-zēug-me-non (di'ē-zēug'mē-nōn), *n.* [*Gr. διεzeugνήμενον*, *nōn*, *pl.* (*Gr. διεzeugνήμενα*) to be disjoined.] *Adv. Gr. Music.* See **TETRACHORD**, *Illustr.*

diē-a-way, *a.* Languishing. **diēb** (deb), *n.* [*Ar. dīb*.] A jackal (*Canis anthus*) of North Africa.

diēb. alt. *Abbr.* Diebus alternis (*L.*), on alternate days.

diē-cian, **diē-cious**, **diē-cism**. *Vars.* of **DIECIAN**, etc.

diē-cā-tās (di'ē-kā-tās), *n.* [*Gr. διέκτασις* a stretching.] *Pros.* Lengthening by an interpolated syllable. [*HEBRÆAL*.]

diē-dral (di'ē-drāl), *a.* = **DIE-DIE-GESIS** (di'ē-jē'stō), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. διήρησις* a leading through.] A narrative history.

Diē-go (dē-ā'gō), *n.* *Obs.* [*Sp. prop. name*.] **1.** A Spaniard.

diē-hard, **diē-hard-hard**, *n.* One of strong hardy sword.

diē-pp'e-lace, or **Di-eppe'** point (dē-ēp'), *a.* A pillow-made lace resembling Valenciennes, made

at Dieppe, Normandy.

di-ē'y-trā (di'ē-y'trā), *n.* [*A* form made on the assumption that *Dielytra* was a mistake for *Dielytra*, was derived from *DI-ELYSIUM*, **DIERETIC**.]

di-ē-sis, **di-ē-ret'ic**. *Vars.* of **DI-ELYSIUM**, **DIERETIC**.]

di-ē-tri-ble (di'ē-trī-blē), *n.* [*After one Dietrich*, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of the alum group, containing aluminum, zinc, iron, and manganese.

diētz'e-ife (dē'tsē-īf), *n.* [*After A. Dietze*, who described it.] *Min.* A yellow calcium iodochromate occurring commonly in fibrous or columnar form. *H.*, 3-4. *Sp. gr.*, 3.70.

diēw'avec' nous (di'vōv'āvēk'nōv'), [*F.*] God with us. **diēw'ā-fēnd'le droit'** (di'vōv'ā-fēnd'le drōit'). [*F.*] God defends the right.

diēw'et mon droit' (ē mōn drōit'). [*F.*] God and my right;

difference of potential. Elec., electromotive force.— method of difference. Logic. See under METHOD.

DIFFERENCE (difer'ens), v. t.; DIFFERENCED (d'entst); DIFFERENCING (d'ns-ſng). 1. To cause to differ; to make different; to differentiate; to mark as different; to discriminate; to distinguish.

Thou mayest difference gods from men. Chapman. Kings, in receiving justice and undergoing trial, are not differentiated from the meanest subject. Milton.

2. Her. To make a heraldic difference in; as, the eldest son bears his father's arms differentiated by a label. Arms may be differentiated in any of various ways, as: by changing tinctures, minor charges, the boundary lines of an ordinary, etc.; by the addition of a label, of small charges to the field or surrounding an ordinary, of a canton or quarter, of an escutcheon (not on surcoat), or quarters, etc.; by diminishing the number of charges; by the use of the bordure, of marks of cadency, or the like.

Differencing, as distinct from cadency, implies, first, the treatment of coats of arms and other armorial insignia, that denote and are based upon feudal alliance or dependency, but without blood relationship; and, secondly, it also implies a comprehensive system of distinguishing similar arms, when they are borne by individuals or families between whom no kind of alliance is known to have existed. C. Boutell.

3. Math. To find the difference, or to compute and tabulate the successive differences, of (a function).

difference product. Math. The product of the successive differences of a set of symbols; as (y-z)(z-y), of the symbols y, z.

difference quotient. Math. The ratio Δy/Δx of two simultaneous changes of two interdependent variables x and y.

DIFFERENT (difer'ent), a. [F. different, L. differens, -entis, p. pr. of differre.] 1. Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; partially or totally unlike; dissimilar; as, different kinds of food or drink; different shapes; different degrees of excellence;— usually followed by from, but also by to, esp. colloquially in England, and by than. The constructions with to and than have long literary usage to support them, but are considered incorrect or less elegant by many.

Men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different. Dryden.

2. Distinct; separate; not the same; other. "Five different churches." Addison.

Syn.—Unlike, dissimilar, variant, divergent; diversified, variegated, manifold, several, sundry, sundry, many.—DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, DISPARATE, VARIOUS. DIFFERENT (from; in England, also to), the general term, may denote unlikeness of whatever sort; as, "I suppose, sir, you are an American . . . because . . . you speak neither English nor Scotch, but something different from both" (Boswell); "How different to your brother and mine" (Jane Austen). DIVERSE (cf. DIVERS, which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on divers occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, "I obtained from three cultivated Englishmen at different times three diverse pronunciations of a single word" (Lowell); "The merits of mortals are so different and bent on such diverse journeys" (Keats). DISPARATE (see DISPARITY) implies absolute or essential difference, often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas; as, "two divergent, yet not wholly disparate emotions" (F. W. H. Myers); "For if men are so diverse, not less disparate are the many men who keep discordant company within each one of us" (W. Bates). VARIOUS (see VARIETY) commonly lays more stress than different on the number of sorts or kinds; it frequently suggests the diversified character of things rather than their absolute diversity; as, "in various shapes of Parsons, Critics, Beauts" (Pope); "the world, which seems to lie before us like a land of dreams, so various, so beautiful, so new" (M. Arnold). Various, like divers (so also sundry, several), is sometimes attenuated to a mere index of the expression of number; as, various people spoke to me about it. See DISTINCT, DIFFERENCE, DIFFER, cf. IDENTICAL.

DIFFERENTIAL (difer'ensh'ul), n.; pl. -TIES (-ē). [L. See DIFFERENCE.] 1. Logic. The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species; the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.

This surplus of connotation—this which the species connotes over and above the connotation of the genus—is the differentia, or specific difference; or, to state the same proposition in other words, the differentia is that which must be added to the connotation of the genus, to complete the connotation of the species. J. S. Mill.

2. Medieval Music. A cadence; a trope.

Syn.—See QUALITY. DIFFERENTIAL (shif'ā-b'l), a. That may be differentiated; Math., possessing a differential coefficient or derivative.

DIFFERENTIAL (shūl), a. 1. Relating to or indicating difference; creating or constituting a difference; discriminating; as, differential characteristics.

For whom he procured differential favors. Motley.

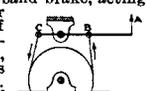
2. Math. Pertaining to or involving a differential or differentials, or differentiation.

3. Mech. Relating to differences of motion or leverage; producing effects by such differences.

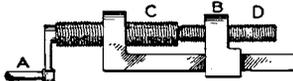
4. Econ. Resulting from, or pertaining to, an advantage which one competitor has over another; as, a differential gain or rate. See DIFFERENTIAL, n., 3.

differential brake, Mech., a brake, esp. a band brake, acting on the difference of two motions or tensions.—d. calculus, a method of mathematical analysis, devised by Leibnitz (1675), using differentials, that is, indefinitely small simultaneous changes in mutually dependent magnitudes.

The doctrine of the limit of the ratio of these corresponding infinitesimals constitutes the differential calculus in its modern form.—d. character. Biol. A pull up at a diagnostic character (see d. coefficient or raises more than quotient. Math. the limit of the difference quotient (Δy/Δx) of the corresponding changes of function and argument, as the latter change approaches 0 indefinitely;— termed progressive or regressive according as Δx is constantly positive or negative.—d. coupling, Mech., a form of slip coupling used in light work to regulate at will the velocity ratio of coupled shafts.—d. diagnosis, Med., the determination of the distinguishing characteristics as between two similar diseases or conditions.—d. duties, Econ., duties imposed unequally upon the same products according to the particular sources from which, or the manner in which, the products are obtained.—differential equation, Math., an equation with one or more differential coefficients, called ordinary when there is but one, partial when there are more than one independent variable. The degree and order are those of the highest derivative, the equation being rational and integral.—d. gear or gearing, Mech. An arrangement of gear wheels forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, acting as an ordinary coupling under normal conditions, but permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other when required. It is used on automobiles to compensate the movement of the driving wheels when the car is moving in a curve. b A device, often similar to the above, used to obtain a high or low velocity ratio without undue multiplicity of parts. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. See COMPENSATING GEAR.—d. geometry, Math., a method in geometry that starts not from the geometric form considered as a whole, but from the properties of its element in the neighborhood of one or more ordinary points, and thence expresses its general properties analytically by use of the infinitesimal calculus;— called also infinitesimal geometry.—d. governor. See GOVERNOR, n., 5.—d. induction coil, Elec., an induction coil having two primary coils differentially wound.—d. instrument, Elec., a galvanometer or other instrument having two coils or circuits, usually equal, through which currents pass in opposite directions, their difference being measured by their effect upon the needle.—d. invariant, Math., an invariant of a group of transformations extended so as to include in its working not only the original variables, as x and y, but also the successive derivatives, as y', y'', . . . —d. leveling, the determination of the difference in elevation of two points by means of two or more levelings.—d. motion. = DIFFERENTIAL GEAR.—d. observation, Astron., an observation for ascertaining the place of a heavenly body by reference to an adjacent, well-determined star.—d. operator, Math. a in the theory of groups, an expression of the form ∂f/∂x + ∂f/∂y + . . . which applied to any function F of a set of variables x, y, z, . . . and multiplied by an arbitrary constant and the fundamental differential d, yields the infinitesimal change in F due to the one parameter a of a group. b The sum of all such operators, each multiplied by an arbitrary constant, for all the parameters of the group. It defines the most general infinitesimal operation of the group.—d. parameters, Math., certain analytic expressions formed of the fundamental magnitudes of a surface and unchangeable by any change of parameters.—d. pulley. = WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK.—d. purchase. See PURCHASE, n., 2.—d. quotient. Math. = DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT.—d. refraction, Astron., the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies.—d. resolvent, Math., a differential equation whose complete integral contains all roots of a given algebraic equation.—d. screw, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws.—d. smelting, a process of smelting in which a part of the charge is reduced to the difference in pitch between the screws C and D.



tained.—differential equation, Math., an equation with one or more differential coefficients, called ordinary when there is but one, partial when there are more than one independent variable. The degree and order are those of the highest derivative, the equation being rational and integral.—d. gear or gearing, Mech. An arrangement of gear wheels forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, acting as an ordinary coupling under normal conditions, but permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other when required. It is used on automobiles to compensate the movement of the driving wheels when the car is moving in a curve. b A device, often similar to the above, used to obtain a high or low velocity ratio without undue multiplicity of parts. Cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS, WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK. See COMPENSATING GEAR.—d. geometry, Math., a method in geometry that starts not from the geometric form considered as a whole, but from the properties of its element in the neighborhood of one or more ordinary points, and thence expresses its general properties analytically by use of the infinitesimal calculus;— called also infinitesimal geometry.—d. governor. See GOVERNOR, n., 5.—d. induction coil, Elec., an induction coil having two primary coils differentially wound.—d. instrument, Elec., a galvanometer or other instrument having two coils or circuits, usually equal, through which currents pass in opposite directions, their difference being measured by their effect upon the needle.—d. invariant, Math., an invariant of a group of transformations extended so as to include in its working not only the original variables, as x and y, but also the successive derivatives, as y', y'', . . . —d. leveling, the determination of the difference in elevation of two points by means of two or more levelings.—d. motion. = DIFFERENTIAL GEAR.—d. observation, Astron., an observation for ascertaining the place of a heavenly body by reference to an adjacent, well-determined star.—d. operator, Math. a in the theory of groups, an expression of the form ∂f/∂x + ∂f/∂y + . . . which applied to any function F of a set of variables x, y, z, . . . and multiplied by an arbitrary constant and the fundamental differential d, yields the infinitesimal change in F due to the one parameter a of a group. b The sum of all such operators, each multiplied by an arbitrary constant, for all the parameters of the group. It defines the most general infinitesimal operation of the group.—d. parameters, Math., certain analytic expressions formed of the fundamental magnitudes of a surface and unchangeable by any change of parameters.—d. pulley. = WESTON'S PULLEY BLOCK.—d. purchase. See PURCHASE, n., 2.—d. quotient. Math. = DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT.—d. refraction, Astron., the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies.—d. resolvent, Math., a differential equation whose complete integral contains all roots of a given algebraic equation.—d. screw, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws.—d. smelting, a process of smelting in which a part of the charge is reduced to the difference in pitch between the screws C and D.



Differential Screw. Each revolution of A moves the Sliding Block B a distance equal to the difference in pitch between the Screws C and D.



Differential Thermometer.

Differential Windlass. The hoisting rope winds upon one part as it unwinds from the other, and a pulley sustaining the weight to be lifted hangs in the bight of the rope. It is an ancient example of a differential motion.



Differential Windlass.

DIFFERENTIAL (difer'ensh'ul), n. 1. Math. An infinitesimal, or arbitrarily small, change assigned to a variable. According to the more modern writers upon the calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to corresponding changes of value, their differentials need not be small, but may be as great as the limits of whose ratios to each other are the limits of the ratios of the changes as these changes approach zero indefinitely. Differentials (of z) are usually denoted by dz, sometimes by dx or h.

2. Math. A logarithmic tangent. Obs.

3. Common Carriers. A small difference between the rates over two routes to the same point, or between the rates over routes to two different points competing for the same traffic. Competing lines, in establishing a common tariff, often allow one or more of their number to make a differential, in order to get a fair share of the business. The lower rate is called a differential rate.

4. Elec. A one of two coils of conducting wire so related to one another, or to a magnet or armature common to both, that one coil produces polar action contrary to that of the other. b A form of conductor used for dividing and distributing the current to a series of electric lamps so as to maintain equal action in all.

5. Mach. A differential gear.

DIFFERENTIAL-ly, adv. By way of difference or differentiation; in a differential manner.

DIFFERENTIAL WINDING. Differentially wound. Elec. See DIFFERENTIAL WINDING.

DIFFERENTIAL-ANT (difer'ensh'ul-ant), n. Math. A rational integral function of the coefficients in a binary quadratic, divided by binomial coefficients, which is the same function of the similarly divided coefficients in the new quadratic obtained by putting x + hy for x in the original quadratic; "the primordial germ or unit of the calculus of invariants" (Sylvester).

DIFFERENTIAL-ATE (difer'ensh'ul-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ed); -AT'ING (-āt'ing). 1. To make different; to distinguish or mark by a specific difference; to effect a difference in, as regards classification; to develop differential characteristics in. The word then was differentiated into the two forms then and there. Two or more of the forms assumed by the same original word become differentiated in signification. Dr. Murray. 2. To ascertain or express the specific difference of; to describe the properties of (a thing) whereby it is differentiated from another of the same class; to discriminate. 3. Math. To form the differential, or differential coefficient, of; as, to differentiate an expression or equation. 4. Biol. To make different in the process of development;— chiefly used in the passive participle, differentiated, which is equivalent to "exhibiting differentiation." DIFFERENTIAL-ATE, v. i. To acquire a distinct and separate character; to become differentiated. DIFFERENTIAL-ATION (difer'ensh'ul-ā'sh'ūn), n. 1. Act of differentiating; specif.: Logic. Act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia, or specific difference; exact definition or determination. Further investigation of the Sanskrit may lead to differentiation of the meaning of such of these roots as are real roots. J. Peile. 2. Metaph. The supposed act or tendency in being of every kind, whether organic or inorganic, to assume or produce a more complex structure or functions. 3. Biol. The modification of different parts of the body for the performance of particular functions; specialization of parts or organs;— used both of the process of modification and of its result. Even the simplest unicellular organisms rarely fail to exhibit some indications of differentiation of parts or organs. In multicellular organisms differentiation begins at a very early stage of the embryo, the formation of the germ layers (see GERM LAYER) being in many animals the first conspicuous manifestation of the process. It differs from simple growth, in that the cells when they divide produce cells unlike themselves. 4. Math. The process or result of differentiating. DIFFICILE (difi'cil-ē), formerly dif'fīl or dif'fīl-sīl), a. [L. difficilis: cf. F. difficile. See DIFFICULT.] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. Obs. or E. Latin was no more difficile. Than to a blackbird 't is to whistle. S. Butler. Obs. or E. —difi'cil-ness, n. Obs. or E. —difi'cil-ly, adv. Obs. or E.

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DIFFICULT (difi'kult), a. [From DIFFICULTY.] 1. Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; attended with or requiring labor, trouble, or pains; not easy; arduous; also, hard to understand; obscure or puzzling; as, a difficult ascent; a difficult task; a difficult text.

There is not the strength or courage left me to venture into the wide sea of difficult words about me. Hawthorne.

2. Hard to manage or to please; exacting; not easily wrought upon or overcome; stubborn;— of persons.

Syn.—Arduous, painful, crabbed, perplexed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD.

DIFFICULT, v. t. 1. To render difficult; to impede. Obs.

2. To perplex; to place in difficulties. Scot. & Rare, U. S. dif'ficult-ly (-kūl-ſī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. difficultas, fr. difficilis difficult; dif- = dis- + faciliſ easy: cf. F. difficulté. See FACILE.] 1. Quality or state of being difficult, or hard to do or to understand; hardness; arduousness;— opposed to easiness or facility; as, the difficulty of a task or enterprise; a work of difficulty.

Not being able to promote them [the interests of life] on account of the difficulty of the region. James Byrne.

2. A thing hard to do or to understand; that which occasions labor or perplexity, and requires skill and perseverance to overcome, solve, or achieve; a hard enterprise; obstacle; impediment; as, the difficulties of a science.

They lie under some difficulties by reason of the emperor's displeasure. Addison.

3. Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; cavil; demur; as, he made no difficulty in granting the request.

4. Embarrassment of affairs. "In days of difficulty and pressure." Tennyson. Specif.: "A usually pl. Embarrassment in financial affairs; as, to be in difficulties. b A controversy; a falling out; a disagreement.

Measure for terminating all local difficulties. Bancroft.

Syn.—Be, bary, check, clog, stumbling block.—DIFFICULTY, HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, IMPEDIMENT. DIFFICULTY (see HARD) is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome; as, "The wise gods have put difficulty between man and everything that is worth having" (Lowell). HINDRANCE is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress; as, "What various hindrances we meet in coming to a merry seat" (Cowper). OBSTACLE and OBSTRUCTION designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way—obstacle (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, obstruction (rarely fig.) of impassability; as, "the new Lord Advocate . . . the conqueror of many obstacles" (Stevenson); "Purge the obstructions which begin to stop our very veins" (Shak.). AN IMPEDIMENT effectually retards action or progress; as, "Commerce has very many and very natural difficulties. Distance of place, difference of speech, are irremovable impediments" (Bagehot); "cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony" (Bk. of Com. Prayer); "one that . . . had an impediment in his speech" (Mark vii. 32). See BAR, FRUSTRATE, HAMPER, LOAD.

DIFFIDENT (difi'did), v. t. & i. [L. diffidere. See DIFFIDENT.] To distrust or be distrustful. Obs. or R. Dr. H. More.

DIFFIDENT (difi'dens), n. [L. diffidentia.] 1. State or quality of being diffident; distrust; want of confidence; doubt of the power or disposition of others. Archaic.

That affliction grew heavy upon me, and weighed me down ever to a distance of God's mercy. Orestes and Orestes.

2. Distrust of one's self or one's own powers; lack of self-reliance; modesty; modest reserve; bashfulness.

It is good to speak on such questions with diffidence. Macaulay.

Syn.—Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

DIFFIDENT (difi'dent), a. [L. diffidens, -entis, p. pr. of diffidere; dif- = dis- + fidere to trust; akin to fides faith. See FAITH; cf. DEFY.] 1. Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. Archaic. "Diffident of . . . success." Melmoth.

or render difficult. Obs. dif'ficult-ness, n. See NESS. dif'ficult-ly, adv. of diffident. (L.) It is difficult to say common things in a way of one's own. Horace (Ars Poetica, 128). dif'ficult-ly, adv. of DIFFICULT. See -LY.

difference tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE. DIFFERENCING, adv. of DIFFERENCE. DIFFERENTIAL, adv. of DIFFERENTIAL. DIFFERENTIAL-ATE, n. Math. A rational integral function of the coefficients in a binary quadratic, divided by binomial coefficients, which is the same function of the similarly divided coefficients in the new quadratic obtained by putting x + hy for x in the original quadratic; "the primordial germ or unit of the calculus of invariants" (Sylvester). DIFFERENTIAL-ATE, v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ed); -AT'ING (-āt'ing). 1. To make different; to distinguish or mark by a specific difference; to effect a difference in, as regards classification; to develop differential characteristics in. The word then was differentiated into the two forms then and there. Two or more of the forms assumed by the same original word become differentiated in signification. Dr. Murray. 2. To ascertain or express the specific difference of; to describe the properties of (a thing) whereby it is differentiated from another of the same class; to discriminate. 3. Math. To form the differential, or differential coefficient, of; as, to differentiate an expression or equation. 4. Biol. To make different in the process of development;— chiefly used in the passive participle, differentiated, which is equivalent to "exhibiting differentiation." DIFFERENTIAL-ATE, v. i. To acquire a distinct and separate character; to become differentiated. DIFFERENTIAL-ATION (difer'ensh'ul-ā'sh'ūn), n. 1. Act of differentiating; specif.: Logic. Act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia, or specific difference; exact definition or determination. Further investigation of the Sanskrit may lead to differentiation of the meaning of such of these roots as are real roots. J. Peile. 2. Metaph. The supposed act or tendency in being of every kind, whether organic or inorganic, to assume or produce a more complex structure or functions. 3. Biol. The modification of different parts of the body for the performance of particular functions; specialization of parts or organs;— used both of the process of modification and of its result. Even the simplest unicellular organisms rarely fail to exhibit some indications of differentiation of parts or organs. In multicellular organisms differentiation begins at a very early stage of the embryo, the formation of the germ layers (see GERM LAYER) being in many animals the first conspicuous manifestation of the process. It differs from simple growth, in that the cells when they divide produce cells unlike themselves. 4. Math. The process or result of differentiating. DIFFICILE (difi'cil-ē), formerly dif'fīl or dif'fīl-sīl), a. [L. difficilis: cf. F. difficile. See DIFFICULT.] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. Obs. or E. Latin was no more difficile. Than to a blackbird 't is to whistle. S. Butler. Obs. or E. —difi'cil-ness, n. Obs. or E. —difi'cil-ly, adv. Obs. or E. DIFFICULT (difi'kult), a. [From DIFFICULTY.] 1. Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; attended with or requiring labor, trouble, or pains; not easy; arduous; also, hard to understand; obscure or puzzling; as, a difficult ascent; a difficult task; a difficult text. There is not the strength or courage left me to venture into the wide sea of difficult words about me. Hawthorne. 2. Hard to manage or to please; exacting; not easily wrought upon or overcome; stubborn;— of persons. Syn.—Arduous, painful, crabbed, perplexed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD. DIFFICULT, v. t. 1. To render difficult; to impede. Obs. 2. To perplex; to place in difficulties. Scot. & Rare, U. S. dif'ficult-ly (-kūl-ſī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. difficultas, fr. difficilis difficult; dif- = dis- + faciliſ easy: cf. F. difficulté. See FACILE.] 1. Quality or state of being difficult, or hard to do or to understand; hardness; arduousness;— opposed to easiness or facility; as, the difficulty of a task or enterprise; a work of difficulty. Not being able to promote them [the interests of life] on account of the difficulty of the region. James Byrne. 2. A thing hard to do or to understand; that which occasions labor or perplexity, and requires skill and perseverance to overcome, solve, or achieve; a hard enterprise; obstacle; impediment; as, the difficulties of a science. They lie under some difficulties by reason of the emperor's displeasure. Addison. 3. Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; cavil; demur; as, he made no difficulty in granting the request. 4. Embarrassment of affairs. "In days of difficulty and pressure." Tennyson. Specif.: "A usually pl. Embarrassment in financial affairs; as, to be in difficulties. b A controversy; a falling out; a disagreement. Measure for terminating all local difficulties. Bancroft. Syn.—Be, bary, check, clog, stumbling block.—DIFFICULTY, HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, IMPEDIMENT. DIFFICULTY (see HARD) is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome; as, "The wise gods have put difficulty between man and everything that is worth having" (Lowell). HINDRANCE is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress; as, "What various hindrances we meet in coming to a merry seat" (Cowper). OBSTACLE and OBSTRUCTION designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way—obstacle (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, obstruction (rarely fig.) of impassability; as, "the new Lord Advocate . . . the conqueror of many obstacles" (Stevenson); "Purge the obstructions which begin to stop our very veins" (Shak.). AN IMPEDIMENT effectually retards action or progress; as, "Commerce has very many and very natural difficulties. Distance of place, difference of speech, are irremovable impediments" (Bagehot); "cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy matrimony" (Bk. of Com. Prayer); "one that . . . had an impediment in his speech" (Mark vii. 32). See BAR, FRUSTRATE, HAMPER, LOAD. DIFFIDENT (difi'did), v. t. & i. [L. diffidere. See DIFFIDENT.] To distrust or be distrustful. Obs. or R. Dr. H. More. DIFFIDENT (difi'dens), n. [L. diffidentia.] 1. State or quality of being diffident; distrust; want of confidence; doubt of the power or disposition of others. Archaic. That affliction grew heavy upon me, and weighed me down ever to a distance of God's mercy. Orestes and Orestes. 2. Distrust of one's self or one's own powers; lack of self-reliance; modesty; modest reserve; bashfulness. It is good to speak on such questions with diffidence. Macaulay. Syn.—Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation. DIFFIDENT (difi'dent), a. [L. diffidens, -entis, p. pr. of diffidere; dif- = dis- + fidere to trust; akin to fides faith. See FAITH; cf. DEFY.] 1. Wanting confidence in others; distrustful. Archaic. "Diffident of . . . success." Melmoth. or render difficult. Obs. dif'ficult-ness, n. See NESS. dif'ficult-ly, adv. of diffident. (L.) It is difficult to say common things in a way of one's own. Horace (Ars Poetica, 128). dif'ficult-ly, adv. of DIFFICULT. See -LY.

digestive (dij-ĵes'tiv), n. 1. A thing that aids digestion, as a food or drug; a digester.

2. Med. A substance which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promotes suppuration. Obs.

digger (dig'ġer), n. 1. One that digs or is used in digging, as a miner, a seeker of gold, or a tool for digging.

2. Specif.: *Mach.* A reciprocating piece that actuates a spindle valve, as in some gas engines; a rod for actuating the exhaust valve of an internal-combustion engine, operated by the hammer of a hit-and-miss governor.

3. [cap.] An Indian of one of various degraded tribes of California Indians, who dig roots for food.

4. A digger wasp.

5. [cap.] *Eng. Hist. (pl.)* Those Levelers who in 1649 began to till the commons in pursuance of their communistic principles.

6. In *Slang* or *Colloq. Use*: a A spur. b A finger nail. c *Playing Cards.* A spade. d A drudge; a plodder.

Digger pine. A Californian pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) of moderate height, freely branching habit, and sparse foliage. The nuts are edible, and were formerly a common food of the Digger Indians, whence the name.

Digger wasp. In a broad sense, any burrowing wasp; specif., any of a group (*Fossoreae* or *Fossorina*) so called because most of its members build their nests in burrows dug by themselves or appropriated from other animals, and provision them with spiders, caterpillars, or insects for their young. The families Sphegidae, Pompilidae, and Mutillidae are among those usually included.

digging (dig'ing), n. 1. Act or action of one that digs.

2. pl. The materials excavated.

3. A place of excavating; in pl. (often regarded as singular), land or a place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging; esp., any of certain localities in California, Australia, etc., at which gold is got by placer mining.

4. Hence: pl. A Region; locality. *Colloq., U. S.* b Quarters; lodgings. *Colloq.* John Corbin.

digit (dit), v. l.; pret. & p. p. *DIIGHT* or *DIIGHTEN*; p. p. & vb. n. *DIIGHTING*. [*ME. dichten, AS. dīhtan* to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, fr. *L. dictere* to say often, dictate, order; cf. *G. dichten* to write poetry, fr. *L. dictere*. See *DICTATE*.] 1. In *Obs.* senses: a To appoint, manage, or order. b To deal with; treat; also, maltreat. c Specif.: To have sexual intercourse with. d To put; consign. e To bring about; as, to *digit* one's death; to perform.

2. To compose; to construct; to put in order; to prepare. *Obs. or Poetic.* "She gan the house to *digit*." Chaucer.

3. *Obs. or Dial.* a To repair or put to rights; to cleanse. b Specif., to winnow.

4. To furnish out or equip; to deck; to dress. *Archaic.* The clouds in thousand liveries *digit*. Milton.

5. Specif.: a To dress surgically, as a wound. *Obs.* b To dress (vines, soil, etc.) in husbandry. *Obs.*

digit, n. [From *DIIGHT*, v.] A wipe or rub; a dab; as, a little *digit* of butter. *Dial.*

digit (dij'tit), n. [L. *digitus* finger; of uncertain origin.] 1. A finger. *Now Humorous or Affect.*

2. *Zool.* One of the divisions in which the limbs of vertebrates of the classes higher than fishes terminate; a finger or toe. The typical number of digits is five on each limb; this is rarely exceeded, but in many animals is reduced, one or more being rudimentary or entirely wanting, as in the horse, where the whole foot consists of the enormously developed middle digit. The digits are numbered, beginning at the preaxial (radial or tibial) border of the limb. Thus in man the thumb and great toe are the first digits. A fully developed digit has a series of bones called *phalanges*, which in most mammals do not exceed three in number (two in the first digit), and usually bears a horny nail at the tip which may be modified into a claw or hoof.

3. A finger's breadth; in English measure, three fourths of an inch. See *MEASURE*.

4. *Math.* a Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 by which all numbers may be expressed — so called because of the use of the fingers in counting and computing. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits. b *Math.* A number expressed by a digit.

5. *Astron.* One twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; — a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of eight *digits* is one which obscures two thirds of the diameter of the disk.

digit-al (dij'it-əl), a. [L. *digitalis*.] Of or pertaining to a finger, or digit, or the fingers or digits; resembling a digit or digits; digitate.

digital fossa. *Anat.* A depression at the base of the internal surface of the great trochanter of the femur, for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle. b *Bertillon System.* The fossa, or hollow, formed in the upper anterior portion of the ear by the branching of the antihelix. — d. *Impressions, Anat.*, shallow depressions on the inner side of the cranial bones, corresponding to the convolutions of the brain.

digit-al, n. 1. A digit or finger. *Obs. or Humorous.*

2. *Zool.* The terminal joint of the pedipalpus of a spider.

3. A key, as of an organ, to be played by the finger; — opposed to *pedal*.

dig'it-tā'lin (dij'it-tā'lin; dij'it-tā'lin), n. 1. *Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*), as the "French extract," the "German extract," etc., which differ among themselves in composition and properties.

dig'it-tā'lin (dij'it-tā'lin; dij'it-tā'lin), n. 1. *Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*), as the "French extract," the "German extract," etc., which differ among themselves in composition and properties.

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dig'it-tā'lin (dij'it-tā'lin; dij'it-tā'lin), n. 1. *Pharm.* Any of several extracts of foxglove (*Digitalis*), as the "French extract," the "German extract," etc., which differ among themselves in composition and properties.

2. *Chem.* A white, crystalline glucoside, C₂₀H₃₂O₁₄, found in foxglove and its extracts, with digitonin and digitoxin.

dig'it-tā'lin (dij'it-tā'lin), n. [NL. of *F. digitale*.] So named (according to Linnæus) from its finger-shaped corolla; cf. the *F.* name *doigtier*, also finger stall, thimble, *G. fingerhut* thimble.] 1. [cap.] *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceae herbs of Europe and western Asia. They are leafy-stemmed perennials with terminal spikes or racemes of showy bell-shaped flowers.

2. *Pharm.* The leaves of the purple foxglove (*D. purpurea*), one of the most important drugs, used as a remedy in derangements of the circulatory system. Digitalis stimulates the cardiac muscle, elevates the blood pressure, and relieves venous congestion; it is an efficient diuretic in dropsy.

dig'it-tā'te (dij'it-tā'te), a. [L. *digitatus* having fingers.] 1. Having fingers or digits; digitated.

2. Resembling a finger or fingers; specif., *Bot.*, having divisions arranged like the fingers of a hand; — applied usually to palmate or to palmately lobed leaves having 5 or 7 divisions.

dig'it-tā'ted (-tā'tēd), a. Bearing or having digits or fingerlike processes; digitate.

dig'it-tā'tion (-tā'shūn), n. State of being digitate; a division into fingers or fingerlike processes; also, a fingerlike process.

dig'it-tā'tō (-tā'tō), n. Combining form for *digitate*.

dig'it-ti (dij'it-ti), n. Combining form from Latin *digitus*, meaning finger.

dig'it-ti-form (-fōrm), a. [*digiti*- + *-form*.] Formed like a finger; fingers; finger-shaped; as, a *digitiform* root.

dig'it-ti-grad (-grād), a. [*digit*- + *L. gradi* to step, walk; cf. *F. digigrade*.] Walking upon the digits; designating animals in which the digits only bear on the ground, the posterior part of the foot being more or less raised; — opposed to *plantigrade*. Most mammals (not, however, including man) are more or less digitigrade, the extreme condition being exhibited by the horses and cattle, which walk and stand on the tips of one or two digits of each foot. — n. A digitigrade animal; esp., one of the digitigrade Carnivora. — **dig'it-ti-grad'ism** (-grād'iz'm), n.

dig'it-tize (dij'it-tiz), v. l. [*digit*- + *-ize*.] To finger; manipulate; also, to point at with the finger. *Rare.* — **dig'it-tiz'er** (-tiz'ēr), n. *Rare.*



Digitate Leaf.

4. One holding high rank; a dignitary; also, collectively, persons of rank or high position. "The dignity of a great kingdom . . . imprisoned or exiled." Burke.

5. *Astron.* The location of a planet where its influence is enhanced, either by aspects with other planets or by zodiacal position.

6. Fundamental principle; axiom; maxim; — translating *Gr. αξίωμα. Nonce Use.* Sir T. Browne.

di-graph (di-grāf), n. [*di*- + *Gr. γραφή* a writing.] A group of two vowels or two consonants representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (héd), or *th* in *bath*.

A diphthong must not be confounded with a *di-graph*; the former is two vowels in one syllable, the latter is two letters for one sound. Hempl.

di-graph'ic (di-grāf'ik), a. 1. Of or pertaining to, or written with, a digraph.

2. Written in two kinds of characters.

di-gress' (di-grēs'; di-grēs'; 277), v. t.; DI-GRESSED' (-grēs't); DI-GRESS'ING. [*L. digressus*, p. p. of *digredi* to go apart, to deviate; *di*- = *dis*- + *gradi* to step, walk. See *GRADE*.] 1. To step or turn aside; to deviate; diverge; swerve; esp., to turn aside from the main subject of attention, or course of argument, in writing or speaking. In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition as often as a man varies the signification of any term. Locke.

2. To turn aside from the right path; to transgress. *Obs. or P.* Thy abundant goodness shall excuse This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son. Shak.

3. *Astron. Obs.* a Of the sun, to depart from the equator. b Of interior planets, to recede from the sun in elongation.

di-gres'sion (di-grēs'hūn; di-), n. [*L. digressio*: cf. *F. digression*, OF. *digression*, whence *ME. digression*.] 1. Act or instance of digressing.

2. Specif.: a Deviation from moral rectitude. Then my *digression* is so vile, so base, That it will live engraven in my face. Shak.

b A part of a discourse deviating from its main design or subject. The *digressions* I cannot excuse otherwise than by the confidence that no man will read them. Sir W. Temple.

c *Astron.* Deviation from a particular direction or line; departure of the sun from the equator; elongation (of an interior planet).

Syn. — *DIGRESSION, EPISODE, EXCURSUS* are often confused. A *digression* is a deviation, often at the expense of unity of effect, from the main subject of a discourse; an *episode* is an incidental narrative which, though separable from the main subject, arises naturally from it, and often forms a necessary and integral part of its development; an *excursus* is an avowed and usually formal *digression* (frequently of the nature of an appendix) elucidating at some length an incidental point.

In the long *digression* which I was accidentally led into, as in all my *digressions*, there is . . . an excellent axiom looked for . . . in a *digression*; and it is this: That though . . . I fly off from what I am about, as far, and as often too, as any writer in Great Britain, yet I constantly take care . . . that my main business does not stand still in my absence. Sterne.

The accounts which Raphael gives of the battle of angels, and the creation of the world, have in them those qualifications which the critics judge requisite to an *episode*. They are nearly related to the principal action, and have a just connection with the fable. Spectator.

di-gres'sion-al (-əl), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *digression*.

di-gres'sive (di-grēs'iv; di-), a. *Digressing*, or of the nature of *digression*. Johnson.

— **di-gres'sive-ly**, adv. — **di-gres'sive-ness**, n.

Di-gyn'-ta (di-jin'tā), n. pl. [*NL.*; *di*- + *Gr. γυνή* a woman, a female.] *Bot.* A diused Linnaean order of plants including those having flowers with two pistils. — **di-gyn'ta** (-tā), a.

di-gyn'-mous (di-jin'mūs; di-jin'mūs), a. *Bot.* a Pertaining to the class *Digynia*. b Having two pistils.

di-hē'dral (di-hē'drəl), a. [*di*- + *Gr. ἔδρα* a seat, base, fr. ἔσθρα to sit.] 1. Having, or formed by, two plane faces; as, the *dihedral* summit of a crystal; a *dihedral* angle.

2. *Math.* Designating a group of *4n* homogeneous or *2n* nonhomogeneous substitutions corresponding to the group of rotations that displace into coincidence (but not identity) with itself a figure composed of two coincident regular polygons of *n* sides conceived as lying (in opposite hemispheres) on the equator common to the hemispheres.

di-hy-drite (di-hi'drit), n. [di- + Gr. ὑδρῶν water + -ite.] A basic phosphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green monoclinic crystals. H., 4-5.5. Sp. gr., 4-4.4.

di-hy-dro- (di-hi'drō-), di-hydr-. [di- + 2d hydro-] Chem. Combining form denoting combination with two atoms of hydrogen; as, dihydrochloric acid, C10H16N2, is formed from nicotine, C10H14N2, by reduction.

di-hy-drox-y (di-hi'drōk'sē), [di- + hydroxy-] Chem. A combining form denoting, containing two hydroxyl groups, esp. replacing hydrogen; as, dihydroxytoluene. — di-hy-drox-y (-drōk'sē), a.

di-lamb' (di-lāmb') [n.; L. pl. -bi (-ām'bi)]. [NL. di-lāmb' (di-lāmb'us)] iambus, fr. Gr. δίαμβος; di- = 2x times + iam-bos. See IAMBUS. Pros. A double iamb; an iambic dipody (—) reckoned as a single compound foot.

di-vo-dide (di-vō'did; -did; 184), n. Also did. [di- + sodine.] Chem. A compound containing two atoms of iodine in combination with an element or radical.

di-vo-do- (di-vō'dō-), di-vo-dō-. [di- + iodo-] Combining forms denoting the presence of two atoms of iodine, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-sa-to-gen (di-sāt'ō-jēn), n. [di- + isatine + -gen.] Chem. A red crystalline compound, C12H8O4N2, artificially produced, which by reduction passes directly to indigo.

di-ju-d-i-cate (di-jū'di-kāt; 243), v. i. & t.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ing). [L. dijudicatus, p. p. of dijudicare to decide; di- = dis- + iudicare to judge.] To make a judicial decision; to judge between; to decide; to determine. Hales. — di-ju-d-i-cation' (-kāt'shūn), n.

dike'age (dik'āj), n. Also dyke'age. The digging of dikes. Dike (dik), n. Also dyke. [ME. dic, dike, ditch, AS. dic; akin to D. dijk dike, G. deich, and prob. teich pond, Icel. diki ditch, Dan. dige; cf. Gr. τεῖχος for τεῖχος wall, or Gr. ρίπος pool, marsh. Sense 4 is perh. due to D. or LG.; cf. also OF. dique, F. dique, of D. or LG. origin. Cf. DITCH.] 1. A ditch; a channel for water made by digging. Little channels or dikes cut to every bed. Ray. 2. Hence: a channel or other watercourse. Local, Eng. Thames, the king of dikes. Pope. b A pool; a pond. Dial. Eng. 3. A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence: a wall or fence, as of turf or stone. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. b A causeway. c A jetty projecting into the water; a pier. Local, Eng. 4. A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like; esp., an embankment to prevent inundations; a levee. Dikes that the hands of the farmers had raised. — Shut out the turbulent tides. Longfellow.

5. Geol. & Mining. A more or less wall-like body of igneous rock (or, loosely, in mining, of any other material) intruded into a fissure or crack in older rock. Dikes are commonly a few feet wide, but they attain great thickness in some cases. They are sometimes vertical, but they may be inclined at any angle.

dike, v. i. DIKED (dik't); DIK'ING (dik'ing). Also dyke. [Cf. ME. dikan to dig, AS. dician. See DIKE, n. p.] 1. To surround or protect with a dike or dikes. 2. To drain by a dike or ditch.

dike, v. t. Also dyke. To work as a ditcher; to dig; to work at making a dike or dikes. Dig'er (dik'ēr), n. Also dyke'er. [Cf. AS. dycere a digger, ditcher.] One who dikes; one who makes a dike or dikes, or works at their construction.

dike'reeve' (dik'rēv'), n. Also dyke'reeve'. [dike + reeve an officer.] A local officer in charge of the drains, sluices, and sea banks of a district of fenny or marshy land. Eng.

di-ke-tone (di-kē'tōn), n. [di- + ketone.] Chem. A compound containing two ketone groups.

di-lac'er-ate (di-lā'sēr-āt; di-), v. i.; DI-LAC'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ēd); DI-LAC'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ing). [L. dilaceratus, p. p. of dilacerare to tear apart; di- = dis- + lacere to tear.] To rend asunder; to tear to pieces. Sir T. Browne.

di-lac'er-ation' (-ā'shūn), n. [L. dilaceratio; cf. F. dilacération.] 1. Act of dilacerating. 2. Specific: Dentistry. A condition of a tooth produced by displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which formed it, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part had been lost.

di-lap'i-date (di-lāp'i-dāt; v. i.; DI-LAP'ID-AT'ED (-dāt'ēd); DI-LAP'ID-AT'ING (-dāt'ing). [L. dilapidare to scatter like stones; di- = dis- + lapidare to throw stones, fr. lapis a stone. See LAPIDARY.] 1. To bring (a building) into a condition of decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse. 2. To impair by waste and abuse; to squander. The patrimony . . . was much dilapidated. Wood.

di-lap'i-date, v. i. To get out of repair; to fall into partial ruin; to become decayed, as a house or church.

di-lap'i-dat'ed (-dāt'ēd), p. a. Decayed; fallen into partial ruin; injured by bad usage or neglect. Syn. — See RUINED.

di-lap'i-da-tion' (-dāt'shūn), n. [L. dilapidatio.] 1. Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated. 2. Eng. Lav. Waste committed by an incumbent of a spiritual living; ecclesiastical waste; also, a charge for repairing such waste. The liability and mode of recovering compensation for dilapidation is now regulated by the

bread tree or mango. It is used as food by the natives, and yields a solid fixed oil (dika fat, dika oil). di-kā-m'a-l'i, di-kā-m'a-l'i (dī-kā-m'a-l'i) [Native name in Mysore and Kanara.] The resinous exudate of an East Indian rubicaceous shrub (Gardenia lucida) used locally as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

di-ka'st, di-ka'ster-y, etc. Var. of DICAST, DICASTERY, etc. di-k' (dik'ē) or Di'ce (-sē), n. [Gr. δίκαι; δίκη justice.] See DICER.

di-ka'gr-ave' (dik'grāv'; dial. di'grāv'), n. [D. dijkgraaf; dijk dike + graaf canal] a In Holland, an officer in charge of dikes. b In England, a dike-reeve. Obs. or Dial. di-ka'hop'per, n. The wheatear. Local, Eng. di-ka'let, n. See LET. di-ka'lo-u'per-y, n. [Cf. Icel.

Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts of 1871 and 1872 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 43 (1871), 35 & 36 Vict. c. 96).

3. The natural disintegration and breaking away of stone from cliffs, mountain sides, etc.; also, the resulting debris.

di-la'ta-ble (di-lāt'ā-b'l; di-), a. [Cf. F. dilatable.] Capable of expansion; that may be dilated; — opposed to contractible; as, the lungs are dilatable; air is dilatable by heat. — di-la'ta-ble-ty (-ā-b'l'i-ti), di-la'ta-ble-ness, n.

di-la'tan-cy (-ān-si), n. [See DILATANT.] Property of being dilatory; specif., Physics, the property, exhibited by granular masses under certain conditions, of increasing in volume when changed in shape, owing to increase of the space between the particles.

di-la'tant' (-ānt), a. [L. dilatans, -antis, p. pr. of dilatare to dilate.] Expanding; having the property of increasing in volume; characterized by dilatancy.

di-la'tant, n. 1. Physics. A fluid contained in a dilatometer. b Any substance capable of expansion. 2. Med. = DILATOR a.

di-la'tate (di-lāt'ēt; di-lāt'ēt), a. [L. dilatatus, p. p. of dilatare to dilate.] Widened in some part; dilated.

di-la'ta-tion' (di-lāt'ā-tshūn; di-lāt'; 277), n. [ME. dilatatiōn, F. dilatation, L. dilatatio, fr. dilatare. See DILATE; cf. DILATION.] 1. Prolixity; diffuse discourse. Obs. 2. Act of dilating; expansion; an enlarging or spreading abroad; state of being dilated; dilatation; also, a dilated part or formation.

di-la'te' (di-lāt'; di-lāt'; 277), v. t.; DI-LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); DI-LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [F. dilater, L. dilatare; either fr. di- = dis- + latus wide, not the same word as latus, used as p. p. of ferre to bear (see LATITUDE); or fr. dilatus, used as p. p. of differre to separate (see TOLERATE, DIFFER; cf. DILATORY.)] 1. To enlarge upon; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely. Obs. or R. Do me the favor to dilate at all.

2. To spread abroad; to disperse or diffuse. Obs. 3. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in bulk or size; to swell; — opposed to contract; as, the air dilates the lungs; air is dilated by increase of heat.

di-la'te', v. i. 1. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to enlarge or expatiate; — with on or upon. But still they on their ancient joys dilate. Crabbe. 2. To grow wide; to expand; to swell; to extend in size. His heart dilates and glories in his strength. Addison.

Syn. — DILATE, EXPAND, DISTEND, INFLATE. To DILATE (opposed to contract) is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter; as, "And now I see the table wider grown, as round a pebble into water thrown dilates a ring of light." (Longfellow); "In doing this, I felt every vessel in my frame dilate" (Sterner); "Half-frightened, with dilated eyes" (Tennyson). To EXPAND is to spread or open out; as, a flower, a sail expands; "with expanded wings" (Milton); (fig.) "The text, whether of prophet or of poet, expands for whatever we can put into it" (G. Eliot). That is DISTENDED which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within; as, a distended bladder, stomach, distended veins; (fig.) "And now his heart dilated with pride" (Milton). That is INFLATED which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turged; as, an inflated balloon; "poems . . . so inflated with metaphor, that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap" (Goldsmith); inflated values. See INCREASE, EXPATiate.

di-la'te'd (-lāt'ēd), p. p. & p. a. of DILATE. Esp. p. a. a Bot. & Zool. Expanded laterally; flattened; specif., of parts of insects, having a broad expanded border or margin. b Her. Standing open; extended. — di-la'te'd-ly, adv.

di-la'tion' (di-lāt'shūn; di-), n. [From DILATE, v.; cf. DILATION, DILATORY.] Act of dilating, or state of being dilated; expansion; dilatation. Mrs. Browning. A gigantic dilation of the hateful figure. Dickens.

di-la'tive (-tīv), a. Causing dilatation; tending to dilate or enlarge; expansive. Coleridge.

di-la'tom'e-ter (di-lāt'ōm'tēr; di-lāt'), n. [dilate + meter.] Physics. An instrument for measuring or noting the dilatation or expansion of a substance, of a fluid, as a bulb to which a capillary tube is attached. — di-la'to-met'ric (-tō-mēt'rik), a.

di-la'tor (di-lāt'tōr; di-), n. [See DILATE.] One that dilates; specif.: a Med. An instrument for expanding a part; as, a urethral dilator. b Anat. A muscle that dilates any part.

di-la'to-ry (di-lāt'tō-rī), a. [L. dilatorius, fr. dilator a delayer, fr. dilatus, used as p. p. of differre to defer, delay; cf. F. dilatoire. See DILATE, v., DIFFER, DEFER to postpone.] 1. Tending to, or causing, delay; designed to cause delay; delaying; as, dilatory letters; a dilatory policy. 2. Characterized by, or given to, procrastination or delay; tardy; slow; as, a dilatory servant; dilatory payment.

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di-lem'ma (di-lēm'mā; di-), n. [L. dilemma, Gr. δίλημμα; di- = 2x twice + λήμμα to take. See LEMMA.] 1. Logic. An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. The following are instances of the dilemma. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavored to elude his claim by a dilemma. "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I shall withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." "On the contrary," says the master, "if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." Johnson.

2. A state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue; a vexatious alternative or predicament; a difficult choice or position. A strong dilemma in a desperate case! To act with infamy, or quit the piece. Swift.

Syn. — See DILEMMATISM. di-lem'ma'tic (di-lēm'mā'tik; di-lēm'mā'tik), a. Also di-lem'matic. [Cf. F. dilemmatique.] Of or pertaining to a dilemma; containing a dilemma; as, a dilemmatic syllogism. — di-lem'ma'tic-ally, adv.

di-let-tant' (di-lēt'tānt'; di-lēt'tānt'), a. & n. Diletante. di-let-tant' (di-lēt'tānt'; di-lēt'tānt'), n.; pl. It. DILETTANTE (-tē), E. DILETTANTES (-tēz). [It., prop. p. pr. of dilettare to take delight in, fr. L. delectare to delight. See DELIGHT, v. t.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; popularly, an amateur; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only. "The true poet is not . . . a man of art living only for art, not a dreamer or dilettante, sipping the nectar of existence, while he keeps aloof from its deeper interests." J. C. Shairp.

Syn. — See AMATEUR. di-let-tant' (di-lēt'tānt'; di-lēt'tānt'), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a dilettante; amateur.

di-l'i-gence (di-lī'jēns; F. dē'lē'zhāns'), n. [F.] A public stagecoach; also, rarely, its passengers; — now limited to those of the Continent, esp. of France.

di-l'i-gence (di-lī'jēns), n. [F. Diligence, L. diligentia.] 1. Quality of being diligent; carefulness; careful attention; specif., Lav. the attention and care required of a person in a given situation; — the opposite of negligence. In some cases they [Roman lawyers] measured due diligence by the amount of care which the person whose conduct was called in question was wont to show in the management of his own affairs. "quantum in iura rebus adhibere solent." [Lit., prop. p. pr. of diligere short of this is described by modern civilians as "culpa in concreto." But a far more important measure of "diligentia" is afforded by the care which would be exercised under the circumstances by the average good citizen, conduct falling short of "culpa in abstracto." "Culpa in abstracto" is an ideal, objective test is that which is applied in modern codes, and is stated with growing clearness in the decisions of English and American courts. T. E. Holland.

2. Persevering application; devoted and painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduity. That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is diligence. Shak. 3. An act of perseverance, assiduity, or painstaking; pl., exertions; labors. 4. Dispatch; speed or haste. Obs. 5. Scots Law. Process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized for debt; process for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings.

Syn. — Attention, industry, assiduity, sedulousness; earnestness, constancy, heedfulness, care, caution; to do one's diligence, give d., use d., etc., to exert one's self; to make earnest endeavor. Archaic.

di-l'i-gent' (-jēnt), a. [F. diligent, L. diligens, -entis, p. pr. of diligere, dilectum, to esteem highly, prefer; di- = dis- + legere to choose. See LEGEND.] 1. Perseveringly attentive; steady and earnest in application to a subject or assiduous; industrious. Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29. 2. Prosecuted with careful attention and effort; careful; painstaking; not careless or negligent. The judges shall make diligent inquisition. Deut. xix. 18. Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. Prescott.

Syn. — Active, assiduous, sedulous, laborious, persevering, attentive, industrious. See NESSY. — di-l'i-gent-ly, adv. — di-l'i-gent-ness, n.

dill (dīl), n. [ME. dille, dial. AS. dīle; akin to D. dille, OHG. tili, G. till, dille, Sw. dill, Dan. dild.] A European apiaceous herb (Anethum graveolens), the anise of Scripture. Its seeds, called dill-seed' (-sēd') or dill seeds, are carminative and stimulant; they are used in cookery for flavoring pickles, etc.

Di-l'e-ni-a (di-lē'nī-ā), n. [NL., after J. J. Dillen, German botanist at Oxford.] Bot. A genus of East Indian trees and shrubs, the type of the family Dilleniaceae, having large leathery parallel-nerved leaves and large showy white or yellow flowers with numerous stamens. The fruit of some species is used in curries. The wood is mostly of a red color, firm and easily worked, and the rough leaves are often used like sandpaper for polishing.

Di-l'e-ni-a-oe-sē' (-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A small family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Hypericales), embracing about 16 genera and 150 species. They have

(Cereus suartzii) with columnar joints and pink flowers. The dried stems were formerly used for torches. Obs. Jamaica. di-dō, + DILDO, n. [L. dilatorius, fr. dilator a delayer, fr. dilatus, used as p. p. of differre to defer, delay; cf. F. dilatoire. See DILATE, v., DIFFER, DEFER to postpone.] 1. Tending to, or causing, delay; designed to cause delay; delaying; as, dilatory letters; a dilatory policy. 2. Characterized by, or given to, procrastination or delay; tardy; slow; as, a dilatory servant; dilatory payment.

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alternate leaves and flowers with 5 petals, 5 persistent sepals, and numerous stamens. *Dillenia* and *Hibbertia* are cultivated. — **di-lle-ni-a-ceous** (dī-lē'nī-ā'shūs), *a.*

dill, or **dilly** (dī'lī), *n.*; *pl.* DILLIS or DILLIES (-īz). [From the native word in Queensland, *della*, *dhill*, hair.] A basket plaited by the Australian aborigines from bark fibers; — called also *dilly bag*.

dilling (dī'līng), *n.* A darling; a last-born child, esp. of an elderly father; also, a weaking. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

dilly (dī'lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-īz). [From SAPONILLA.] A small sapotaceous tree (*Almusios sieberi*) of Florida and the West Indies, having dark brown wood susceptible of a fine polish, and small globose fruits often eaten by children; — called also *wild dilly* and *wild saponilla*.

dilly, *n.* [From DAFODIL.] The daffodil. *Collog.*

dilly-dally (-dālī), *v. i.* [See DALLY.] To loiter or trifle; to waste time. — **dilly-dally'er** (-ēr), *n.* *Stevenson.*

di-log'i-cal (dī-lōj'ī-kāl; dī-), *a.* Ambiguous; of double meaning. *Obs.* or *R.*

di-lo-gy (dī-lōj'ī; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [L. *dilogia*, Gr. *dialoyia*, fr. *dialoyos* doubtful; *di-* = *dis*; twice + *loyos* to speak.] *Rhet.* An ambiguous speech or expression; a figure in which a word or phrase is used in an equivocal sense; as in the apology: "I have said that the gentleman is a liar — it is true — and I am sorry for it." b Repetition of a word or phrase, as for emphasis; as in "There we have prose without the note of individuality — classical prose, prose of the center" (*M. Arnold*).

di-lu-ent (dī-lū-ēnt), *a.* [L. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere*. See DILUTE.] 1. Diluting; making thinner or weaker by dilution, esp. of water. *Arbuthnot.*

di-lu-ent, *n.* That dissolves; solvent.

di-lu-ent, *n.* A diluent agent; specif., *Med.*, an agent used for effecting the dilution of the blood; a weak drink.

di-lu-er (dī-lū-ēr; dī-; 277), *v. i.*; *pl.* -LUV'ERS (-lūv'ēd); *pl.* -LUV'ING (-lūv'īng). [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *dilutere* to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis* + *lutere*, akin to *lavare* to wash, lave. See LAVE; cf. DELUGE.] 1. To make thinner or more liquid by admixture; to thin and dissolve by mixing.

2. To diminish the strength, flavor, etc., of, by mixing, esp. with water; to temper; attenuate; to weaken.

Lest these colors should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Sir I. Newton.*

Syn. — See RAREFY.

di-lute, *v. i.* To become diluted.

di-lute, *a.* [L. *dilutus*, p. p.] Diluted; thin; weak.

di-lute'd (-lū'tēd), *p. a.* Reduced in strength; thin; weak.

di-lute'd-ly, *adv.* — **di-lute'd-ness**, *n.*

di-lu-tion (dī-lū'shūn; dī-), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted; that which, or one that, is diluted.

di-lu-tion-ist (dī-lū'ti-ōn-ist), *a.* [L. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*.] 1. Of pert. to a flood or deluge, esp. the Deluge; diluvian.

2. Geol. Effected or produced by a flood or deluge of water; of or pertaining to diluvium.

diluvial epoch, period, etc., *Geol.*, the Human, or present epoch, period, etc. *Obsol.*

di-lu-tion-ist, *n.* One who explains certain geological phenomena by a great deluge, or the Deluge. *Lytell.*

di-lu-tion-ian (dī-lū'ti-ōn-ian), *a.* Diluvian.

di-lu-tion-ism (-īz'm), *n.* [L. *diluvium deluge*.] The theory that many geological phenomena are to be explained by a former universal deluge, esp. the Deluge.

di-lu-tion-ist (-īz'm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IVISTS (-īz'iz), L. -VIA (-ā). [L. *diluvium*. See DILUTE, DELUGE.] *Geol.* A drift; — formerly so called because supposed to be the result of a deluge. b Any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power; — dist. from *alluvium*.

dim (dīm), *a.*; *dim'mer* (-ēr); *dim'mest*. [AS. *dīm*; akin to OFries. *dīm*, Icel. *dimmr*, cf. MHG. *dimmer*, *timber*; of uncertain origin.] 1. Not bright or distinct; wanting luminosity or clearness; dusky; darkish; obscure; indistinct; faint; dull; overcast; tarnished.

The dim magnificence of poetry. *Whewell.*

2. Of obscure vision; not seeing clearly; hence, dull of apprehension; of weak perception; obtuse.

Mine eye also is dim by reason of sorrow. *Job xvii. 7.*

The understanding is dim. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Obscure, indistinct, dusky; dark, mysterious, dull, sullied, tarnished.

dim, *v. t.* & *i.*; **DIMMED** (dīmd); **DIMMING**. 1. To render or become dim; to make less bright or distinct; to take away the luster of; to darken; dull; obscure; eclipse.

Now set the sun, and twilight dimmed the way. *Cowper.*

The color of a flower which dims and changes. *Shairp.*

2. To deprive of, or to lose, distinct vision; to hinder from seeing clearly, either by dazzling or clouding the eyes; to darken the senses or understanding of.

Her starry eyes were dimmed with streaming tears. *C. Pitt.*

dimme (dīm), *n.* [F. *dime* tithe, OF. *disme*, fr. L. *decima*, fr. *decimus* the tenth, fr. *decem* ten. See DECIMAL, TEN.] 1. A tenth; a tithe. *Obs.*

2. A silver coin of the United States, worth one tenth of a dollar, or ten cents (intrinsic value at 60 cents an ounce for silver, 4.34 cents). It is legal tender for sums not ex-

ceeding ten dollars. b A tenth of some other monetary unit, as of the Peruvian sol.

di-men'sion (dī-mēn'shūn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. *dimensus*, p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *di-* = *dis* + *metiri* to measure; cf. F. *dimension*. See MEASURE.] 1. Act of measuring. *Obs.*

2. Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference; — usually *pl.*, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size; as, the *dimensions* of a room, of a ship, of a farm.

3. pl. Extent; reach; scope; importance; as, a project of large *dimensions*.

4. pl. Measurable parts; parts that give proportion or shape; as, the *dimensions* of a man.

5. Math. The degree of manifoldness of a magnitude or aggregate as fixed by the number of determinations or conditions necessary and sufficient to distinguish any one of its elements from all others. Thus time or a line has only one dimension (in instants or points); a surface has two dimensions, as the surface of a sphere; to fix a point on which we need to know its latitude and longitude; space about us has three dimensions, since to fix one of its points, as a star, we must know its right ascension and declination and distance. But space conceived as composed not of points but of lines is four-dimensional, since four determinations are necessary to fix a line in space. So a plane viewed as made up of circles has three dimensions, since two determinations fix the center and one more the radius of a circle. In general, a magnitude is of varying dimensions according to the elements of which it is made up. The simplest and most commonly used element is the *point*. Space of four dimensions, in the ordinary sense, is a point space, consisting of a fourfold infinity of points, and so for higher spaces of *n* dimensions.

6. Alg. A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term. The term *dimensions* forms with the cardinal numbers a phrase equivalent to *degree* with the ordinal; thus, *a²b³c* is a term of five *dimensions*, or of the fifth *degree*.

7. pl. Mech. The manifoldness or degree with which the fundamental units of time, length, and mass enter into the units of other physical quantities. Thus, since the unit of velocity varies directly as the unit of length and inversely as the unit of time, the *dimensions* of velocity are said to be *length ÷ time*; the *dimensions* of work are *mass × length ÷ time*; the *dimensions* of density are *mass ÷ length³*; or, one in mass and minus three in length (written as a *dimensional equation* $D = ML^{-3}$, *D* representing density, *M* mass, and *L* length).

dimensions of an array, Math., the numbers of its rows and columns.

di-men'sion, *v. t.*; **DI-MEN'SIONED** (-shūnd); **DI-MEN'SION-ING**. 1. To measure, as building material. b To cut, plane, or rub to required dimensions, as building material.

2. To figure with dimensions, as a drawing of architecture or machinery.

di-men'sion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dimension; having dimensions (usually specified in number), esp. of length; as, one-dimensional, two-dimensional, etc. See DIMENSION, *n.* — **dimensional ratio**, in magnetism, the ratio of the longest to the shortest diameter of an elongated ellipsoid of revolution.

di-men'sion-al-ly (dī-mēn'shūn-āl'ī-ly), *adv.*

di-men'sion-ed (-shūnd), *a.* Having dimensions; dimensional; as, three-dimensional. *Rare.*

Dim'er-a (dīm'ēr-ā), *n.* [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *μερος* part.] *Zool.* A group of homopterous insects, including the aphids and psyllids; — so named from their usually two-jointed tarsi. — **dim'er-an** (-ān), *a.* & *n.*

dim'er-ous (-ūs), *n.* Quality or state of being dim'erous.

dim'er-ous (-ūs), *a.* [di- + Gr. *μερος* part.] Consisting of two parts; specif.: a *Zool.* Having the tarsi two-jointed; of or pertaining to the Dimeria. b *Bot.* Having two members in each whorl; — applied to flowers, and commonly written *2-merous*.

dim'er-ter (-ē-tēr), *a.* [L. *dimeter*, Gr. *διμετρος*; *di-* = *dis* twice + *metron* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of two measures, whether feet or (as commonly in trochaic, iambic, or anapestic verse) dipodies. — *n.* A verse of two measures.

di-methyl (dī-mēth'īl), *n.* [di- + methyl.] *Chem.* Ethane, CH₃·CH₃.

di-methyl- [di- + methyl.] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of two methyl (CH₃) groups, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-methyl-am'ine (-ām'īn; -ā-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **in-** [dimethyl + amine.] *Chem.* A gaseous substance, (CH₃)₂NH, prepared artificially and formed in the distillation of wood. It is also formed in the putrefaction of gelatin, fish, and other proteid material. It is derived from ammonia by the substitution of two methyl groups (CH₃) for two hydrogen atoms, and is similar to methylamine.

di-methyl-an'iline (-ān'īlīn; -ān; 184), *n.* Also **in-** [dimethyl + aniline.] *Chem.* A colorless oil, C₈H₉N·(CH₃), derived from aniline. It is an important material in artificial dye manufacture.

di-meth'ent (dī-mēsh'ēt), *a.* [L. *dimetiens*, -entis, p. pr. of *dimetiri* to measure out.] *Math.* A Diemetric. b Expressing dimension; as, a *di-meth'ent* function. — **di-meth'ent**, *n.*

di-meth'ent, *n.* See MODE, fourth figure.

dim'er, *a.* Neat; pretty.

dim'er-bam'ber, *n.* A pretty, or clever, rogue; the head of a gang. *Rogues' Cant.*

dim'ble (dīm'b'l), *n.* [Cf. DINGLE.] A dingle; a ravine with a watercourse. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

dim'd. Dimmed. *Ref. Sp.*

dim'e + **dim**.

dim'e-nov-el. Orig., a novel, commonly sensational and trashy, sold for a dime; hence, any novel of such a character.

di-men'sion-less, *a.* See LESS.

dimension lumber, scanning.

di-men'sion-er, *n.* One who measures. *Carp.*

dimension work. Masonry built of dimension stones. [or *R.* **di-men'sion-er**.] *Dimension*. *Obs.*

di-men'sive, *a.* Having dimensions; marking dimensions or limits; also, dimensional. — **di-men'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-men'sive-ness**, *n.* All *Obs.* or *R.*

di-men'sum, *n.* [L., fr. L.

di-mid'iate (dī-mīd'ī-āt; dī-), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve, fr. *dimidius* half. See DEMI-] Divided into two equal parts; halved; specif.: a *Bot.* & *Zool.* Consisting of only one half of what the normal condition requires; having the appearance of lacking one half, or with one part smaller than the other; as, a *dimidiate* leaf, which has only one side developed; *dimidiate* elytra, which cover only half the abdomen, etc. b *Bot.* Split on one side; — applied to the calyptra of certain mosses, *dimidiate* hermaphroditism, *Zool.*, the condition of having male organs on one side of the body and female organs on the other.

di-mid'iate (-āt), *v. t.*; **DI-MID'ATE'D** (-āt'ēd); **DI-MID'ATE-ING** (-āt'īng). 1. To halve or reduce to the half.

2. Her. To represent the half of; to cut in two, or halve.

di-mid'ia-tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* [L. *dimidiatio*.] 1. Act of dimidiating, or state of being dimidiate.

2. Her. The formation of a distinct shield by joining the dexter half of one shield with the sinister half of another, divided per pale or sometimes per bend, a method of marshaling superseded since the 14th century by impalement.

di-min'ish (dī-mīn'ish), *v. t.*; **DI-MIN'ISH'ED** (-ish't); **DI-MIN'ISH-ING**. [di- (= L. *dis*) + *minish* of L. *diminuere* to break into small pieces, *diminuere* to diminish, F. *diminuer*, ME. *diminuen*. See DIS-; MINISH.] 1. To make smaller or less in any manner; to reduce in bulk, amount, or degree; to lessen; — opposed to *augment* or *increase*.

Not *diminish*, but rather increase, the debt. *Barrow.*

2. To lessen the authority or dignity of; to put down; to degrade; abase; weaken; disparage.

The world will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. *Ezek. xxix. 15.*

3. To take away; subtract. *Obs.*

4. Music. To make smaller by a half step; to make (an interval) less than minor; as, a *diminished* seventh.

Syn. — Decrease, lessen, abate, reduce, lower, contract, curtail, impair, degrade.

di-min'ish, *v. i.* To become diminished; to lessen.

Syn. — See DECREASE.

di-min'ish'ed (dī-mīn'ish'ēd), *p. p.* of DIMINISH.

diminished angle, Fort., in a bastioned front, the angle formed by the exterior side and the face of a bastion. — *d. arch*, *Arch.*, an arch having less height than half its width, as a segmental or three-centered arch. — *d. column*, a column whose shaft tapers; — often applied to one that tapers conically as distinguished from one having entasis. — *d. interval*, *Music*. See INTERVAL. — *d.*, or *diminishing*, *scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. — *d. shaft*, *Arch.*, the shaft of a diminished column. — *d. subject*, *Music*, a subject or theme repeated in diminution (which see). — *d. triad*. See UNDER TRIAD, 2.

di-min'ish-ing, *p. pr.* & *v. b.* of DIMINISH.

diminishing return. *Econ.* See *law of diminishing return*, under LAW. — *d. rod*, a device for giving conical ends to a bobbin of yarn, as in spinning and roving frames. — *d. rule*, *Arch.*, a template for contouring a shaft. — *d. scale*. See DIMINISHED SCALE. — *d. stile*, *Arch.*, a stile which is narrower in one part than in another, as in many glazed doors.

di-min'u-en'd (dī-mīn'ū-ēnd; *ll.* dē-mē-nwēnd), *a.* & *adv.* [L., p. pr. of *diminuere* to diminish.] *Music*. With gradually diminishing volume; with abatement of tone; decrescendo; — a direction to performers, expressed on the staff by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign, — .

di-min'u-er (dī-mīn'ū-ēr), *n.* [L. *diminutio*, or *diminutio*: cf. F. *diminution*. See DIMINISH.] 1. Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, or degree; reduction.

2. Act of lessening dignity or consideration, or state of being deprived of dignity; a lowering in estimation; degradation; abatement.

The world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A curtailment or deprivation in part. *Obs.* b Making little of; extenuation. *Obs.*

4. Her. A The facing of part of a shield. *Obs.* *Guillim.*

5. Music. In counterpoint, the repetition or imitation of, or reply to, a subject, in notes of half or quarter the length of those of the subject itself. See also MEASURABLE MUSIC.

6. Law. Omission or incompleteness in a record sent up by a lower court in proceedings for review.

7. Arch. Taper; diminishing, as of a column; also, the amount of such diminishing.

Syn. — Decrease, abatement, deduction, decrement.

di-min'u-er-ly (dī-mīn'ū-ēr-ly), *adv.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. — *n.* A diminutive.

di-min'u-tive (dī-mīn'ū-tīv), *a.* [F. *diminutif*, L. *diminutivus*. See DIMINISH.] 1. Expressing diminution; as, a *diminutive* word.

2. Below the average size; very small; little.

3. Tending to diminish. *Rare.*

4. Disparaging; making little of. *Obs.*

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

Syn. — See SMALL.

di-min'u-tive-ly, *adv.* — **di-min'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

di-min'u-tive, *n.* 1. *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive,

food, foot, out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

or with verbs a petty form of the action of the primitive; as, gosing, eaglet, lambkin, draggel, fondle. In English, the chief suffixes which form diminutives are -ule, -el, -et, -ette, -ie, -in, -kin, -let, -ling, -ock, -ule, -y.

2. Her. Any of several ordinaries corresponding in characteristic shape and position in the shield with other ordinaries which are greater in width. Thus, the bendlet is a diminutive of the bend, being one half its width.

3. A medicine that lessens the violence of a malady. Obs.

4. A diminutive form or variety; also, formerly, something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing.

Such water flies, diminutives of nature. Shak.

dim-iss' (di-mis't), v. t. [L. dimissus, p. p. of dimittere to dismiss. Cf. DIMISSI.] To dismiss. Obs. Orf. E. D.

dim-iss'ion (di-mis'shun), n. [L. dimissio.] Obs.

1. Act of relinquishing; abdication.

2. Leave to depart; a dismissing. Barrow.

dim-iss'ory (di-mis'so-ri), a. [L. dimissorius: cf. F. dimissoire.] Dismissing or granting leave to depart;— chiefly in: dismissory letter, or, usually, letters dismissory. Eccl.

Formerly, a letter given by a bishop dismissing a clergyman to another diocese, and recommending him for reception there. b. A letter from a pope, bishop, abbot, etc., authorizing the ordination of the bearer; a dismissorial.

dim-ity (dim'i-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [LL. dimidium, fr. Gr. δίμυρος of double thread, dimity; δί- = δίς twice + μύρος a thread of the warp; prob. through F. dimite, démitte, or It. dimito. Cf. SAMITE.] 1. A cotton fabric with raised stripes or cords employed for hangings and furniture coverings, and sometimes used for garments. It is of many patterns, and occasionally is printed in colors.

2. A fine, thin, corded fabric, white or colored and often figured, used for dresses.

dim'ly, adv. In a dim or obscure manner; not brightly or clearly; with imperfect sight.

dim'm'er (dim'ér), n. [From DIM, v. t.] One that dims; specifier, Elec., a reactive or choking coil used for adjusting the current in incandescent lamps so as to regulate the light, or in regulating systems of electric distribution.

dim'ness, n. [AS. dimnes.] 1. Quality or state of being dim; obscurity.

Syn.—Darkness, obscurity, gloom.

dim'morph' (dim'morf'), n. [See DIMORPHOUS.] Cryst. Either one of the two forms of a dimorphous substance; as, calcite and aragonite are dimorphs.

di-mor'phic (di-morf'ik), a. Having the property of dimorphism; dimorphous.

di-mor'phism (-fiz'm), n. 1. Biol. Difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species; in Bot., specif., the occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, or other organs upon the same plant, or upon other plants of the same species, as the submerged and floating leaves of certain crocktofts (Ranunculus). Though applicable in Zool. in a wide sense to almost any differences of a more or less permanent nature, as those of sex, dimorphism is more often used of differences that are of a somewhat unusual kind. It designates especially cases where there are two forms of one sex; where a compound animal has two distinct forms of males and where broods of butterflies appearing under different conditions differ in color, size, etc.; cases of dichromatism; etc.

2. Cryst. Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound, as of calcium carbonate as calcite and aragonite.

3. Philol. The appearance of two forms of what was originally one word, as in the case of doublets.

di-mor'phous (-fús), a. [Gr. δίμορφος two-formed; δίς twice (see DI-) + μορφή form.] Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms; dimorphic.

dim'ple (dim'pl), n. [Perh. a nasalized dim. of dip.] 1. A slight natural depression or indentation in the surface of some part of the body, esp. on the cheek or chin.

The garden pool's dark surface. Prior.

2. A slight indentation on any surface.

Breaks into dimples small and bright. Wordsworth.

dim'ple, v. t. & i. [Dimpled (-p'ld); DIMPLING (-pl'ng).] To form, or mark with, dimples; to sink in little depressions.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. Dryden.

dim'ple-ment (-ment), n. State of being dimpled. Rare.

The grand'st most gentle dimplement. Mrs. Browning.

dim'ply (dim'plí), a. Having dimples; dimpled.

dim'y-a (dim'yá), Dim'y-á-á (-á-á), n. pl. [NL; di- + Gr. ὤσιν muscle.] Zool. A primary division of lamelli-branchiate mollusks having an anterior and posterior adductor muscle, as the common clam;—opposed to Monomyaria. It includes the majority of the bivalve mollusks.

dim'y-á-ri-an (-án), a. & n.—dim'y-á-ry (-rí), n.

din (dín), n. [AS. dyne, dym; akin to Icel. dynr, and to AS. dymian to resound, Icel. dynja to pour down like hail or rain; cf. Skr. dhvani roaring, a torrent, dhvani to sound. Cf. DUN to ask payment.] Loud, confused noise; a loud, continuous, rattling or clanging sound; clamor; roar.

He knew the battle's din afar. Scott.

The dust and din and steam of town. Tennyson.

dim'is-ss-iles, n. pl. [Cf. L. dimissus hanging down. p. p.] Testicles. Obs.

dim-iss'ory-al (dim'y-só-ri-ál), n. Eccl. = DIMISSORY LETTER. b. dim'it' + DEMIT, to send away. Dial. Eng.

dim-ist'ia, n. [L.] Short for NUNC DIMISSI.

dimmed'ness (dimd'nés; dim'd-neó), n. See -NESS.

dimmes'dale, Archaic (dimz'dál), In Hawthorne's romance "The Scarlet Letter," a Puritan minister of great eloquence and spirituality, who commits adultery with Hester Prynne and long afterwards publicly confesses.

dim'mest, superl. of DIM, a.

dim'met (dim'mét), n. [See DIM.] Twilight; dusk. Dial. Eng.

dim'mish, dim'my, Somewhat dim. [Dial. Eng.]

dim'mit. Var. of DIMMET.

dim'nal (dim'nál), Bib. dim-mo-ic 'al-ár, a. [di- + mo-iculus.] Chem. Bismuthic.

dim'ol to do (di-mól'tó), [It.] Music. Very much; very.

dim'ol-y' date, n. [di- + mo-lybdate.] See MOLYBDIC ACID.

dim'om (di-móm), Bib. dim'ma'na (di-mó'ná), D. Bib. dim'm'ph (di-m'f), Bib. dim'm'pl Dimple. Ref. Sp.

dim'pld. Dimpled. Ref. Sp.

dim'ps, n. [Cf. E. dial. dumps in same sense.] = DIMMET.

Dial. Eng. & Ir.

dim'p'sy, a. Dim; dark. Dial. Eng. = n. Dusk. Dial. Eng.

dim'sight'ed, a. Having dim sight; lacking perception. — dim'sight'ed-ness, n.

din (dín), Dial. var. of DUN.

di'nah (di'ná), n. [Heb. Dináh.] 1. Lit., judged;—fem. prop. name.

2. Bib. Jacob's daughter by Leah. Her defilement by Shechem was avenged by her brothers, Simeon and Levi.

di'ná-ites (di'ná-ít-s), n. pl. Bib. One of the peoples settled in Samaria by Omri (prob. dim' + arch-y (di'n'ár-kt), n. — see DIARCHY).

di'ná-r'ic race (di'ná-r'ík), n. [From the Dinaric Alps.] Ethnol. = ANATOLIC RACE.

di'ná-r'ic race (di'ná-r'ík), n. In the "Arabian Nights," the sister of Scheherazade (which see).

di'nast. For various obsolete forms in di'nast, see those in DYNASTY.

dind. Dinned. Ref. Sp.

din'die (din'dí), Ref. Sp. v. i.

din (dín), v. t.; DINNED (dind); DIN'NING. [AS. dymian. See DIN, n.] 1. To strike with confused or clanging sound; to stun with loud and continued noise; to harass with clamor; as, to din the ears with cries.

2. To utter with a din; to repeat noisily; to ding.

This hath been often dinned in my ears. Swift.

to din into, to impress on the mind of (another) by frequent and noisy repetitions. Scott.

din, v. i. To resound; to make a din; to ding.

The day was dinned in the dale. A. Seward.

|| di'nán-de-rie' (di'nán'dé-rié), n. [F.] In decorative art, objects of brass or copper, chiefly utensils for ecclesiastical or domestic use, such as were made at Dinant (now Dinant) in Belgium, esp. from the 13th to the 15th century.

di-naph'thyl' (di-náf'thíl), n. [di- + naphthylene.] Chem. Any of three colorless, crystalline hydrocarbons, C₁₀H₁₄, obtained from naphthylene, and consisting of a doubled naphthylene radical.

di-nár' (di-nár'), n. [Ar. Dinar, fr. Gr. δηνάριον, fr. L. denarius. See DENAR.] A any of various old Oriental coins, esp. Arab gold coins. b A Persian money of account. See COIN. c A Servian silver coin equivalent to the franc. See COIN.

Dinas clay (dínás), [From Dinas Rock, near Pont Neath, Brecknockshire, Wales.] A highly siliceous rock (a disintegrated sandstone, not a clay) found in Wales and used for making a very refractory kind of fire brick (Dinas brick).

din'der (dín'dér), n. [See 2d DENIER.] A denarius or small ancient coin found on the site of a Roman settlement, as, esp., Wroxeter, Shropshire;— usually in pl. Dial. Eng.

dine (dín), v. t.; DINED (dind); DIN'ING (dín'ing). [F. dîner, OF. diner, LL. dinare, contr. fr. an assumed disjunare; dis- + an assumed junare (OF. juner) to fast, for L. jejunare, fr. jejunos fasting. See JEJUNE; cf. DINNER, DÉJEUNER.] To eat the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.

Now can I break my fast, dine, sup, and sleep. Shak.

to dine forth or out, to take dinner away from home.— to dine with Duke Humphrey, to go without dinner;— a phrase common in Elizabethan literature, said to be from the practice of poor gentry, who beguiled the dinner hour by a promenade near the supposed tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV., in Old Saint Paul's.

dino, v. t. 1. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the chief meal; to feed; as, to dine a hundred men.

2. To dine upon. Obs.

to dine and wine, to entertain with dinner and wine.

din'er (din'ér), n. One who dines; a guest at dinner.

din'er-out', n. One who dines out, esp. formally.

A brilliant dinner-out, though but a curate. Byron.

ding (dín), v. t.; pret. & p. p. DINGED (dín'gd), Obs. DANG or DUNG; p. pr. & vb. n. DING'ING. [ME. dingen, dengen; cf. Icel. danga to beat, hammer, Sw. danga, G. dengeln, OHG. tangol hammer.] Archaic & Dial. 1. To knock or beat; to thrash.

2. To throw violently; dash; fling; drive.

3. To excel; to get the better of; to beat.

ding, n. A thump or stroke; a push or thrust. Dial.

ding, v. i. & t. [Of imitative origin.] 1. To sound, as a bell; to ring; clang.

The fretful tinkling of the convent bell evermore dinging among the mountain echoes. Irving.

2. To talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, impudently, or reiteration. Colloq. or Dial.

to ding (anything) in one's ears, to impress upon one by noisy repetition.

ding, n. The sound of dinging;— often used as an adverb, or with an indefinite grammatical construction; as, ding, dong, bell.

ding'gar (dín'gár), n. [Prob. native name.] An East Indian wild honeybee (Apis dorsata) living in large communities.

ding'dong' (dín'g'dóng'), n. [Of imitative origin.] 1. The sound of, or as of, repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell; a repeated and monotonous sound; also, an instrument for making such a sound.

2. Horol. An attachment to a clock by which the quarter hours are struck upon bells of different tones.

ding'dong', a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the sound of which the word dingdong is imitative.

2. Marked by rapid succession or alternation, as of blows; vigorously disputed, maintained, or contested. Colloq.

ding'-dong', adv., or ding, dong. 1. A word or phrase imitative of the sound of repeated strokes of a bell;— often used with indefinite grammatical construction.

Hark I now I hear them,— Ding-dong, bell. Shak.

2. Earnestly, with a will;— said of working. Colloq.

dingdong theory. Philol. The theory which maintains that the primitive elements of language are reflex expressions induced by sensory impressions; that is, as stated by Max Müller, the creative faculty gave to each general conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain a phonetic expression;— jocosely so called from the analogy of the sound of a bell induced by the stroke of the clapper.

Cf. BOWWOW THEORY, POOHPOOH THEORY.

dinge (dín), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A depression of

& t. Chiefly N. of Eng. & Scot. 1. To ring or tinkle. [tingle.]

2. To thrill; vibrate; to quiver; to tingle, N. of Eng., Scot., & Ir.

din'dle, n. Thrill; vibration; tingling. N. of Eng., Scot., & Ir.

din'dle, n. [Ety. uncertain.] Dial. Eng. = Dandelion. b Hawkweed. c Sow thistle.

|| din'don' (dán'dón'), n. [F.] Cookery. Turkey.

|| din'don'ne' (dán'dón'né), n. [F.] Young turkey.

Din'dy-me'ne' (dín'dí-mé-né), n. [L., fr. Gr. Διδύμων.] See GREAT MOTHER.

dine. + DIN.

dine, n. Dinner. Obs. or Scot.

|| dín'ér' (F. noun, di'nér'), n. [F.; but formerly in use as an Anglicized word.] Dinner.

din'e-to' (di-ná-ró), n. pl. -ros (-rós; Span. -ros). Sp. money, coin.] See COIN.

din'se, n. [Perh. a derivative fr. F. digne worth.] Dignity. Obs.

di-nét'-al (di-nét'-ál), a. [Gr. δύνειν to whirl round.] Revolving on an axis. Obs.

di-nér'ic (di-nér'ík), a. [di- + nér, fr. Gr. Διδύμων two axillary-cylinder processes.]

ding. + DINGE, DUNG.

|| Ding an sich (dín'g an zík), pl.

DINGER AN SICH (dín'g'è) [G.] Kantianism. Thing in itself; noumenon. [Reposue work.]

dinged work (dín'gd), Metal. Ding'dy, adv. Foreibly. Obs.

din'gly (dín'glí), adv. Of dING.

din'gless, n. See -NESS.

din'gl. Dingle. Ref. Sp.

din'gle (dín'gl), n. A tinkle; a single, as of a little bell.

din'gle, n. A storm door or weather shed at the entrance of a camp or house; also, an apartment, often used as a storeroom, connecting the kitchen and sleeping quarters of a logging camp. Northern U. S.

din'gle-bird', = BELL BIRD, Austral.

din'gle-gang, adv. In a dangle-ging manner. a. Dangling; swinging. — n. A dangle, or a thing that dangles.

Ding'er's green (dín'g'ér), A green pigment composed of a mixture of the phosphates of chromium and calcium.

Ding'ley Act or Bill (dín'glí), U. S. A protective tariff bill passed in 1867, framed by Representative Nelson Dingley. It repealed the Wilson Bill, and restored the higher duties of the

the surface of anything made by a blow, esp. with a blunt object; a broadish dent; a batter or bruise. Chiefly Eng.

dinge (dín), v. t.; DINGED (dín'gd); DIN'ING. To make a dinge or dinges in; to batter; to bruise. Chiefly Eng.

dinge, v. t. To make dingy. Colloq. or Dial. Eng.

din'ghy, din'goy, din'gy (dín'glí), n.; pl. DINGHIES, DINGEYS, DINGLES (-glz). Also dinghy. [Bengali dínghi.] 1. A kind of boat used in the East Indies, varying in form from that of a canoe to that of a wherry; also, on the western coast, a small sailing boat.

2. A small boat, of various kinds; specif.: a A man-of-war's small boat. b A small rowing boat used as a tender to a vessel. c A small rowboat used for pleasure; on the Thames, usually a light skiff, clinker-built.

3. Railroads. A car fitted with sleeping accommodations, etc., for the use of men working along the track.

din'gle (dín'gl), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. dimble.] A narrow dale or dell; esp., a small, secluded, and embowered ravine or valley.

din'gle, v. t. & i.; DIN'GLED (-gl'ld); DIN'GLING (-gl'ng). [Prob. imitative.] 1. To ring; tinkle; jingle.

2. To tingle, as with cold.

3. To vibrate or tremble with sound.

ding'o (dín'gó), n.; pl. DINGOES (-göz). [Native name.] A wild dog (Canis dingo) found in Australia, but supposed to have been introduced by man at a very early period. It has a wolflike face, bushy tail, and usually a reddish brown color. It is very destructive to sheep.

ding'thrift' (dín'g'thrít'), n. A spendthrift. Obs.

din'gy (dín'jí), a.; DIN'GY-ER (-jí-ér); DIN'GY-EST. [Perh. fr. dunge (cf. DUNGE) or cf. E. dial. dinge (riming with fringe) to soil, as n., a stain.] 1. Dirty. Dial. Eng.

2. Of a dark or dusky color; dark brown; grimy; soiled. "Scraps of dingy paper." Macaulay.

The room itself is... dingy with old paint. Hawthorne.

Di-nich'thys (di-ní'k'thís), n. [NL; Gr. δεινός terrible + ἰχθύς fish.] Paleont. A genus of large extinct Devonian fishes of the group Arthroptera. In parts of Ohio their remains are abundant, indicating animals twenty feet in length. They also occur elsewhere in America and in Europe.

din'ing (dín'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of DINE.— dining car, Railroads, a car, containing tables, in which dinner and other meals are served.— d. room, the room in which dinner and other meals are regularly taken.

di-ni'trate (di-ní'trát), n. [di- + nitrate.] Chem. A compound containing two nitrate (NO₂) groups.

di-ni'tro- (di-ní'tró-), [di- + nitro-] Chem. A combining form denoting the presence of two nitro (NO₂) groups, esp. replacing hydrogen.

di-ni'tro-ben'zene (-bén'zén; -bén-zén), n. [dinitro- + benzene.] Chem. Any of three isomeric crystallized poisonous compounds, C₆H₄(NO₂)₂, formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzene or on nitrobenzene.

Din'ka (dín'ká), n. [From native name Jeng, pl. Jangé.] A Negro of the most numerous and powerful of the Nilotic groups, numbering between one and two millions, in many tribes and divisions. The Dinkas, who are jet black and go entirely naked, are noted for their fine physique, their valor, and their great herds of goats, sheep, and oxen.

din'ner (dín'ér), n. [F. dîner, fr. dîner to dine (inf. eaten as n.). See DINE.] The principal meal of the day, eaten by most people about midday, but by many (esp. in cities) between six and eight p. m.; also, a formal repast or feast answering to this, as in one honor of some person or event. A grand political dinner. Tennyson.

dino-. Combining form from Gr. δεινός, fearful, terrible.

Di-noc'er-as (di-nós'é-r-ás), n. [NL; + Gr. κέρας horn.] Paleont. A genus of large extinct herbivorous ungulate mammals, of the suborder Amblypoda, from the Bridger formation of the Eocene of Wyoming. They approached the elephants in size and in the conformation of their limbs, and had three pairs of bony protuberances on the skull, processes of the parietal, maxillary, and nasal bones, respectively. The brain was proportionately very small. There were a pair of canine tusks guarded by a downwardly directed process of the lower jaw, but no upper incisors. The tusks are much larger in certain specimens (believed to be males) than in others. With several closely related (if distinguishable) genera, they form the group

Di-no-cer-a-ta (dín'ó-sér-á-tá). — di-no-cer-a-tan, a.

Din'o-flag'el-la'ta (dín'ó-flá-g'él-lá'tá), n. pl. [NL; + Gr. δεινός a whirling + flagella.] Zool. An order of Masti-

McKinley Act. Hence, Dingley tariff.

din'gly (dín'glí), a. Like, or abounding in, dingles, or dells.

ding'te, + DINGITY.

Din'gwall (dín'g'wól), n. [From Dingwall, Scotland.] Her. See PURSUivant.

din'gy. Var. of DINGHY.

din'gy (dín'glí), n. pl. -gies (jí-z). A negro, esp. a colored actor. U. S. Dial. or Slang.

Din'ha-bah (dín'há-bá; di-ná-há-bá), Bib.

din'ic (dín'ík), din'e-l-a-tá (-l-á-tá), a. [Gr. δεινός a whirling, vertigo.] Med. Pertaining to dizziness.

din'ic-n. Med. An agent relieving dizziness.

di-ni'e-o-tin'ic, a. [di- + nicotinic.] Chem. See PYRIDINE.

Din'ites (dín'ít-s), D. Bib.

dink (dínk), a. [Of uncertain origin.] Trim; neat; tidy; also, precise; squeamish. — dink'y, adv. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.

dink, n. A small boat used in duck shooting. Local, U. S.

dink'ing, n. t.; DECK (dínkt); DINK'ING. To deck. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

to cut out with a die, as a blank for a shoe sole. U. S. din'kel wheat (dín'k'el). [G.] dinkel spelt.] = SPELT.

dink'ey (dínk'yé), n. A small locomotive used for freight, shunting, etc. Colloq.

dink'y, a. Small and finicky; neat; cute; dink. Slang.

dink'y. Var. of DINKY.

din'man (dín'mán), n. Var. of DINMONT.

din'mont (dín'món't), n. A wether sheep between one and two years old, or between the first and second shearing. Scot.

din'mont, Dar'die. See DANDIE.

DINMONT. Din'ná (dín'ná). Do not. Scot.

dinner coat or jacket. An informal evening dress coat without tails, worn at dinner, clubs, etc.

din'ner-less, a. See -LESS.

din'ner-ly, a. Of or pertaining to dinner. Rare.

dinner wagon or waggon. A small serving table, usually on casters and having two or more shelves, for use in a dining room.

Diphyl/ia (di-fil'i-á), n. [NL.; di- + Gr. φύλλον leaf; — in ref. to the bifoliate nose leaf.] *Zool.* A genus of blood-sucking bats of the family Phyllostomatidae. See **VAMPÍRE**.

diph-yo-dont (dí-fí-δ-δónt), a. [*diphly-* + *-odont*.] *Anat.* Having or characterized by two successive sets of teeth (deciduous and permanent); as, a *diphodont* mammal; *diphodont* dentition; — opposed to *monophodont*. See **TOOTH**. — n. An animal having two successive sets of teeth, as most mammals.

dip joint. *Geol.* A joint running in the same direction as the dip of the strata.

Dip/la-can/thus (díp'lá-kán'thús), n. [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *ἀκανθα* a spine.] *Paleon.* A genus of small Devonian fishes of the order Acanthopteri, having two strong spines in each pectoral fin. It is the type of a family, *Dip/la-can'thi-dae* (-thí-dé), distinguished by having two dorsal fins.

dip/la-nar (di-plá'nár), a. [*di-* + *plane*.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to two planes.

dip/la-net/lo (díp'lá-nét'ló), a. [*di-* + Gr. *πλανητικός* disposed to wander.] *Bot.* Having two forms of zoospores, as in certain phycocytous fungi of the order Saprolegniales. — **di-plane-tium** (di-plá-nét-tí-z'm), n.

dip/lar-thrus (díp-lár'thrús), a. [*diplo-* + Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint.] *Zool.* Having each or most of the tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with more than one bone of the other row; — said esp. of certain ungulate mammals and opposed to *taxopodous*. — **dip-lar-thrism** (-thrí-z'm), n.

di/plas/lo (di-plás'ló; dí-plás'ló), a. [Gr. *διπλάσιος*.] Lit., twofold; specif., Gr. & Lat. *Pros.*, two to one (in proportion); having such a ratio between thesis and arsis; as, a *diplastic* foot, one in which the thesis, or accented part, is twice the length of the arsis, or unaccented part. Thus, the tribrach, trochee, and iambus are *diplastic* feet.

di/plé-gi-a (di-plé-jí-á), n. [NL.; *di-* + *plegia*.] *Med.* Paralysis of corresponding or symmetrical parts, as the legs.

dip/lo-fo-scop (díp-ló-fó-skóp), n. [*diplo-* + Gr. *εἶδος* image + *-scope*.] *Astron.* An instrument for determining the time of apparent noon. It consists of two mirrors and a plane glass disposed in the form of a prism, so that, by reflection of the sun's rays from their surfaces, two images are presented, moving in opposite directions, and coinciding when the sun's center is on the meridian.

dip/lex (dí-pléks), a. [*di-* + *plex*, as in *duplex*.] *Telegr.* Pertaining to the sending of two messages in the same direction at the same time. *Diplex* and *contraplex* are the two varieties of *duplex*.

dip/lo- (díp'ló-), n. [Gr. *διπλός* double.] Combining form signifying *two, twice, double, twin*, etc.

dip/lo-car/dí-ac (-ká-r'dí-ák), a. [*diplo-* + *cardiac*.] *Zool.* Having the heart completely divided, one side systemic, the other pulmonary, as the birds and mammals.

dip/lo-cau/les-cent (-kó-lés'ént), a. [*diplo-* + *caulescent*.] *Bot.* Having axes of the second order; — said of a plant that cannot reproduce until after the production of secondary axes. Many common herbs are *diplocaulescent*. Cf. **HAPLOCAULESCENT**, **TRIPLOCAULESCENT**.

dip/lo-coc-cus (-kók'ús), n.; pl. *-cocci* (-kók'ái). [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *κόκκος* grain, seed.] *Bacteriol.* a [*cap.*] Syn. of *Micrococcus*. b Any of various bacteria of the genus *Micrococcus* exhibiting paired or twin cells.

Dip/lo-d'o-cus (díp-ló-d'ó-kús), n. [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *δοκός* a bearing beam.] *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the order Sauropoda, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado and Wyoming. *D. Carnegiei* reached a length of over sixty feet, and had a very long neck and tail and a small head.

dip/lo-é (díp'ló-é), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *διπλόν* fold, fr. *διπλός* twofold, double.] *Anat.* The cancellous bony tissue between the tables of the skull. — **di-pló-é** (dí-pló'é), a.

dip/lo-gen/ic (díp'ló-jén'ík), a. [*diplo-* + *-genic*.] Pertaining to the nature of two bodies; producing two substances.

dip/lo-graph (díp'ló-gráf), n. [*diplo-* + *-graph*.] An instrument used for double writing, as one for producing embossed writing for the blind and ordinary writing at the same time. — **dip/lo-graph/í-cal** (-gráf'í-kál), a. — **dip/lo-graph/ra-phy** (díp-ló-gráf'í-á), n.

dip/lo-í-d (díp'ló-id), n. [*diplo-* + *-oid*.] *Crust.* An isometric form having twenty-four similar quadrilateral faces, arranged in pairs; a diphedron. It is a hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. b *Biol.* See **HAPLOID**.

dip/lo-í-d'on (díp'ló-id'ón), n. [Gr. *διπλοειδών*, dim. of *διπλός*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A form of the chiton, for women, having the part above the waist double, the other fold hanging loose.

dip/lo-ma (dí-pló-má), v. t.; *DI-PLÓ-MÁRD* (-márd); *DI-PLÓ-MÁ-ING*. To furnish with a diploma.

dip/lo-ma (dí-pló-má), n.; pl. *E.-MAS* (-máz), *L.-MATA* (-má-tá). [L., fr. Gr. *δίπλωμα*, fr. *διπλόν* to double, fr. *διπλός* twofold. See **DOUBLE**.] 1. A letter or writing, usually under seal, conferring some privilege, honor, or power; a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution.

2. A historical or state writing or document, such as a letter, charter, deed, or decree.

The vellum palimpsest lying amongst the other *diplomata* of the Vatican library. — *See QUINCEY*.

di/plo-ma-cy (dí-pló-má-sí), n.; pl. *-cies* (-síz). [*F. diplo-matie*. See **DIPLOMAT**.] 1. Art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations, as in arranging treaties, including the methods and forms usually employed; the business or art of conducting international intercourse, or skill or address in so doing. Cf. **DIPLOMATICAL AGENCY**.

2. Dexterity or skill in securing advantages; address or artfulness in management of affairs; tact.

3. The diplomatist body. *Rare.* *Burke*.

dip/lo-mat (díp'ló-mát), n. Also **dip/lo-mate** (-mát). [*F. diplomate*, fr. *diplo-matie*. See **DIPLOMAT**.] One employed or skilled in international diplomacy; a diplomatist.

dip/lo-mate (-mát), n. One who holds a diploma from an institution of learning.

dip/lo-mat/ic (-mát'ík), a. [Cf. *F. diplomatique*. See **DIPLOMA**.] 1. Of or pertaining to diplomatics; paleographic; textual.

2. Of or pertaining to international diplomacy; relating to the foreign ministers at a court or capital, who are called the diplomatist body.

3. Characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; marked by or exercising tact and shrewdness in the management of affairs; dexterous; artful; as, *diplomatic* management.

diplomatic agent, an agent employed by a state in its diplomatic service, or its intercourse or negotiation with other states. By regulations adopted at the Congresses of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle, which are conforming to by all states, diplomatic agents are divided, in the order of their precedence, into four classes, as follows: (1) Ambassadors, legates, nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited to the sovereign, inturununcios; (3) ministers resident; (4) *chargés d'affaires*. Diplomatic agents of the first class are alone entitled to the so-called *representative character*, being considered as peculiarly representing the sovereignty by which they are accredited, and as entitled to the same honors that would be due to their constituent were he personally present. — **d. ink**, sympathetic ink.

dip/lo-mat/ic, n. 1. A diplomatic agent; a diplomatist.

2. Diplomatics.

dip/lo-mat/í-cal (-í-kál), a. Diplomatic (in senses 1 and 3).

dip/lo-mat/í-cal-ly, adv. 1. According to the rules of diplomacy; in the manner of a diplomatist; artfully.

2. In the matter of diplomacy.

3. With reference to diplomatics. *Rare.*

dip/lo-mat/í-cos (díp'ló-mát'í-kós), n. 1. Diplomacy. *Rare.*

2. The science of diplomas, or the art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc.; paleography.

dip/lo-ma-tist (dí-pló-má-tíst), n. [Cf. *F. diplomate* a student of diplomatics.] 1. A diplomat. *Macaulay*.

2. One who is artful, tactful, or crafty in affairs, esp. in managing men.

di/plo-ma-tize (-tíz), v. t.; *DI-PLÓ-MA-TIZED* (-tízd); *DI-PLÓ-MA-TIZING* (-tíz'ing). To confer a diploma upon. *Rare.*

2. To treat with diplomacy; to effect by diplomacy; to act adroitly towards.

di/plo-ma-tize, v. i. To act like a diplomat or with adroitness and tact; to practice diplomacy.

di/plo-ma-to-ló-gy (-tól'ó-jí), n. [*diplomatic* + *-logy*.] The science of diplomatics.

dip/lo-p/ta (díp-ló-p'tá), n. [NL. *diplopia*; *diplo-* + *di/plo-p/ty* (díp'ló-p'tí) } *-opia*.] Double vision of a single object, esp. *Med.*, when constituting a disorder of sight. In *crossed*, or *heteronymous*, *diplopia* the eyes are focused at a point beyond the object, and the image seen by the right eye is upon the left hand, that by the left eye upon the right hand. In *direct*, or *homonymous*, *diplopia* the object is beyond the focus, and the image seen by the right eye is on the right side, that by the left eye on the left side. In *vertical diplopia* one image is above the other.

dip/lo-p/ty (díp-ló-p'tí), a. [See **DIPLOPIA**.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or affected with, diplopia.

dip/lo-p/ter (díp-ló-p'tér), n. pl. [*diplo-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* A superfamily containing the typical wasps (those whose fore wings are plicated like a fan when at rest) as the *Vespidæ* and *Eumenidæ*. — **dip-lo-p/ter-ous** (-ús), a.

Dip/lo-spon-dy-il (díp'ló-spón'dí-lí), n. pl. [NL. See **DIPLO-**; *SPONDYL*.] *Zool.* A suborder of sharks having the notochord imperfectly segmented by vertical partitions, and six or seven pairs of gill clefts. It includes the *Hexanchidæ* and *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

dip/lo-spon-dy-il/íc (-spón'dí-lí'ík), a. *Zool.* 1. Having two vertebrae to each neuromere, or having well-developed intercentra between the centra of the vertebral column, so that the arches appear to be borne by alternate segments, as in some Amphibia and fishes. — **dip/lo-spon-dy-il-ism** (-spón'dí-lí-z'm), n.

2. Of or pertaining to the Diplospondyli.

dip/lo-stem/o-nous (-stém'ó-nús; -sté-m'ús), a. [*diplo-* + Gr. *στέμον* the warp, a thread.] *Bot.* Having the androecium in two whorls, the stamens being thus twice as many as the petals. In the normal arrangement the

stamens of the inner whorl are antipetalous, those of the outer antipetalous. A flower exhibiting the reverse of this is called *obdiplostemous*. — **dip/lo-stem/o-ny** (díp-ló-stém'ó-ní), n.

dip/lo-to-gi-a (díp'ló-té-jí-á), n. [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *τέγος* roof.] *Bot.* A form of dry dehiscent fruit, as that of the iris, differing from the capsule only in that it is developed from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.

Dip/lo-zo/én (-zò'én), n. [NL.; *diplo-* + *zoon*.] *Zool.* A genus of monogenetic trematode worms parasitic upon the gills of fishes, especially minnows. It is unique among animals, in that two larvae fuse together permanently at the middle of their bodies, forming an individual shaped like an X, and only double individuals thus formed are capable of becoming sexually mature. The larva, called a *diporpa*, bears a dorsal papilla and a ventral sucker, which serves organs of attachment until complete cocoonescence of the two individuals takes place.

dip net. A long-handled net for catching fish.

Dip/neu/mo-na (díp-néu'mó-ná), n. pl. [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *πνεύμων* lung.] *Zool.* A group of Dipnoi in which the lung is double and the lateral rays of the archipterygium are vestigial or absent. It includes the genera *Protoperus* and *Lepidosiren* (which see). b A division of holothurians, having two branching respiratory organs.

Dip/neu/mo-nes (-néz), n. pl. [NL. See **DIPNEUMONA**.] *Zool.* 1. **DIPNEUMONA**, I.

2. A division of the Araneida, including the majority of spiders, distinguished by having two pulmonary sacs.

dip/neu/mo-nous (-núz), a. [See **DIPNEUMONA**.] *Zool.* Having two respiratory organs; or of pertaining to the *Dipneumona* or *Dipneumones*.

Dip/neus/ty (díp-nús'tí), n. pl. [NL.; *di-* + Gr. *πνέω* to breathe; cf. *πνεύστος* of or for breathing.] *Zool.* The Dipnoi, or lungfishes. See **DIPNOI**. — **dip-neus'ty** (-tí), a.

dip/no-an (díp'nó-án), a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Dipnoi. — n. One of the Dipnoi.

Dip/no-i (díp'nó-i), n. pl. [NL.; fr. Gr. *διπνοί* with two breathing apertures; *di-* = *di*; twice + *πνοή* breath.] *Zool.* A group of remarkable fishes, which, in addition to breathing by gills in the usual manner, have a lung or pair of lungs communicating with the ventral side of the esophagus by a short tube; the lungfishes. Various different ranks have been assigned to the group, which is now usually considered as a subclass of fishes, though sometimes as a separate class. There are but three existing genera of dipnoans, *Neoceratodus*, *Protoperus*, and *Lepidosiren* (see these terms), all inhabiting fresh waters; but a number of fossil forms are known, from the Devonian and later formations. They have overlapping cycloid scales and dermal fin rays. The skeleton is largely cartilaginous, with a persistent notochord. The skull is autostylic; the gills are covered by an operculum, and the paired fins are of the archipterygium type. The heart is more complicated than in most fishes, and there is a pulmonary circulation. The intestine has a spiral valve.

di/pod/lo (di-pód'ló), a. *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of, dipodies; as, *dipodic* verse.

Di/pod/í-dæ (-í-dæ), n. pl. [NL. See **DIPUS**.] *Zool.* A family of myomorph rodents, including, in a narrow sense only the jerboas, in a wider sense certain allied forms, as the American jumping mice.

Di/pod/o-mys (-s-mís), n. [NL.; Gr. *διπους*, *δίπους*, two-footed + *μύς*, mouse.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the four-toed kangaroo rats. It is the type of a subfamily, *Dipodomyiinae* (-mí-yí-næ), of the Heteromyida.

dip/o-dy (díp'ó-dí), n.; pl. *-dies* (-dí-z). [Gr. *διπόδια*, fr. *διπους* two-footed; *di-* = *di*; twice + *πούς*, *πόδος*, foot.] *Pros.* Two metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure. *Hadley*.

Trochaic, iambic, and anapaestic verses . . . are measured by dipodies. *W. W. Goodwin*.

di/po-lar (di-pó'lár), a. [*di-* + *polár*. Cf. **BIPOLAR**.] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

Dip/pol'i-a (dí-pól'i-á), **Dip/po-le/ia** (díp-pó-lé-yá; -lí-á), n. pl. Also *Dip/poleia*. [Gr. *τὰ Διπόλια*, *Διπόλεια*, *Διπόλεια*.] *Gr. Relig.* The festival of Zeus Polieus, held at Athens in the latter part of June. See **BOURBONIA**.

Dip/pel's oil (díp'pélz), n. [From the name of the inventor.] *Chem.* Bone oil.

dip/pe (díp'pér), n. 1. One that dips; esp., a vessel used to dip water or other liquid; a ladle; specif., *Mach.*, the grab, bucket, or scoop of any of several kinds of excavating machine; hence, the machine itself.

2. *Zool.* Any of several birds notable for their skill in diving, as the dabchicks and other small grebes, the buff-head, etc., and esp. the water ouzel.

3. *Ecol.* An immersionist; a Baptist or Anabaptist; specif. [*cap.*], a Dunker; — so called by other denominations.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* The seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — so called from their dipperlike arrangement. Called also *Charles's Wain* or *Wagon*. The two stars forming the edge farthest from the handle are approximately in line with the north star. See **URSA MAJOR**. The Little Dipper is a somewhat similar arrangement of seven stars in *URSA MINOR*, the north star forming the outer end of the handle.

di/plo-ma-tism (dí-pló-má-tíz'm), n. *Diplomatic*. *Rare.*

dip/lo-my-e/í-a (díp'ló-mí-é-yá), n. [NL.; *diplo-* + Gr. *μυελός* marrow.] *Terat.* Duplication of the spinal cord.

dip/lo-ne-phr/i-a (dí-pló-né-frí-yá), n. pl. [NL. See **DIPLO-**; *NEPHRIDIIUM*.] *Zool.* Nephridia in whose formation both the ectoderm and mesoderm take part.

dip/lo-neu/rá-l (dí-pló-né-u-er-ál), a. [*diplo-* + *neurá-l*.] *Anat.* Supplied by two different nerves.

dip/lo-pe-ri-a (díp-ló-pé-rí-á), n. [*diplo-* + *perí-aste*]. *Bot.* Having a double peristome; — said of the capsule of a moss.

dip/lo-plac/ula, n. [NL.; *diplo-* + *plac/ula*.] *Biol.* A placula consisting of two layers of cells.

dip/lo-plac/ul-ar, a. — **dip/lo-plac/ul-ate**, a.

dip/lo-p/od-a (díp-ló-pód'á), n. pl. [NL.; *diplo-* + *podá*.] *Zool.* = **CHILONATHIA**. b See **MYSIA P O D A**.

dip/lo-pod (díp'ló-pód), a. & n. [*diplo-* + *pod*.] *Dip.* dipped (dip), pret. & p. p. of *dipper* clam. The sea clam (*Spisula solidissima*).

dip/per-fal, n. See **PERL**.

dipper gourd. A gourd shaped like a dipper, one of the forms of fruit in *Lagenaria lagenaria*; also, the plant.

dipper interrupter. Elec. A kind of interrupter in which a contact pin is into a revolving wheel partly immersed in a mercury bath.

dip/ping (dip'pɪŋ), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of *DIP*. Hence: *n.* 1. The action of the verb *DIP*; as: a immersion in a solution for dyeing, brightening, etc. b The use of snuff by taking it on a stick or brush and rubbing it on the gums, etc. 2. The liquid preparation in which a thing is dipped. 3. *Med.* Palpation of an organ by sudden pressure so as to displace any intervening matter.

dipping battery. Elec. = PLUNGE BATTERY. — *d. chair*, a cucking stool. — *d. compass*, Magnetism, an inclinometer. — *d. frame*, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing. — *d. lug* or *lugsal*. *Naut.* See LUGSAIL. — *d. needle*, a magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane.

dip pipe. A Gas Manuf. The turned-down pipe dipping into the hydraulic main to which it conveys the gas from the retorts. b *Plumbing*. The short vertical pipe connecting a water-closet with a D trap. *Brit.* *Dict. of Arch.*

dipropargyl (dip'rɒp'ɑr'gɪl), *n.* [*di-* + *propargyl*]. *Chem.* A pungent, mobile liquid hydrocarbon, C₃H₄, produced artificially. It is isomeric with benzene, but belongs to the acetylene class, having two triple bonds.

dipropyl (di-prɒp'ɪl), *n.* [*di-* + *propyl*]. *Chem.* One of the hexanes, C₆H₁₄, found in petroleum. Its molecule is a doubled propyl radical.

dipropyl- *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of two propyl (C₃H₇) groups, esp. replacing hydrogen.

Diprotodon (di-prɒ'tɒ-dɒn), *n.* [NL; *di-* + *proto-* + Gr. *δόνος*, *δόνος*, tooth.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct gigantic Australian herbivorous marsupials of which a single species (*D. australis*) is known, found in deposits probably of the Pleistocene age in Australia. It was the size of a large rhinoceros, and is the largest known marsupial, the skull being about three feet long. Although allied to the kangaroo, it walked on all four limbs. The two lower and the middle pair of upper incisors were very long, with chisel-shaped ends.

Diprotodontia (di-prɒ'tɒ-dɒn'ti-ə), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* One of the two suborders of marsupials. Its members are almost exclusively herbivorous and distinguished by having but one well-developed pair of lower incisors, but usually have three pairs of upper incisors. The suborder includes the kangaroo, phalanger, koala, wombat, the extinct *Diprotodon*, etc. All of the existing genera except *Chenolestes* (which see) are peculiar to the Australian region. — *di-prɒ'tɒ-dɒnt* (dɒnt), *a. & n.*

Dipsacaceae (dip'sɑ-kæ'se-ə), *n. pl.* [NL. See DRPSACUS.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Valerianales) related to the Asteraceae, but with the anthers distinct. It includes 10 genera and about 150 species, natives of the Old World, chiefly of southern Europe, the principal genera being *Dipsacus* and *Scabiosa*. — *di-prɒ'tɒ-dɒnt* (dɒnt), *a. & n.*

Dipsacus (dip'sɑ-kæ'si-ə), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *δῖψακος* teasel.] *Bot.* A genus of prickly herbs, the teasels, type of the family Dipsacaceae, having opposite, clasping, toothed leaves, and blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong, involucre heads. They are natives of the Old World. *D. sylvestris*, the wild teasel, and *D. fullonum*, the fuller's teasel, are naturalized in the United States. See TEASEL.

dip sector. An instrument of the reflecting mirror type, for measuring refraction and the dip of the horizon.

dip-sét'ic (dip-sét'ik; -sét'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δῖψητικός*.] Tending to produce thirst.

dip'sey, **dip'sio**, **dip'sy** (dip'si), *a.* Deep-sea; as, a *dipsey* line; a *dipsey* lead. *Sailor's Cant.*

dip'sey, **dip'sio**, **dip'sy**, *n.* A sinker attached to a fishing line; also, a line having several branches, each with such a sinker, used in deep-sea fishing. *Local, U. S.* b *Naut.* A deep-sea lead. *Rare.*

dip-so-ma'ni-a (dip'sɒ-mə'nɪ-ə), *n.* [NL; Gr. *δῖψα* thirst + *μανία* mania.] *Med.* A morbid and uncontrollable craving (often periodic) for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors; also, improperly, acute and chronic alcoholism.

dip-so-ma'ni-ac (-ək), *n.* One affected with dipsomania.

dip-so-ma'ni-a-cal (-mə'nɪ-ə-kəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or affected with, dipsomania.

dip-sô'sis (dip-sô'sis), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *δῖψα* thirst.] *Med.* Excessive thirst produced by disease.

Diptera (dip'ter-ə), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *δίπτερος* with two wings; *di-* = *dis* twice + *πτερόν* feather, wing.] *Zool.* The order of insects comprising the true or winged flies (as the house fly), the mosquitoes, gnats, etc., and in some classifications the fleas. It is one of the largest orders of insects. Excepting wingless parasitic forms, they have two wings, the posterior pair of other insects being represented by small club-shaped organs. (See BALANUS.) The mouth parts are commonly modified into a suctorial proboscis often provided with sharp piercing organs. The larvae are usually legless, and often nearly headless, worms called *maggots*, and feed on decaying matter, thus serving as useful scavengers. The adults are mostly diurnal and prefer warm sunshine, but the mosquitoes are exceptions to this rule. Many are serious pests of man and animals (see MOSQUITO, TSETSE, BUFFALO Gnat, ANOPHELES, etc.), not only because of their bites, but because they carry and communicate the germs of diseases. The *Diptera* are considered by some the most highly organized insects. A common classification is into the suborders Orthorrhapha and Cyclorrhapha. — *di-prɒ'tɒ-dɒnt* (dɒnt), *a. & n.*

dip'ter-al (-əl), *a.* 1. *Zool.* Dipterous. 2. *Arch.* See COLUMNATION a.

Dipterocarpaceae (dip'ter-ɒ-kar-pə'se-ə), *n. pl.* [NL. See DIPTEROCARPUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Hypericales), natives chiefly of tropical Asia, noted for their aromatic oils and resins, and distinguished by the 2-winged fruit. There are about 10 genera and over 100 species. Among the principal genera are *Dipterocarpaceae*, *Vatica*,

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Dipterocarpus (dip'ter-ɒ-kar-pəs), *n.* [NL; Gr. *δίπτερος* with two wings + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall timber trees ranging from India to the Philippines. They are rich in balsamic and resinous products, some of which are used in medicine and others in making varnish, etc. See GURJUN, TUNG TREE.

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di-py-re'nous (di-pɪ-rē'nəs), *a.* [*di-* + *pyrene*.] *Bot.* Containing two pyrenes or stones.

di-pyr'yl-dine (di-pɪr'ɪl-dɪn; -dɛn), *n.* Also *di-n.* [*di-* + *pyridine*.] *Chem.* A colorless oil, C₁₀H₁₀N₂, a polymer of pyridine obtained from the latter by the action of sodium.

di-ra-dia-tion (di-ræ'dɪ-ə'si-ən), *n.* [*di-* + *radia-tion*.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light.

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iguanid lizards. *D. dorsalis* inhabits the desert regions of the southwestern United States, feeding on buds and flowers.

dip'plint. A common form of match, for kindling.

dip'ter-al (*p. p.* of *DIP*). Dipped.

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dir'e (dir'), *a.*; **dir'ere** (-ɛr); **dir'et** (dir'et). [L. *directus*.] 1. Ill-boding; portentous; fearful; as, *dir'e* omens. 2. Evil in a great degree; dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; lamentable. *Dir'e* was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.* Gorgons and hydras and chimeras *dir'e*. *Milton.*

di-rect' (di-rɛkt'), *a.* [L. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere* to direct; cf. F. *direct*. See *dress*; cf. *dinge*.] 1. Straight; not crooked, oblique, reflected, refracted, or circuitous; leading by the short or shortest way to a point or end; as, a *direct* line; *direct* means. 2. Straightforward; not of crooked ways, or swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken. *Shak.* Be even and *direct* with me. 3. Immediate; express; plain; unambiguous. *Locke.* A *direct* and avowed interference with elections. *Italian.* 4. In the line of descent; lineal, not collateral; as, a descendant in the *direct* line. (See CONSANGUINITY.) 5. *Astron.* a In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east; in the order of the signs; not retrograde; — said of the motion of a celestial body. b Corresponding to the right sphere or the parallel sphere. c Keeping the bounded surface on the left; following the direction of increasing position angle, in case of a binary star; counterclockwise. 6. Dyeing without the aid of a mordant; substantive; — said of dyestuffs.

7. Math. Designating, or pertaining to, an operation following some elementary mode of reckoning to the result sought, specif. addition, multiplication, involution, as opposed to their inverses, subtraction, division, evolution. Differentiation, too, is considered *direct*, integration *inverse*.

8. Dialing. Of a sundial, having a vertical face and facing squarely toward one of the cardinal points of the compass. When not so placed the dial is said to be *declined*.

9. Kinematics. Designating a rolling movement of one body on another such that the instantaneous axis is in a normal plane perpendicular to the line of contact of the two bodies. *Thomson & Tail.*

Syn. — **DIRECT, IMMEDIATE**, as applied to relations, though frequently used with little distinction, are apt to retain their etymological connotations. **DIRECT** suggests unbroken connection or a bearing straight upon the object; **IMMEDIATE**, the absence of any intervening medium or influence; as, *direct* descent, a *direct* reference, a *direct* tax; *immediate* contact, *proximity*, an *immediate* inference; cf. *direct* knowledge, *immediate* knowledge. See **DIRECTLY**.

direct cell division, Biol., amitosis. — **d. center**, or **centre**, of **altitude, Math.**, the one lying on the same side of any two correspondent points. — **d. cerebellar tract, Anat.**, a tract of fibers in the posterior lateral part of the spinal cord, external to the crossed pyramidal tract. Its fibers arise from the cells of the column of Clarke, and pass through the restiform body of the medulla to the cerebellum. — **d. cost.** See **COST**, n. 6. — **d. current, Elec.** A current flowing in one direction only; — distinguished from *alternating current*. When steady and not pulsating a *direct current* is often called a *continuous current*. b A *direct induced current*. — **d. current converter**, a machine which converts from a *direct current* to a *direct current*. — **d. damages, Law.** See **DAMAGE**, n. 3, *et seq.* — **d. demonstration.** See under **DEMONSTRATION**.

Zool. development without a metamorphosis. — **differentiation, Math.** Differentiation by an elementary process. — **d. diploia.** See **DIPLOPIA**. — **d. discourse, Gram.**, the language of any one quoted without change of person, tense, etc.; as, "he said, 'I can come when you call me';" — correlative to *indirect discourse*, in which such changes are made, where the words above become, "he said [that] he could come when I (he) should call him;" according as they are reported by the person addressed, or by a third person. **Direct and indirect discourse** are often called respectively by their Latin names, *oratio directa* and *oratio obliqua*. — **d. division, Math.**, a process for obtaining the entire period of the circulating decimal in a quotient. — **d. embryogeny, Bot.** See **HOMOLOGICAL EMBRYOGENY**. — **d. evidence, Law.** See **EVIDENCE**. — **d. examination, Law**, the first examination of a witness in the orderly course, by the party calling him and upon the merits. — 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- 2. To address; communicate; impart. *Obs. or Archaic.*
- 3. To put a direction or address upon; to mark with the name and residence of the person to whom anything is sent; to superscribe; as, to direct a letter.
- 4. To arrange in a direct or straight line, as against a mark, or towards a goal; to point; to aim; as, to direct an arrow or a piece of ordnance.
- 5. To point out or show to (any one), as the direct or right course or way; to guide, as by pointing out the way; as, he directed my attention to the left.
- The Lord direct your hearts into the love of God. 2 Thess. iii. 5.
- 6. To determine the direction or course of; to cause to go on in a particular manner; to order in the way to a certain end; to guide; to conduct; regulate; govern; as, to direct the affairs of a nation or the movements of an army. I will direct their work in truth. Is. lxi. 8.
- 7. To point out to with authority; to instruct as a superior or authoritatively; to order; as, he directed them to go; the judge directs the jury in matter of law.
- 8. To give instruction or an order for (something to be done); as, the judge directed a verdict for the defendant.
- 9. *Astron.* To calculate the arc of direction of (a signifier).

Syn.—Lead, dispose, manage, regulate; order, instruct. See COMMAND, CONDUCT, GUIDE.

di-rect' (dī-rĕkt'), *v. t.* 1. To give direction; to point out a course; to act as guide or director.

Wisdom is profitable to direct. Eccl. x. 10.

di-rect'-act'ing, *a.* *Mach.* Acting directly, as one part upon another, without the intervention of other working parts.—**di-rect'-ac'tion**, *a.* (used attributively). Direct-acting engine, one in which motion is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of a beam or lever.—**direct-acting pump**, one in which the piston rod of the driving engine is directly connected with the pump rod.

di-rect'-cou'pled (-kŭp'ld), *a.* Coupled without intermediate connections, as an engine and dynamo.

direct-com'p'd antenna or aërial, *Wireless Teleg.*, an antenna or aërial connected electrically with one point of a closed oscillation circuit in sympathy with it and earthed.

di-rect'or (dī-rĕk'tŕ), *n.* One who directs; a director.

di-rect'ing, *p. pr. & v. b.* of DIRECT.

directing circle, *Mil.*, a gabion form.—**d. gun**, *Ordnance*, that gun of a battery for which the data obtained by the position finder are converted.—**d. plane**, *Persp.*, a plane passing through the station point parallel to the plane of the picture.—**d. point**, *Persp.*, the point of intersection of the directing plane with any original line.

di-rect'ion (dī-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *directio*: cf. F. *direction*.] 1. Act of directing; guidance; management; administration; as, the direction of public affairs or of a bank. I do commit his youth

To your direction. *Shak.*

2. Capacity for directing. *Obs.* "Men of sound direction."

3. That which is imposed by directing; a guiding or authoritative instruction; prescription; order; command; as, he gave directions to the servants.

4. The name and residence of a person to whom anything is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address; as, the direction of a letter; formerly, any superscription or dedicatory address on a writing.

5. The line or course upon which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; aim; line or point of tendency; direct line or course; as, the ship sailed in a southeasterly direction.

6. Board of managers or directors, as of a corporation. *R.*

7. *Law*. In equity practice, that part of a bill containing the address to the court, which must, of course, be properly designated; — in England called the address.

8. *Gun*. The pointing of a piece with reference to an imaginary vertical axis; — distinguished from elevation.

9. That property of space by which, given two positions, others may be generated or determined in the same dimension and relation. When a point describes a straight line, that line gives the direction of the motion of the point at every instant. When a point describes a curve, the direction of its motion is at each instant that of the corresponding tangent to the curve. The aspect of progression is usually implicit in direction. Thus, in a straight line AB, the direction from A to B is the reverse (or opposite in sign) of that from B to A. See ORIENTATION.

10. *Astron. & Astron.* Direct, or counterclockwise, motion of a celestial body.

Syn.—Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government; order, command.

di-rect'ion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to direction in space.—**di-rect'ional coefficient**, *Math.*, the complex unit factor of a complex number, which multiplied by the modulus gives the number; thus, if $a + ib = re^{i\theta}$, then $e^{i\theta}$ or $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ is the directional coefficient.—**di-rect'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

direction angle, *Math.*, an angle made by a given line with an axis of reference.

direction cosine, *Math.*, the cosine of a direction angle, esp. of a line through the origin, with respect to rectangular axes in three-dimensional space.

di-rect'i-tude (dī-rĕk'ti-tūd), *n.* Apparently a humorous blunder for discredit or dereliction. *Shak.* (Cor. IV. v. 222).

di-rect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* [LL. *directivus*: cf. F. *directif*.] 1. Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern; showing the way. *Hooker.*

The precepts directive of our practice in relation to God. *Barrow.*

2. Able to be directed; manageable. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Able to cause to take a certain direction in space.

directive body or corpuscle, *Zool.* = POLAR BODY.—**d. mesenteries**, *Zool.*, in acinians, a pair, or certain pairs, of mesenteries, differing from the rest in the arrangement of the muscles, and serving to determine the longitudinal plane of the body.—**d. sphere**, *Biol.*, attraction sphere.

—**di-rect'ive-ly**, *adv.*—**di-rect'ive-ness**, *n.*

di-rect'ive, n. 1. That which directs; specif., a general instruction as to lines of conduct.

The ecclesiastical régime of the present day . . . arrogates to itself the right of interfering by means of "directives" with the political life of nations. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Zool.* A directive mesentery.

di-rect'ly (dī-rĕk'tlĭ), *adv.* 1. In a direct manner; in a straight line or course at right angles to a surface; vertically, as opposed to obliquely. "To run directly on." *Shak.*

di-rect-con-nect'ed, *a.* = DIRECT-COUPLED.

di-rect'ion-less, *a.* See LESS.

direction ratio, *Math.*, [FRANCOIS.] The ratio of an oblique coordinate of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.

di-rect'iv, *Directive*. *Ref. Sp.*

di-rect'ness, *n.* See LESS.

di-rect'or-ial, *a.* Directorial.

di-rect'or-ial-ly, *adv.* of DIRECTOR-IAL.

di-rect'or-ize, *v. t.* To subject to the authority of a Directory

2. In a direct way; without anything intervening; not by secondary, but by direct, means.

3. Without circumlocution or ambiguity; in express terms; absolutely; completely. So impious as . . . directly to condemn prayer. *Hooker.* Desdemona is directly in love with him. *Shak.*

4. Exactly; just. Stand you directly in Antonius' way. *Shak.*

5. Straightforwardly; honestly; openly. I have dealt most directly in the affair. *Shak.*

6. Straightway; next in order; without delay; immediately. "Will she go now to bed?" "Directly." *Shak.*

7. *Astron.* From west toward east; counterclockwise.

8. In a conjunctive use: Immediately after; as soon as; directly that. Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed. *Dickens.*

This use of the word is found in many writers of the most elegant English, but it is elliptical for a conjunctive phrase, and is censured by some good authorities. *Syn.*—Forthwith, straightway, promptly; soon, presently, by and by.—DIRECTLY, IMMEDIATELY, INSTANTLY, INSTANTANEOUSLY are compared with reference to time. DIRECTLY (see DIRECT), like IMMEDIATELY, implies the absence of any intervening time; as, Do it directly, immediately. In modern usage, however, Directly (and, to a less degree, immediately) has acquired the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar development of presently, by and by); as, I am coming directly. INSTANTLY (see INSTANT) retains the implication of absolutely immediate sequence; as, answer me instantly. INSTANTANEOUSLY implies an imperceptible interval of time between the beginning and end of an action or process; as, light passes instantaneously through the earth's atmosphere; cf. the report of the pistol followed instantly upon the flash. See EAST.

di-rect'ly (dī-rĕk'tlĭ), *adv.* [F.] *Fr. Hist.* The French Directory. See DIRECTORY, 5.

Directoire style, *Dressmaking*, a style of dress prevalent at the time of the French Directory, characterized by great extravagance of design and imitating the Greek and Roman costumes.

di-rect'or (dī-rĕk'tŕ), *n.* [Cf. F. *directeur*.] 1. One that directs; one who regulates, guides, or orders; a manager or superintendent. In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*

2. One of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation; as, the directors of a bank, insurance company, or railroad company.

3. *Mech.* A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action.

4. *Surg.* A slender grooved instrument upon which a knife is made to slide in order to limit the extent of motion of the latter, or prevent its injuring the parts beneath.

5. *Math.* A quaternion symbol interpreted as representing a line segment in four-dimensional space.

director cone of a ruled surface, *Math.*, a cone whose elements are the parallels (drawn through a point) to all the elements of the ruled surface.—**d. of an original line**, *Persp.*, the straight line passing through the station point and the directing point.—**d. of the Mint**, the chief officer of the Bureau of the Mint of the Treasury Department of the United States. He is appointed by the President for five years, under U. S. Rev. S. § 343.

di-rect'o-rate (-tŕ-ĕt), *n.* [Cf. F. *directorat*.] 1. The office of director; also, a body of directors taken jointly.

2. Management by a director or directors.

director circle, *Geom.* The circle which is the locus of the intersection of pairs of mutually perpendicular tangents to a conic. It is concentric with the ellipse and hyperbola and has a radius $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$; in the parabola it degenerates into the directrix.

di-rect'o-ri-al (dī-rĕk'tŕĭ-āl), *a.* [Cf. F. *directorial*. See DIRECTORY, 1.] 1. Having the quality of a director, or authoritative guide; directive.

2. Of or pertaining to a director or directory; specif. [cap.], relating to the Directory of France under the First Republic. See DIRECTORY, 5.

director plane, *Geom.* The plane to which all right-lined elements in a warped surface are parallel.

director sphere (of a conicoid). *Math.* A sphere related to the conicoid in every way as the director circle is related to the conic.

di-rect'o-ry (dī-rĕk'tŕĭ), *a.* [L. *directorius*.] 1. Serving to direct; directive.

2. *Law*. Specif., of a law, directing what is to be done; esp., designating a law or part of a law which directs how a thing shall be done, rather than what shall be done, which will not invalidate acts done in disregard of its direction, as various registration acts, etc.; — opposed to mandatory.

di-rect'o-ry, n.; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). 1. That which directs; a guide; esp., a collection or body of directions, rules, or ordinances. *Whitlock.*

2. *Ecol.* A book of directions for the conduct of worship; specif. [cap.] A more fully *Directory of Public Worship*. A Presbyterian book of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly with the assistance of commissioners from the Church of Scotland. It was adopted in Scotland, and in England was used when the use of the Book of Common Prayer was prohibited by law during the establishment of Presbyterianism under the Commonwealth. It is still a general guide for Presbyterian worship. *b. R. C. Ch.* [L. *directorium*.] The Ordo.

3. A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them; also, a book containing the names, location, etc., of those engaged in a particular profession, business, or the like; as, a city or business directory; a directory of clergymen.

4. Direction; control. *Obs. & R.*

5. [cap.] [F. *Directoire*.] *Fr. Hist.* The body of five men which held the executive power, under the constitution of 1795, from 1795 to 1799 in the First Republic.

6. A body of directors; a directorate. *Rare.*

di-rect'rix (dī-rĕk'trĭs), *n.* A woman who directs; a female director.

di-rect'rix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. DIRECTRIXES (-trĭk-sĕz; -sĭz), L. DIRECTRICES (-trĭ-sĕz). [NL.] 1. A directress. *Rare.*

2. *Geom.* A fixed line or curve used as a guide in describing (in sense 1). *Obs.*

di-rect'or-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

di-rect'ly, *adv.* of DIRECT.

di-rect'ness, *n.* See LESS.

di-rect'ri-tious (dī-rĕp'thĭ-shŭs), *a.* Pillaging. *Obs.*—**di-rect'ri-tious-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

di-rect'rix, *Directrix*. *Ref. Sp.*

ing a curve or surface; specif.: a The polar of a focus; a line the distance to which from any point of a conic is in fixed ratio to the distance of the same point from a focus. b A curve along which the generatrix glides in describing a surface.

3. *Fort.* a A line marked on the ground to fix the direction of a line of fortification. *Rare.* b An imaginary straight line considered as passing through the middle of an embrasure.

directrix of a complex, *Math.*, a line met by all lines of a special complex, whose invariant vanishes.—**d. of a congruence**, *Math.*, any of the directrices of the two special complexes of the two pencils of complexes determining the congruence; they are met by all (and only) the lines of the congruence.

di-rect'ful (dī-rĕkt'fŭl), *a.* [Dire + -ful.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; woeful; as, a direful fiend; a direful day.—**di-rect'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**di-rect'ful-ness**, *n.*

di-rem'p' (dī-rĕm'p), *a.* [L. *dirēmpsus*, p. p. of *dirimere* to take apart, separate; dir = dis + emere to buy, orig., to take.] Divided; separated. *Obs.*

di-rem'p't, *v. t.* To divide by force; to tear apart. *Obs.*

di-rem'p'tion (dī-rĕm'p'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dirēmp'tio*.] A tearing apart; violent separation; specif., the utter separation of man and wife, as by death. *Rare.*

di-rem'p'tion (dī-rĕm'p'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dirēmp'tio*, fr. *dirimere* to tear asunder, plunder; di = dis + rapere to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering, despoiling, or snatching away; also, sack or pillage. *Now Rare.* *Speed.*

dirge (dĭrj), *n.* [Contr. of L. *dirige* direct thou (imperative of *dirigere*). See DIRECT, a.; cf. DIRIGE.] 1. E. C. Ch. Orig., in the form *dirige*, the first word of the antiphon ("Dirige, Domine, in conspectu tuo viam meam, etc.," adapted from Ps. v. 8, Vulgate) at the beginning of the opening psalm of the first nocturn in the Office for the Dead; hence, the office itself; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem mass. The word (*dirige*) has at the present day no technical, but only a literary sense. *Cath. Dict.*

2. A piece of music, esp. a song, of a mournful character, to accompany funeral or memorial rites; a funeral or mourning hymn or song.

3. [In the form *dirige*, *dirgy*, etc.] A funeral feast. *Scot.*

dirge, v. t.; *DIRGED* (dĭrj'ĕd); *DIRG'ING* (dĭrj'ĭng). To scold a dirge for; to lead or accompany with a dirge.

Dirged by sea nymphs to his briny grave. *Hooker.*

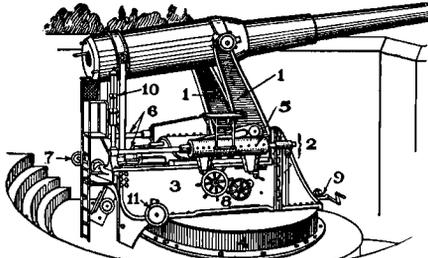
dirge'ful (dĭrj'ĕfŭl), *a.* Funeral; mournful; moaning. Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind. *Coleridge.*

dir-hem' (dĭr-hĕm'), *n.* Also *DIRHEM*, *derham*, etc. [Ar. *dirham*, fr. Gr. *δραχμή*. Cf. DRACHMA.] 1. A weight originally equal to two thirds of the Attic drachma, or nearly 45 grains, used in Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Morocco, etc., and now varying from about 12 to 150 grains (0.78-9.72 grams). The usual value is about 48 grains (3.11 grams).

2. An Arabian silver coin, originally weighing one dirhem; now, a current coin of Morocco, worth $\frac{1}{20}$ of a Moorish dollar, or something over two cents.

dis/ap-pear/ance (dis-ā-pēr-āns), n. Act or fact of disappearing; cessation of appearance; removal from sight; vanishing.

dis/ap-pear/ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DISAPPEAR. Disappearing carriage, Ordnance, a carriage for heavy coast guns on which the gun is raised above the parapet for firing and upon discharge is lowered behind the parapet for protection. The standard type of disappearing carriage in the coast artillery of the United States army is the Buffington-Crozier carriage, in which the gun trunnions are secured at the upper and after ends of a pair of heavy levers, at the lower ends of which is attached a counterweight of lead. The levers are pivoted at their middle points, which are, with the top carriage, permitted restrained motion along the slightly inclined chassis rails. The counterweight is held in place by a pawl and ratchet. When the gun is loaded the pawl is released and the counterweight sinks, raising the gun to the firing position above the parapet. The recoil following the discharge returns the gun to the loading position, the counterweight rising until the pawl engages the ratchet.



Disappearing Carriage. 1. Gun Levers; 2. Top Carriage; 3. Chassis; 4. Racer; 5. Recoil Cylinder; 6. Piston Rod; 7. Raising Gear; 8. Elevating Gear; 9. Traversing Gear; 10. Sight Standard; 11. Elevation Disk.

dis/ap-pend/ant (dis-ā-pēn-ānt), -ent (-ānt), a. Lav. Not being appendant; -opposed to appendant. Rare. -dis/ap-pend-ant-cy (-dān-ā), -en-cy (-ēn-ā), n. Rare. dis/ap-point/ment (-pōint-), n. dis/AP-POINT-ED; dis/AP-POINT-ING. [OF. desappointer, F. désappointer; des- (L. dis-) + appointer, F. appointer, to appoint. See APPOINT.] 1. To revoke the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment or office; to dispossess. Obs. or R. 2. To defeat of expectation or hope; to hinder from the attainment of that which was expected, hoped, or desired; to balk; as, a man is disappointed of his hopes, or his hopes are disappointed; a bad season disappoints the farmer of his crops; a defeat disappoints an enemy of his spoil. I was disappointed, but very agreeably. Macaulay. Disappointed of a thing not obtained; disappointed in a thing obtained. 3. To frustrate; foil; defeat; to hinder of expected result. Shrinks from the wound, and disappoints the blow. Addison. 4. To undo; nullify; destroy. Obs. 5. To furnish or equip inadequately. Obs. Syn. - Fail, frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat.

dis/ap-point/ed, p. a. 1. Defeated of expectation or hope; balked; as, a disappointed person or hope. 2. Unequipped; unfurnished. Obs. Shak. dis/ap-point-ment (-mēt), n. [Cf. F. désappointement.] 1. Act of disappointing, or state of emotion of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation or hope; miscarriage of design or plan; frustration. 2. That which disappoints.

dis/ap-pro-ba-tion (dis-ā-prō-bā-āshūn), n. [dis- + approbation: cf. F. désapprobation. Cf. DISAPPROVE.] Act or state of disapproving, or state of being disapproved; mental or moral condemnation; feeling of censure. dis/ap-pro-ba-to-ry (dis-ā-prō-bā-tō-rī), a. Containing disapprobation; serving to disapprove. dis/ap-pro-pri-ate (dis-ā-prō-pri-āt), a. Disappropriated. dis/ap-pro-pri-ate (-āt), v. t. 1. To release from individual ownership or possession. Obs. or R. Milton. 2. Law. To sever from appropriation or possession by a spiritual corporation. See APPROPRIATION, 2b.

dis/ap-pro-pri-a-tion (-ā-āshūn), n. Act of disappropriating, or state of being disappropriated. dis/ap-pro-val (-prōv-āl), n. Disapprobation; censure; adverse judgment. dis/AP-PROVE (dis-ā-prōv-ē), v. t.; dis/AP-PROVED (-prōv-ēd); dis/AP-PROVING (-prōv-īng). [dis- + APPROVE: cf. F. désapprouver. Cf. DISAPPROBATION.] 1. To disprove. Obs. 2. To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to condemn by an act of the judgment; to regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; to censure; as, I disapprove his conduct. 3. To refuse official approbation to; to disallow; to decline to sanction; as, the sentence of the court-martial was disapproved by the commander in chief. Syn. - DISAPPROVE, DEPRECATE, DEPRECATE, as implying an earnest wish or effort to forestall something disagreeable (as, "It is bad enough to be a scribbler without having recourse to such shifts to extort praise or deprecate censure," Byron), is not synonymous with DISAPPROVE. As compared with disapprove, it stresses the implication of

regret, frequently profound, sometimes (esp. in the case of deprecating) dissent or apology; as, "shaping the plans of modern taste by the very exclusion which scholars will most deprecate" (E. FitzGerald); "her narrow alpaca shoulders, which had a deprecating slope to them" (Mary Wilkins); "siding by with a deprecating shrug" (Lowell); "a deprecating smile" (M. Hewlett).

dis/ap-prove (dis-ā-prōv-ē), v. t. To feel or express disapprobation (of). dis-ARM (dis-ārm), v. t.; dis-ARMED (-ārm-d); dis-ARM-ING. [ME. desarmen, F. désarmer; des- (L. dis-) + ARMER to arm. See ARM.] 1. To deprive of arms; to take off the armor from; to take away the weapons of; to deprive of the means of attack or defense, as an enemy, a ship, a city, etc.; -often fig. Security disarms the best-appointed army. Fuller. 2. To deprive of means or disposition to harm; to render harmless or innocuous; as, to disarm a man's wrath. dis-ARM, v. i. Mil. A. To lay aside arms. B. To reduce materially or to a peace footing the military establishment of a country, as at the close of a war. dis-ARM, n. In fencing or sword fighting, act of disarming an opponent. Rare. dis-AR-ma-ment (-ārm-ā-mēt), n. [Cf. F. désarmement.] The laying aside or depriving of arms; esp., the reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing. dis-ARMED (-ārm-d), p. a. 1. Deprived of arms. 2. Her. Deprived of claws and teeth or beaks; -said of an animal or bird of prey. dis-AR-range (dis-ā-rānj), v. t.; dis-AR-RANGED (-rānj-d); dis-AR-RANG-ING (-rānj-īng). [dis- + ARRANGE: cf. F. désarranger.] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to throw out of order. dis-AR-range-ment (-rānj-mēt), n. Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder. dis-AR-ray (dis-ā-rā), v. t.; dis-AR-RAYED (-rād); dis-AR-RAY-ING. [dis- + ARRAY, v.: cf. OF. desarreier.] 1. To throw into disorder; to break the array of. Oft disarrayed the foes in battle ranged. Fenton. 2. To take off the dress of; to unrobe; to depose; strip. So, as she bade, the witch they disarrayed. Spenser. dis-AR-ray, n. [Cf. F. désarroi.] 1. Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. 2. Confused or incomplete attire; undress. Hawthorne. dis-AR-tic-u-late (dis-ā-tīk-ū-lāt), v. t. & i.; -LAT-ED (-lāt-ēd); -LAT-ING (-lāt-īng). To sunder or disjoint; to separate joint from joint. -dis-AR-tic-u-lar (-lāt-ēr), n. dis-AR-tic-u-lar-ion (-lāt-ēr-āshūn), n. Act of disarticulating; specif., Surg., amputation or separation at a joint; aparthrosis. dis-AS-so-ci-ate (-ā-sō-āsh-ēt), v. t.; -ATED (-āt-ēd); -AT-ING (-āt-īng). To disconnect from association; dissociate. dis-AS-so-ci-a-tion (dis-ā-sō-āsh-ā-āshūn), -ā-āshūn, n. A disassociating, or state of being disassociated; dissociation. dis-AS-ter (dis-ās-ter), n. [F. désastre; des- (L. dis-) + astrē star, fr. L. astrum; a word of astrological origin. See ASTRER, ASTRAL, STAR.] 1. An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star; malevolent influence of a heavenly body; hence, an ill portent. Obs. 2. An adverse or unfortunate event, esp. a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity; a serious mishap. Syn. - Misfortune, mishap, mischance, misadventure; ruin, extremity, exigency, reverse, blow, stroke. -DEASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE, CATAclysm. A disaster is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure (as, a shipwreck, a fatal railroad accident, the failure of a great enterprise) which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a CALAMITY is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great far-reaching personal or (esp.) public loss; as, the rout at Bull Run was a disaster, the assassination of President Lincoln a calamity; the wreck of the "Don Juan" was a disaster; as involving the loss of Shelley, it was a calamity. CATASTROPHE (properly a dénouement of any sort) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality, but is loosely used as synonymous with disaster; as, "when a man with a steady faith looks back on the great catastrophe of this day (good Friday)" (Spenser); the captain's folly hastened the catastrophe; the year was noteworthy for the number of appalling catastrophes. A CATAclysm (see etym.) is properly a deluge, or (Geol.) any violent convulsion involving profound geological changes; the word is often used fig., esp. of a violent social or political upheaval; as, "One of his [Whitman's] favorite endeavors is to . . . knock the four corners of the universe, one after another, about his reader's ears . . . and then, drawing the ground from under him, as if by some cataclysm of nature, to plunge him into the unfathomable abyss" (Stevenson); "The Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general cataclysm" (Sat. Review). See ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

dis-as-ter, v. t. To bring harm upon; to injure; ruin. Obs. dis-AS-trous (-trūs), a. [F. désastreux. See DISASTER.] 1. Unlucky; ill-fated; unfortunate. Obs. Shenstone. 2. Full of unpropitious stellar influences; unpropitious; ill-boding. Obs. "Disastrous twilight." Milton. 3. Attended with suffering or disaster; very unfortunate; calamitous; as, a disastrous day; a disastrous termination. -dis-AS-trous-ly, adv. -dis-AS-trous-ness, n. dis-a-vow (dis-ā-vou), v. t.; dis-A-VOWED (-vōud); dis-A-VOW-ING. [F. désavouer; des- (L. dis-) + avouer to avow.

dis-a-vow, v. i. To refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like; to disclaim; to disown; as, he disavows the act. A solemn promise made and disavowed. Dryden. 2. To deny; to show the contrary of; to disprove. . . . disavow my blood Plantagenet's. Ford. 3. To refuse; to decline. Obs. dis-a-vow-al (dis-ā-vou-āl), n. A disavowing; repudiation. Disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear. Richardson. dis-az-o- (dis-ā-zō), [dis- (see DI-) + azo.] Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively, dis-az-o), denoting the presence in a compound of two azo groups. dis-BAND (dis-bānd), v. t.; dis-BAND-ED; dis-BAND-ING. [dis- + BAND: cf. OF. desbander, F. débânder. See BAND a company.] 1. To break up the organization of; esp., to dismiss from military service; as, to disband an army. 2. [See BAND a bond.] To loose the bonds of; to release; hence, to divorce or discharge. Obs. She ought to be disbanded. Milton. 3. To disunite the parts of; disintegrate; dissolve. Obs. dis-band' (dis-bānd'), v. i. 1. To separate; to disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization. 2. [See v. t., def. 2.] To become dissolved or disunited; to be released from a bond or association. Obs. or R. Human society would in a short space disband. Tiltonson. dis-band-ment (-mēt), n. Act of disbanding, or state of being disbanded. dis-BAR (dis-bār), v. t.; dis-BARRED (-bārd); dis-BAR-ING. [dis- + BAR, n. Cf. DEBAR.] Law. To expel from the bar, or the legal profession; to deprive (an attorney, barrister, or counselor) of his status and privileges as such. The power to disbar in England rests in the four Inns of Court subject to appeal to certain judges; in the United States the power rests in the courts. The office of an attorney or barrister is property, and he can be deprived of it only by due process of law. dis-BARK (dis-bārk), v. t. & i. [dis- + BARK a small ship; cf. OF. desbarquer, F. débarquer. Cf. DEBARK, DISEMBARK.] To disembark; to debark. Obs. or R. Pope. dis-BARK, v. t. [dis- + BARK rind.] To strip of bark; to bark; to strip off (bark). Boyle. dis-BARR-ment (dis-bār-mēt), n. Act of disbarring, or state of being disbarred. dis-be-lief (dis-bē-lēf), n. Act of disbelieving; a state of the mind in which one is fully persuaded that an opinion, assertion, or doctrine is not true; refusal of assent, credit, or credence; denial of belief. Disbelief must be regarded as a case of belief; to disbelieve a proposition is to believe its contradictory. G. F. Stout. Syn. - See UNBELIEF. dis-be-lieve (dis-bē-lēv), v. t.; dis-BE-LIEVED (-lēvd); dis-BE-LIEV-ING. Not to believe; to refuse belief or credence to; to hold not to be true or actual. Assertions for which there is abundant positive evidence are often disbelieved, on account of what is called their improbability or impossibility. J. S. Mill. dis-be-lieve, v. i. Not to believe (in); to refuse or fail to believe. "I disbelieve in Christian paganism." Mrs. Browning. dis-be-liever (-lēv-ēr), n. One who disbelieves; an unbeliever; esp., in the doctrines of a religion. dis-bench (dis-bēnch), v. t.; -BENCHED (-bēnch); -BENCH-ING. To drive or remove from a bench or seat; hence, Eng. Law, to deprive (a benchman) of his status. dis-bow-el (-bou-ēl), v. t. To disembowel. Rare. Spenser. dis-branch (dis-brānch), v. t.; -BRANCHED (-brānch); -BRANCH-ING. [Cf. OF. desbranchier. See BRANCH, n.] To divert of a branch or branches; to tear off. Shak. dis-bud (dis-būd), v. t.; -BUD-DING; -BUD-DING. Hort. To deprive of buds or shoots, for the purpose of training, or to thin out (the buds) in order to improve the quality of bloom. -dis-bud-der (-ēr), n. dis-bur-den (dis-būrd-ēn), v. t.; -BUR-DENED (-d-ēn); -BUR-DEN-ING. [See BURDEN, v. t.; cf. DISBURTHEN.] 1. To rid of a burden; to free from a load borne or from something oppressive; to unload; to disencumber; relieve. Feltham. 2. To put off (a burden); to unload; to discharge. Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me. Addison. Syn. - Unload, unburden, discharge, free. dis-bur-den, v. i. To relieve one's self of a burden; to discharge or put off one's burden or load. Milton. dis-burse (dis-būrs), v. t.; dis-BURSED (-būrs-t); -BURS-ING. [OF. desbourser, F. déboursier; des- (L. dis-) + bourse purse. See BURSE; cf. DISBURSE.] 1. To pay out; to expend; - usually from a public fund or treasury. The duty of collecting and disbursing his revenues. Macaulay. 2. To pay the costs of; to defray. Obs. dis-burse-ment (-mēt), n. [Cf. F. déboursement.] Act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed. dis-bur-then (-būth-ēn), v. t.; -BUR-THEMED (-th-ēnd); -BUR-THEM-ING. To free from a burden. = DISBURDEN. Archaic. dis-but-ton (dis-būt-ēn), v. t.; -BUT-TONED (-nd); -BUT-TON-ING. To deprive of buttons; also, to unbutton. disC (dīsk), n. A flat round plate, or a structure likened to it. = DISK. dis-cal (dis-kāl), a. Like, or pert. to, a disk. -discal cell, Zoöl. In Lepidoptera, a large cell near the base of the wing. It is sometimes longitudinally divided by a vein. A cross vein at its distal end is called a discal, or discocellular, vein. dis-cal-ced (dis-kāl-ēd), a. Unshod; barefooted; -in distinction from calced. "The foundation of houses of discalced friars." Cardinal Manning. dis-bloom, v. t. See DIS-, 2a. Rare. dis-board, v. t. [Cf. OF. desborder.] To disembark. dis-bod-y, v. t. To disembody. dis-bos-ca-tion (dis-bōs-kā-āshūn), n. [L. disboscatio. Cf. DISBURSE.] Converting forest land into cleared or arable land; removal of a forest. dis-bos-om (dis-bōs-ōm), v. t. To unbosom; to confess. dis-bour-geon, n. DISBURSEON. dis-broth-er, v. t. See DIS-, 2a. dis-bur-dend. Disburdened. Ref. Sp. dis-bur-den-ment, n. See-MENT. dis-bur-dn. Disburden. Ref. Sp. dis-bur-geon (dis-būr-jēn), v. t. To dishud. Obs. dis-bur-s-a-ble, a. See-ABLE. dis-burse, n. [Cf. OF. desbourser.] Disbursement. Obs. dis-bur-ser, n. One who disburses. dis-burst, n. Disbursed. Ref. Sp. dis-bur-y (dis-bēr-y), v. t. [dis- + bury.] To disinterment. dis-c. Abbr. Discount; discovered. dis-cage, v. t. See DIS-, 2a. R. dis-cal-ce-ate (dis-kāl-ē-āt), a. [L. discalceatus unshod; dis- + calceus shoe.] Discalced. -in. A discalced nun or friar. dis-cal-ce-ate (-āt), v. t. & i. To pull off shoes or sandals from; to put off the shoes. Obs. -dis-cal-ce-a-tion (-āshūn), n. Obs. dis-cal-en-dar, v. t. To remove from the calendar. Obs. dis-camp, v. t. [See DE-CAMP.] To drive from a camp. Obs. dis-camp, v. t. To decamp. Obs. dis-camp-dy, r. n. To melt; to dissolve; to thaw. Obs. Shak. dis-can-on-iz-a-tion, n. See DIS-, 2a. 2. dis-can-on-ize, v. t. To uncanonize. Obs. dis-cant, n. Var. of DESCANT, n.

regret, frequently profound, sometimes (esp. in the case of deprecating) dissent or apology; as, "shaping the plans of modern taste by the very exclusion which scholars will most deprecate" (E. FitzGerald); "her narrow alpaca shoulders, which had a deprecating slope to them" (Mary Wilkins); "siding by with a deprecating shrug" (Lowell); "a deprecating smile" (M. Hewlett).

dis/ap-prove (dis-ā-prōv-ē), v. t. To feel or express disapprobation (of). dis-ARM (dis-ārm), v. t.; dis-ARMED (-ārm-d); dis-ARM-ING. [ME. desarmen, F. désarmer; des- (L. dis-) + ARMER to arm. See ARM.] 1. To deprive of arms; to take off the armor from; to take away the weapons of; to deprive of the means of attack or defense, as an enemy, a ship, a city, etc.; -often fig. Security disarms the best-appointed army. Fuller. 2. To deprive of means or disposition to harm; to render harmless or innocuous; as, to disarm a man's wrath. dis-ARM, v. i. Mil. A. To lay aside arms. B. To reduce materially or to a peace footing the military establishment of a country, as at the close of a war. dis-ARM, n. In fencing or sword fighting, act of disarming an opponent. Rare. dis-AR-ma-ment (-ārm-ā-mēt), n. [Cf. F. désarmement.] The laying aside or depriving of arms; esp., the reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing. dis-ARMED (-ārm-d), p. a. 1. Deprived of arms. 2. Her. Deprived of claws and teeth or beaks; -said of an animal or bird of prey. dis-AR-range (dis-ā-rānj), v. t.; dis-AR-RANGED (-rānj-d); dis-AR-RANG-ING (-rānj-īng). [dis- + ARRANGE: cf. F. désarranger.] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of; to throw out of order. dis-AR-range-ment (-rānj-mēt), n. Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder. dis-AR-ray (dis-ā-rā), v. t.; dis-AR-RAYED (-rād); dis-AR-RAY-ING. [dis- + ARRAY, v.: cf. OF. desarreier.] 1. To throw into disorder; to break the array of. Oft disarrayed the foes in battle ranged. Fenton. 2. To take off the dress of; to unrobe; to depose; strip. So, as she bade, the witch they disarrayed. Spenser. dis-AR-ray, n. [Cf. F. désarroi.] 1. Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. 2. Confused or incomplete attire; undress. Hawthorne. dis-AR-tic-u-late (dis-ā-tīk-ū-lāt), v. t. & i.; -LAT-ED (-lāt-ēd); -LAT-ING (-lāt-īng). To sunder or disjoint; to separate joint from joint. -dis-AR-tic-u-lar (-lāt-ēr), n. dis-AR-tic-u-lar-ion (-lāt-ēr-āshūn), n. Act of disarticulating; specif., Surg., amputation or separation at a joint; aparthrosis. dis-AS-so-ci-ate (-ā-sō-āsh-ēt), v. t.; -ATED (-āt-ēd); -AT-ING (-āt-īng). To disconnect from association; dissociate. dis-AS-so-ci-a-tion (dis-ā-sō-āsh-ā-āshūn), -ā-āshūn, n. A disassociating, or state of being disassociated; dissociation. dis-AS-ter (dis-ās-ter), n. [F. désastre; des- (L. dis-) + astrē star, fr. L. astrum; a word of astrological origin. See ASTRER, ASTRAL, STAR.] 1. An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star; malevolent influence of a heavenly body; hence, an ill portent. Obs. 2. An adverse or unfortunate event, esp. a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity; a serious mishap. Syn. - Misfortune, mishap, mischance, misadventure; ruin, extremity, exigency, reverse, blow, stroke. -DEASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE, CATAclysm. A disaster is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure (as, a shipwreck, a fatal railroad accident, the failure of a great enterprise) which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a CALAMITY is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great far-reaching personal or (esp.) public loss; as, the rout at Bull Run was a disaster, the assassination of President Lincoln a calamity; the wreck of the "Don Juan" was a disaster; as involving the loss of Shelley, it was a calamity. CATASTROPHE (properly a dénouement of any sort) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality, but is loosely used as synonymous with disaster; as, "when a man with a steady faith looks back on the great catastrophe of this day (good Friday)" (Spenser); the captain's folly hastened the catastrophe; the year was noteworthy for the number of appalling catastrophes. A CATAclysm (see etym.) is properly a deluge, or (Geol.) any violent convulsion involving profound geological changes; the word is often used fig., esp. of a violent social or political upheaval; as, "One of his [Whitman's] favorite endeavors is to . . . knock the four corners of the universe, one after another, about his reader's ears . . . and then, drawing the ground from under him, as if by some cataclysm of nature, to plunge him into the unfathomable abyss" (Stevenson); "The Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general cataclysm" (Sat. Review). See ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

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dis-card' (dĭs-kărd'), *v. t.*; DIS-CARD'ED; DIS-CARD'ING. **1.** Card Playing. **a** To reject from the hand (a card or cards) in exchange for other cards, or because in excess of the number that can be retained. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led). **2.** To cast off as useless or as no longer of service; to dismiss from employment, confidence, or favor; to put off; to discharge; to turn away; to reject. **3.** To divert or rid (of). *Obs. & L.* **Syn.**—Throw aside, lay aside, cast off; refuse, decline, repel.—DISCARD, REJECT. To discard, as here compared, is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn, something which one already has; to REJECT is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something which is offered; as, "Their carefully hidden dice and playing cards, worn and soiled by the fingers of the older gamblers who had discarded them" (*W. Pater*); "The picture of the swan which I have discarded from the poem of 'Dion'" (*Wordsworth*); "The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner" (*Matt. xxi. 42*); "She [Elizabeth] rejected with a laugh the offers of the Protestants to make her 'head of the Religion'" (*J. R. Green*). See RENOUNCE, EXCLUDE, DROLINE.

dis-card', *v. i.* Card Playing. To make a discard. **dis-card'** (dĭs-kărd'), *v. t.* **1.** Card Playing. Act of discarding; also, the card or cards discarded. **2.** An outcast. *Rare.* **Syn.**—Stevenson. **dis-case'** (dĭs-kās'), *v. t.* To remove the case of; to unshackle; to undress. **dis-cept'** (dĭ-sĕpt'), *v. i.* [*L. disceptare.*] To debate; to discuss; to disagree. *Rare.* **dis-cer-'tion** (dĭs-sĕr-tĭ-shŭn), *n.* [*L. disceptatio.*] Controversy; disputation; discussion. **dis-cern'** (dĭ-zĕrn'), *v. t.*; DIS-CERNED' (-zĕrn'd); DIS-CERN'ING. [*F. discernere, L. discernere, discretum; dis + cernere* to separate, distinguish. See CERTAIN; cf. DISCREET.] **1.** To discriminate or set apart, as in consideration. **Obs.** **2.** To see and identify by noting a difference or differences; to note the distinctive character of; to discriminate; to distinguish. **3.** To see by the eye or by the understanding; to perceive and recognize; to distinguish; as, to discern a difference. **4.** To discern among the youths, a young man void of understanding. **5.** I wake, and I discern the truth. **Syn.**—Distinguish, discover, discriminate, spy, descry, detect. See PERCEIVE.

dis-cern', *v. i.* **1.** To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to discern between good and evil. **2.** To take cognizance. **Obs.** **dis-cern'-'ble** (dĭs-zĕrn'-'bl'), *a.* [*L. discernibilis.*] Capable of being discerned by the senses or the understanding; as, a star is discernible by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is discernible by the understanding. **Syn.**—Perceptible, distinguishable, apparent, visible, evident, manifest. **dis-cern'-'ble-ness**, *n.* —**dis-cern'-'bly**, *adv.* **dis-cern'-'ing**, *p. a.* Acute; shrewd; sagacious; sharp-sighted; discriminating. —**dis-cern'-'ing-ly**, *adv.* **dis-cernment'** (dĭs-zĕrn'mĕnt'), *n.* [*Cf. F. discernement.*] **1.** Act of discerning. **2.** Power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; power of viewing differences in objects, and their relations and tendencies; penetrative and discriminative mental vision; acuteness; sagacity; insight; as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment. **Syn.**—Discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness.—DISCERNMENT, PERCEPTION, PENETRATION, INSIGHT, ACUMEN, DIVINATION, CLAIRVOYANCE. DISCERNMENT (see PERCEIVE) implies keenness and discriminating accuracy, PERCEPTION (as here compared), the direct or immediate exercise of mental vision; as, "I do assure you the man has a very acute discernment, and a taste that I have no fault to find with" (*Cowper*); "But her great merit is finding out mine—there is nothing so amiable as discernment" (*Byron*); "Vivacity and shrewd sense are Dryden's characteristics, with quickness of perception rather than accuracy of remark" (*Landor*); "He was of a temperament to feel keenly the presence of subtleties; a man of clumsy perceptions would not have felt as he did" (*G. Eliot*). PENETRATION (see PENETRATE) emphasizes acuteness and subtlety, INSIGHT, depth, or understanding sympathy, of discernment; as, "It did not require any great penetration to discover that what they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was consistent with proper maidenly pride" (*De Quincey*); "Coleridge had less delicacy and penetration than Joubert, but more richness and power" (*M. Arnold*); "It is said with his [Arnold's] usual urbane discretion and marked by his usual steadiness of insight" (*Lowell*); "She had an exquisite tact and insight in relation to all points of manners" (*G. Eliot*). ACUMEN suggests acuteness of intellect and nicety of discrimination; as, "A paradox which your natural acumen, sharpened by habits of logical attention, will enable you to reconcile in a moment" (*Cowper*); "Wallace's acumen in balancing scientific evidence" (*The Nation*). DIVINATION, as here compared, is instinctive or intuitive insight; CLAIRVOYANCE, preferentially clear or acute perception, esp. of what is not ordinarily discernible; as, "By some secret divination . . . she guessed all his wants, and supplied them" (*Carlyle*); "With the clairvoyance of a genuine love, she had pierced the mystery that had so long embarrassed Frank" (*Stevenson*). See SHREW, WISE, KNOWLEDGE, DELICACY, SENSE, JUDGMENT.

dis-cerp' (dĭs-sĕrp'), *v. t.*; -CERPED' (-sĕrpt'); -CERP'ING. [*L. discerpere, discerphum; dis + carpere* to pluck.] **1.** To tear in pieces; to rend. **2.** To separate off; to disunite. **dis-cerp'-'ble** (dĭs-sĕrpt'-'bl'), *a.* That can be discerned. —**dis-cerp'-'ty** (-bĭl'-'tĭ), **dis-cerp'-'ty-ness**, *n.* **dis-cant'**. Var. of DESCANT. **dis-ca-pac'-'itate** (dĭs-kă-pă-sĭ-'tāt), *v. t.* To incapacitate. **dis-carn'-'ment**, *n.* See MENT. **dis-car-nate**, *a.* [*dis + L. carnis* fleshy.] Stripped of flesh. **dis-car-'tis**, *v. t.* See DIS-2, a. **dis-cast'**, *v. t.* [*ME. decastrere.*] To scatter. **dis-cede'** (dĭs-sĕd'), *v. i.* [*L. discedere; dis + cedere* to go, give way.] To depart. **dis-cel-'ous**, *a.* [*Cf. OF. de-cevuz.*] Deceitful. **dis-cen-'ce**. Var. of DESCENT. **dis-cen-'cion**. + DESCENSION. **dis-cen-'cion**. + DISSENSION. **dis-cen-'d'**. + DESCEND. **dis-cen-'tion**. + DESCENSION. **dis-cen-'tor**. + DESCENT. **dis-cer-'tor**, *n.* [*L. an umpire, judge.*] See DISCEPT. **dis-cer-'tor**, *v. t.* [*ME. decastrere.*] To scatter. **dis-cer-'tre**. Vars. of DISCERTRICK. **dis-cern-'able**. Var. of DISCERNIBLE. **dis-cern-'ance**, *n.* **dis-cern-'ance**, *n.* **dis-cern-'ment**. + DISCERNMENT.

dis-cer-'tion (dĭ-sĕrpt'-'shŭn), *n.* [*L. disceptio.*] **1.** Act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts. *Sp. Hall.* **2.** Act of tearing off; severance; that which is severed. **dis-charge'** (dĭs-chărg'), *v. t.*; DIS-CHARGED' (-chărg'd); DIS-CHARGE'ING (-chărg'-'ing). [*ME. deschargen, dischärjēn; OF. descharger, F. décharger; des- (L. dis-) + charger, F. charger.* See CHARGE.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to empty of a load or cargo; to unburden; to unload; as, to discharge a vessel. **2.** To free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to let go the charge of; as, to discharge a bow, catapult, etc.; esp., said of firearms, to fire off; also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar. **3.** To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, responsibility, accusation, etc.; to absolve; acquit; clear. **4.** To relieve of an office or employment; to send away from service; to dismiss. **5.** To release legally from confinement; to set at liberty; as, to discharge a prisoner. **6.** To put forth, or remove, as a charge or burden; to take out, as that with which anything is loaded or filled; as, to discharge a cargo. **7.** To let fly, as a missile; to shoot. **8.** To set aside; to annul; dismiss. **9.** To throw off the obligation of, as a duty or debt; to relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, trust, and the like; hence, to perform, execute, pay, etc., as an office, part, debt, or the like. **10.** To pay one's debt or obligation to (a creditor); also, to pay or settle for (a thing). **11.** To give forth; to emit or send out; to let fly; as, a pipe discharges water; to discharge an oath. **12.** To prohibit; to forbid. **13.** To dye and calico printing. To bleach out or to remove or efface, as by a chemical process; as, to discharge the color from a dyed fabric; also, to remove the color from in this way. **14.** To receive and distribute, as the weight or pressure of a wall above an opening. **b** To relieve, as an opening or the lintel spanning an opening, from the weight of the wall above. **Syn.**—See RELEASE, EFFECT. **dis-charge'**, *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden; to unload; to go off, as a gun; to run, as a dye; to emit or give vent to fluid or other contents; as, the water pipe discharges freely. **dis-charge'**, *n.* [*Cf. F. décharge.* See DISCHARGE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of discharging; act of relieving of a charge or load; removal of a load or burden; unloading; as, the discharge of a ship; discharge of a cargo. **2.** Firing off; expulsion of a charge; explosion; letting off; as, a discharge of arrows, of artillery. **3.** Act of relieving of something which oppresses or weighs upon one, as an obligation, liability, debt, accusation, etc.; acquittance; as, the discharge of a debtor. **4.** Act of removing, or getting rid of, an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by the payment of a debt, or the performance of a trust or duty. **5.** Specific, *Scots Law*, one mode in which the right to claim legitim is barred. **6.** The right to claim legitim may be barred in either of two ways. . . distinguished as discharge and satisfaction. The distinction lies in this, that the former takes place before the father's death; the latter after that event. **7.** A release or dismissal from an office, employment, etc.; dismissal; as, the discharge of a workman by his employer. **8.** The dismissal of a court's mandate. **9.** Legal release from confinement; liberation; as, the discharge of a prisoner. **10.** The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, liability, obligation, duty, or the like; acquittal. **11.** From penalty. **12.** That which discharges or releases from imprisonment, an obligation, liability, penalty, or the like. **13.** Death, which sets all free. **14.** Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. **15.** **a** A flowing or issuing out; also, a rate of flow; emission; vent; evacuation; as, a rapid discharge of water from the pipe. **b** That which is discharged or emitted; as, a total discharge of a thousand gallons. **16.** *Elec.* The equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points. The character of the discharge is mostly determined by the nature of the medium through which it takes place, the amount of the difference of potential, and the form of the terminal conductors on which the difference exists. The discharge may be alternating, continuous, bursts, connective, disruptive, glow, oscillatory, stratified, etc. **17.** *Dyeing & Calico Printing.* Any composition used for removing a mordant or dye from a fabric. By printing with discharges from engraved blocks, designs are obtained where otherwise there would have been a solid color. Discharges usually contain citric, tartaric, or acetic acid as the active ingredient. **dis-charged'** (dĭs-chărg'd'), *p. p.* of DISCHARGE. Specific, *Minng.*, designating a timber the end of which, through

decay of the wood or disintegration of the rock, slips from its hitch. **dis-charge'** (dĭs-chărg'-'ĕr), *n.* One that discharges. **dis-charge'**, *n.* Specific: **a** *Elec.* An instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery, by making a connection between the two surfaces. It consists of a bent metallic rod with knobs at each end, and often has a glass handle. **b** *Agric.* A device consisting essentially of a number of arms or prongs, and usually forming a part of the knotted wheel, for discharging the tied bundles of grain from a binder. **dis-charge'** (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DISCHARGE. **dis-charge'**, *n.* [*See DISK; FLORAL.*] **dis-ciflo'-'rous** (dĭs-sĭf'-'rŭs), *a.* [*See DISK; FLORAL.*] Bot. Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk, as in the Rutaceae and other families of dicotyledons. In the classification of Bentham and Hooker these families were grouped as the series DIS-CIFLO'-'RŌE. **dis-ciflo'-'roid** (dĭs-sĭf'-'rŏid), *a.* [*See DISK; FLORAL.*] Bot. Resembling a disk. **dis-ciflo'-'roid** (dĭs-sĭf'-'rŏid), *n.* [*See DISK; FLORAL.*] A genus of liopomatous brachiopods having a dislikelike shell whose ventral valve is perforated by the pedicle. Though now restricted to an existing African species, it formerly included numerous allied forms extending back to the Ordovician. These are now placed in other genera (mostly in *Orbiculoidea*). —**dis-ciflo'-'roid** (dĭs-sĭf'-'rŏid), *n.* [*See DISK; FLORAL.*] A genus of liopomatous brachiopods having a dislikelike shell whose ventral valve is perforated by the pedicle. Though now restricted to an existing African species, it formerly included numerous allied forms extending back to the Ordovician. These are now placed in other genera (mostly in *Orbiculoidea*). **dis-cinot'** (dĭ-sĭn'-'ot'), *n.* [*L. discinctus, p. p. of discingere* to ungird; *dis- + cingere* to gird.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. **dis-ciple'** (dĭ-sĭpl'-'l'), *n.* [*ME. disciple, de-ciple, OF. discipul, de-ciple, F. disciple, fr. L. discipulus, fr. discere* to learn (akin to *docere* to teach; see NOCILE); cf. AS. *discipul, fr. L.*] One who receives instruction from another; a scholar; a learner; esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the truth of the doctrine of his teacher; an adherent in doctrine; as, the disciples of Plato; the disciples of our Savior. **Syn.**—DISCIPLE, PUPIL, SCHOLAR, STUDENT. DISCIPLE, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar*; it always implies personal adherence to the views or doctrines of one's master or teacher; as, a disciple of Rousseau; he was once a pupil, and always a disciple, of Kant. PUPIL suggests more of the teacher's personal care or oversight, than SCHOLAR, which (as here compared) emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition; as, an obedient pupil, a bright scholar. *Scholar* is also the technical term for the holder of an academic scholarship; as, the Rhodes scholars at Oxford. STUDENT, as here compared, is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning; as, the number of students in Yale College, a college student, student life. See FOLLOWER. **Disciples of Christ, Eccl.** A Christian denomination which rejects human creeds and sectarian names, holds the Bible only to be the rule of faith and practice, celebrates the Lord's Supper every Sunday, and baptizes believers only by immersion. They are trinitarian and congregational in church government, and are also called *Christians* and *Campbellites*. —**the twelve disciples**, *n.* The twelve selected companions of Jesus; —also called the *apostles*. See APOSTLE. **dis-ciple'** (dĭ-sĭpl'-'l'), *v. t.*; DIS-CIPLED' (-pl'd); DIS-CIPLING' (-pl'-'ing). **1.** To teach; to train. **2.** To punish; to discipline. **3.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **4.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **5.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **6.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **7.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **8.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **9.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **10.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **11.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **12.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **13.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **14.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **15.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **16.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **17.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **18.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **19.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **20.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **21.** To make a disciple of; to convert. **22.** To make a disciple of; 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3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to order and control; control; habit of obedience.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. Rogers.

4. Correction; chastisement inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering.

A sharp discipline of half a century had sufficed. Macaulay.

5. The subject matter of instruction; a course of study; a branch of knowledge.

6. Eccl. The enforcement of methods of correction against one guilty of ecclesiastical offenses; reformatory or penal action toward a church member.

7. R. C. Ch. Self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment; specif., a penitential scourge.

8. Eccl. A system of essential rules and duties; as, the Roman Catholic or Anglican discipline.

Syn. - Instruction, training, culture; correction, chastisement, punishment. See EDUCATION.

9. Dis-ciplin-er (dis-iplin-er), v. t.; DIS-CIPLINED (-plind); DIS-CIPLINING. [Cf. LL. disciplinare to flog, and F. discipliner to discipline.] 1. To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; to train.

2. To accustom to regular and systematic action; to bring under control so as to act systematically; to train to act together under orders; to teach subordination; to form a habit of obedience in; to drill.

3. To improve by corrective and penal methods; to chastise; to correct.

4. To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

5. To train, form, teach, instruct, bring up; regulate, correct, chasten, chastise, punish.

6. Dis-ciplin-er (dis-iplin-er), n. One, pertaining to, or being, a disciple; as, discipular patience.

7. Dis-ciplin-er (dis-iplin-er), n. [L. discipulus, -onis, fr. discipulus, a cutting saunter. Rare.]

8. Dis-ciplin-er (dis-iplin-er), v. t.; DIS-CLAIMED (-klamd); DIS-CLAIMING. [AF. desclamer. See DIS-; CLAIM.] 1. Law. To renounce or repudiate a legal claim; to make a disclaimer; - formerly with in, out of, and from. "Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively." Oxf. E. D.

2. To disavow or renounce all part or share (in); to make public renunciation or dissent (from). Obs. "You cowardly rascal, Nature disclaims in thee."

3. To cry out or declaim; - with against. Obs.

4. Dis-claim, v. t. 1. Law. To renounce a legal claim; to deny or repudiate any interest in or connection with.

2. To deny or disavow any connection with or responsibility for; to deny ownership or authorship of; to repudiate; to disown; as, he disclaimed the letters.

3. To deny the right or authority of; to refuse to admit; to disallow; to renounce.

4. To deny, as a claim, to refuse; not disclaimed. Milton.

5. Her. To denounce or "make infamous by proclamation" (a person who bore arms illegitimately or who usurped the title of Esquire or Gentleman); also, to disavow (one's self) as to such a right or title.

Syn. - Disown, disavow, renounce, repudiate.

6. Dis-claim-ant (dis-iklam-ant), n. Patent Law. One who makes a disclaimer.

7. Dis-claim-er (-er), n. One who disclaims.

8. Dis-claim-er, n. [AF. desclamer, inf. used as n.] Act of disclaiming; specif.: a. Law. A denial or disavowal of claim, orig. in reference to the feudal relationship, esp. on the part of the tenant, later in various connections, as in pleading where a defendant denies any interest in or claim to the subject of the action; renunciation of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust; relinquishment, waiver of, or formal refusal to accept, an interest or estate. b. Patent Law. (1) A writing by which, when a patentee, by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, has claimed more than he had a right to claim as new, he, his heirs, or assigns disclaim such parts as they choose not to claim or to hold under the patent. (2) A clause or writing in an original or reissue application referring to matter shown or described but to which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title, or one made to avoid the continuation of an interference. c. A public disavowal, as of pretensions, claims, opinions, or the like; repudiation. d. Her. A proclamation by a herald as to the illegitimacy of a person's right to bear arms or the like. See DISCLAIM, v. t., 5.

9. Dis-claim-a-tion (dis-iklam-ashun), n. 1. Scots Law. Act of a tenant or vassal who disclaims. See DISCLAIM, v. t., 1.

2. Disavowal or renunciation; disclaimer. Ep. Hall.

3. Dis-claim-a-to-ry (dis-iklam-ashun), n. a. Having the character of a disclaiming. Rare.

4. Dis-clo-se (dis-ikloz), n. Disclosure. Obs.

5. Dis-clo-se, a. [OF. descloz, p. p.] Disclosed. Obs.

6. Dis-clo-sure (-kloz), v. t.; DIS-CLOSURE (-klozd); DIS-CLOS-ING (-kloz'ing). [ME. desclozen, disclozen, fr. disclos, des-cloz, not shut in, open, OF. descloz, p. p. of descloze to open, F. déclore; des- (L. dis-) + clore to shut, fr. L. claudere to shut. See CLOSE; cf. DISCLOSURE.] 1. To uncover; to open; esp., of eggs, to hatch. Obs.

2. To remove a cover or envelope from; to set free from inclosure; to uncover.

3. To lay open or expose to view; to cause to appear; to bring to light; to reveal; discover; expose; as, events have disclosed his designs.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them. Bacon.

4. To disclose my passion, Our friendship's at an end. Addison.

5. Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose. Pope.

Syn. - Uncover, unveil, divulge, tell, utter. See REVEAL.

6. Dis-closed' (dis-iklozd'), p. a. Her. Represented with wings expanded; - applied to doves and other birds not of prey. Cf. DISPLAYED.

7. Dis-clo-sure (-kloz'ur), n. [See DISCLOSE, v. t.; cf. CLOSURE.] 1. Act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; bringing to light; exposure.

2. That which is disclosed or revealed.

3. Dis-clo-ud' (dis-iklozd'), v. t. To uncloud. Fuller.

4. Dis-co (-dis-kō), [See DISK.] A combining form used in zoölogy, biology, etc., to indicate connection with, or resemblance to, a disk.

5. Dis-cob-o-lus (dis-kōb'ō-lūs), n. [L. discobolus, Gr. δισκοβόλος; δίσκος discus + βάλλειν to throw.] 1. A discus thrower.

2. [Cap.] Gr. Sculpture. A statue of an athlete about to throw a discus, with the right arm extended backward. The original statue, ascribed to Myron, is lost. The copy in the Vatican Museum, as restored, is as shown in the Illust.; the copy in the Palazzo Lanolotti, formerly in the Palazzo Massimo, shows the head turned and looking backward, as it were, toward the discus.

3. Dis-co-glos-si-dēs (dis-kō-gloz'si-dēs), n. pl. [NL; disco- + Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.] Zoöl. A family of toads having a disklike tongue, which cannot be protruded. Their tadpoles have the spiracle in the middle of the dorsal region. The obstetrical tool is an example. - dis-co-glos'sid (-sid), a. & n. - dis-co-glos'soid (-oid), a.

4. Dis-co-oid (dis-kō'id), a. [Gr. δισκοειδής; δίσκος a round plate, quoit + εἶδος form, shape. See DISK.] 1. Like or resembling a disk or discus; flat and circular; as, a discoid body.

2. Bot. A Resembling, pertaining to, or provided with, a disk. b. Specif., in composite plants, having a tubular instead of a ligulate corolla. The florets in the yellow center or disk of an oxeye daisy are discoid, in distinction from those on the margin bearing white rays, which are called radiate. See COMPOSITE, n., Illust.

3. Discoid head, Bot., in plants of the composite type, a head in which the florets are all tubular and destitute of rays, as in the tansy. - d. shell, Zoöl., a spiral shell whose coils lie in, or nearly in, the same plane as that of the nautilus.

4. Dis-co-oid, n. Anything having the form of a discus or disk.

5. Dis-co-dal (dis-kō'dal), a. Disk-shaped; discoid or forming a discoid; as, a discoidal ring.

6. Dis-co-dal, n. [See DISCOID, a.] A disclike segmentation. - d. placenta, Ent. & Zöl. See PLACENTA, 1.

7. Dis-co-lith (dis-kō'lith), n. [Disco- + lith.] Geol. A disclike cocolith.

8. Dis-col-or, dis-col-our (dis-kō'lēr), a. [L. discolor of another color, of different colors: cf. F. discolor.] Bot. & Zöl. a. Of two or more colors. b. Of different color from the surrounding or adjacent parts. Rare.

9. Dis-col-ored, dis-col-oured (dis-kō'lērd), v. t.; DIS-COLORED (-ored) (-ērd); DIS-COLORED-ING (-ored'ing). [ME. descolouren, OF. descolore, F. décolorer, fr. L. dis- + colorare, coloratum, to color, color color. See COLOR.] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of, esp. for the worse; to change to a different color; to stain; tinge; as, a drop of wine will discolor water; silver is discolored by sea water.

2. To alter the true complexion or appearance of.

3. To make of different colors. Obs.

4. Dis-col-or-a-tion (-ashun), n. 1. Act of discoloring, or state of being discolored; alteration of hue or appearance.

2. A discolored spot; a stain. Arbutnot.

3. Dis-col-ored, dis-col-oured (dis-kō'lērd), p. a. 1. Altered in color; stained.

2. [L. discolor.] Variegated; of divers colors. Rare.

3. Without colors. Obs. Jonson.

4. Differently colored (from something else). Obs. & R.

5. Dis-col-our-ment, dis-col-our-ment (-ēr-mēt), n. Discoloration.

6. Dis-co-me-du-sae (dis-kō-mē-dū'sē), n. pl. [NL; disco- + medusa.] Zoöl. An order of Scyphozoa, having a flattened umbrella in the form of an inverted saucer, and at least eight tentaculo-cysts. They develop directly from the egg without alternation of generations, or develop with the intervention of a scyphula form, which divides transversely, producing individuals of the medusa form. This is the largest group of the Scyphozoa, and includes the majority of the common large jellyfishes. (See JELLYFISH.) The term has also been used in a wider sense, as more or less nearly equivalent to Scyphomedusae. - dis-co-me-du-san (-sän), a. & n. - dis-co-me-du-soid (-soid), a.

7. Dis-co-m-er-u-la, n. [NL; disco- + merula.] Embryol. A ring of blastula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

8. Dis-co-m-er-u-lar, a. See DISCO-COM-ER-U-LA, n.

9. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A suckerlike organ on the head of a discoblastic egg. Obs.

10. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. Having suck-

ing disks on the toes, as the tree frogs. - dis-co-dac'tyl, a. & n. dis-co-gas'tru-la, n. [NL; disco- + gastrula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

11. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

12. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

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14. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

15. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

16. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

17. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

18. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

19. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

20. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

21. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

22. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

23. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

24. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

25. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

26. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

27. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

28. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

29. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

30. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

31. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

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33. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

34. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

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36. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

37. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

38. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

39. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

40. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

41. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

42. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

43. Dis-co-m-er-u-lous, a. [Disco- + merula.] Embryol. A gastrula derived from a discoblastic egg. [Obs. dis-co-her-ent, a. Incoherent. Dis-co-her-a (-dis-kō-her-ā), n. pl. [NL; disco- + herent.] Zoöl. A suborder of Siphonophora more or less nearly equivalent to Discocoma or Discocoma.

3. Freedom from constraint; ease of manner.
4. The cancellation of an engagement of marriage. *Rare.*
5. *Fencing.* A shifting of the sword from one side of the adversary's sword to the other.
dis-en-no'ble (dīs-ēn-nō'bl), *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; to degrade.
 An unworthy behavior . . . *dissenobles* a man. *Guardian.*
dis-en-tail' (-tāl'), *v. t. Lau.* To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate). — *n.* Act of disentailing an estate.
dis-en-tan-gle (dīs-ēn-tān'gl), *v. t.*; **dis-EN-TAN'GLE** (-gl); **dis-EN-TAN'GLING** (-glīng). **1.** To free from entanglement; to reduce to orderly arrangement; to straighten out; as, to disentangle a skein of yarn.
2. To extricate from complication and perplexity; to disentangle from embarrassing connection or intermixture; to disembroil; to set free.
 To disentangle truth from error. *Stewart.*
 To . . . disentangle themselves out of this labyrinth. *Clarendon.*
Syn. — Loose, extricate, disembroil, disembroil, clear, evolve, separate, detach. See **DISENGAGE**.
dis-en-tan-gle, v. t. To become disentangled.
dis-en-thral', **dis-en-thral'** (dīs-ēn-thrāl'), *v. t.* [See **ENTHRALL**.] To release from thralldom; to free.
dis-en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose.
dis-en-ti-tle' (-tīt'), *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.
 Every ordinary offense does not *dissentile* a son to the love of his father.
dis-en-tomb' (dīs-ēn-tōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb; to disinter. — **dis-en-tomb'ment** (-mēt), *n.*
dis-en-trance' (-trāns'), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance or an enchantment. — **dis-en-trance'ment** (-mēt), *n.*
dis-en-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To free from being entwined or twisted; to untwine.
dis-es-tab'lish (dīs-ēs-tāb'lish), *v. t.* To cause to cease to be established; to break up (anything established); to deprive, as a church, of its connection with the state.
dis-es-tab'lish-ment (-mēt), *n.* Act or process of disestablishing, or state of being disestablished; specif., the withdrawal of the support of the state from an established church; as, the *disestablishment* and *disendowment* of the Irish Church by act of Parliament.
Disestablishment is in theory the annulling of establishment; but since an established Church is usually rich, *disestablishment* generally includes disendowment, even where there is no state endowment of religion. *Encyc. Brit.*
dis-es-teem' (dīs-ēs-tēem'), *n.* Want of esteem; low estimation, inclining to dislike; disfavor; disrespect.
Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. *Milton.*
dis-es-teem', v. t.; **dis-ES-TEEM'** (-tēem'); **dis-ES-TEEM'ING**. **1.** To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disfavor or slight contempt; to slight.
 But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*. *Denham.*
2. To deprive of esteem; to bring into disrepute; to cause to be regarded with disfavor. *Obs.*
 What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
 Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed*? *B. Jonson.*
dis-es-ti-ma'tion (dīs-ēs-tī-mā'shūn), *n.* Disesteem. *The distinction of man's natural, emotive side is dangerous, and can be carried too far. Richard Burton.*
dis-fash'ion (dī-fā'shūn), *v. t.* [dis- + fashion. See **FASHION**; cf. **DEFEAT**.] To disfigure. *Nov. Poetic.*
dis-fa'vor (-fā'vēr), *n.* [dis- + favor: cf. OF. *desfavor*, *dis-fa'vor*.] **1.** Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem; disrespect.
 The people that have deserved my *disfavor*. *Is. x. 6 (1551).*
2. Stat. of not being in favor or of being under the displeasure of some one; as, to be in *disfavor* at court.
3. An unkindness; a disobliging act.
 He might dispense favors and *disfavors*. *Clarendon.*
4. Homeliness; ill favor; **dis-fa'vored**, **dis-fa'voured** (-vēr'd); **dis-fa'vour** [dis-fa'vor-ing, dis-fa'vour-ing]. **1.** To withhold or withdraw favor from; to regard with disesteem; to show disapprobation of; to discountenance.
 Countenance or *disfavored* according as they obey. *Swift.*
2. To injure the form or looks of. *Rare.* *B. Jonson.*
dis-fea'ture (-fē'tūr), *v. t.* [cf. **DEFEAT**.] To mar the features of; to deface. — **dis-fea'ture-ment** (-mēt), *n.*
dis-fel'low-ship (dīs-fēl'wō-shīp), *n.* Exclusion from, or lack of, fellowship.
dis-fel'low-ship, v. t. [See **FELLOWSHIP, v. t.] To exclude from fellowship, esp. from religious communion; to refuse intercourse with, as an associate.
dis-fig'ur-ate (dīs-fīg'ūr-āt), *a.* [cf. LL. *diffiguratus*, p. p.] Disfigured; misshapen. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
dis-fig'ur-a'tion (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; disfigurement.
dis-fig'ure (dīs-fīg'ūr; cf. **FIGURE, v. t.**; -URED (-tūr'd); -URING. [OF. *diffigurer*, *F. diffigurer*; des- (L. *dis-*) + *figurare*, to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare*, fr. *figura* figure. See **FIGURE, v. t.**] To mar the figure of; to render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance; to deface; to deform.
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own. *Milton.*
2. To disguise by changing the figure or appearance of. *Obs.*
Syn. — Deform, mar, injure. See **DEFACE**.
dis-fig'ure-ment (-mēt), *n.* [cf. *F. défigurement*.] **1.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; defacement.
2. That which disfigures; a defacement; a blot.**

dis-flesh' (dīs-flēsh'), *v. t.* To reduce the flesh or obesity of; also, to disembody. *Obs. or R.*
dis-fran'chise (dīs-frān'chīz; -chīz); **dis-FRAN'CHISED** (-chīzd; -chīzd); **dis-FRAN'CHISE-ING** (-chīz-īng; -chīz-īng). **1.** To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular privilege, as of voting, holding office, etc.
 Sir William Fitzwilliam was *disfranchised*. *Fabian (1899).*
2. To deprive of a privilege.
dis-fran'chise-ment (dīs-frān'chīz-mēt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised; deprivation of privileges of citizenship or of chartered immunities.
dis-frock' (-frōk'), *v. t.* [cf. *F. défroquer*.] To unfrock.
dis-fur'nish (-fūr'nīsh), *v. t.*; **dis-FURNISH** (-nīsh); **dis-FURNISHING** (-fūr'nīsh-īng). [dis- + furnish: cf. OF. *desfourmir*.] To deprive of that (furniture, equipments, etc.) with which anything is furnished; to strip; to divest. — **dis-fur'nish-ment** (-mēt), *n.*
 I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of All merit, that can raise me higher. *Massinger.*
dis-gar'nish (dīs-gār'nīsh), *v. t.* [dis- + garnish. See **DIGARNISH**.] To divest of garniture. *Obs. or Archaic.*
dis-gav'el (dīs-gāv'el), *v. t.*; **dis-LED** (-lēd) or **dis-LED-ING** or **dis-LE-ING**. [See **GAVELKIND**.] *Eng. Law.* To deprive of or relieve from the tenure of gavelkind.
dis-glo'ri-ty (dīs-glō'ri-tī; 201), *v. t.*; **dis-GLORIFY** (-glō'ri-fī); **dis-GLORIFYING** (-glō'ri-fī-īng). To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Rare.*
dis-gorge' (dīs-gōrj'), *v. t.*; **dis-GORGE** (-gōrj); **dis-GORGEING** (-gōrj-īng). [OF. *desgorger*, *F. dégorger*; des- (L. *dis-*) + *gorge*. See **GORGE, v. t.**] **1.** To eject or discharge by the throat and mouth; to vomit; hence, to pour or throw forth violently from a vent, crater, or the like.
 This mountain when it rageth, . . . casteth forth huge stones, *disgorgeth* brimstone. *Hakluyt.*
2. To give up unwillingly, as something wrongfully appropriated; to make restitution of; to surrender; as, to *disgorge* ill-gotten gains.
dis-gorge', v. i. **1.** To vomit forth contents; discharge.
 See where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths *Milton.*
2. To make restitution.
dis-gorg'er (dīs-gōrj'ēr), *n.* One that disgorges; specif., an implement for extracting a hook from a fish.
dis-grace' (dīs-grās'), *n.* [F. *disgrâce*, It. *disgrazia*; des- (L. *dis-*) + *gracia* grace, L. *gratia*. See **GRACE, v. t.**] **1.** Condition of being out of favor; loss of favor, regard, or respect.
 Macduff lives in *disgrace*. *Shak.*
2. State of being dishonored, or covered with shame; dishonor; shame; ignominy.
 From top of honor to *disgrace* his feet? *Shak.*
3. That which brings dishonor; cause of shame or reproach; as, vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.
4. An act of unkindness; a disfavour. *Obs.*
 The interchange continually of favors and *disgraces*. *Bacon.*
5. An expression of reprobation; dishonoring words; as, to speak *disgrace* against any one. *Archaic.*
6. Disfigurement; disfavour. *Obs.*
Syn. — Disfavour, disesteem, discredit, disparagement, opprobrium, reproach; dishonor, shame, infamy, ignominy, humiliation. See **DISHONOR**.
dis-grace' (dīs-grās'), *v. t.*; **dis-GRACED** (-grāst'); **dis-GRACING** (-grās-īng). [F. *disgracier*, It. *disgraziare*. See **DISGRACE, n.**] **1.** To deprive of grace; to dishonor. *Obs.*
2. To put out of favor; to dismiss with dishonor.
 Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay.*
3. To do disfavour to; to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonor; to treat or cover with ignominy.
 His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*
4. To treat discourteously; to upbraid; to revile. *Obs.*
 The goddess wroth gan foully her *disgrace*. *Spenser.*
Syn. — Degrade, humble, humiliate, abase, debase.
dis-grace'ful (dīs-grās'fūl), *a.* **1.** Lacking grace; ungraceful. *Obs.*
2. Bringing or involving disgrace; causing shame; shameful; dishonorable; unbecoming.
 The Senate have cast you forth *disgraceful*. *B. Jonson.*
dis-gra'cious (dīs-grā'shū), *a.* [cf. *F. disgracieux*.] **1.** Lacking grace; unpleasing; disagreeable. *Rare. Shak.*
2. Out of favor; in disgrace. *Obs.*
dis-gra'da-tion (dīs-grā-dā'shūn), *n.* *Scots Law.* Act of disgrading; degradation.
dis-grade' (dīs-grād'), *v. t.*; **dis-GRAD'ED** (-grād'ēd; 151); **dis-GRADING**. [See **DEGRADE**.] To depose from an office, dignity, or position by way of punishment; to degrade.
dis-gre-gate (dīs-grē-gāt), *v. l. & i.* [L. *disgregare*; dis- + *gregare* to collect, fr. *grex, gregis*, flock or herd.] To disintegrate; to scatter. *Obs.*
dis-gre-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), *n.* *Physics.* The process of separation, or the condition of being separate, as of the molecules of a body under the influence of heat.
dis-grun'tle (dīs-grūn'tl), *v. t.*; **dis-GRUN'TLED** (-tld); **dis-GRUN'TLING** (-tling). [cf. *Obs.* & dial. *gruntle* to grunt, complain.] To put in bad humor; to render dissatisfied; to disgust; — chiefly in p. p.
dis-guise' (dīs-gīz'), *v. t.*; **dis-GUISE'** (-gīzd'); **dis-GUISE-ING** (-gīz-īng). [ME. *desguisen*, *disguisen*, *deguisen*, OF. *desguiser*, *F. déguiser*; des- (L. *dis-*) + *guise*. See **GUISE**.]

1. To change the style of dress of (any one); esp., to dress (one's self) in curious or fantastic fashion. *Obs.*
2. To change the guise or appearance of, so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress or appearance, or one intended to mislead or deceive.
 Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a wagoner. *Macaulay.*
3. Hence, to hide or obscure by means of a counterfeit appearance or falsification of any sort; to cloak; to conceal; to *disguise* one's voice; to *disguise* the taste of quinine.
 All God's angels come to us *disguised*. *Lovell.*
4. To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate. *Archaic.*
Syn. — Conceal, hide, mask, dissimulate, feign, pretend. See **DISSEMBLE**.
dis-guise' (dīs-gīz'), *n.* **1.** Style of dress; costume. *Obs.*
2. A dress or exterior put on for concealment or deception; as, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subject to heavy penalties.
3. Artificial language or manner assumed for deception.
4. Any concealment of real by ostensible character; any assumed or imposed counterfeit or pretense serving or intended to deceive; as, blessings in *disguise*; also, that which serves to *disguise*; a means of counterfeiting; as, vituperation is a poor *disguise* of want of reason.
5. Change of manner by drink; intoxication. *Archaic.*
6. A masque or masquerade. *Obs.*
Disguise was the old English word for a masque. *B. Jonson.*
dis-guise'er (dīs-gīz'ēr), *n.* One that disguises; specif., *Obs.*, a masker or mummer.
dis-gust' (dīs-gīst'), *v. t.*; **dis-GUST'ED**; **dis-GUST'ING**. [OF. *desguster*, *F. dégoûter*; des- (L. *dis-*) + *goust* taste, *F. goût*, fr. L. *gustus*. See **GUST**; cf. *dis-gust*, to provoke disgust or strong distaste in; to cause (any one) loathing, as of the stomach; to excite aversion in; esp., to offend to an extreme degree the taste, reason, or sensibilities of; to sicken; to nauseate; — often with *at*, *with*, or *by*.
 To *disgust* him with the world and its vanities. *Prescott.*
2. To experience loathing or intense dislike for. *Obs.*
3. To deter or dissuade (one) *from*, or *against* anything, as being little to one's liking.
 The difficulty of the shore and the high running of the surf was more than enough to *disgust* me of that landing place. *Stevenson.*
dis-gust', *n.* [cf. OF. *desgust*, *F. dégoût*. See **DISGUST, v. t.**] **1.** Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing; strong distaste; — said primarily of the sickening effect of offense to the organs of taste; now rather of repugnance caused by anything extremely unpleasant to morals, reason, or the higher sensibilities; as, cruelly excites *disgust*.
 In a vulgar hack writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*. *Macaulay.*
2. A quarrel; dispute; difference. *Obs.*
3. A cause of disgust. *Obs.*
Syn. — Nausea, loathing, abomination, abhorrence, aversion, distaste, dislike, disinclination. See **ANTI-PATHY**.
dis-gust'ful (dīs-gīst'fūl), *a.* Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste; exciting aversion; disgusting.
 — **dis-gust'ful-ly**, *adv.* That causes disgust; sickening; revolting. — **dis-gust'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-gust'ing-ness**, *n.*
dis'h (dīsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus* disc, quoit, fr. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, fr. *δύκειν* to throw. Cf. **DISC**, **DISK**, **DISCUS**.] **1.** A vessel, as a platter, a plate, a bowl, used for serving up food at the table.
 She brought forth butter in a lordly *dish*. *Judg. v. 25.*
2. Something resembling a dish in form, as a shallow concave vessel, or a natural hollow.
3. The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food; as, a cold *dish*. "A *dish* fit for the gods." *Shak.*
 Home-made *dishes* that drive one from home. *Hook.*
4. State of being concave, or like a dish, or the degree of such concavity; as, the *dish* of a wheel; also, a concavity; specif., in quadrupeds, esp. domestic cattle, a slight concavity of the face between and in front of the eyes.
5. The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful; the quantity measured by a dish.
6. *Mining, Eng.* A trough about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. **b** That portion of a mine's product which is paid to the land owner or proprietor. **c** A gallon of tin ore ready for the smelter.
7. A quoit; quoit playing. *Obs.*
 to lay, set, throw, etc., in one's *dish*, to impute to one; to charge, twist, or reproach one with. *Obs.*
dis'h, v. t.; **DISHED** (dīsh); **DISH'ING**. **1.** To put into a dish or dishes, as food for serving; — often with *up*.
2. To make concave, or depress in the middle, like a dish; as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes.
3. To make (a hole) like a dish; to countersink (a hole).
4. To frustrate; cheat; circumvent; ruin. *Colloq.*
to dish out, a. To serve out of a dish; to distribute in portions at table. *B. Arch.* To hollow out, as a gutter.
dis'h, v. i. **1.** To become concave or depressed in the middle like a dish; as, the wheel *dished*.
2. Of a horse, to swing the fore feet while in trotting.
dis'ha-bille' (dīs-ā-bēl'; -bīl'), **des'ha-bille'** (dēs-ā-bēl'), *n.* [F. *déshabillé*, prop. p. p. of *déshabiller* to undress;

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; eben, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM.
 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

dés- (L. *dís-*) + *habiller* to dress. See **HABILIMENT**.] A loose, negligent garment, or the state of being dressed in a loose or careless style; undress.
They breakfast in *dishabille*. *Smollett*.

dis-hal'low (dís-hál'fó), *v. t.* To violate; profane.
dis-hal'mon'ic (-hár-món'ík) *a.* 1. Not harmonic; anharmonic. 2. Having a short face with a long skull, or a long face with a short skull. Cf. **HARMONIC**, *a.*

dis-har'mon'i-cal (-í-kál) *harmónic*.

dis-har'mon'i-ous (-mó'ní-ús), *a.* Unharmonic.

dis-har'mo-nize (dís-hár'mó-níz), *v. t. & i.* To put, or to be, out of harmony. — **dis-har'mo-nism** (-níz'm), *n.*

dis-har'mo-ný (-ní), *n.*; *pl.* -nýs (-níz). Want of harmony; discord; incongruity. *Rare. Coleridge.*

dish'cloth (dích'klóth'; 205), *n.* 1. A cloth used for washing dishes. 2. A dishcloth gourd.

dishcloth gourd. The gourd of any several species of *Luffa*, or the plant itself. The fibrous interior of the gourd is used like a sponge or cloth. See **LUFFA**.

dis-heart'en (dís-hár't'n), *v. t.*; -heart'ened (-t'n), *v. t.* **dis-heart'en-ing**. [*dís* + *hearten*]. To discourage; to deprive of courage and hope; to depress the spirits; to deject. *Regiments . . . utterly . . . disheartened. Macaulay.*

Syn. — Dispirit, discourage, depress, deter, terrify.

dis-helm' (dís-hélm'), *v. t. & i.* [*dís* + *helm* helmet; cf. OF. *desheumer*]. To deprive of, or to remove, the helmet.

dis-helm', v. t. To deprive of the helm or rudder. *Rare.*

dis-helm'son (dís-hér'f-zón), *n.* [OF. *desheriteison*. *Orf. E. D.*] Act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

dis-her'it (dís-hér'ít), *v. t.*; **dis-her'it-ed**; **dis-her'it-ing**. [*ME.* also *desherite*, F. *dés'hériter*; *dés-* (L. *dís-*) + *hériter* to inherit. See **INHERIT**]. To disinheritor; dispossess. *Obs.*

dis-hev'el (dís-hév'él), *v. t.*; **dis-hev'el-ed** (-éld) or **dis-hev'el-lid**; **dis-hev'el-ing** or **dis-hev'el-ling**. [*OF.* *descheveler*, F. *décheveler*, LL. *discephillare*; *dís* + L. *capillus* the hair of the head. See **CAPILLARY**]. To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; hence, to spread or throw (anything) analogous to hair, one's costume, etc.) in disorder or disarray; to ruffle; to touse. *Cowper.*
Like the fair flower *dishevelled* in the wind.

dis-hev'el, v. i. To be spread in disorder or hang negligently, as the hair. *Rare.*

dis-hev'el-ed, or dis-hev'el-lid (-éld), *p. a.* In loose disorder or disarray; disarranged; ruffled; tousled; as, *dis-hev'el-ed* hair; also, characterized by disarray or disorder; untidy; loose.

The dancing maidens are *dishevelled* *Ménads*. *J. A. Symonds.*

dish-faced (dích'fásh'), *a.* Having the front of the face somewhat concave, as certain dogs and domestic cattle.

dish feed. *Colton Spinning.* A polished plate over which the lap is drawn in carding, having an upward turn at its inner end to correspond to the curve of the feed roller.

Dish'ley (dích'li), *n.* [From *Dishley* Grange, Leicestershire, England.] A Leicester sheep. See **LEICESTER**.

Dish'ley me-rí'no. A cross between the Leicester and merino sheep extensively bred in France and yielding good mutton and fine long wool.

dis-hon'est (dís-ón'ést; 277), *a.* [*ME.* *dishoneste*, OF. *deshoneste*, F. *deshonnête*. See **HONEST**]. 1. Dishonorable; shameful; indecent; unchaste; lewd. *Obs.*
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*
Speak no foul or *dishonest* words before them [the women]. *Str T. North.*

2. Dishonored; disgraced; disfigured. *Obs.*
Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

3. Wanting in honesty or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; not trustworthy; as, a *dishonest* man.

4. Characterized by fraud; indicating a want of probity; knavish; fraudulent; unjust.

The *dishonest* profits of men in office. *Bancroft.*

dis-hon'est, v. t. [OF. *deshonester*]. To disgrace; dishonor; calumniate; defile. *Obs.*
I will no longer *dishonest* my house. *Chapman.*

dis-hon'est-ly, adv. 1. Dishonestly; dishonorably; specif. (with reference to marital relations), unchastely or improperly. *Obs.*

2. In a deceptive or fraudulent manner; with dishonesty.

dis-hon'es-ty (dís-ón'és-tí), *n.* [*ME.* also *deshonestee*, OF. *deshonesté*]. 1. Dishonor; shame. *Obs.* "The hidden things of *dishonesty*." 2 Cor. iv. 2.

2. Lewdness; unchastity. *Obs.*

3. Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle; want of fairness and straightforwardness; a disposition to defraud, deceive, or betray; faithlessness.

4. A dishonest act; violation of trust or of justice; fraud; any deviation from probity.

dis-hon'or (dís-ón'ér; 277), *n.* [*ME.* *deshonour*, *dis-hon'or* or *honour*, OF. *deshonor*, *deshonor*, F. *deshonneur*; *dés-* (L. *dís-*) + *honor*, *honur*, F. *honneur*, fr. L. *honor*. See **HONOR**]. 1. The reverse of honor; variously: the state of one who has committed an offense against honor; disgrace; shame; ignominy; as, to live in *dishonor* after a vile act; the state of one who has fallen from favor; as, a courtier in *dishonor*; infliction of disrespect; indignity; insult; as, to suffer unmerited *dishonors*; a source of dishonor or disgrace; a dishonorable action or person; as, a man who is a *dishonor* to his country or kindred. *It was not meet for us to see the king's dishonor. Ezra iv. 14.*

2. *Law.* The nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn.

Syn. — Indignity, opprobrium, disparagement; shame, obloquy, reproach. — **DISHONOR**, **DISGRACE**, **IGNOMINY**, **INFAMY** agree in expressing the loss of good fame. **DISHONOR** retains, to a greater degree than *disgrace*, a negative force, and expresses deprivation or isolation of honor, reputation, or dignity; **DISGRACE** expresses positive shame or reproach; **IGNOMINY** connotes public, **INFAMY** notorious, **disgrace** or **dishonor**. See **ABASE**.

But now mischance hath trod my title down
And with *dishonor* laid me on the ground. *Shak.*
A *disgrace* never to be wiped off. *Jane Austen.*
The ignominy of returning to Spain, having accomplished nothing, became more obvious the more it was considered. *Froude.*
The brand of *infamy*. *Shelley.*

dis-hon'or (dís-ón'ér; 277), *v. t.*; **dis-hon'ored**, **dis-hon'or-ing** (-érd); **dis-hon'or-ing**, **dis-hon'or-ing**. [*ME.* *deshonouren*, F. *deshonorer*; *dés-* (L. *dís-*) + *honorare* to honor, fr. L. *honorare*. See **HONOR**, *v. t.*] 1. To deprive of honor; to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to treat with indignity, or as unworthy in the sight of others; to stain the character of; to lessen the reputation of; as, the duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor. *Nothing . . . that may dishonor Our law, or stain my vow of Nazareth. Milton.*

2. To violate the chastity of; to debauch. *Obs. or Archaic.*

3. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; — said in respect of a draft, bill, check, or note, which is duly presented for acceptance or payment; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. See **PROTEST**, **NOTICE OF DISHONOR**.

Syn. — Shame, humble, humiliate, degrade; debauch.

dis-hon'or-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *deshonorable*].

dis-hon'or-a-ble 1. Wanting in honor; not honorable; bringing or deserving dishonor; staining the character, and lessening the reputation; shameful; disgraceful; base. 2. Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed.

He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty! *Ecclus. x. 31.*
To find ourselves *dishonorable* graves. *Shak.*

— **dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, **dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-hon'or-a-ble-ly, dis-hon'or-a-ble-ly, adv.**

dish plate. *Mining.* A plate or rail concaved to receive the front wheels of a tub to secure it while teaming. *Local, Eng. Hestop.*

dish staff. A staff for gauging the amount by which a wheel is dishd.

dish-wash'er (dích'wósh'ér), *n.* 1. One that washes dishes. 2. a The pied wagtail. b The small Australian flycatcher *Sisura iniquiata*.

dish-wa'ter (-wó'tér), *n.* Water in which dishes have been or are to be washed. "Suds and *dishwater*." *Beau. & Fl.*

dis'il-lu'sion (dís'í-lú'zhún), *n.* Act or process of freeing from an illusion, or state of being freed therefrom.

dis'il-lu'sion, dis'il-lu'sion-ize (-íz), *v. t.* To free from an illusion or deception; to disillusionize. "The bitter *disillusionizing* experience." *W. Black.*

dis'im-pas'sioned (dís'ím-pásh'ánd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling.

dis'im-pris'on (-príz'n), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *désemprionner*]. To release from prison; to set at liberty. — **dis'im-pris-on-ment** (-mént), *n.*

dis'in-clin-a'tion (dís'in'klí-náshún), *n.* State of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight aversion or dislike; indisposition.

Having a *disinclination* to books or business. *Guardian.*

Syn. — Unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, dislike, indisposition, distaste, aversion, repugnance.

dis'in-cline' (dís'in'klín'), *v. t.*; **dis'in-clin-ed** (-klín'd); **dis'in-clin-ing** (-klín'ing). To incline away the affections of; to excite aversion in; to make unwilling; alienate. *Clarendon.* . . . to *disinclinate* them from any reverence or affection to the Queen. *Clarendon.*

dis'in-cline', v. i. To be unwilling or not inclined (to do something).

dis'in-corp'o-rate (dís'in'kór'pé-rát), *v. t.*; **dis'in-corp'o-rat-ed** (-rát'éd); **dis'in-corp'o-rat-ing** (-rát'ing). 1. To deprive of corporate powers, rights, or privileges; to divest of the condition of a corporate body. 2. To detach from a corporation or body.

dis'in-corp'o-rat-ion (-rát'shún), *n.* Dissolution of incorporation. *Rare.*

dis'in-crust'ant (dís'in'krúst'ánt), *n.* [*dís* + *incrust* + *ant*]. Anything which prevents or removes incrustation or scale, as in steam boilers.

dis'in-fect' (dís'in'fék't'), *v. t.*; **dis'in-fect-ed**; **dis'in-fect-ing**. [Cf. F. *désinfecter*]. To free from infectious or contagious matter; to destroy putrefaction in; to purify; to make innocuous; to treat with a disinfectant. See **DISINFECTANT**.

When the infectious matter and the odoriferous matter are . . . then to deodorize is to *disinfect*. *Ure.*

dis'in-fect'ant (-fék't'ánt), *a.* [Cf. F. *désinfectant*]. Rendering free from infection.

dis'in-fect'ant, n. A substance adapted for destroying the bacteria in, and rendering harmless and inoffensive, objects, places, or materials containing putrefactive or pathogenic bacteria. A *disinfectant* differs from an *antiseptic* in not being intended for use upon the living body; hence many substances not applicable as antiseptics may serve as disinfectants, or stronger solutions of antiseptic

substances may be employed. Some of the agents commonly employed are heat (esp. in the form of steam), carbolic acid, sulphur dioxide, chlorine, chloride of lime, corrosive sublimate, formaldehyde, etc.

dis'in-fec'tion (dís'in'fék'shún), *n.* [Cf. F. *désinfection*]. Act of disinfecting; purification from infecting matter.

dis'in-fec'tor (-fék'tér), *n.* One that disinfects; an apparatus for applying disinfectants.

dis'in-gen'u-ous (dís'in-jén'ú-ús), *a.* Not ingenuous; wanting in candor or frankness; not frank or open; uncan'did; unworthily or meanly artful.

— **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly, adv.** — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness, n.**

dis'in-her'it (dís'in-hér'ít), *v. t.*; **dis'in-her'it-ed**; **dis'in-her'it-ing**. To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance or hereditary succession; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity! *South.*

dis'in-her'it-ance (-í-táns), *n.* Act of disinheriting, or state of being disinherited; disinheritance.

dis'in-te-gra-ble (dís'in'té-grá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disintegrated.

dis'in-te-grant (-gránt), *a.* Disintegrating. — *n.* A disintegrating agent.

dis'in-te-grate (-grát), *v. t.*; **dis'in-te-grat-ed** (-grát'éd); **dis'in-te-grat-ing** (-grát'ing). [*L.* *dís* + *integratus*, *p. p.* of *integrare* to renew, repair, fr. *integer* entire, whole. See **INTEGRATE**]. To separate into integrant parts; to reduce to fragments or to powder; to break up, or cause to fall to pieces, as a rock, by blows of a hammer, frost, or rain.

dis'in-te-grate, v. i. To decompose into integrant parts; as, chalk rapidly *disintegrates*.

dis'in-te-gra'tion (-gré'shún), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; specif. *Geol.*, the wearing away or falling to pieces of rocks or strata, produced by atmospheric action, frost, ice, etc.

Society had need of further *disintegration* before it could begin to reconstruct itself locally. *Motley.*

dis'in-te-gra-tive (dís'in'té-grá-tív), *a.* Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

dis'in-te-gra'tor (-grá'tér), *n.* One that disintegrates; a machine for grinding or pulverizing.

dis'in-ter' (dís'in-tér'), *v. t.*; **dis'in-ter-red** (-tér'd); **dis'in-ter-ring**. [Cf. F. *désenterrer*]. 1. To take out of the grave or tomb; to bury; to exhume; to dig up. 2. To bring out, as from a grave or hiding place; to bring from obscurity into view.

dis'in-ter-ess (dís'in-tér-és), *v. t.* [*F.* *désintéresser* to deprive of interest in; *dés-* (L. *dís-*) + *intéresser* to interest, fr. L. *interesse* to import, concern. See **INTEREST**; cf. **DISINTEREST**]. To disinterest. *Obs.*

dis'in-ter-est (-ést), *n.* 1. What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage. *Rare.* 2. Disinterestedness.

The highest honor is *disinterest*. *J. Martineau.*

dis'in-ter-est, v. t.; **dis'in-ter-est-ed**; **dis'in-ter-est-ing**. To divest of interest or interested motives. *Rare.*

dis'in-ter-est-ed, a. 1. Lacking interest or concern. *Obs.* 2. Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from selfish motive; not biased or prejudiced; as, a *disinterested* decision or judge.

The happiness of *disinterested* sacrifices. *Channing.*

Syn. — See **FAIR**.

— **dis'in-ter-est-ed-ly, adv.** — **dis'in-ter-est-ed-ness, n.**

dis'in-ter-ment (dís'in-tér'mént), *n.* 1. Act of disintering; exhumation. 2. A thing exhumed or dug up. *Rare.*

dis'in-volve' (-ín-vól'v'), *v. t.* To relieve from involvement; to disentangle.

dis-ject' (dís-jék't'), *v. t.*; **dis-ject-ed**; **dis-ject-ing**. [See **DISSECTION**]. To separate by force; to tear apart; to scatter violently; as, a *disjected* people.

dis-ject'ion (-jék'shún), *n.* [*L.* *disjicere*, *disjectum*, to throw asunder, disperse; *dís* + *jacere* to throw.] Act of scattering, or state of being scattered; dispersion.

dis-join' (dís-join'), *v. t.*; **dis-joined** (-join'd); **dis-join-ing**. [OF. *desjoindre*, F. *désjoindre*, *déjoindre*, fr. L. *disjungere*; *dís* + *ungere* to join. See **JOIN**; cf. **DISJOINT**, **DISJUNCT**]. To dissolve or prevent the joining of; to part; disunite; undo; separate; sunder.

That marriage, therefore, God himself *disjoins*. *Milton.*
Windmill Street consisted of *disjoined* houses. *Pennant.*

Syn. — Disunite, separate, detach, sever, dissever, sunder, dissociate, disconnect.

dis-join', v. t. To become separated; to part.

dis-join't (dís-join't'), *a.* [OF. *desjoint*, *p. p.* of *desjoindre*. See **DISJOINT**]. *Archaic.* 1. Disjointed; disconnected. 2. Disjoined; unconnected.

dis-join't, v. t.; **dis-join't-ed**; **dis-join't-ing**. 1. To separate the joints of; to separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; as, to *disjoin* bones; to *disjoin* a fowl in carving. 2. To separate at junctures or joints; to break where parts are united; to break in pieces; as, *disjointed* columns. 3. To break the natural order and relations of; to make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.

dis-joint' (dya-joint'), v. i. To separate at the joints; to divide into fragments; to fall apart.

dis-joint'ed, p. a. Separated at the joint; disconnected; incoherent. —dis-joint'ed-ly, adv. —dis-joint'ed-ness, n. dis-joint'ly, adv. 1. In a disjointed state; separately; — opposed to jointly. 2. Disconnectedly; incoherently. Rare.

dis-junct' (dis-junkt'), a. [L. disjunctus, p. p. of disjungere. See DISJOIN; cf. DISJOINT.] 1. Characterized by disjunction or separation of parts, or formed into separate parts or groups; also, separate or disconnected; disjoint. 2. Zool. Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions; — said of insects.

dis-junct motion. Music. See MOTION, n. — d. proposition. = DISJUNCTIVE PROPOSITION. — d. species, Logic, different species falling coordinately under a single genus. — d. tetrachord. Music. See TETRACHORD.

dis-junc-tion' (-junktshun), n. [L. disjunctio.] 1. Act of disjoining, or state of being disjoined; disunion; separation; a parting; as, the disjunction of soul and body. 2. Logic. The relation of the terms of a disjunctive proposition or judgment; also, such a proposition or judgment.

By true disjunction a judgment in which alternatives falling under a single identity are enumerated, and are known in virtue of some pervading principle to be reciprocally exclusive, and to be exhaustive. B. Bosanquet.

dis-junc-tive (-tiv), a. [L. disjunctivus: cf. F. disjonctif.] 1. Tending to disjoin; involving disjunction; disjoining. 2. Music. Pertaining to disjunct tetrachords. "Disjunctive notes." Moore.

dis-junctive conjunction. Gram., a conjunction that denotes an opposition of the ideas expressed by the words or clauses it connects; as, either, or, neither, nor, but, although, except, lest, etc. — d. legacy, Roman Law, a legacy of this sort being left severally to different persons, if they all accept together they share alike; lapsed shares go to the remaining legatees free from any burdens imposed on the lapsed shares. — d. proposition, one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions; as, it is either day or night. — d. syllogism, Logic, one in which one or more propositions are disjunctive; as, the earth moves in a circle or in an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse. — d. symbol, Zool., a condition of symbiosis from which mutual advantage is derived by the symbionts, although there is no direct union or connection between them. The interrelationship of insects and flowers in cross-pollination and the use of plants for dwellings by ants are examples.

dis-junc-tive, n. 1. A Gram. A disjunctive conjunction. 2. Heb. Gram. An accent sign or character used to mark a separation of words or clauses in a sentence.

2. Logic. A disjunctive proposition. Not a few, however, of whom Hamilton is the best known in England, have laid it down that all disjunctives are to be regarded as exclusive. J. Ven.

dis-junc-tor' (-tör), n. Elec. A device for disconnecting a circuit, esp. that employed for periodically reversing the current in a continuous-current system of distribution.

disk (disk), n. Also disc. [L. discus, Gr. δίσκος. See DISK.] 1. A discus; a quoit. Poetic. Pope. 2. A flat circular plate; as, a disk of metal or paper.

3. Astron. The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body, as it appears in the heavens, whether circular, gibbous, or crescent.

4. Bot. a. The surface of an organ, as opposed to the margin. b. In asteraceous composites, the central portion of the head, composed of tubular florets, as the yellow disk of an oxeye daisy. See DISCOID HEAD.

c. A variously shaped enlargement of the torus around, beneath, or above the pistil. d. A bordered pit (see under BORDERED). e. One of the adhesive cir-cular enlargements formed at the ends of the tendrils in the Virginia creeper, the Japanese ivy, and similar plants, by which they are enabled to climb flat surfaces; also, an similar adhesive surface, as the base of a thallium. f. The valve of a diatom when circular. g. The ascerigerous surface of the hymenium in fungi of the order Pezizales.

5. Zool. Any of various structures likened to a disk; as, the flattened circumoral area of sea anemones and other ctenolarians; the lidlike structure terminating the body of Vorticella and allied infusorians; the area about the eyes of owls, which is covered with modified plumage, etc. See also BLOOD DISK, CREEPING DISK, GERMINAL DISK, etc. 6. A disk harrow.

disk, n. t.; DISKED (diskt); DISK'ING. To cultivate by means of a disk harrow or disk cultivator.

disk clutch. Engin. A friction clutch in which the gripping surfaces are disks or more or less resemble disks.

disk crank. Mech. A kind of balanced crank consisting of a disk capable of revolving about its center and having a crank pin secured eccentrically in it. In the double variety the crank pin connects two parallel disks.

disk cultivator. Agric. Mach. A cultivator with revolving disks, in sets, for breaking the soil.

disk engine. Mach. Any of various rotary engines (now considered impracticable) in which the piston or its equivalent takes the form of a rotating or wobbling disk.

disk floret. One of the florets in the disk of an asteraceous composite plant. See DISCOID.

disk furrower. Agric. Mach. A furrower in which the customary shoe is replaced by a dished disk set at an angle to the line of draft.

disk harrow. Agric. Mach. A form of harrow in which separation, rupture. See DISJOIN. Dilemma; strait. Obs. dis-join-ture (dis-join'tür), n. [See DISJOINT, a.] Absence of connection; separation. Rare. dis-join-tion' (-shun), n. Error for DISJUNCTION. Obs. [Sp. dis-junc-tiv. Disjunctive. Ref.] dis-junc-tive-ly, adv. of DISJUNCTIVE. Obs. dis-junc-tive-ly, adv. Disconnect. dis-junc-ture (dis-junkt'ür), n. Disjunction.

dis-junc-tion' (dis-jonshun), n. [OF. desjonct. Fr. desjonctif.] 1. To remove from justicship. Obs. disk armature. An armature consisting of a metallic disk, known as Faraday's disk, or one having disk winding.

disk harrow. A flat circular tumulus. disk dynamo. A dynamo with

the earth is broken up by means of one or more series of parallel upright disks arranged at an angle with the line of draft.

disk'less (disk'less), a. Having no disk; specif., appearing as a point and not expanded into a disk, as the image of a faint star in a telescope.

disk photometer. Astron. & Physics. See PHOTOMETER. Disk Harrow. 1. Levers for adjusting a disk on its lower end to give increased supporting power, — used chiefly for foundations in sand.

disk pile. Civil Engin. An iron pile, sunk by means of a water jet, having a disk on its lower end to give increased supporting power, — used chiefly for foundations in sand.

disk plow or plough. A plow which has in place of mold-board and share a concavo-convex steel disk, or series of such disks, carried by a metal framework mounted on wheels.

disk telegraph. A dial telegraph.

disk valve. Mach. A valve opened or closed by a disk, as a suction valve having an India rubber disk fixed centrally over a grating or grid.

disk wheel. Mach. A disk having a spiral on its flat face for engaging with a worm wheel.

disk wind'ing (wind'ing). Elec. An armature winding in which the convolutions are flat, forming a disk.

dis-leaf' (dis-leaf'), dis-leave' (-leave'), v. t. To remove the leaves from; to bare of leaves. The cankerworm that annually dis-leafed the elms. Lowell.

dis-like' (dis-lik'), a. [dis- + like, a.] Unlike. Obs. dis-like', v. t.; DIS-LIKE' (-likt'); DIS-LIK'ING (-lik'ing). 1. To regard with dislike; to disapprove; disrelish.

2. To awaken dislike in; to displease. Obs. 3. To show aversion to. Obs.

dis-like', n. 1. A feeling of positive and usually permanent aversion to something unpleasant, ungenial, or offensive; disapprobation; repugnance; displeasure; disfavor; — the opposite of liking or fondness. We have spoken of the distike of these excellent works for Sheridan and Fox. J. Morley.

2. Discard; dismission. Obs. Syn. — Distaste, disinclination, disapprobation, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, disrelish, aversion, reluctance, repugnance, disgust, antipathy.

dis-lik'ing (dis-lik'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of DISLIKE. Specif.: vb. n. Dislike; disapproval.

dis-limn' (dis-limn'), v. t. & i. [dis- + limn.] To efface, or to fade, as a picture. Rare. The night distimns, and breaks W. E. Henley.

dis-lo-cate (dis-lo-kät), v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kät'ed); -CAT'ING (-kät'ing). [LL. dislocatus, p. p. of dislocare; L. dis- + locare to place, fr. locus place. See LOCUS.] 1. To displace; to put out of its proper place; specif., of a bone: to remove from its normal connections with a neighboring bone; to put out of joint; to move from its socket; to disjoin.

2. After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were dislocated. Woodward. 3. To cause confusion in; disarrange, as affairs or plans. And thus the archbishop's see, dislocated or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. Fuller.

dis-lo-ca-tion' (-kä'shün), n. [Cf. F. dislocation.] Act of dislocating, or state of being dislocated; specif.: a Surg. Displacement of a bone at a joint; luxation. b Geol. Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata by fracture, resulting in a simple fissure or in a fault. c Mil. Distribution of the parts of an army. Rare.

dis-lodge' (dis-löj'), v. t.; DIS-LODGE' (-löjd'); DIS-LODGE'ING. [OF. deslogier, F. déloger; des- (L. dis-) + OF. logier, F. loger. See LOGGE.] 1. To drive from a lodge or place of rest; to remove from a place of quiet or repose; hence, to drive out from a place of hiding or defense; as, to dis-lodge a deer, or an enemy.

2. To shift the station or quarters of; to remove. Obs. dis-lodge', v. i. To leave a lodging place; to remove. Where Light and Darkness in perpetual round Lodge and dislodge by turns. Milton.

dis-lodge-ment (dis-löj'ment), n. [Cf. F. délogement, OF. deslogement.] Act or process of dislodging, or state of being dislodged.

dis-loy'al (dis-loi'al), a. [dis- + loyal: cf. OF. desloial, F. déloyal. See LOYAL.] Not loyal; not true to a sovereign or lawful superior, or to the government under which one lives; false where allegiance is due; faithless; as, a subject disloyal to the king; a disloyal friend.

Syn. — Disobedient, faithless, untrue, treacherous, perfidious, dishonest, inconstant. See DISAFPECTED. — dis-loy'al-ist, n. — dis-loy'al-ly, adv.

dis-loy'al-ty (-ti), n. [dis- + loyalty: cf. OF. desloialté, F. déloyauté.] 1. Lack of loyalty or fidelity; violation of allegiance. 2. A disloyal act.

dis-lus'ter' (dis-lüs'tär), v. t. & i. To deprive of luster; dis-lus'tre' to lose luster.

dis-mal (dis'mäl), n. [Prob. fr. OF. di day (L. dies) + mal bad, evil (L. malus), of which the pl. was in the accusative case dis mals or dis mas (nom. pl. di mal); and the reference being to certain supposedly unlucky days, two

the character of marble. dis-march', v. i. [F. desmarcher (Cotgrave) to step back, retire.] To march away. Obs. dis-mar'ket, v. t. To remove distinguishing marks from. Rare. dis-mar'ket, v. t. To deprive of status as a market. Rare. dis-mar'y, v. t. [Cf. OF. desmarier, F. démarier.] To divorce. Obs. dis-mas'al, v. t. To derange. Dis'mas (dis'mäs), or Des'mas (des'mäs), n. Also Dys'mas [L. Dismas, Gr. Δυσμας.] Legendary name of the penitent thief crucified by Christ's side. dis-mas'ket, v. t. To unmask. Obs. dis-maw', v. t. To disgorge. Obs. dis-maw'ed-ness, n. State of being dismayed. dis-maw'ful, a. Terrifying.

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dis-like'hood, n. Lack of likelihood; improbability. Rare. dis-lik'ing (dis-lik'ing), v. t. To make unlike; to disguise. Obs. dis-likes'ness, n. Unlike-ness. Obs. [dislike.] dis-lik'er (-lik'er), n. One who dis-likes. Obs. dis-lik'ing, v. t. To unmask; to unburden. Rare. dis-lipped', v. t. See DIS-2. a. dis-live' (dis-liv'), v. t. [dis- + live.] To deprive of life. Obs. dis-load', v. t. & i. To unload; to disburden. Rare. dis-lo-ca-ble (dis-lo-kä-b'l), a. Subject to dislocation. R. dis-lo-ca-ble-ly (-b'l-ly), n. R. dis-lo-cate, n. [LL. dislocatus, p. p.] Dislocated. Archaic. dis-lo-cat'ed (dis-lo-kät'ed), p. pr. & p. p. of DISLOCATE. dis-lo-cat'ed-ly, a. v. — dis-lo-

dis-lock', v. t. [Cf. F. disloquer.] To dislocate. Obs. or Scot. dis-lo-dge', n. Dislodgement. Obs. dis-lo-gis'tic. Error. var. of DISLOCUSTIC. dis-lo-ign', v. t. [OF. desloigner.] To put at a distance. Obs. dis-lo-ve', v. t. To withhold or withdraw one's love from. Obs. dis-love', n. See DIS-2. b. Rare. dis-loy'al-ness, n. See NESS. dis-mall', v. t. [OF. desmallier.] To divert of mail. Archaic. dis-main', v. t. To deprive of the status of a main road. Rare. dis-mal-ize, v. t. See IZED. dis-mal-ize, adv. of DISMAL. dis-mal-ness, n. See NESS. dis-man', v. t. See DIS-2. a. dis-man't' (dis-man't'), n. Dis-mantle. F. Sp. dis-man't'ed. Dismantled. F. Sp. dis-man't'ier (dis-man't'ier), n. One that dismantles. dis-man'ble, v. t. To deprive of

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in each month, called also dies Aegyptiaci in LL.] 1. Th. "dies mali," evil or unlucky days of the medieval calendar; — called also Egyptian days; hence, evil days; days of gloom or disaster. Obs.

2. A dismal person, state, or thing; specif.: a. A hired mourner. Obs. b pl. Mourning garments; weeds. Obs. c pl. The blues; low spirits; also, gloomy or depressing surroundings or circumstances.

3. A swamp. Southern U. S. dis-mal (dis'mäl), a. [See DISMAL, n.] 1. Of or pertaining to the "dismal," or "dies mali;" hence, unlucky or ill-omened; ill-boding; sinister; fatal. Obs. An ugly field more foul than dismal day. Spenser. Death shall stop his dismal threatening sound. Shak.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, disaster or calamity; woeful; dreadful; horrifying. Shak. 3. Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings; forboding; cheerless; dreary; somber; desolate; as, dismal stories; a dismal place.

A dismal description of an English November. Southey. Syn. — Dreary, lonesome, gloomy, dark, ominous, ill-boding, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, calamitous, sorrowful, sad, joyless, melancholy, unfortunate, unhappy.

dismal desolation, political economy. Ironical or Humorous. dis-mal'ty (dis-mäl'ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). State of being dismal, or a dismal occurrence or feeling.

dis-man'tle (dis-män'tl), v. t.; DIS-MAN'TLE' (-tl'd); DIS-MAN'TLING (-tl'ing). [F. démanteler, OF. desmanteler; des- (L. dis-) + manteler to cover with a cloak, defend, fr. mantele, F. manteau, cloak. See MANTLE.] 1. To strip or deprive of dress or covering; to divest; uncloak. 2. To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc.; to strip of walls or outworks; to unrig; as, to dis-man'tle a fort, a town, or a ship.

3. To demolish a house, without windows or shutters. Macaulay. 3. To demolish, raze. See DESTROY. Syn. — Demolish, raze. See DESTROY.

dis-man'tle-ment (-ment), n. Act of dismantling, or state of being dismantled; esp., deprivation of defenses.

dis-mast' (dis-mäst'), v. t.; DIS-MAST'ED; DIS-MAST'ING. [dis- + mast: cf. F. démastier.] To deprive of a mast or masts; to carry away the masts of; as, a storm dis-masted the ship. — dis-mast'ment (-ment), n. Rare.

dis-may' (dis-mä'), v. t.; DIS-MAY'ED (-mä'd); DIS-MAY'ING. [ME. desmaien, dismaien, OF. esmaier; es- (L. ex-) + OHG. magan to be strong or able; akin to E. may. In English es- was changed to dis- (L. dis-). See MAY, v. i.] 1. To disable with alarm or apprehension; to depress the spirits or courage of; to deprive of firmness and energy through fear; to daunt; appall; terrify.

2. To put to rout; to subdue. Obs. Syn. — Terrify, alarm, fright, affright, frighten, scare, intimidate, shock, horrify. — DISMAY, DAUNT, APPALL. TO DISMAY is to deprive of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; to DAUNT is to cow or intimidate, esp. by that which awes or subdues; to APPALL is to overwhelm or confound with sudden fear or horror. See GREAT FEARFUL; cf. COURAGE.

The Norwegian lord, surveying vantage, . . . Began a fresh assault. — Dismayed not this. Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo? Shak.

The scarlet sash of the procurator, the fasces of the lictors, the swords of the legionaries, the gleaming armor of the child-archa, did not for the moment daunt me. F. W. Farrar.

Whence is that knocking? How is't with me, when every noise appalls me? Shak. dis-may', v. i. To take, or be filled with, dismay. Obs.

dis-may', n. [Cf. OF. esmai, F. émoi. See DISMAY, v. t.] 1. Loss of spirit through fear; overwhelming and disabling terror; a sinking of the spirits; consternation. 1. . . cannot think of such a battle without dismay. Macaulay.

2. Condition fitted to dismay; ruin. Obs. Syn. — Dejection, discouragement, depression, fright, terror, apprehension, alarm, affright. See FEAR.

dis-mem'ber (dis-mäm'bär), v. t.; DIS-MEM'BER'ED (-bärd); DIS-MEM'BER'ING. [OF. desmembrier, F. démembrier; des- (L. dis-) + OF. F. membre limb. See MEMBER.] 1. To tear limb from limb; to disjoin or tear off the limbs or members of; hence, to tear or cut in pieces; to break up; mangle; mutilate. Obs. Fowls whose members dismembered his remains. Pope.

By whose hands the blow should be struck which would dis-member that once mighty empire. Buckle. 2. To cut or tear off (a limb or member from the body or main part); to sever; part. Obs. 3. To deprive of membership. Obs.

They were dismembered by vote of the house. R. North. Syn. — Disjoin, dislocate, dilacerate, mutilate, divide.

dis-mem'ber'ed (-bärd), prel. & p. p. of DISMEMBER. Specif.: p. a. Her. Having parts (as in an animal, the head, tail, and paws) couped and slightly removed from the remainder so as to preserve the general outline of the charge.

dis-mem'ber-ment (-bär'ment), n. [Cf. OF. desmembrement, F. démembrement.] 1. Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; 1 mutilation; division; separation. 2. Removal from membership. Rare.

dis-miss' (dis-mis'), v. t.; DIS-MISS'ED (-mist'); DIS-MISS'ING. [L. dis- + missus, p. p. of mittere to send; cf. dimittere, OF. desmettre, F. démettre. See DEMISE; cf. DIMIT.] 1. To send away; to give leave of departure; to cause or permit to go; as, the petitioners were speedily dismissed.

He dismissed the assembly. Acts xix. 41. 2. To send or remove from office, service, or employment; the character of marble.

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2. Ostentatious show; exhibition for effect; parade. He died, as erring man should die. Without display, without parade.

3. Print. Varying arrangement of lines, as by differing lengths or different styles or sizes of type faces. Syn. — See PARADE.



dis-played (dis-plād'), *pret. & p. p.* of DISPLAY. Specif.: *p. a. Her.* With wings expanded; — said of a bird of prey, esp. an eagle.

dis-please (dis-plēz'), *v. t.* [OF. *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance*.] Displease; disconcert; annoy. *Archaic.* Displayed, *Her.*

dis-pleas-ant (dī-ānt), *a.* [OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*.] Unpleasant; offensive; also, displeased. — **dis-pleas-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas-ant-ness**, *n.* All Obs.

dis-please (dis-plēz'), *v. t.*; **dis-please** (dis-plēz'), *v. t.* [OF. *desplaisir*, whence F. *déplaisir* displeasure; *des- (L. dis-) + plaisir* to please. See PLEASE; cf. DISPLEASURE.] 1. To incur the disapproval of, esp. disapproved accompanied by feelings of annoyance, aversion, or dislike; as, the verdict displeased the judge; *displeased* with one's own conduct; hence, to excite unpleasant feelings in; to be disagreeable or offensive to; as, the painter's coloring displeases me; odors that *displease* the nose. God was displeased with this thing. 1 Chron. xxi. 7. This virtuous plaster will *displease* your tender sides. J. Fletcher.

2. To fail to satisfy; to miss of. *Obs.* I shall *displease* my ends else. Beau & Ft. Syn. — Offend, disgust, vex, annoy, dissatisfy, chafe, anger, provoke, affront.

dis-please, *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense. In *displeasure* with the Pope for . . . familiarity. Peacham. Syn. — Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, disfavor, distaste, dislike, anger, hate, aversion, indignation, offense.

dis-pleas-ure (dis-plēz'ūr), *n.* [OF. *desplaisir* (prop. inf.), F. *déplaisir*.] See DISPLEASE; cf. PLEASURE.] 1. The feeling of one who is displeased; disapprobation; dislike; dissatisfaction; disfavor. O Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger, neither chasten me in thy hot displeasure. Ps. vi. 1.

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; trouble. *Obs.* 3. That which displeases; cause of irritation or annoyance; offense; injury. Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Do outrage and *displease* to himself? Shak.

4. Disagreement; also, disgrace; disfavor. *Obs.* In *displeasure* with the Pope for . . . familiarity. Peacham. Syn. — Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, disfavor, distaste, dislike, anger, hate, aversion, indignation, offense.

dis-pleas-ure, *v. t.* To displease. *Archaic.* **dis-plen-ish** (dis-plēn'ish), *v. t.* To deprive or strip, as a house of furniture, or a barn of stock; deplensish. *Scot.* — **dis-plen-ish-ment** (mēt), *n.* *Scot.*

dis-pli-cen-cy (dis-pli-sen-si), *n.* [L. *displacentia*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; discontent. *Obs.* or *R.*

dis-plume (dis-plūm'), *v. t.*; **dis-plume** (dis-plūm'), *v. t.* [OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer*.] To strip or as of a plume or plumes; to deprive of decoration; to dishonor; degrade. *Displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed. Burke.

dis-pon- (dis-pōn'), *v. t.*; **dis-pon-** (dis-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *disponere*.] See DISPOSITION.] 1. *Obs.* To arrange; to dispose. 2. To dispose (a person) to or for. 3. To dispose of; to distribute. Chaucer.

2. *Scots Law.* To make over, convey, or grant legally. The necessity for the use of *dispone* in a conveyance of heritable property was done away with by the Titles to Land Consolidation Act of 1868.

dis-po-ment (dis-pōn'mēt), *a.* [L. *disponens*, -entis, *p. pr.*] That disposes or brings into a particular condition, as of susceptibility or compatibility.

dis-port (dis-pōrt'), *n.* [OF. *desport*, *deport*.] See DISPORT, *v. t.*; cf. SPORT.] 1. Play, sport, or diversion; hence, a game or play; also, playfulness; merriment. *Archaic.* 2. Deportment; carriage. *Obs.* & *R.*

dis-port, *v. t.*; **dis-port** (dis-pōrt'), *v. t.* [OF. *desporter*; *des- (L. dis-) + port* to carry; orig. to carry away from work. See PORT demeanor; cf. SPORT.] 1. To divert or amuse; to make merry. They could *disport* themselves. Buckle.

2. To remove from a port, to carry away. *Obs.* **dis-port**, *v. i.* To indulge in gawky; to amuse one's self; esp., to wanton or frolic; to play whimsically; to sport. Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. Pope.

dis-spor-um (dis-spōr'ūm), *n.* [NL; *dis- + Gr. σπόρος seed*; — in ref. to the two ovules in each cell.] Bot. A genus of conwalliaceous herbs of temperate regions. They have branching leafy stems, small terminal greenish yellow flowers, and red berries. Also [*v. c.*], a plant of this genus.

dis-pos-a-ble (dis-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* [From DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; not assigned to any service or use. — **dis-pos-a-bil-i-ty** (dī-pōz'ā-ti), *n.* — **dis-pos-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

dis-pos-able (dis-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* [From DISPOSE.] 1. Act of disposing, or disposing of, anything; arrangement; orderly distribution or placing; as, the *disposal* of the troops. 2. Ordering; regulation; management; dispensation. The execution leave to high *disposal*. Milton.

3. Regulation of the fate, condition, application, etc., of anything; the transference of anything into new hands, a new place, condition, etc.; alienation, or parting with; as, a *disposal* of property. The *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. Tatter.

4. Power or authority to dispose of; command; control; — esp. in *at, or in, the disposal of*. The sole and absolute *disposal* of him in all his concerns. South. Syn. — DISPOSAL, DISPOSITION are frequently used without

clear distinction. But DISPOSAL more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing); DISPOSITION, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan); as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment); my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit); the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination); my library is at your *disposition* (subject to your direction or arrangement). See DISPOSITION.

dis-poser (dis-pōz'er), *v. t.*; **dis-poser** (dis-pōz'er), *v. t.* [F. *disposer*; *dis- + poser* to place. See POSE.] 1. To distribute and put in place; to arrange; to set in order; as, to *dispose* the ships in the form of a crescent. Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxxiv. 13. The rest themselves in troops did else *dispose*. Spenser.

2. To assign to a certain place or condition; appoint. *Obs.* 3. To regulate; adjust; settle; determine. The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*. Dryden.

4. To deal out; to assign to a use; to bestow for an object or purpose; to apply; to employ; to dispose of. Important that what he *disposed* to bestow on her future, he would rather *dispose* among the poor. Evelyn.

5. To give a tendency or inclination to; make ready; prepare; adapt; esp., to incline the mind of; to give a bent or propensity to; to incline; to make inclined; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *for*, before the indirect object. Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. Bacon.

dis-poser, *v. i.* 1. To arrange or settle matters finally; to make disposition; as, "Man proposes, but God *disposes*." 2. To bargain; to make terms. *Obs.* She had *disposed* with Cæsar. Shak.

3. To determine the fate of; to fix the condition, employment, etc., of; to direct or assign for a use. Freedom to order their actions and *dispose* of their positions and persons. Locke.

4. To get rid of; to put out of the way; to finish with; as, to *dispose* of rubbish; to *dispose* of the morning's mail. 5. To transfer to the control of some one else, as by selling; to alienate; to part with; to relinquish; to bargain away. I have *disposed* of her to a man of business. Tatter.

dis-posed (dis-pōz'əd'), *p. a.* 1. Act of disposing; disposal; ordering; management; also, power or right of disposal or control. But such is the *disposal* of the sole Disposer of empires. Speed.

2. Disposition; inclination; also, behavior; demeanor. He hath a person, and a smooth *disposal* To be suspected. Shak.

dis-posed (dis-pōz'əd'), *p. a.* 1. Distributed; regulated; arranged; assigned. 2. Having a disposition; conditioned; specif.: a Having a favorable disposition, either of body or mind; in good health. *Obs.* b Having a (designated) temperament or disposition; as, a well-*disposed* horse. c Having an inclination or willingness (to do something); inclined; minded; as, he was *disposed* to hear their argument to the end. "He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia." Acts xviii. 27.

d Inclined to mirth; jolly. *Obs.* **dis-poser** (dis-pōz'er), *n.* One that disposes; a regulator; a director; a bestower. "Disposer of all things." Barrow.

dis-pos-i-tion (dis-pōz'it-sh'n), *n.* [F. *disposition*, L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis- + ponere* to place. See POSITION; cf. DISPOSE.] 1. Act or power of disposing, or state of being disposed; disposal; as: a The ordering, regulating, or administering of anything; management; often, specif., divine administration or dispensation. Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels. Acts vii. 53.

b The getting rid, or making over, of anything; relinquishment or alienation; also, the power of making such disposition; control; as, moneys at one's *disposition* (cf. DISPOSAL, 4).

The right of *disposition* carries with it the right of alteration or destruction, and also the right of alienation. T. E. Holland.

c Specif., *Scots Law*, act of disposing; or granting a property by deed or will; also, a deed by which property is alienated. d The placing in order or arranging of anything, or the state of being ordered or arranged, esp. with reference to some general design or system; as, the *disposition* of the parts of a building; *disposition* of draperies.

e *Mil.* Assignment, distribution, or arrangement of troops, guns, etc.; as, the *disposition* of the artillery was admirable. Also, *pl.*, strategical or tactical plans or arrangements; as, the general spent the winter in perfecting his *dispositions* for the campaign.

2. *Astrol.* Situation, nature, or constitution (of a planet or sign) in relation to its influence. *Obs.* 3. Of the body or physical objects: a Constitution or nature; make-up. *Obs.* b Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution; aptitude; diathesis; as, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward. c Physical condition; health. *Obs.*

4. Of the mind: a Natural or prevailing spirit, or temperament of mind; temper of mind. "A man of turbulent *disposition*." Hallam. b Mood; humor. As I perchance hereafter shall think meet To put an antic *disposition* on. Shak.

c Conscious inclination; propensity or propensities. How stands your *disposition* to be married? Shak. Syn. — Humor, bent, turn, bias; idiosyncrasy, constitution, organization, nature. — DISPOSITION, TEMPERAMENT, TEMPER, CHARACTER. DISPOSITION is the predominating bent or constitutional habit of one's mind; as, "She . . . is always cheerful and sweet-tempered. . . . This *disposition* in her is the more comfortable, because it is not the humor of the day, a sudden fit of benevolence and good spirits. . . . but it is her natural turn, and has governed all

ing of four long syllables. — **dis-pon-** (dis-pōn'), *v. t.*; **dis-pon-** (dis-pōn'), *v. t.* [OF. *disponere*, F. *déposer*.] To make arrangement or disposition. *Obs.* **dis-pon-** (dis-pōn'), *v. t.* See DISPOSE, 2 a.

her conduct ever since I knew her first" (*Cowper*); "a sort of kittenish disposition that scratches, where it means to caress" (*Gray*). TEMPERAMENT is disposition regarded from the point of view of physical organization; as, a nervous, sanguine, phlegmatic, bilious *temperament*; "I verily believe that not you, nor any man of poetical *temperament*, can avoid a strong passion of some kind" (*Byron*). TEMPER (esp. as applied to nations or periods) frequently adds to *temperament* the suggestion of mental or moral grain or fiber; as, "There was a general confidence in her [Elizabeth's] instinctive knowledge of the national *temper*" (*J. R. Green*); "The *Temper* of the Seventeenth Century" (*title*) (*B. Wendell*); "one equal *temper* of heroic hearts" (*Tennyson*). More commonly *temper* suggests irascibility; as, to keep, or lose, one's *temper*; a display of *temper*. CHARACTER is individual disposition, esp. in its ethical aspects, regarded as fixed or modified by training or the exercise of the will; as, "That inexorable law of human souls that we prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil that determines character" (*G. Eliot*). See DISPOSAL, MOOD, GOOD NATURE.

dis-pos-i-tive (dis-pōz'it-iv), *a.* [Cf. F. *dispositif*.] 1. Disposing, or having to do with the disposition or direction of something; or of pertaining to disposal or control. A nomenclature was accordingly invented by Bentham, which is convenient for scientific use, although it has not found its way into ordinary language. He describes this whole class of facts [relating to the origination, transfer, and extinction of rights] as "*dispositive*;" distinguishing as "*investitive*" those by means of which a right comes into existence, as "*divestitive*" those through which it terminates, and as "*translative*" those through which it passes from one person to another. T. E. Holland.

2. Belonging to disposition or natural tendency. *Obs.* "Dispositive holiness." Jer. Taylor.

dis-pos-ess- (dis-pōz'ēs'), *v. t.*; **dis-pos-ess-** (dis-pōz'ēs'), *v. t.*; **dis-pos-ess-** (dis-pōz'ēs'), *v. t.* [OF. *disposséder*.] 1. To put out of possession; to deprive of the actual occupancy of, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize; to eject; to oust; — usually followed by *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king of his crown. 2. To free from demoralical possession. *Obs.*

dis-pos-ess-ion (dis-pōz'ēsh'n), *n.* Act of dispossessing, or state of being dispossessed; specif., *Law*, ouster.

dis-pos-ess-ory (dis-pōz'ēs'sh-ōr-ē), *a.* Of or relating to dispossessing. **dis-po-sure** (dis-pōz'ūr; 250), *n.* [From DISPOSE.] Disposal or disposition. *Now Rare.* Massinger.

dis-praise (dis-prāz'), *v. t.*; **dis-praise** (dis-prāz'), *v. t.*; **dis-praise** (dis-prāz'), *v. t.* [ME. *dispreisen*, OF. *despreiser*, F. *dépriser*; *des- (L. dis-) + priser* (3d sing. pres. ind. *desprière*), F. *priser*, to prize, praise. See PRAISE; cf. DISPRIZE, DISPRECIATE.] To notice with disapprobation or some degree of censure; to disparage; blame; depreciate. *Dispraising* the power of his adversaries. Chaucer.

dis-praise, *n.* [Cf. OF. *despris*.] See DISPRAISE, *v. t.* Act of dispraising; detraction; blame; censure; reproach; disparagement. In praise and in *dispraise* the same. Tennyson.

dis-pread, **dis-spread'** (dis-prēd'), *v. t.* [*dis- + spread*.] To spread abroad, or differ widely; to spread apart; open; expand; as, the sun *dispreads* his beams. Spenser.

dis-pread, *v. i.* To extend or expand itself. *Rare.* **dis-prize** (dis-prīz'), *v. t.*; **dis-prize** (dis-prīz'), *v. t.*; **dis-prize** (dis-prīz'), *v. t.* [Cf. DISPRAISE.] 1. To fail to prize; undervalue; despise, esp. without warrant. 2. To depreciate; disparage. *Rare.*

dis-pro-ba-tive (dis-prōb'ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to disprove, or disproving. **dis-pro-fit** (dis-prōf'it), *v. i.* & *t.* To be, or cause to be, without profit. *Archaic.* — *n.* Damage; detriment. *Archaic.*

dis-proof (dis-prōf'), *n.* [*dis- + proof*. Cf. DISPROVE.] A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a statement; also, evidence that disproves or tends to disprove. **dis-pro-portion** (dis-prōp'ōr-sh'n), *n.* [*dis- + proportion*; cf. F. *disproportion*.] Want of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation; disparity; as, an arm in *disproportion* to the body; *disproportion* of supply to demand.

dis-pro-portion, *v. t.*; **dis-pro-portion** (dis-prōp'ōr-sh'n), *v. t.*; **dis-pro-portion** (dis-prōp'ōr-sh'n), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *disproportionner*.] To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness to an end; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch. To shape my legs of an unequal size; To *disproportion* me in every part. Shak.

dis-pro-portion-al (dī-āl), *a.* Not having due proportion; disproportionated. — **dis-pro-portion-al-i-ty** (dī-āl-ti), *n.* **dis-pro-portion-al-ness**, *n.* — **dis-pro-portion-al-ly**, *adv.* **dis-pro-portion-ate** (dī-āt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent; out of proportion; inadequate; as, in a perfect body none of the limbs are *disproportionate*; never undertake a work with *disproportionate* means. — **dis-pro-portion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pro-portion-ate-ness**, *n.* **dis-prov-a-ble** (dis-prōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disproved.

dis-prov'al (dī-āl), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof. **dis-prove** (dis-prōv'), *v. t.*; **dis-prove** (dis-prōv'), *v. t.*; **dis-prove** (dis-prōv'), *v. t.* [Dis- + prove; cf. OF. *desprover*.] 1. To prove to be other than is maintained; to show to be false or erroneous; refute; as, to *disprove* a charge. 2. To disallow; to disapprove of. *Obs.*

dis-punge (dis-pūnj'), *v. t.*; **dis-punge** (dis-pūnj'), *v. t.*; **dis-punge** (dis-pūnj'), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *dispungere* to prick apart, i. e., check off the debts and credits of an account; or E. *sponge*.] To sprinkle as with water from a sponge; also, to erase; expunge. *Archaic.* Shak.

dis-prais-ing-ly, *adv.* of *dis-prais-ing*, *p. pr.* [*dis- + praise*]. **dis-prais-ing-ly**, *adv.* of *dis-prais-ing*, *p. pr.* [*dis- + praise*]. **dis-prais-ing-ly**, *adv.* of *dis-prais-ing*, *p. pr.* [*dis- + praise*].

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dis-sem'i-nate (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; [DIS-SEM'Ī-NAT'ĒD (-nā'vĕd); DIS-SEM'Ī-NAT'ING (-nā'vĭŋ)]. [*Disseminatus*, p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis- + seminare* to sow, *semen* seed. See SEMINARY.] 1. To sow broadcast or as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread abroad; to diffuse; as, principles and ideas are disseminated when they are spread abroad for propagation. 2. To spread or extend by dispersion.

A nearly uniform and constant fire or heat disseminated throughout the body of the earth. Woodward.
Syn. Spread, propagate, circulate, disperse, scatter, disseminate, diffuse. = CEREBROSPINAL SCLEROSIS.

dis-sem'i-nation (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*Disseminatio*]. Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; diffusion for propagation and permanence; a scattering or spreading abroad, as of ideas, beliefs, etc.

dis-sem'i-na-tive (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disseminate, or to become disseminated.
Like the plague, infectious and disseminative. Jer. Taylor.
dis-sen'sion (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [*F. fr. L. dissensio*]. See DISSIDENT. 1. Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; breach of friendship and union; strife; discord; quarrel.
Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

2. Dissent from religious doctrine or practice. Obs.
dis-sent' (dĭ-sĕnt'), *v. i.*; [DIS-SENT'ĒD; DIS-SENT'ING. [*L. dissentire, dissensum; dis- + sentire* to feel, think: cf. F. *dissentir*. See SENSE.]] 1. To differ in opinion; to be of contrary sentiment; to disagree; — followed by *from*.
The bill passed . . . without a dissenting voice. Hallam.

Opinions in which multitudes of men dissent from us. Addison.
2. *Ecol.* To differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.
3. To differ, as in meaning or nature. Obs. Hooker.

dis-sent', *n.* 1. Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; refusal to adopt something proposed; nonagreement, nonconcurrence, or disagreement.
2. *Ecol.* Separation from an established church, especially that of England; nonconformity.

It is the dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the Protestant religion. Burke.
3. Contrast of nature; diversity. Obs. Bacon.

Syn. — Disagreement, variance, difference, nonconcurrence, nonconformity.
dis-sent'er (dĭ-sĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who dissents; specif., one who separates from the service and worship of an established church; esp., in England, a Protestant (formerly also a Roman Catholic) who disputes the authority or tenets of the Church of England; a nonconformist.

Dissenters from the establishments. Burke.
Syn. — See HERETIC.
dis-sen'tion-er (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* Dissentient. Rare.
dis-sen'tion' (-shŭnt'), *v. i.*; [*L. dissentiunt*, p. pr. See DISSIDENT, *v. i.*]. Declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents. — **dis-sen'tience** (-shŭns), *n.*

dis-sen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [*cf. OF. dissentieux, -cieux*]. Marked by dissensions; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. — **dis-sen'tiously**, *adv.*

dis-sep'i-ment (dĭ-sĕp'i-mĕnt), *n.* [*L. dissepimentum, fr. dissepere; dis- + seepere* to hedge in, inclose.]] 1. A separating tissue; a partition; a septum.
2. *Bot.* A one of the partitions which divide the cells, or loculi, of a compound ovary, formed by the union of two adjacent walls of the constituent carpels. Occasionally partitions occur as outgrowths from the wall of the ovary, increasing the number of cells; these are called *false dissepiments*. **b** = TRAMA.

3. *Zool.* One of the transverse calcareous partitions between the radiating septa of a coral.
dis-sep'i-mental (-mĕn'tāl), *a.* Pert. to a dissepiment.
dis-ser't (dĭ-sĕrt'), *v. t. & i.* [*L. disserter*, p. p. of *disserere; dis- + serere* to join, connect: cf. F. *dissert*. See SERIES.]] To discourse or dispute; to discuss. Rare.
dis-ser'tate (dĭ-sĕr'tāt), *v. i.*; [*L. dissertatus*, p. p. of *dissertare; dis- + serere*.]] To give a dissertation; to discourse. Rare.

dis-ser'ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [*L. dissertatio; cf. F. dissertation*]. 1. Discourse; debate; discussion. Obs.
2. A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse, oral or written; a disquisition; an essay; a thesis.
— **dis-ser'ta'tion-al** (-dĭ), *a.* — **dis-ser'ta'tion-ist**, *n.*

dis-ser've (dĭ-sĕrv'), *v. t. & i.*; [*L. disservire; dis- + servire*]. To do injury or mischief to; to damage; hurt; harm.
Have neither served nor disserved the service. Jer. Taylor.
dis-ser've (dĭ-sĕrv'), *v. t.* [*dis- + servare; cf. F. desservice*]. Injury; harm; mischief.

You own yourself that you have done me a disservice; I have had to swallow an affront. Stevenson.
dis-ser've-able (-ā-b'l), *a.* Calculated to do disservice or harm; not serviceable; injurious; harmful. — **dis-ser've-ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-ser've-ice-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

dis-ser'ver (dĭ-sĕv'ĕr), *v. t.*; [*DEED (-ĕrd) - ER-ING*]. [*OF. desserver; des- (L. dis-) + sever* to sever, F. *severer* to wean, L. *separare* to separate. See SEVER.]] To sever thoroughly; to sunder; disunite; separate; part; disperse.
The storm so disserved the company . . . that most of them never met again. Sir P. Sidney.

dis-ser've-er, *v. i.* To part; separate.
dis-ser've-er-ance (-āns), *n.* [*OF. desserverance*]. Act of dis-serving, or disserved state; separation.
dis-si-dence (dĭ-sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [*L. dissidentia; cf. F. dissidence*]. See DISSIDENT, *a.* Disagreement; dissent.
dis-si-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [*L. dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissi-*

dere to sit apart, to disagree; *dis- + sedere* to sit: cf. F. *dissident*. See SIT.]] Not agreeing; dissenting; discordant; different.
Our life and manners be dissident from theirs. Robinson (More's Utopia).

dis-si-dent (dĭ-sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* *Ecol.* One who disagrees or dissents; one who separates from the established religion.
dis-si-ght' (dĭ-sĭ-ŋt'), *n.* [*dis- + sight*]. An unsightly object; unsightliness. Rare.
dis-si-l'i-ence (dĭ-sĭ-l'ĭ-ĕns), **dis-si-l'i-ēn-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* A springing or tendency to spring asunder. Rare.
dis-si-l'i-ent (-ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [*L. dissiliens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissilire* to leap asunder; *dis- + salire* to leap.]] Starting asunder; springing apart; specif., *Bot.*, bursting open or dehiscent violently, as the ripe capsules of the garden balsam.

dis-si-l'i-tion (dĭ-sĭ-l'ĭ-tshŭn), *n.* Act of bursting or springing apart. Rare.
dis-sim'i-lar (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lār), *a.* [*dis- + similar*: cf. F. *dissimilare*]. Not similar; unlike; heterogeneous.
This part is very dissimilar to any other. Boyle.

dissimilar whole. See WHOLE.
dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lār'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭ-z). Difference in appearance or nature; unlikeness; heterogeneity.
dis-sim'i-late (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; [*L. dissimulare; dis- + simulare*]. To make or become dissimilar; to undergo or cause to undergo dissimulation. Rare.
dis-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of making, or process of becoming, dissimilar.

2. *Specif.* — *a Philol.* The development of dissimilarity between two identical sounds near each other in a word; also, the loss or dropping of one of two such sounds; as, Lat. *peregrinus*, Ital. *pellegrino*, Eng. *pilgrim*. Cf. ASSIMILATION, *n.*, 3. **b Biol.** Katabolism; — contrasted with assimilation.
dis-sim'i-la-tive (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to or causing dissimulation; as, a *dissimulative* tendency.
dis-sim'i-la-to-ry (-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to dissimulation.

dis-sim'i-le (-ĭ-lĕ), *n.* [*L. dissimile*, neut. of *dissimilis* unlike.]] *Rhet.* Comparison or illustration by contraries.
dis-sim'i-lit-ude (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lĭ-tūd), *n.* [*L. dissimilitudo, fr. dissimilis*]. 1. Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. *Dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images. Stillington.

2. *Rhet.* A comparison by contrast; a dissimile.
dis-sim'u-late (dĭ-sĭm'fū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; [*L. dissimulare; dis- + simulare*]. To dissimulate; feign; pretend.
dis-sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*F. dissimulation, L. dissimulatio*]. Act of dissimulating; concealment by feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Let love be without dissimulation. Rom. xii. 9.
Syn. — See SIMULATION.
dis-sim'u-lat-ive (dĭ-sĭm'fū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissimulation.
dis-sim'u-ler (-lĕr), *v. t. & i.* [*F. dissimuler*. See DISSIMULATE.]] To dissimulate. Obs.
dis-sim'u-late (dĭ-sĭm'fū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; [*L. dissimulare; dis- + simulare*]. To dissimulate; feign; pretend.

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dis-sim'u-ler (-lĕr), *v. t. & i.* [*F. dissimuler*. See DISSIMULATE.]] To dissimulate. Obs.
dis-sim'u-late (dĭ-sĭm'fū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; [*L. dissimulare; dis- + simulare*]. To dissimulate; feign; pretend.

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dis-so'la-ble (dĭ-sŏ'shā-b'l), *a.* [*L. dissociabilis* incompatible; cf. F. *dissociable*. See DISSOCIATE.]] 1. Not well associated or assorted; incongruous.
Matched in the most dissociable manner. Spectator.

2. Not caring for society; unsociable.
3. That may be dissociated; separable.
— **dis-so'ci-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
dis-so'cial (-shŭl), *a.* [*dis- + social; cf. L. dissociabilis* irreconcilable.]] Unfriendly to society; unsocial; selfish; as, *dissocial* feelings. — **dis-so'ci-al-ity** (-shĭ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
— **dis-so'cial-ize** (-shĭ-lĭ-z), *v. t.*

dis-so'ci-ate (dĭ-sŏ'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; [*AT'ĒD (-ā'vĕd); -AT'ING (-ā'vĭŋ)*]. [*L. dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare; dis- + sociare* to unite, associate, socius companion. See SOCIAL.]] 1. To separate from fellowship or union; to disunite; disjoin; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance; to *dissociate* in thought the elements of a complex idea.
Before Wycliffe's death in 1384, John of Gaunt had openly dissociated himself from the reformer. A. W. Ward.

2. *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.
dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*L. dissociatio; cf. F. dissociation*]. 1. Act of dissociating, or state of being dissociated; separation; separateness; disunion. It will add infinitely to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. Burke.

2. *Chem.* The process by which a compound body breaks up into simpler constituents; — said particularly of the action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, and of solvents upon certain dissolved substances; as, the *dissociation* of ammonium chloride into hydrochloric acid gas and ammonia, or (in aqueous solution) into ammonium ions and chlorine ions.
3. *Psychol.* The process of discriminating elements in a complex state; — opposite of association.

What is associated now with one thing, now with another, tends to become dissociated from either, and to grow into an object of abstract contemplation by the mind. One might call this the law of dissociation by varying concomitants. Wm. James

b The gradual dissolution or breaking up of complex mental states, as in disorders of personality. See MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.
dissociation coefficient. *Phys. Chem.* A coefficient expressing the ratio of the numbers of the separated parts corresponding to actual and to complete dissociation.
dis-so'ci-a-tive (dĭ-sŏ'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to dissociation.

dis-so-lu-ble (dĭ-sŏ-lŭ-b'l; dĭ-sŏ-l'f-b'l), *a.* [*L. dissociabilis; cf. F. dissolvable*. See DISSOLVE; cf. DISSOLVABLE.]] Capable of being dissolved; specif.: **a** Capable of being disintegrated or decomposed; as, matter is *dissolvable*. **b** Soluble in a liquid. Obs. **c** Capable of being dissolved or disconnected; as, a *dissolvable* bond. — **dis-sol-u-ble-ly** (dĭ-sŏ-l'f-b'lĭ-tĭ), *adv.*

dis-so-lute (dĭ-sŏ-lŭt), *a.* [*L. dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve, relax: cf. F. *dissolue*. See DISSOLVE.]] 1. Lacking energy, consistency, or firmness; loose; lax; hence, enfeebled or weak; slack or negligent. Obs.
Loosed from restraint; unrestrained; lawless; esp., loose in morals and conduct; recklessly abandoned to sensual pleasures; profligate; wanton; lewd; debauched. "A wild and dissolute soldier." Motley.

3. Dissolved; disjoined; disintegrated. Obs.
Syn. — Uncurbed, unbridled, unrestrained, reckless, wild; vicious, lax, licentious, rakish, profligate. See ABANDONED. — **dis-so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-so-lute-ness**, *n.*

dis-so-lu'tion (dĭ-sŏ-lŭ'shŭn), *n.* [*ME. dissolucoun, L. dissolutio, fr. dissolvere; cf. F. dissolution*. See DISSOLVE.]] 1. Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; specif.: **a** Separation into component parts; disorganization; disintegration; decay; as, the *dissolution* of mental powers in paresis; the *dissolution* of republican government. **b** Termination or destruction by breaking down or disrupting; ruin; as, the *dissolution* of a republic; abrogation; as, the *dissolution* of a bond or treaty.

To make a present dissolution of the world. Hooker.
c The extinction of life in the human body; separation of the soul from the body; death. **d** The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. Blackstone.
e Solution or liquefaction. Obs. or R.
2. State of being dissolved, or a product of dissolution.
3. Process of becoming or state of being relaxed or loosened; esp., relaxation of restraint in morals; dissoluteness; also, a source or instance of such relaxation; a dissolute trait or amusement. Obs. or R.

dis-so-lu-tive (dĭ-sŏ-lŭ-tĭv; dĭ-sŏ-l'f-tĭv), *a.* [*cf. F. dissolutif*]. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissolution; specif., *Psychol.*, characterized by being in a state of dissolution or disintegration, whole or partial, as with many phenomena of the subliminal consciousness.
dis-solv'a-ble (dĭ-sŏ-lŭv'ā-b'l), *a.* [*From DISSOLVE; cf. DISSOLUBLE*]. Capable of being dissolved, or separated into component parts; capable of being liquefied; soluble. — **dis-solv'a-ble-ly** (dĭ-sŏ-lŭv'ā-b'lĭ-tĭ), *adv.*

dis-solve (dĭ-sŏlv'), *v. t.*; [*DIS-SOLVĒ' (-sŏlv'ĕd); DIS-SOLV'ING. [*L. dissolvere, dissolutum; dis- +olvere* to loose, free. See SOLVE; cf. DISSOLUTE.]] 1. To separate into component parts; to disorganize; break up; disintegrate; esp., to break up finally or so as to cause all the elements to vanish; to destroy.*

Let his ungodnerved rage dissolve the life. Shak.
2. To break the continuity of; to disconnect; disunite; sunder; loosen; undo; separate.
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolved asunder. Fairfax.
For one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another. The Declaration of Independence.

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divestiture (dī-vest'it-ū), *n.* Act of divesting (a person or thing), or state of being divested.

divestment (dī-vest'mēt), *n.* Act of divesting, or state of being divested.

divide (dī-vid'), *v. t.*; **DI-VID'ED** (-vid'ēd); **DI-VID'ING** (-vid'ing). [*L. dividere, divisum; di = dis + a root perh. signifying to part; cf. Skr. vidh to empty, to lack; perh. akin to L. vidua widow, and E. widow. Cf. DEVICE, DEVISE.*] 1. To part asunder (a whole); to sever into two or more parts or pieces; to sunder; to separate into parts. *Divide the living child in two.* 1 Kings iii. 25. 2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; to cut off; to part; as, a wall divides two houses; a stream divides the towns. 3. To make partition of among a number; to apportion, as profits of stock among proprietors; to give in shares; to distribute; to mete out; to share. *Ye shall have by lot.* Num. xxxiii. 54. 4. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant or hostile; to set at variance. *If a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand.* Mark iii. 24. *Every family became now divided within itself.* Prescott. 5. To separate into classes or parts; to classify, specif. in order to ascertain the vote for and against a measure; as, to divide a legislative house upon a question. 6. *Math.* To subject to mathematical division. 7. *Logic.* To separate into species; also, to separate (classes or class terms) by abstraction or by restriction of denotation; to distinguish. 8. *Mech.* To mark divisions on; to graduate; as, to divide a sextant. 9. *Music.* To play or sing in a florid style. *Obs.* 10. To give off; to diffuse; as, the sun divides heat. *Obs.* **Syn.** — **DIVIDE, SEPARATE, PART, SEVER, SUNDER.** **DIVIDE** commonly stresses the idea of resulting parts, groups, or sections; as, he that will divide a minute into a thousand parts" (*Shak.*). "And he divided unto them his living" (*Luke xv. 12*). "No more let Life divide what Death can join together" (*Shelley*). **SEPARATE** implies a putting or keeping apart; as, "The work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another" (*Neh. iv. 19*); to separate the wheat from the chaff; the river separated (kept apart) the opposing forces; cf. the Delaware divides (marks off) Pennsylvania from New Jersey. **PART** frequently implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *divide* and *separate*; as, "The soul and body live not more in parting than greatness going off" (*Shak.*); "The Lord do so to me, if I ought but death part thee and me" (*Ruth i. 17*); to part two combatants. **SEVER** adds the implication of violence (esp. by or as if by cutting), and frequently applies to the separation of a part from the whole; as, to sever a bough by one blow of the ax, to sever the head from the body; "bands of union [held] no power can sever" (*Shelley*). **SUNDER** frequently implies a violent rending or wrenching apart; as, "Even as a splitted bark, so sunder we" (*Shak.*). See **DISTINCT, PART, DISTRIBUTIVELY, cf. JOIN.**

di-vid'e, v. i. 1. To be separated; to part; to move apart; to branch. *Milton.* 2. To cause separation; to disunite. *The Indo-Germanic family divides into three groups.* J. Peile. *A gulf, a strait, the sea intervening between islands, divide less than the matted forest.* Bancroft. 3. To have a share to partake. *You shall all divide with us.* Shak. 4. To vote, as in the British Parliament, by separating into two parties (as on opposite sides or in opposite lobbies), that is, the 'ayes' dividing from the 'noes.'

di-vid'e, n. A dividing ridge or section of high ground between two basins or areas of drainage; a watershed.

di-vid'ed (dī-vid'ēd; -id; 7, 151), *p. a.* 1. Broken in pieces; incomplete. *Obs.* 2. Parted; disunited; distributed. In technical uses: a *Bot.* Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib; — said of a leaf. *b Phon.* Uttered, as a consonant, with the tongue so placed that it divides the oral passage laterally into two channels for the escape of the breath or voice, as commonly in *L.* See *Guide to Pron.*, § 61. *c Music.* Mutually independent; — applied to instruments or voices that temporarily give separate parts. 4. *Logic.* Subjected to logical division. *a Hindu Law.* (1) Separated or freed from the bond or obligation of the joint family; as, a *divided member*; a *divided brother*. (2) Consisting of the fragments remaining from the pinda, or funeral cake. See *INDA*.

divided proposition, *Logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and predicate. *Cent. Dict.* — *d. skirt*, a skirt resembling Turkish trousers, worn chiefly in gymnastics; also, a skirt in two parts, worn in horseback or bicycle riding.

— **di-vid'ed-ly, adv.** — **di-vid'ed-ness, n.**

divi-dend (dī-vī-dēnd), *n.* [*L. dividendum* thing to be divided, neut. of the gerundive of *dividere*: cf. *F. dividende*.] 1. A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed; the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage; — applied to the profits as apportioned among shareholders, and to assets as apportioned among creditors; as, the *dividend* of a bank, a railway corporation, or a bankrupt estate. The exclusion and the inclusion of a dividend in a sale, according to express agreement, are denoted respectively by the phrases *dividend off* or *ex dividend*, and *dividend on*, in English cum dividend. *A failure to pay dividends to shareholders does not, like a failure to pay interest on borrowed money, lay a company open to being declared bankrupt.* *Encyc. Brit.* 2. *Specif.*: *Life Insurance.* The share of surplus earned by, and allocated to, any policy; — in England often called *bonus*. *Dividends* are called *annual, accumulation, deferred, cash, reversionary, and contingent*, according to the time or conditions of their payment. *Accumulation* and *deferred dividends* are essentially the same, both being dividends payable from the surplus accumulated during a given period to those policy holders only who are alive at its expiry and whose policies are then in force. 3. *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

dividend warrant, An order, essentially a check, on which a shareholder receives his dividend. It may be crossed like a check; but, unlike a check, when payable to

the order of two or more persons, it is customarily paid on the indorsement of any one of them. *Eng.*

di-vid'er (dī-vid'ēr), *n.* 1. One that divides (in any sense); esp., one that separates anything into parts. 2. One who deals out to each his share. *Who made me a judge or a divider over you?* Luke xii. 14. 3. One that causes division. *Hate is of all things the mightiest divider.* Milton. 4. Usually *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses. See **COMPASS, ILLUST.** 5. A prow on a harvester which parts off the grain to be cut.

di-vid'ing (dī-vid'ing), *p. a.* That divides; separating; marking divisions; graduating. — **di-vid'ing-ly, adv.**

dividing engine, a machine for graduating circles (as for astronomical instruments) or bars (as for scales), also for spacing off and cutting teeth in wheels. — *d. plate, Mach.*, an index plate. — *d. sinker*, in knitting machines, a sinker between two jack sinkers and acting alternately with them.

div'i-div'i (dī-vī-dīv'ī), *n.* [*Native name.*] a A small tree of tropical America (*Cesalpinia coriaria*); also, its curiously twisted astriged pods, yielding a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, used by tanners and dyers. *b* The related species *C. tinctoria* and its pods.

di-vid'u-al (dī-vid'ū-āl), *a.* [*See DIVIDUOUS.*] 1. Separate; distinct; separable. 2. Fragmentary; divisible. 3. Divided, shared, or participated in. *Rare.* Milton. **di-vid'u-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [*L. dividuus* divisible, divided, fr. *dividere*.] Divisible; separable; divisible. *Rare.*

Di-vi-na Com-me-dia (dē-vē-nā kōm-mā-dyā), [*It.*] Lit., *Divine Comedy*, a title of a celebrated Italian epic poem by Dante. It is divided into three parts: "Inferno" ("Hell"), "Il Purgatorio" ("Purgatory"), and "Il Paradiso" ("Paradise"), the poet representing himself as journeying through these regions. Dante called it a *Commedia* because it ends happily, and the epithet *Divina* was added by admirers of later times. See **INFERNO, BEATRICE, 2.**

div'i-na-tion (dī-vī-nā-shūn), *n.* [*L. divinatio, fr. divinare, divinatus*, to foresee, foretell, fr. *divinus*: cf. *F. divination*. See **DIVINE, a.**] 1. The act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or a discovering hidden knowledge. Divination is a world-wide practice resting upon the assumption of the active cooperation of unseen powers in the divinatory rites. These rites are of two main types: (1) Those depending upon the physical condition of the diviner, including: divination through inspiration or divine enthusiasm, as in the case of the Pythia who uttered the oracles of Apollo at Delphi; through dreams, esp. at the shrine of a deity; through trances and mediumship, as in modern spiritualism; through crystal gazing (see **CRYSTAL VISION**), and other means of inducing hallucinatory images. (2) Those taking the form of magic and mantic arts, such as the study of omens, esp. the inspection of the entrails of sacrificed animals, the flight of birds, the fall of talismans, cards, etc. (cf. **ARGURY**); the study of natural phenomena and portents, as in astrology, palmistry, etc.; sortilege, or the casting of lots (gambling itself among the lower races being deemed to be under the direction of unseen powers); oracles, esp. for the determination of guilt or innocence, and including the ordeal by combat. *Of what avail is the divination of the future? There shall not be found among you any one that... useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter.* Deut. xviii. 10. 2. An indication of what is future or secret; augury; omen; conjectural presage; prediction. **Syn.** — **DISCERNMENT.**

div'i-na-tor (dī-vī-nā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*] One who practices or pretends to divination; a diviner. *Burton.*

di-vin'a-to-ry (dī-vī-nā-tō-rī), *a.* [*Cf. F. divinatoire.*] Professing, or relating to, divination. "A natural divinatory instinct." *Cowley.*

di-vine' (dī-vīn'), *a.*; **DI-VIN'ER** (-vīn'ēr); **DI-VIN'EST** (-ēst). [*ME. also divin, OF. divin, devin, F. divin, L. divinus* divine, divinely inspired, fr. *divus, dius*, belonging to a deity; akin to Gr. *dios*, and L. *deus* God. See **DIRTY, 1.** Of or pertaining to God; as, *divine* perfections; *the divine* will. "The immensity of the divine nature." *Paley.* 2. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments. 3. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; religious; pious; holy; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs. 4. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a deity; of the nature of a god or gods. "The *divine* Apollo said." *Shak.* 5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; supremely admirable; apparently above what is human; — in this sense admitting of comparison; as, the *divinest* mind. *Sir J. Davies.* "The *divine* Desdemona." *Shak.* *But not to one in this benighted age. Is that diviner inspiration given.* Gray. 6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. *Obs.* *His heart, divine of something ill.* Milton. 7. Relating to divinity or theology; religious; sacred. *South.* **Syn.** — **SUPERNATURAL, superhuman, godlike, heavenly, celestial; pious, holy, sacred; preëminent.** **Divine Comedy**, = **DIVINA COMMEDIA**. — *d. right*, or *d. right of kings*, the right of a king to rule as posited by the patriarchal theory of government, esp. under the doctrine that no misconduct and no dispossession can forfeit the right of a monarch or his heirs to the throne, and to the obedience of the people. — *d. service*, the worship of God, or a spiritual service forming a part of this. — *d. tree*, = **BRUTAN CYPRUS**.

di-vine', n. [*OF. devin, LL. divinus*. See **DIVINE, a.**] 1. A diviner; soothsayer. *Obs.* 2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *The first divines of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition.* J. Woodbridge. 3. One skilled in divinity; a theologian. "Poets were the first divines." *Denham.* 4. A priest or scholar of a heathen religion. *Obs.*

di-vine', v. t.; **DI-VINE'** (-vīnd'); **DI-VIN'ING** (-vīn'ing). [*ME. also devinen, F. deviner, L. divinare*. See **DIVINATION.] 1. To discover or make known, as if by divination; to interpret; to disclose. *Obs.* 2. To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; to detect; to conjecture; as, to *divine* another's need. 3. To foresee or foreknow; to anticipate. *A sagacity which divined the evil designs.* Bancroft. 4. To foretell; to predict; to presage; to portend. *Obs. or R.* *Darest thou... divine his downfall?* Shak.**

di-vid'ed-ly (dī-vid'ēd-ly), *adv.* [*Obs. L. dividendum* thing to be divided, neut. of the gerundive of *dividere*: cf. *F. dividende*.] 1. A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed; the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage; — applied to the profits as apportioned among shareholders, and to assets as apportioned among creditors; as, the *dividend* of a bank, a railway corporation, or a bankrupt estate. The exclusion and the inclusion of a dividend in a sale, according to express agreement, are denoted respectively by the phrases *dividend off* or *ex dividend*, and *dividend on*, in English cum dividend. *A failure to pay dividends to shareholders does not, like a failure to pay interest on borrowed money, lay a company open to being declared bankrupt.* *Encyc. Brit.* 2. *Specif.*: *Life Insurance.* The share of surplus earned by, and allocated to, any policy; — in England often called *bonus*. *Dividends* are called *annual, accumulation, deferred, cash, reversionary, and contingent*, according to the time or conditions of their payment. *Accumulation* and *deferred dividends* are essentially the same, both being dividends payable from the surplus accumulated during a given period to those policy holders only who are alive at its expiry and whose policies are then in force. 3. *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

dividend warrant, An order, essentially a check, on which a shareholder receives his dividend. It may be crossed like a check; but, unlike a check, when payable to

5. To contrive; to devise. *Obs.* 6. To render divine; to deify. *Obs.* **Syn.** — **GUESS, conjecture, surmise; foretell, predict, presage, prophesy, prognosticate, forebode.**

di-vine' (dī-vīn'), *v. i.* 1. To use or practice divination; to foretell by divination; to utter prognostications; to prophesy. *The prophets thereof divine for money.* Micah iii. 11. 2. To have or feel a presage or foreboding. *Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts.* Shak. 3. To conjecture or guess; as, to *divine* rightly. **di-vine'ly, adv.** 1. In a divine or godlike manner; holly; admirably or excellently in a supreme degree. *Most divinely fair.* Tennyson. 2. By the agency or influence of God. **di-vine'ness, n.** Quality or state of being divine; superhuman or supreme excellence. *Shak.* **di-vin'er** (dī-vīn'ēr), *n.* [*OF. devineor.*] One who divines (in any sense); as: a One who foretells by divination or supernatural means; a soothsayer; an augur. *b* One who conjectures or guesses correctly. *Locke.* **di-vin'er-ess, n.** [*OF. devineresse.*] A female diviner; a prophetess; a sibyl. *Dryden.*

div'ing (dī-vīng), *p. a.* That dives or is used for diving. *diving beetle*, any beetle of the family Dytiscidae, which habitually live under water. — *d. bell*, a hollow inverted vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which men may descend and work under water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air pumped in through a tube from above. — *d. buck*, the duckerbuck. — *d. dress*. See **SUBMARINE ARMOR**. — *d. patrol*, any bird of the genus *Pelecanoides*, a group of peculiar short-winged, short-tailed petrels of the Southern Hemisphere which somewhat resemble auks in habits and appearance. They have tubular, upwardly directed nostrils, and are expert divers. — *d. spider*, = **WATER SPIDER, a. — *d. stone*, a kind of jasper.**

di-vin'fy (dī-vīn'fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING** (-fīng). [*L. divinus* divine + *-fy*.] To render divine; to deify. *Rare.*

di-vin'ing (dī-vīn'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **DIVINE, v.** **di-vin'ing-ly, adv.** **divining rod**, a rod, commonly of witch hazel, with forked branches, used by some as an aid in discovering water or metals underground; also, a wand or marked twig used in divination by the drawing of lots.

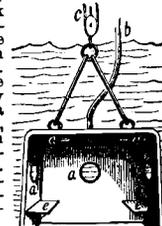
di-vin'ity (dī-vīn'ī-tī), *n.*; **pl. -ITIES** (-tīz). [*ME. devinite, devinite, OF. id., F. divinité, L. divinitas*. See **DIVINE, a.**] 1. State or quality of being divine; nature or essence of God; deity; godhead. *With the divinity to other things than God, it is only a divinity by way of participation.* *Sp. Stillinger.* 2. A deity; a god; specif. [*cap.*] usually with *the*: the Deity; the Supreme Being; God. *There's a divinity that shapes our ends.* *Shak.* *Beastly divinities, and droves of gods.* *Prior.* 3. A celestial being, inferior to the supreme God, but superior to man. *God... employing these subservient divinities.* *Cheyne.* 4. Divine attribute; something divine or superhuman; supernatural power or virtue. *There's such divinity doth hedge a king.* *Shak.* 5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of God, his law, and moral government, and the way of salvation; theology; the science of heathen divinity. *divinity* (ant. binding, *Bookbinding*, a style of binding; used esp. on Bibles, in which the (flexible) leather cover bends over so as to protect the edges of the leaves; — orig., and still in England only, applied to such binding when the bent over part is cut at the corners and back. Cf. **YAPP BINDING**).

divinity calf, *Bookbinding*. Calf stained dark brown and worked without gilding, often used for theological books.

div'i-nize (dī-vī-nīz), *v. t.*; **-NIZED** (-nīzd); **-NIZ'ING** (-nīz'ing). [*Cf. F. diviniser.*] To invest with a divine character; to deify. — **di-v'i-ni-za'tion, n.** *Man had divinized all those objects of awe.* *Milman.*

di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (dī-vīz'ī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* [*Cf. F. divisibilité.*] Quality or state of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts are capable of separation. **di-vis'i-ble** (dī-vīz'ī-b'l), *a.* [*L. divisibilis*: cf. *F. divisible*. See **DIVIDE.**] Capable of being divided or separated. **divisible contract, Law**, a contract containing agreements one of which can be separated from the other, so that one part may be valid although the other is void, or so that a right may accrue on one and not on another. — *d. offense, Law*, an offense the commission of which involves the commission of one of a lesser grade, so that on the former there can be an acquittal, and on the latter a conviction. — **di-vis'i-ble-ness, n.** — **di-vis'i-bly, adv.**

di-vis'ion (dī-vīz'ī-shūn), *n.* [*ME. also devision, OF. devision, division, F. division, L. divisio, fr. dividere*. See **DIVIDE.**] 1. Act or process of dividing anything into parts, or state of being so divided; separation; partition; distribution. *I was overlooked in the division of the spoil.* *Gibbon.* 2. That which divides or keeps apart; a partition; a boundary; a dividing line. 3. The portion separated by the dividing of a mass or body; a distinct segment or section; specif., a territorial section of a county, as in India (see **DISTRICT, 3 b**). *Communities and divisions of men.* *Addison.* 4. Disunion; difference in opinion or feeling; dissension; discord; variance; alienation. *There was a division among the people.* *John vii. 43.* 5. Difference of condition; state of distinction; distinction; contrast. *Chaucer.* 6. Separation of the members of a deliberative body, esp. of the Houses of Parliament, to ascertain the vote. *The motion passed without a division.* *Macaulay.* 7. *Math.* a The process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; the inverse of multiplication; the operation of finding the other factor (the



Section of one form of Diving Bell. a a Window in shell; b Air Tube; c Hoisting Tackle; e Seat. *Sp.*

parcel; to wrap up. **c** To accomplish thoroughly. — to have to do with, to have in connection with. — often with what (as in, "what have I to do with you?"), implying that the affair does not concern the person denoted by the subject of have. "What have I to do with you, ye sons of Zeruiah?" 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

do (dō), *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave in any manner; to conduct one's self. They fear not the Lord, neither do they after . . . the law and commandment. 2 Kings xvii. 34. **2.** To fare; to prosper; to be, as regards health; as, they asked how he did; wheat is doing well; how do you do? **3.** To act; to work; to achieve; — in contradistinction to talking or idling. "Let us do or die." Burns. All human talent . . . is a talent to do. Carlyle. **4.** To suffice; to avail; to answer the purpose; to serve; as, if no better plan can be found, he will make this do. [See also the note as to construction under do, *v. t.* — to do, to be done; as, if it were to do again; hence, what is to do?, what is to be done? or, what is the trouble? — to do by, to treat; to behave toward. — to do for. **a** To answer for; to serve as; to suit. **b** To put an end to; to ruin; as, a goblet is done for when it is broken. Colloq. **c** To act in behalf of; to care for; to provide for. — to do to, to treat; to do by. — to do with. **a** To deal with. **b** To get on with; to manage with; to make use of; as, I could do with some money. — to do without, to help or prevent if. Obs. "I could not do without." Shak. — to do without, to dispense with; to get along without. — to have done, to have made or to make an end or conclusion; to have finished; to conclude or finish; to desist. — to have done with, to have completed or finished; to be through with; to have no further concern with. — to have to do with, to have concern, business, or intercourse with; to deal with. "Philology has to do with language in its fullest sense." Earle.

do, *n.* **1.** Ado; bustle; stir; to-do. Obs. A great deal of do, and a great deal of trouble. Selden. **2.** Deed; act; feat; endeavor; duty. Rare. Scott. **3.** A cheat; a swindle. Slang. Eng. **4.** A performance. Dial. or Slang. Eng.

do (dō), *n.* A prefix used in the quantitative system of rock classification. See Petrography.

do-all (dō'āl), *n.* General manager; factotum. Under him, Dunstan was the do-all at court, being the king's treasurer, councillor, chancellor, confessor, all things. Fuller.

doat'y, or **dot'y** (dō'tī), *a.* [Cf. DOTARD, DOTE, *v.*] Discolored by incipient or partial decay, as certain kinds of timbers, notably birch, beech, and oak. — **doat'y-ness**, *n.*

dob (dōb), *v. t. & n.* Dob or daub. Dial. or Colloq.

dobber (dō'ber), *n.* **1.** Zool. A dabchick or other small grebe. [Cf. D. dobber.] A float to a fishing line. Local, U. S. **2.** [For Robin, Robert.] A farm horse; a gentle or kind family horse; sometimes, an old, jaded, or worn-out horse. Shak. **3.** [Of unknown origin.] Sea gravel mixed with sand. Dial. Eng. **4.** A small drinking cup.

dobby, **dobbin** (dō'bī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-īz). [Prob. dim. of Dob, *i. e.*, Rob, Robert.] **1.** A stupid fellow; a doit. Scot. & Dial. Eng. **2.** An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious. Scot. & Dial. Eng. **3.** Weaving. An apparatus resembling a Jacquard for weaving small figures (usually about 12-16 threads, seldom more than 36-40 threads). **Do-bell's so-lu-tion** (dō-bēl'z), *Med.* An aqueous solution of carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and glycerin, used as a spray in diseases of the nose and throat. **Do-be-rei-ner's al-loy** (dō-bē-rē'nēr'z), [After J. W. Döbereiner (1780-1849), German chemist.] A fusible metal composed of bismuth (46.6 per cent), tin (19.4), and lead (34). It melts at 99° C. (210° F.). **Döbereiner's lamp.** An apparatus for the instantaneous production of a flame by the spontaneous ignition of a jet of hydrogen on being in contact with platinum sponge; — called also *philosopher's lamp*.

do-blon' (dō-blōn'), *n.*; *Sp. pl.* DOBLONES (*Sp.* dō-blō'nās). [Sp. *doblón*. Cf. DOUBLOON.] A gold coin of Spain and Spanish America; a doubloon. The *doblón* or doubloon in Spain varied in value from \$16.50 to \$15.75 until 1853, when it was reduced to \$5, which is the value of most of the *doblones* now in circulation. It is not now coined in Spain, nor in most of the countries of Spanish America. The present *doblón* (or ten-peso piece) of Chile is worth about \$3.65. **do-bra** (dō'brā), *n.* [Cf. DOUBRA.] Any of various former Portuguese coins; specif., a gold coin having twice the value of the *johannes*. See JOHANNES.

do-cent (dō'sēnt), *a.* [L. *docens, -entis*, *p. pr.* of *docere* to teach.] Serving to instruct; teaching. Rare. **do-cent'** (dō'sēnt'), *E. dō'sēnt'*, *n.* [G., fr. L. *docens, p. pr.*] Lit., a teacher or lecturer; — usually short for **PRIVATDOCENT**. — **do-cent'ship**, *n.*

do-ce-tae (dō-sē'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. LGR. *δοκταί*, fr. Gr. *δοκταί* to appear.] Eccl. Hist. An early heretical sect which held that Christ's body was merely a phantom or appearance, or that if real its substance was celestial and not human or material.

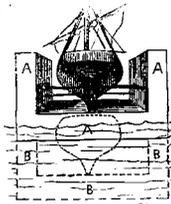
Do-cet'ic (dō-sēt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, held by, or like, the Doctetæ. — **Do-cet'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

Do-cet'ism (dō-sēt'iz'm), *n.* Eccl. Hist. The doctrine of the Doctetæ. — **Do-cet'ist** (-īst), *n.* — **Do-cet'is-tic** (dō-sēt'is-tik), *a.* — **Do-cet'ize** (dō-sēt'iz), *v. t.*

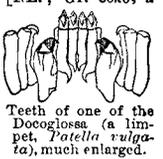
doch-mi-ac (dōk'mī-āk), *a.* [Gr. *δοκίμακός*.] Pros. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, the *dochmius*; as, a *dochmiac* rhythm, one in which the number of morae in the thesis and in the arsis differ by more or less than one, as when they are in the ratio of 5 to 3, or of 3 to 1.

doch-mi-us (-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī-). [L., fr. Gr. *δοκίμος*.] **1.** Gr. & Lat. Pros. A foot of five syllables, typi-

cally having the first and fourth short, and the rest long (— — — —). **2.** [Cf. Zool. Syn. of UNCINARIA; also of AGCHYLOSTOMA.] **doch-bil'i-ty** (dōk'bil-ī-tī), *n.* [Cf. L. *doctibilitas*.] **doch-bile-ness** (dōk'bil-ē-nēs), *n.* [Teachableness; docility. *R.* **doch-bile** (dōk'bil-ē), *a.* [L. *doctibilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] **1.** Easily taught or managed; teachable. Rare. Milton. **2.** Capable of being imparted by teaching. Obs. or R. **doch'le** (dōk'lē), *n.* [In British usage commonly dō'sil; 277], *a.* [L. *doctilis*, fr. *docere* to teach; prob. akin to Gr. *διδάσκειν*, and L. *discere* to learn; cf. F. *docile*. Cf. DOCTOR, DIDACTIC, DISCIPLE.] **1.** Teachable; docile. Obs. **2.** Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed; as, a *docile* child. The elephant is at once docible and docile. C. J. Smith. **Syn.** — See GENTLE. **do-cil'i-ty** (dō-sil'ī-tī), *n.* [L. *docilitas*, fr. *docilis*: cf. F. *docilité*.] **1.** Teachableness; docibleness. Obs. or R. **2.** Willingness to be taught or trained; submissiveness; tractableness. The humble docility of little children. Beattie. **do-cil'i-mas'tic** (dō-sil-mās'tik), **do-cil-mas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *δοκίμαστικός*.] Proving by experiments or tests. doctastic art, metallurgy, or the art of assaying. **do-cil-ma-sy** (dō-sil-mā-sī), *n.* [Gr. *δοκίμασία* an assay, examination, fr. *δοκίμαζέω* to assay or examine (metals), fr. *δοκίμος* assayed, tested; cf. F. *doctimastie*.] **1.** Gr. Antiq. A judicial inquiry into the character of candidates for office or citizenship. **2.** Art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, etc., of metals, medicines, physiological facts, etc. **doct'ly** (-tī), *n.* [Cf. dial. *dacily*.] Ability to comprehend quickly; "gumption." Dial. **dock** (dōk), *n.* [AS. *docca*; of uncertain origin; cf. G. *docken-blätter*, Gael. *docha* burdock, OF. *doque*.] Any plant of the genus *Rumex*; — used chiefly with a qualifying or descriptive adjective, as in *sober dock*, *yellow dock*, etc. (which see). Most docks are troublesome weeds, having long taproots. The astringent and tonic roots have been used as a remedy in various skin diseases, esp. the itch. **dock**, *n.* [Akin to D. *dok*; of uncertain origin; cf. LL. *dogo* ditch, L. *doga* sort of vessel, Gr. *δοχμή* receptacle, fr. *δοχμαίω* to receive.] **1.** Any natural or artificial inlet or hollow in which a vessel can be received. Obs. **2.** An artificial basin or an inclosure in connection with a harbor or river, for the reception of vessels, provided with gates to keep in or shut out the water. **3.** The slip or waterway extending between two piers or projecting wharves or cut into the land for the reception of ships; — sometimes including the piers themselves; as, to be down on the dock. A dock is a place for vessels, either excavated from the land or surrounded by wharves. *9 Ohio*, 183. I think that the word [dock] is used in its ordinary sense — that is, a place which embraces the land bounding the water space as well as the water itself. *10 B.* (1800), 481. **4.** Theater. The space under the floor of the stage. **dock**, *v. t.* **1.** DOCKED (dōkt); **doct'ing**. To haul (a ship) into a dock, for repairing, cleaning, etc. **dock**, *v. i.* To come or go into dock; as, the ship docked here. **dock**, *n.* [Prob. a different word from dock a basin; cf. OD. and Flemish *docke* cage, inclosure (Hexham, Killian).] The place in court where a prisoner stands. **dock**, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *dockr* a short tail, Fries. *dok* a little bundle or bunch, G. *docke* bundle, skin, a short and thick column.] **1.** The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. **2.** A leather case to cover a horse's tail when clipped or cut. **3.** Obs. **a** Buttocks. **b** Skirts, as of a gown. **c** The stern or poop of a vessel. **4.** The stump or cut-off end of anything. Obs. or Dial. **dock**, *v. t.* [See dock a tail.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to dock the tail of a horse. **2.** To cut off a part from; to shorten; to deduct from; to subject to a deduction; as, to dock one's wages. **3.** To cut off, bar, or destroy; as, to dock an entail. **dock'age** (-āj), *n.* Curtailment; reduction; deduction. **dock'age**, *n.* Naut. **a** A charge for the use of a dock. **b** Docking facilities. **c** The docking of vessels. **dock'er** (-ēr), *n.* One that docks (in any sense); esp.: **a** A dock laborer; a longshoreman. **b** One who lives on or near a dock. **c** One who docks horses' tails. **d** A stamp for cutting out and perforating the dough, in making ship biscuits, crackers, etc. **doct'et** (dōk'ēt; -īt; 151), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] **1.** A paper or parchment containing the heads or a summary of a writing; a memorandum or digest; specif., in Great Britain, an abstract of a proposed letter patent of the king. Obs. or Hist. **2.** Law. An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list or register of such entries; a book of original entries, kept by clerks of courts, containing a formal list of the names of parties, and minutes of the proceedings, in each case in court. In the United States the book or record containing the list of causes liable to be tried is called the *trial docket*.



Floating Dock, supporting a ship. A A A Tanks filled with air; B B B Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.



Teeth of one of the *Dogoclogia* (a limpet, *Patella vulgata*), much enlarged.

3. A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly. U. S. **4.** A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent; a label; a ticket; also, a memorandum or abstract on a document of its contents. Specif.: **a** In Great Britain, a customhouse warrant certifying payment of duties, or facts entitling the holder to a delivery order. **b** An attestation; esp., that of a notary, authenticating an instrument or writing. Scot. on the docket, in hand; in the plan; under consideration; in process of execution or performance. Colloq., U. S. **doct'et** (dōk'ēt; -īt; 151), *v. t.*; **doct'et-ed**; **doct'et-ing**. **1.** To inscribe with a docket; to indorse with an abstract, as a letter or bill. **2.** Law. To make a brief abstract of and inscribe in a list or book; as, judgments regularly docketed; to enter in the docket book or list. **3.** To mark with a ticket; as, to docket goods. **docket warrant**. Com. A customhouse license or authority. See DOCKET, *n.*, 4. **doct'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DOCK. — **doct'ing keel**, *Naut.*, in some ships, either of two keels, placed near and parallel to the bilge keels and between them and the main keel, for supporting the ship in dry dock. **doct'mack-ke** (dōk'māk-kē), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A North American shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) with maplelike leaves and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red berries. **doct spike**. A spike, usually from 6 inches to 2 feet or over in length and from 1/2 inch to 1 inch square in section, with a wedge-shaped point and often barbed like a rag bolt. **doct warrant**. A certificate entitling the holder to receive specified goods deposited in a dock warehouse. Under the statutes its transfer operates as a transfer of the goods to terminate the right of stoppage in transitu. Eng. **doct'yard** (dōk'yārd'), *n.* A yard or storage place for all sorts of naval stores and timber for shipbuilding, with facilities for repairing ships; in England, a navy yard. **doct'mac** (dōk'māk), *n.* [Prob. fr. Ar. *doqmāq* mallet.] A large Egyptian fresh-water catfish (*Bagrus doctmac*). **Do-c'o-glos'sa** (dōk'ō-glōs'sā), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *δοκός* a beam + *γλῶσσα* the tongue.] Zool. An order, suborder, or lesser group of marine probranchiate gastropods, including the true limpets and their allies. They usually have an inverted conical or cup-shaped shell. — **do-c'o-glos'sate** (-āt), *a.* **doct'or** (dōk'tēr), *n.* [OF. *doctur*, L. *doctores* (a limpet, *Patella vulgata*), much enlarged.] **1.** A teacher; one skilled in a profession, or branch of knowledge; a learned man. Obs. or Archaic. One of the doctors of Italy, Nicholas Macciavel. Bacon. **2.** An academical title, orig. implying that a possessor of it is so well versed in a department of knowledge as to be qualified to teach. Hence: One who has taken the highest degree conferred by a university or college, or has received a diploma of the highest degree; as, a doctor of divinity, of law, of medicine, of music, of philosophy, etc. Such degrees may be merely honorary. See DEGREE, 8; *COGN.* **3.** A one duly licensed to practice medicine; a member of the medical profession; a physician; a surgeon. By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death will seize the doctor too. Shak. **b** A wizard or medicine man in a savage tribe. **4.** Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency. Specif.: **a** *Calico Printing*. Any of several metal blades which remove the superfluous color, dust, etc., from the printing roller. **b** An auxiliary or donkey engine. **c** A brush provided with an electrode and constantly supplied with plating solution, used in electroplating surfaces which can not conveniently be placed in a bath. **d** A soldering tool. **e** *Mach.* A device for grinding a seat or bearing part. **f** *India Rubber Manuf.* A knife for scraping up and incorporating the "dough." **g** *Mach.* An independent steam pump with a working beam, used on Western river steamers. U. S. **5.** **a** The friar skate. Dial. Eng. **b** = DOCTOR FISH. **6.** A cock, as on shipboard or in a camp. Colloq. **7.** A loaded die. Obs. Slang. **8.** A repairer of anything; as, a chair doctor. Colloq. **9.** A liquor mixed with wine; brown sherry. Slang. Eng. **10.** In western Australia, a cool sea breeze which usually prevails during part of the day in summer (November to April). Colloq. **11.** *Angling*. Any of several brightly colored artificial flies, as the *silver doctor*, which has a body of silver tinsel. Admirable Doctor, Angelic Doctor, etc. See ADMIRABLE, ANGELIC, etc. — Doctor of the Church, an honorary title conferred on certain Christian fathers and divines for their learning and sanctity. The four named in the canon law are Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory. With them are usually ranked four of the Eastern Church, — Athanasius, Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen. Since the Reformation the title of *Doctor of the Church* has been conferred more freely. Pius V. added St. Thomas of Aquino to the list; Sixtus V., St. Bonaventura. During the 18th century the title was conferred on St. Anselm, St. Isidore, and St. Leo. Pius VIII. gave the title to St. Bernard; Pius IX., to St. Hilary, St. Alphonsus Liguori, and St. Francis of Sales; Leo XIII. to St. Bede. Cath. Dict. **doct'or** (dōk'tēr), *v. t.*; **doct'ored** (-tērd); **doct'or-ing**. **1.** To confer a doctorate upon; to make a doctor. **2.** To treat as a physician does; to apply remedies to; to repair; as, to doct'or a sick man or a broken cart. Colloq. **3.** To tamper with and arrange for one's own purposes; to

2. An expedient; a contrivance. Colloq. or Slang. 3. Change Ringing. Act or method of dodging.
dodge chain. An accurately pitched cable chain having detachable bearing blocks inserted between each consecutive pair of links.
dodger (dōj'ēr), n. 1. One who dodges or evades; one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices. Smart. 2. A small handbill. U. S. 3. = CORNDODGER.



Dodge Chain.

dog-er-y (-y), n. Trickery; artifice.
doggy (dōj'ī), a. Full of dodges; evasive; tricky.
dog-gly (-lī), adv. -- dog-gly-ness, n.
do'do (dō'dō), n.; pl. DOODOS or DOBOS (-dōz). [Pg. doodo silly, foolish (cf. boony).] A large, heavy, flightless bird (Didus ineptus), now extinct, related to the pigeons, but larger than a turkey, which was found in great numbers on the island of Mauritius, but was exterminated by the European settlers. It had dark ash-colored plumage with the breast and tail whitish. Its wings were yellowish white with black-tipped coverts. The bill was blackish and the legs yellow. The dodo inhabited forests and laid a single large white egg in a nest of grass. Its existence is recorded as late as the year 1681. A related bird, believed to belong to the same genus, inhabited the neighboring island of Réunion.



Dodo.

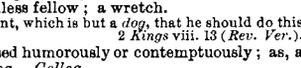
Do-do'na (dō-dō'nā), n. [L., fr. Gr. Δωδώνη.] Gr. Relig. The seat of a famous oracle of Zeus on Mount Tomarus in Epirus. The Zeus of Dodona was probably a tree deity, as in early times the responses of the oracle were read chiefly in the rustlings of the leaves of a sacred oak and the bubbling of a brook flowing beside it. Later bronze caldrons, sounded by the wind, were set up, and finally a statue of a boy armed with a whip which hit against a caldron. The sounds were interpreted by attendant priests or priestesses, the latter being called "doves." The consort of Zeus at Dodona was an earth goddess, probably Dione. Cf. DELPHIAN ORACLE. -- Do-do-na'an, n. Do-do-ne'an (dō-dō-nē'an), a. -- ALSO Do-do-ni-an (dō-dō-nī'an), a. Then I beheld the fair Dolonion tree. Spenser.
doe (dō), n. [AS. dā; cf. Dan. daa, daa-dyr, deer, and perh. L. dama.] Orig., the female of the fallow deer; now, the female of almost any species of deer, antelope, hare, or other animal whose male is called a buck. Doe is not applied to the females of the moose or elk, which are called cows, nor properly to that of the red deer, called hind.
Doe, John. Law. The fictitious lessee acting as plaintiff in the common-law action of ejectment, the fictitious defendant being usually denominated Richard Roe. Hence, a fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to any action or proceeding.

Do'eg (dō'ēg), n. 1. Bib. An Edomite, the chief of Saul's herdsmen, who told Saul of David's intercourse with the priests at Nob, and at the king's command slew 85 of them. 2. A nickname under which Dryden, in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel" (ll. 410-456), satirized Elkanah Settle (1648-1723), a poetaster, who had attacked Dryden and was for a time his successful rival.
dog'lic (dōg'lik), a. Chem. Designating an acid, C19H30O2, obtained as an oily liquid by saponification of dogging oil.
dog'ling (dōg'ling), n. [Native name in Faroe Islands.] The beaked whale, from which an oil, dogging oil, is obtained. See ORR, Table II.

dog'er (dō'ēr), n. [From do, v. t. & i.] 1. One who does; one who performs or executes; one who is wont and ready to act; an actor; an agent.
2. Scots Law. An agent or attorney; a factor; a manager.
does (dōz), 3d pers. sing. pres. of do.
doe'skin' (dō'skīn'), n. 1. The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it.
2. A firm woolen cloth with a smooth, soft surface like a doe's skin, for men's wear.
do-fem'ane' (dō-fēm'an'), n. Petrog. A class of igneous rocks. See PETROGRAPHY. -- do-fem'lic (dō-fēm'lik), a.
doff (dōf), v. t.; DOFFED (dōft); DOFF'ING. [do + off. See do, v. t., l., 10.] 1. To put off, as dress; to remove or lift (the headgear); to divest one's self of; hence, figuratively, to put or thrust away; to rid one's self of. And made us doff our easy robes of peace. Shak.
2. To strip; to divest; to undress.
Heaven's King, who doffs himself our flesh to wear. Crashaw.
3. To put off, as an unwelcome caller; to turn away. Obs.
doff, v. i. To put off dress; to take off the hat. Rare.
doffer (dō'fēr), n. 1. Mach. A revolving cylinder, or a vibrating bar with teeth, in a carding machine, which doffs, or strips off, the fiber from the cards.
2. Spinning. A worker who replaces full bobbins by empty ones on the throstle or ring frames.
doff'ing, n. p. pr. & vb. n. of DOFF. -- doffing comb, a steel plate with teeth for stripping off the fiber from the doffer in a carding machine. -- d. cylinder, a toothed cylinder for stripping off the fiber from the main cylinder of a carding machine. -- d. knife or plate. = DOFFING COMB.

dog (dōg; 205), n. [AS. doega; skin to D. dog mastiff, dog'kin, n. [D. dotiken, dim. of doct. See DOIT; cf. DOITKIN.] = DOIT.
do'dlet (dō'dlēt), n. [The name given by Sir R. Owens, and intended to be a dim. of docto, which had its source in resemblance.] The tooth-billed pigeon.
dod'man, n. [Cf. dial. hod-dod, hoddy-doddy, hodmandod; the first part perh. from the familiar form for the name Roger.] A small; also, a small shell. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
Do'do (dō'dō), Bib. [WRIGHT.]
dog'drans (dōg'drānz), n. [L.] See DODS, Mag (dōz). An old innkeeper in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," one of the best of his

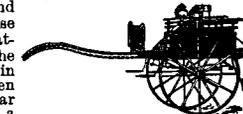
Dan. dogge, Sw. dogg.] 1. A carnivorous mammal (Canis familiaris) of the family Canidae, kept in a domesticated state by man since prehistoric times; in a wider sense, any member of the family Canidae (which see). From long association with man the dog has become the most intelligent of beasts. The domestic dogs are undoubtedly modified descendants of more than one wild species of the genus Canis, among which are the common wolf and the jackal. The numerous artificial breeds differ from each other far more than those of any other mammal, and the differences in form, size, color, length and character of coat, etc., would, if they occurred naturally, cause them to be placed in several distinct genera.
2. A male dog as distinguished from a female dog, or bitch; hence, used attributively to designate the male of other animals, as dog fox, dog wolf.
3. A mean, worthless fellow; a wretch.
What is thy servant, which is but a dog, that he should do this great thing? 2 Kings viii. 13 (Rev. Ver.).
4. A fellow; -- used humorously or contemptuously; as, a sly dog; a lazy dog. Colloq.
5. [cap.] Astron. A one of the two constellations Canis Major and Canis Minor, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog. Canis Major contains the Dog Star (Sirius); Canis Minor contains Procyon. b pl. A northern constellation (Canes Venatici) near Ursa Major; the Hunting Dogs.
6. Short for DOGGISH, POUCH'D DOG, PRAIRIE DOG, etc.
7. Any of various devices, usually of simple design, for holding, gripping, or fastening something; as: a. Any of various devices consisting essentially of a spike, rod, or bar of metal, as of iron, with a ring, hook, claw, lug, or the like, at the end, used for gripping, clutching, or holding something, as by driving or embedding it in the object, hooking it to the object, etc. b. Specif., either of the hooks a Dog holding down cramp, or the claws of a pair of sling dogs. See ANGLE IRON & SLAB-CRAMPON, Illust. c. An iron for holding wood in a fireplace; a fire dog; an andiron. d. A lathe carrier. See CARRIERS, Illust. e. Any of the jaws in a lathe chuck. f. A sing. or pl. A pair of nippers or forceps. g. A wheeled gripping device for drawing the fillet from which coin blanks are stamped through the opening at the head of the draw-bench. h. Any of a set of adjusting screws for the bed tool of a punching machine. i. A grapple for clutching and raising a pile-driver monkey or a well-boring tool. j. A stop or detent; a click or ratchet; esp., an adjustable stop in a machine which causes a moving part to stop or reverse. k. A nut. A dogshore. l. A dog for the wheel of a vehicle.
8. The hammer in a gunlock. Now Rare.
9. Meteor. A sundog, water dog, fog dog, or the like.
10. Ostentatious style or affected dignity. Colloq.
11. The club used in the game of cat and dog.



Dogs used in logging: 1 Regular form; 2 Chain Raising Dog; 3 Ring Dog.

dog'less, a. -- dog'less, a. -- dog'less, a.
dog'-faced' (dōg'fāst'), a. Having a doglike face.
dog-faced ape or baboon, any baboon.
dog'fish' (-fish'), n. 1. Any of various species of sharks, distinguished by their small size. They belong to various families, esp. to the Squalidae, Carchariidae, and Scyllorhinidae. The common piked or spiny dogfish (Squalus acanthias), which has a spine in front of each dorsal fin, becomes about four feet long, and is exceedingly abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic and very destructive to food fishes. The smooth dogfish (Cynos canis, syn. Mustelus canis) is also common to both coasts. The spotted dogfishes (of which there are two well-known European species, Catulus stellaris and Scyllorhinus canaliculatus) have the skin conspicuously spotted. The liver of the various species is used for oil.
2. Any of various other fishes; as: a. The bowfin. b. The burbot (Lota maculosa). c. The Alaska dogfish (Dallia pectoralis), which is much used as food for dogs.
3. The mud puppy (Neoturus maculatus).

dog'cart' (dōg'kärt'), n. A light one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled and high, with two transverse seats set back to back, patterned after a cart. The original dogcarts used in England by sportsmen had a box under the rear seat -- which formed a cover -- for carrying dogs.
dog'-cheap', a. Exceedingly cheap; in poor repute.
dog'daisy. Any of several asteraceous plants having heads with white rays; as: a The English daisy. b The oxeye daisy. c Yarrow. d Mayweed. e The corn mayweed.
dog'-day' ci-ca'da. A large American cicada (Tibicen pruinosa), having a prolonged thrilling note heard esp. during the dog days. See CICADA, Illust.
dog days. A period of from five to six weeks, variously placed between the early part of July and the early part of September; canicular days; -- so called because reckoned in ancient times from the heliacal rising of the Dog Star (Sirius). Popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer, when dogs are supposed to be especially liable to go mad. The conjunction of the rising of the Dog Star with the rising of the sun was regarded by the ancients as one of the causes of the sultry heat of summer, and of the maladies which then prevail. But, as the conjunction does not occur at the same time in all latitudes, and is constantly changing in the same region, there has been much variation in calendars regarding the limits of the dog days. Some dates that have been given by Roger Long (1680-1770) as the beginning of dog days are: about 735 A. D., July 14th; 16th century, July 6th; 1660-1752, July 15th; after 1752, July 30th. Almanac makers vary widely. Hence dog day.
dog'e (dōj), n. [It. (prop. Venetian) doge, fr. L. dux, duxis, a leader. See DUKE.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the first doge was elected in 697 and the office lasted, although finally only as an empty honor, till the fall of the republic in 1797. In Genoa the first doge was chosen in 1259 and the office ceased to exist in 1797, although there was a temporary revival from 1802 to 1805 under the Ligurian Republic.
dog'e-dom' (-dōm), n. -- dog'e-less, a. -- dog'e-ship, n.
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Dogcart.

dog'ger (dōg'ēr), n. 1. A kind of ironstone, occurring as concretions; also, one of these concretions. Dial. Eng.
2. [cap.] Geol. A layer of the Yorkshire Lower Oolite, abounding in doggers. b The middle subdivision of the German Jurassic; -- called also Brown Jura. See GEOLOGY.
dog'ger, n. [Cf. D. dogger, and Icel. dugga.] A broad-bowed, two-masted, ketchlike fishing vessel, used, esp. by the Dutch, in the North Sea; also, one of its crew.
dog'ger-el' (dōg'ēr-ēl), a. Also dog'grel' (dōg'g'ēl). [ME. dogerel.] 1. Low in style, and irregular in measure; mean or undignified; trivial; as, doggerel rimes. Chauver.
2. Burlesque; absurd; mongrel; as, doggerel rhetoric.
dog'ger-el, n. Also dog'grel. A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic; mean or undignified poetry. Doggerel like that of Hudibras. Addison.
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2. Dogs collectively; rabble; canaille. Carlyle.
3. A low groshop. Slang, U. S.
dog'gish' (-ish), a. Like a dog; esp., having the bad qualities of a dog; curriish; snapping; snarling; cynical; spiteful; sulky. -- dog'gish-ly, adv. -- dog'gish-ness, n.
(Theligonum cynocrambe), often eaten as a pot herb.
dog'fennel, a. Mayweed. b The death aster of the eastern U. S.
dog'-fish'er, n. The otter; -- so called by Walton, as a doglike beast living on fish. Orf. E. D. dog'flea. See FLEA. [stone].
dog'-seat' (dōg'sēt'), n. A female dog's seat.
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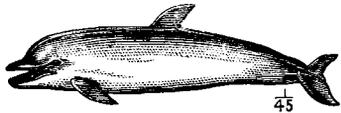
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dol/or-ous (dōl'ōr-ūs), *a.* [L. *dolorosus*: cf. F. *douloureux*. See DOLOR.] 1. Occasioning pain or grief; grievous. 2. Full of grief; sad; sorrowful; doleful. "The dolorous day." *Tennyson*. "Dolorous sympathy." *Thackeray*. — **dol/or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dol/or-ous-ness**, *n.*

do/lose (dō-lōs'), *a.* [L. *dolus*.] Characterized by dolo, or dolous, or evil intent; dolous.

dol/lous (dōl'ūs), *a.* *Law*. Marked by dolus; dolose.

dol/ph'in (dōl'fīn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, earlier spelt also *dofin*; cf. OF. *dalphin* of the dauphin; fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, Gr. δελφίς a dolphin (in senses 1, 3, & 7). Cf. DAUPHIN, DELPHINE.] 1. Any of various small-toothed cetaceans of the genus *Delphinus* and allied genera, having the snout produced into a more or less distinct beak; in a wider sense, any cetacean of the family Delphinidae. The common dolphin (*D. delphis*) usually becomes about seven feet long. It is abundant in the Mediterranean and many parts of the Atlantic, but less numerous on the American coast, where the bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), commonly called porpoise (see PORPOISE), is the best-known species. The common dolphin is also usually called porpoise by sailors. Dolphins feed on fish and swim in large schools, often leaping entirely out of the water when at play. When not disturbed they are fond of following and playing about vessels.



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

2. Either of two active pelagic acanthopterygian fishes, constituting the genus *Coryphæna* and family Coryphænidæ. They are widely distributed in tropical and temperate seas. The common dolphin (*C. hippurus*) becomes about six feet long, and is noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when it is taken out of the water and drying. It is esteemed as food.

3. [cap.] *Astron.* = DELPHINUS.

4. *Ordnance*. In old guns, one of the handles above the trunnions by which the gun was lifted.

5. *Naut.* a. A kind of wreath or strap of plaited cordage around a mast to aid in supporting the yard. *Obs.* or *E.* b. A mooring spar or buoy furnished with a ring to which vessels may fasten their cables. c. A mooring post or posts on a wharf or beach. d. A permanent fender around a heavy boat just below the gunwale.

6. *Gr. Anth.* A mass of iron or lead hung from the yard-arm, to be dropped on the deck of an enemy's vessel.

7. Short for **dolphin fly**, a black aphid (*Aphis fabæ*) destructive to the bean plant.

dolphin striker. *Naut.* A vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit, to extend and support the martingale, or a stay supporting the jib boom; — called also *martingale*.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [CF. ME. *dolt*, *dult*, p. p. of *dullen* to dull. See DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull; an ignoramus; a dunce; a dullard.

dolt'ish, *a.* Doltlike; stupid; blockish; foolish; as, a *doltish* clown. — **dolt'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **dolt'ish-ness**, *n.*

dol/us (dōl'ūs), *n.* [L. *deceit*.] *Roman & Civil Law*. Lit., deceit; — divided in Roman Law into *dolus bonus*, or permissible deceit, as in the usual praising of wares by a dealer, and *dolus malus*, or unlawful deceit, or fraud. Hence, evil intent, embracing both malice and fraud, or an act done in pursuance of such intent. Cf. CULPA.

Dolus . . . in the law of contract . . . covers every act or default against good conscience. The definitions in the Digest are neither very precise nor very accurate. *W. A. Hunter*.

dom- A prefix used in the quantitative system of rock classification. See PETROGRAPHY.

-dom (-dōm), [AS. *-dōm*; from same root as *doom*, meaning authority and judgment. See DOOM.] A suffix forming nouns with the meaning: a *Dignity, office, dominion, realm, or jurisdiction* (of); as in, "This is the kingdom;" England was divided into *earldoms*; throughout Christendom. Sometimes with special reference to geographical area; as, Anglo-Saxondom, Yankeeodom. b *State, condition, or fact of being*, esp. with adjectives; as, *freedom, state of being free, wisdom, martyrdom*. c In a secondary sense, a *collective total of those having the given office, character, or state*; as, *officialdom, all dukedom* was present.

dom (dōm), *n.* [Pg. See DON.] 1. A title anciently given to the Pope, and later to other church dignitaries and to some monastic orders, as the Benedictines. See DON, DAN. 2. In Portugal and Brazil, the title given to certain members of the higher classes.

do-main (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, OF. *domaine*, L. *dominus* of a lord or master, fr. *dominus* master, owner. See DAME; cf. DEMESNE.] 1. Possession, or right of possession. = DEMESNE. *Rare*, except in *eminent domain* (which see). 2. An estate held in possession; landed property which one has in his own right; landed estate; lands; demesne, specif. that about the mansion house of a lord. 3. The territory over which dominion or authority is exerted; the possessions of a sovereign or commonwealth, or the like; hence, fig., sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; province; scope.

4. *Math.* Any region, extent, or aggregate, geometrical or arithmetical, of points, values, or other elements, to which a variable is confined and anywhere within which it may be. — **domain of rationality**, *Math.*, a corpus; — a translation of Kronecker's term *Rationalitätsbereich*.

dom'al (dōm'āl), *a.* [L. *domus* house.] 1. *Astral*. Pertaining to a house. *Addison*. 2. Pertaining to houses; domestic; as *domal architecture*.

do-ma'n'i-al (dō-mā'nī-āl), *a.* [CF. F. *domanial*.] Of or pertaining to domain or a particular domain, esp. the domain, or demesne, of a manor.

dome (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house; akin to Gr. δῶμος house, δῶμεν to build, E. *timber*. See TIMBER.] 1. A building; a house; an edifice; a mansion; — used chiefly in poetry or with an implication of statelyness. *Pope*. 2. [F. *dôme*, fr. It. *duomo*, L. *domus* house, *domus Dei* or *Domini*, house of God.] A cathedral church. *Obs.* 3. *Arch.* [F. *dôme*, through Pr. *doma*, fr. L. *domus* a roof, house, dwelling, fr. Gr. δῶμα, akin to δῶμεν to build.] A cupola, esp. one on a large scale. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illustr.* 4. Any erection or natural formation resembling the dome or cupola of a building; as: a The upper part of a furnace. b The vertical steam chamber on the top of a boiler. c The revolving roof, usually hemispherical, but sometimes conical or cylindrical, for housing a telescope; a cupola. d The roof of a vaulted cavern, or cave. 5. The back inside cap or case of a jointed-case watch. 6. *Cryst.* A form composed of planes parallel to a lateral axis which meet above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house. If the planes are parallel to the longer lateral axis, it is called a *macrodome*; if parallel to the shorter, it is a *brachydome*; if parallel to the inclined (clino) axis in a rhombic crystal, it is called a *clinodome*; if parallel to the ortho axis, an *orthodome*.

dome, *v. t.*; **DOMED** (dōmd); **DOM'ING** (dōm'ing). To cover with or as if with a dome; to shape like a dome.

dome, *v. i.* To swell upward or outward like a dome.

domes/day (dōmz'dē; dōmz'dā), *n.* 1. A day of judgment. A var. of DOOMSAY, now chiefly used in *Domesday Book*, the ancient record of the Grand or Great, Inquest or Survey of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. It consists of two volumes: a quarto, sometimes called the *Little Domesday*, dealing only with Exon, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and a large folio, the first to be published, sometimes called the *Great Domesday*, dealing with the rest of England. The *Domesday Book* gives a censuslike description of the realm, with the names of the proprietors, the nature, extent, value, liabilities, etc., of their properties. 2. [cap.] The *Domesday Book*; also, any of various other records of similar authenticity (as the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, the record of a survey of the estates of that chapter made in 1181), or of various abstracts based upon the *Domesday Book*, as the *Exon Domesday*, the *Eschequer Domesday*, etc.

do-mes'tic (dō-mēs'tik), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house: cf. F. *domestique*. See 1st DOME.] 1. In the position of a member of a household; at home; intimate. *Obs.* 2. Of or pertaining to one's house or home, or one's household or family; relating to home life; as, *domestic concerns*, life, duties, cares, happiness, worship, servants. His *domestic feelings* were unusually strong. *Macaulay*. 3. Of or pertaining to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; internal; intestine; native; not foreign; as, *domestic trade*, dissensions, manufactures, wines, etc. Cf. FOREIGN. 4. Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures; as, a *domestic man* or woman. 5. Living in or near the habitations of man; domesticated; tame, as distinguished from wild; living by habit or special training in association with man, and not fera natura (which see); as, *domestic animals*. *domestic animal*, any of various animals, as the horse, ox, or sheep, which have been reduced from a wild state by man so as to live and breed in a tame condition. See FERÆ NATURE.

do-mes'tic, *n.* 1. A member of a household; inmate. *Obs.* 2. One who lives in the family of another as a hired household assistant; a house servant. The master labors and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestic*. *V. Knox*. 3. A domestic animal. *Obs.* & *E.* 4. A native; a citizen. *Obs.* 5. *pl. Com.* Articles of home production or manufacture, esp. U. S., common cotton cloths.

do-mes'ti-cal (-tik'āl), *a. & n.* Domestic. *Obs.*

do-mes'ti-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); **-CAT'ING** (-kāt'ing). [LL. *domesticatus*, p. p. of *domesticare* to reside in, to tame. See DOMESTIC, *a.*] 1. To make domestic; to habituate to home life; as, to *domesticate* one's self. 2. To cause to be, as it were, of one's family or country; as, to *domesticate* a foreign custom or word. 3. To tame; to reclaim (an animal or plant) from a wild state; — usually implying also the bringing of its growth and propagation under control, and the conversion of its products or services to the advantage and purposes of man.

do-mes'ti-cate, *v. i.* To become domestic; to settle one's self as at home.

do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kāt'sh'ān), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated; as, the *domestication* of deer.

do-mes'ti-ci-ty (dō-mēs'tis'i-tē), *n.* [LL. *domesticitas*: cf. F. *domesticité*.] State of being domestic; domestic character; household life; *pl.*, domestic affairs.

dom'ett (dōm'ēt), *n.* A kind of baize, or coarse flannel, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

do-mey'kite (dō-mē'kit), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko*, Chilean mineralogist.] *Min.* A tin-white or steel-gray arsenide of copper, Cu₃As. Sp. gr., 7.2-7.75.

dom'i-cal (dōm'ī-kāl; dōm'ī-), *a.* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome; also, characterized by domes; specif., of a style that recognizes the use of cupolas; as, a *domical church*. — **dom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dom'i-cile (dōm'ī-sīl; 277; 182), **dom'ī-cil**, *n.* [L. *domicilium*; *domus* house + (perh.) root of *celare* to conceal: cf. F. *domicile*. See 1st DOME.] 1. A place of residence, either of an individual or a family; a dwelling place; an abode; a home or habitation. Also fig. 2. *Law*. A residence at a particular place accompanied with an intention to remain there for an unlimited time; a residence accepted as a final abode; a home so considered in law. Under modern civilized systems, a person's civil status is determined by his *domicile*, and he can have but one legal domicile at one time. Residence is not domicile, though domicile is the legal conception of residence. Domicile is residence combined with intention. . . . A man can have but one domicile for one and the same purpose at any one time, though he may have numerous places of residence. His place of residence may be, and most generally is, his place of domicile, but it obviously is not by any means necessarily so, for a length of residence without the intention of remaining will constitute domicile. *37 N. J. Law, 432-435*. *Syn.* — See HABITATION.

domicile, or **domicil**, of *origin*, *Law*, the domicile which attaches to a person at birth, that is, the domicile of his parents, as distinguished from the domicile fixed upon by himself, called *domicile of choice*.

dom'i-cile, **dom'ī-cil**, *v. t.*; **DOM'ī-CILED** (-sīld); **DOM'ī-CILING**. [CF. F. *domicilier*. Cf. DOMICILIATE.] 1. To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to domicile. 2. *Com.* To make payable at a certain place other than the residence or place of business of the drawee, as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

dom'i-cile, **dom'ī-cil**, *v. i.* To have one's domicile; to dwell.

dom'i-cil'i-ar (dōm'ī-sīl'i-ār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a domicile. — **domiciliary canon**, a member of a minor order of canons, with no vote in the chapter.

dom'i-cil'i-ary (dōm'ī-sīl'i-ār; 1-ār), *a.* [LL. *domiciliarius*.] Of or pertaining to domicile, or residence of a person or family. The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen. *Motley*. **domiciliary visit**, *Law*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for searching it, under authority.

dom'i-cil'i-ary, *n.* One belonging to a domicile. *Rare*.

dom'i-cil'i-ate (dōm'ī-sīl'i-āt), *v. t. & i.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ing). [See DOMICILE, *n.*] *a.* = DOMICILE, *n.* 1. b To domesticate. *Obs.* or *R.* *Pownall*. — **dom'ī-cil'i-ation** (-āt'sh'ān), *n.*

dom'i-ty (dōm'ī-tē), *v. t.* [L. *domus* house + *-ty*: cf. F. *domifier*.] *Astral*. To divide, as the zodiac, into twelve houses; to specify the position of (a planet) therein. See HOUSE, in astrological sense. *Obs.*

dom'i-nance (dōm'ī-nāns), *n.* Quality or state of being **dom'i-nan-cy** (dōm'ī-nāns), *n.* dominant (in any sense); predominance; ascendancy; authority.

dom'i-nant (-nānt), *a.* [L. *dominans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *dominari*: cf. F. *dominant*. See DOMINATE.] 1. Ruling; governing; prevailing; controlling; predominant; as, the *dominant party*, church, spirit, power. 2. *Forestry*. Overtopping other trees; — said esp. of those trees in a forest which overtop the undergrowth and arrest its development. 3. *Music*. Based upon, related to, or in the key of, the dominant; as, the *dominant chord* (see TRIAD, SEVENTH CHORD). 4. *Petrog.* See PETROGRAPHY.

Syn. — Ascendant, prevailing, ruling, governing, controlling; superior, principal, preëminent, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, outweighing. — **DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT, PARAMOUNT, PREPONDERATING**. That is **DOMINANT** which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding, without stressing the implication of superiority to something else; as, the idea of beauty and of a human nature perfect on all its sides, which is the *dominant* idea of poetry (*M. Arnold*). **PREDOMINANT** emphasizes the idea of ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, "the power of . . . modifying a series of thoughts by some one predominant thought or feeling" (*Coleridge*); "a variety of subjects . . . in which no particular one is predominant" (*Cowper*). **PARAMOUNT** implies rather preëminence or supremacy in order, rank, or jurisdiction; as, "Hengist, wishing to become *paramount* in southern Britain" (*G. Borrow*); "men to whom fortune are of *paramount* importance" (*Hawthorne*); "The purely critical spirit is in most novels, *paramount*" (*Stevenson*); "According as one or other of these [modes of entertaining propositions] is *paramount* within him, a man is a skeptic, . . . a philosopher, . . . or . . . a believer. . . . Many minds of course there are, which are not under the predominant influence of any one of the three" (*J. H. Newman*). **PREPONDERATING** applies to that which outweighs or overbalances; as, the *preponderating* tendency. See ASCENDANCY, PRIORITY, PREAILING.

dominant character, *Biol.*, a character possessed by one of two parents of hybrids, which appears in the hybrids to the apparent exclusion of the antagonistic character; — opposed to a *recessive character*, which is apparently not inherited by the hybrids, but is nevertheless latent and appears in their descendants. See MENDEL'S LAW. — *d.* estate or tenement, *Law*, the estate or tenement in favor of which a servitude or easement exists, or to which the right is attached, the owner of it being called the *dominant owner*. Cf. SERVIENT. — *d.* seventh chord. See under SEVENTH CHORD.

dom'i-nant, *n.* *Music*. a The principal reciting note in the ecclesiastical modes (see MODE). b The fifth note of the scale; — from its harmonic importance; thus, G is the *dominant* of the key of C, of C, of D, and so on.

dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; **DOM'ī-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ēd); **DOM'ī-NAT'ING** (-nāt'ing). [L. *dominatus*, p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, fr. *dominus* master, lord. See DAME; cf. DOMINEER.]

domes'book. Var. of DOOM-BOOK.

domes'tic-man. Var. of DOOMS-MAN.

do-mes'ti-ca-ble (dō-mēs'tis'i-kā-b'l), *a.* [LL. *domesticare* to tame + *-able*.] Capable of being domesticated. [Domesticity.]

do-mes'ti-ci-ty (dō-mēs'tis'i-tē), *n.* [L. *domesticitas*.] 1. *pl.* (nē). [L. *ady*. See DAME.] 1. Lady; a lady; — a title or addition formerly given in England to a lady who held a barony in her own right. 2. The superior of a nunnery.

do-mes'ti-ca-tor (-kāt'ōr), *n.* One who domesticates.

do-mes'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* To domesticate. *Rare*.

dom'ic (dōm'ik), *a.* Domicial.

dom'ī-cil. Var. of DOMICILE.

dom'ī-cild. Domiciled. *Ref. Sp.*

do-lo-ro-so (dō-lō-rō'sō), *a. & adv.* [It. *doloroso*.] Plaintive; pathetic; — used as a direction to the performer.

do-lot'i-ty, *n.* [OF. *dolosté*, L. *dolostus*.] Decisiveness. *Obs.*

do'lour. Var. of DOLOR.

dolp (dōlp), *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of DOUP, bottom.

dol'phin. † DAUPHIN.

dol'phin-et', *n.* A female dolphin. *Obs.*

dolphin flower. Either of the tarrapuns *Delphinium consolida* and *D. ajacis*.

dols. *Abbr.* Dollars.

dolt, *v. t.* To befool; to call fool. *Obs.*

dolt, *v. i.* To behave foolishly.

dol'us an vir'us, quis in hos'te re-qui'rat' [L.] Craft or

bravery, who inquires in the case of an enemy? *Vergil* (*Æn.* II, 300).

dol'v. *Obs.* or archaic pret. of *dolven*. *Obs.* p. p. of DELVE.

dol'y, *a.* [From DOLÉ grief.] Doleful; sad. *Obs.*

dom (dōm), *n.* [G. See DOME.] A cathedral church.

dom (dōm), *n.* [Hind. *dōm*, fr. Skr. *dōma*, *dōmbā*.] A member of one of the lowest castes of India, found mainly in Assam, Bengal, Punjab, and the United Provinces, usually carriers of the dead, makers of baskets, ropes, mats, etc.

dom. *Abbr.* Domestic; Dominus; Dominicus; dominion.

D. O. M. *Abbr.* Deo Optimo

Maximo (L., to God, the Best, the Greatest. *Dombeij* [182-34], French botanist; *Bot. Syn.* of ASSONIA.

dom'bo-c. † DOOMBOOK.

Dom. Can. *Abbr.* Dominion of Canada.

Dom-dan'ī-el (dōm-dān'ī-ēl), *n.* In the continuation of the "Arabian Nights," a submarine cave near Tunis, a sort of seminary of magic and the resort of evil spirits and enchanters. Its destruction is the subject of Southey's "Thalaba."

dome. † DOOM, DUMB. [BOOK.]

domes'book. Var. of DOOM-BOOK. *Econ.* *Abbr.* Domestic Economy.

dom'ent (dōm'ēnt), *n.* [do + *-ment*.] *Dial. Eng.* A performance; affair; to-do.

dom'be-y-a (dōm'bī-ā), *n.* [NL; after J. *Dombeij* [182-34], French botanist; *Bot. Syn.* of ASSONIA.]

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dom'ent (dōm'ēnt), *n.* [do + *-ment*.] *Dial. Eng.* A performance; affair; to-do.

1. To predominate over; to rule; to govern. "A city dominated by the ax." Dickens.

2. To have controlling power over; to be the ruling force in; as, the rock of Gibraltar dominates the straits; the terror of Macbeth dominates the last acts of the tragedy.

dom'i-nate (dŏm'ŷ-nā't), v. i. To have or exercise control; to predominate; to occupy a superior position.

dom'i-nat'ed (dŏm'ŷ-nā't'ed), p. a. Forestry. Arrested in development by a dominant growth. See DOMINANT, a., 2.

dom'i-nat'ion (-nā'shŷn), n. [F. domination, L. dominatio.] 1. Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; supremacy; authority; often, arbitrary or insolent sway.

2. In such a people, the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom. Burke.

3. Predominance. Obs.

4. A higher order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; — a rendering of Gr. κυριότητες, lordships. See ANGEL, 1. Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers. Milton.

5. A dominion; subject territory. Obs.

dom'i-nat-ive (dŏm'ŷ-nā't-iv), a. [Cf. F. dominatif.] Governing; ruling; imperious. Sir E. Sandys.

dom'i-nat'or (-nā't'ŷr), n. [L. cf. F. dominateur.] 1. Lord; ruler; ruling power. "Sole dominator of Navarre." Shak.

2. Astrol. A ruling planet or sign. Obs.

dom'i-ne (dŏm'ŷ-nē; dŏm'ŷ-nī; cf. DOMININE), n. [See DOMINUS, 1.] Lord; master; — used as a title of respect in addressing a clergyman, physician, or the like. Obs.

2. A clergyman; a minister; a parson; specif., a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church. Obs., except in U. S., where it is used in the specif. sense, or colloquially of any minister (in either case usually in the spelling dominie).

3. = DOMINIE, 1.

dom'i-ner' (dŏm'ŷ-nēr'), v. i.; dom'i-ner'ed (-nēr'd); dom'i-ner'ing. [OD. domineren to feast luxuriously, fr. F. dominer, L. dominari. See DOMINATE, v. t., 1.] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to play the master; to be overbearing; to tyrannize; to swagger; to bluster; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; — often with over; as, to domineer over dependents.

2. To feast bawdily; to revel. Obs.

3. To predominate; to dominate. Obs.

4. To rise as if in haughtiness or rule; to tower. Obs.

dom'i-ner'ing, v. t. 1. To rule arbitrarily; to tyrannize.

2. To tower above; to command.

dom'i-ner'ing, n. A domineering manner. Colloq.

dom'i-ner'ing, p. a. That domineers; ruling arrogantly; tyrannical; imperious.

A violent, brutal, domineering old reprobate. Blackw. Mag. Syn. — Haughty, overbearing, lordly. See MASTERFUL.

dom'i-ner'ing-ly, adv. — dom'i-ner'ing-ness, n.

Dom'i-ni'ca (dŏm'ŷ-nī-kā), n. An island of the West Indies. See GAZ. — Dominica cedar, the tropical American tree Bignonia leucocylon. — D. oak, a West Indian holly (Ilex sideroxyloides). — D. rosewood. — SPANISH ELM.

dom'i-ni'cal (dŏm'ŷ-nī-kāl), a. [LL. dominicalis, fr. L. dominicus belonging to a master or lord (dominica dies the Lord's day), fr. dominus master or lord; cf. F. dominical. See DAME, 1.] Of or pertaining to Jesus Christ as Lord; as, the dominical (or Lord's) prayer; the dominical supper.

2. Designating, or pertaining to, the Lord's day, or Sunday.

3. Domianal. Obs.

4. Despotie; absolute in lordship. Obs.

5. [cap.] Dominican. Obs. & R.

dominical altar, Eccl., the high altar. — d. day, Sunday. — d. letter, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes Sunday, or the Lord's Day. (Dominica dies), chiefly used to indicate the date of Easter. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to designate the first seven days of the year and are repeated throughout the year, the same letter thus standing for Sunday during the year (except in a leap year, when, on account of the intercalary day, the letter for the remainder of the year differs from that for the first two months). The dominical letter for any given year is the letter preceding that for the year before, unless the year is a leap year, when the letter for January and February is the first one, and that for the remainder of the year the second one, before the letter for the previous year. Thus the dominical letter for 1910 is B; 1911, A; 1912, G (Jan. & Feb.) and F; and 1913, E. After 28 years, unless a centennial year which is not a leap year (as 1900) is included, the letters return in the same order. Tables for finding the dominical letter are given in prayer books, breviaries, etc. Called also Sunday letter. Cf. SOLAR CYCLE, EASTER.

dom'i-ni'cal, n. [LL. dominicale.] Eccl. 1. A garment suitable for Sunday and the church service; specif., a veil worn by women when receiving the Lord's Supper. Obs.

2. A church. Obs. & R.

3. Sunday. Obs.

4. Short for DOMINICAL LETTER.

5. [cap.] One who observes Sunday, but not as representing the Sabbath of the Old Testament. Cf. SABBATARIAN.

Do-min'i-can (-i-kān), a. [NL. Dominicanus, fr. Dominicus, Dominic, the founder of F. Dominicanism.] Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzman, 1170-1221), or the religious communities named from him.

Dominican nuns, a strict order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under a modified form of St. Augustine's rule. They were intended to be contemplatives, but are chiefly employed in teaching girls. — D. tertiaries, the members of the third order of St. Dominic, who labor for the recovery and protection of church property. See THIRD ORDER.

dom'ine, v. t. & i. [F. dominer.] To rule; to predominate. Obs.

do'mi-nē, di-rige nos (dŏm'ŷ-nē, dī-rī-jē), [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London. [domineer.]

dom'i-ner'er, n. One who domineers. — do-mi-nat'or (-nā't'ŷr), n. One who dominates or exercises control.

dom'i-ni'ca (-nī-kā), n. [L. Dominicus, belonging to the Lord.] Masc. prop. name. L. Dominicanus (dŏm'ŷ-nī-kā), F. Dominique (dŏm'ŷ-nē-k), Sp. Domingo (dŏm'ŷ-nē-g), Slav. Dominico (dŏm'ŷ-nē-kŏ), It. Dominik (dŏm'ŷ-nē-k).

dom'i-ni'ca-ŷe (dŏm'ŷ-nī-kā'ŷē), n. = DOMINICAL, 1.

Do-min'i-can (dŏm'ŷ-nī-kān), n. F. C. Ch. One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic in Languedoc in 1215 and confirmed by the Pope in 1216. The rule selected for the order was that of St. Augustine, with many borrowings from the statutes of the Premonstratensians. The chief articles enjoined silence, much fasting, complete abstinence from meat except in serious illness, the use of woolen instead of linen garments, a rigorous novitiate, and many other austerities. The dress was at first a black cassock and rochet, but it was soon exchanged for the white habit and scapular with the long black mantle. Savonarola, Fra Angelico, St. Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, Vincent of Beauvais, and Lacordaire were Dominicans. The official name of the order is Fratres Prædicatorum, Englished as preaching friars or brethren, or friars preachers. They are also called Black Friars from their mantle, and in France Jacobins.



dom'i-nie (dŏm'ŷ-nī; dŏm'ŷ-nī; cf. DOMINE, 2), n. [L. domine, vocative of dominus master. See DON, DAME, 1.] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue.

This was Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, Dominic Sampson. Scott.

2. Formerly, at Kton, England, the master of a boarding house for oppidians. Both masters and mistresses of such houses are now called dames.

3. A clergyman. = DOMINE, 2.

do-min'i-on (dŏm'ŷ-nī'ŷŷn), n. [LL. dominio, equiv. to L. dominium. See DOMAIN, DUNGEON.] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; independent right of possession, use, and control; sovereignty; supremacy.

I praised and honored him that liveth forever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion. Dan. iv. 34.

2. That which is subject to sovereignty or control; specif.: a The estate or domain of a feudal lord. b Territory governed, or over which authority is exercised; the tract, district, or country, considered as subject; as, the dominions of a king. Also fig.; as, the dominion of the passions.

Dominion has no technical meaning as used in the names "Dominion of Canada" and "Dominion of New Zealand"; but the name is popularly taken as implying a higher political status than the term colony.

To the people of New Zealand from the Prime Minister. . . . To-day your island home attains the prouder title of dominion. Prime Minister's Message (1907).

3. pl. = DOMINATION, 3.

By him were all things created . . . whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

4. Law. Absolute ownership; dominium (which see).

Syn. — Sovereignty, control, rule, authority, jurisdiction.

Dominion Day. In Canada, a legal holiday, July 1st, being the anniversary of the proclamation of the formation of the Dominion in 1867.

Dom'i-nique' (dŏm'ŷ-nī-kē'), n. [F., Dominica.] One of a breed of domestic fowl, having a rose comb, yellow legs, and plumage similar to that of the barred Plymouth Rock.

Dominique Leghorn, one of a variety of the Leghorn fowl having barred plumage similar to the Dominique.

do-min'i-um (dŏm'ŷ-nī'ŷŷm), n. [L. See DOMAIN.] Law. Ownership; control; authority. In the Roman law dominium in its widest sense includes all rights in rem over things; but it is generally used as the name of the largest or fullest right (as distinguished from lesser rights) or power over any determinate thing, unrestricted in power of disposition, unlimited in duration, and indefinite in extent of user. Later, in the medieval law of continental Europe and of England, the term acquired a wider significance covering both rights of property and many kinds of political power, including ownership, lordship, sovereignty, and suzerainty. See OWNERSHIP. — i do-mi-ni-um di-rectum (dŏm'ŷ-nī'ŷŷm dī-rēk'tŷŷm), proper, or legal, ownership, as distinguished from do-mi-ni-um ut-ti-le (ŷŷt'ŷŷ-lē), benefiting the two together, in which several persons vested, constituting the full and unqualified ownership.

dom'i-no (dŏm'ŷ-nŏ), n. pl. DOMINOS (or esp. the pieces for a game) DOMINOS (-nŏz). [F. domino, or It. domind, domino, or Sp. dominó (the It. & Sp. words are from F.), fr. L. dominus master. The domino was orig. a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral. See DON, DAME, 1.]

1. A kind of hood, or amice, worn by cathedral canons.

2. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.

3. A masquerade costume, consisting of a robe with a hood adjustable at pleasure and including a light half mask.

4. A kind of mask; particularly, the half mask worn at masquerades or, formerly, by ladies in traveling, to conceal the upper part of the face.

5. A person wearing a domino.

6. pl. A game played by two or more persons, with, usually, twenty-eight flat, oblong pieces, or men, as of ivory, bone, or wood, plain at the back, but on the face divided by a line in the middle, and either left blank or variously dotted after the manner of dice. Also, sing., one of these pieces, or men. The game is played by matching the spots or the blank of an unmatched half of a domino already played.

domino whist. A game of cards in which the suits are played in sequence, beginning with a 5 or 9, the player who gets rid of his cards first being the winner.

do'nā-ble (dŏn'ā-b'l), a. [L. donabilis.] Capable of being donated. Rare.

do-nac'i-dā (dŏ-nā'ŷ-dē), n. pl. [NL.] See DONAX, 2. [rock.]

do-nac'i-ŷ (dŏ-nā'ŷ), n. [L.] A gift; a donation.

Don Ad'r'i-a-no de Ar-ma'ŷ-do (dŏn ād'r'i-ā'nŏ dē ār-mā'ŷ-dŏ), A pompous, fantastical Spaniard in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who has "a mint of phrases in his brain."

Don'ald (dŏn'ald), n. [Gael. Donnald, earlier Donnall, proper, world ruler; cf. Donnan from universe, and fath chief, prince.] Masculine prop. name.

do'nar (dŏn'ār), n. [OHG. Donnar, earlier Donnall, proper, world ruler; cf. Donnan from universe, and fath chief, prince.] Masculine prop. name.

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dom'i-nus (dŏm'ŷ-nŷs), n.; pl. -ŷŷ (-nŷ). [L., master. See DAME, 1.] Master; sir; — a title of respect formerly applied to a knight, a clergyman, or a feudal lord.

2. Law. An owner, as distinguished from a user; a principal, as distinguished from an agent.

do'mi-nus di-rec-tus (dī-rēk'tŷŷtŷs), the person having the dominium directum. — i. d. Italia. See DOMINA LITIS.

dom'i-ta-ble (dŏm'ŷ-tā-b'l), a. [L. domitare to tame.] That can be tamed. Rare.

dom'oid (dŏm'ŷ-oid), a. [dome + -oid.] Dome-shaped.

don (dŏn), n. [Sp. don; akin to Pg. dom, It. dono; fr. L. dominus master. See DAME, cf. DOMINE, DOMINE, DOMINO, DAN, DOM.] 1. [cap.] Sir; Mr.; Signior; — a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.

Don is used in Italy, though not so much as in Spain. France talks of Don Calmet, England of Don Lydgate. L. Oliphant.

2. A Spanish nobleman or gentleman.

They were all for pride, those dons of New Spain. Atl. Monthly.

3. A great personage, or one making pretension to consequence; esp., Univ. Cant., the head of a college, or one of the fellows at the English universities; more rarely, a professor or instructor in an American university or college.

don, v. t. DONNED (dŏnd), DON'NING. [do + on; — opposed to doff. See do, v. t., 10.] To put on; to dress in; to invest one's self with.

Should I don this robe and trouble you. Shak.

Do'na (dŏ'nā), n. [Pg.] a Portuguese title of courtesy corresponding to the Sp. doña. b [L. c.] a Portuguese lady.

Do'ña (-nyā), n. [Sp. See DON, DURNA.] 1. A lady; mistress; madam; — a title of respect used in Spain, prefixed to the Christian name of a lady. b [L. c.] a Spanish lady.

2. [L. c.] (pron. dŏ'nā) A woman; a sweetheart; — in this sense spelt dona, donah, doner, etc. Slang, Eng.

do'na-ry (dŏ'nā-rī), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [L. donarium, fr. donum.] A gift to a sacred, charitable, or educational use.

do'nate (dŏnāt'; 277), v. t.; do'NAT-ed (-nāt'ed); do'NAT-ing (-nāt'ŷŷg). [L. donatus, p. p. of donare to donate, fr. donum gift, fr. dare to give. See 2d DATE.] To make a donation of; to bestow; to present. Chieftly U. S. The use of donate in a general sense as equivalent to give is vulgar.

Don'a-tel'io (dŏn'ā-tē'lŷŷo), n. The hero of Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun" (in England usually called "Transformation"). He is a young Italian with a singular likeness to the faun, or resting satyr, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, often attributed to Praxiteles. He leads an innocent but animal existence, until a sudden crime awakens his human and transforms him. See MIMAM.

do-na'tion (dŏ-nā'shŷn), n. [L. donatio; cf. F. donation.] 1. Act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

2. That which is given as a present or gratuitously; a gift; as, his large donations.

3. Law. Voluntary alienation of property; gratuitous transfer of property from one to another; gift; specif., Rom. Law, the donatio propter nuptias.

Syn. — Gift, benefaction, grant. See PRESENT.

Donation of Constantine, a fictitious gift to the Pope of the sovereignty of Italy and the Western Empire recorded in a spurious medieval document of unknown date and origin, purporting to be an edict issued by Constantine in 324; also, the document. — D. of Pepin, the gift by Pepin, King of the Franks, in 753, of the sovereignty over the Exarchate of Ravenna and other territory in Italy to the Pope. It was one of the foundations of the papal temporal power.

donation party. A party at which some gift is brought to the host (often a clergyman) by each guest. Local, U. S.

Do-na'ti's com'et (dŏ-nā'tēz). The splendid triple-tailed comet of 1858, first discovered by G. B. Donati. Its period is about 2,000 years. See COMET, Illustr.

Don'a-tism (dŏn'ā-tiz'm), n. [Cf. F. Donatisme.] Eccl. Hist. The tenets of the Donatists.

The Donatists held that a holy church must consist only of faithful members and that they constituted the entire and only true church. They refused to accept as valid the baptisms and ordinations of the Augustinian party.

Don'a-tist (-tist), n. [LL. Donatista; cf. F. Donatiste.] Eccl. Hist. A follower of Donatus, bishop of Carthage in 313, the leader of a body of North African schismatics and purists, chiefly active in the 4th century. See DONATISM.

— Don'a-tis'tic (-tis'tik), Don'a-tis'ti-cal (-tis'ti-kāl), a.

don'a-tive (dŏn'ā-tiv), n. [L. donativum, fr. donare; cf. F. donatif. See DONATE, 1.] A gift; largess; present. "Entertained with shows and donatives." Dryden.

2. Eccl. Law. A donative benefice which could be conferred by the founder or patron, without either presentation or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

don'a-tive, a. Of the nature of, or subject to, donation; vested or vesting by donation; as, a donative advowson.

The Benefices Act (61 & 62 Vict. c. 48, 1898) declares that "Every benefice with cure of souls which at the commencement of this Act is donative shall as from that date be presentative." — don'a-tive-ly, adv.

don'a-to-ry (-tŏ-rī), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [LL. donatorius.] Law. One who received a donation; a donee.

do'-naught' (dŏn'ŷnŷt), n. [do + naught.] A do-nothing.

do'nax (dŏn'aks), n. [L., reed, sea fish, scallop, Gr. δὸναξ.] 1. The giant reed of southern Europe (Arundo donax), a grass of bamboo-like habit, cultivated in gardens, where it sometimes attains a height of 10 feet. Its stems are used in Europe for fishing rods and other implements.

2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the order Eulamellibranchia, having long separate siphons, a well-developed foot, and an equivalve, smooth or radi-

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ñle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofô; ève, èvent, ènd, recènt, makër; ÷ce, ÷ll; ÷id, ÷bey, ÷rb, ÷dd, sôft, cõnnect; ÷se, ÷nite, ÷rn, ÷p, circûs, menti; † Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

ally sculptured, somewhat triangular shell. The species are called wedge shells. It is the type of a family, *Donacellidae* (dō-nā-sel-lē). See WEDGE SHELL, *Illustr.*

Don-cel-la (dōn-sel-lā), n. [Sp., lit., a damsel. Cf. DAMSEL.] Any of numerous brightly colored fishes of the West Indies, Florida, etc., of the family Ophidiidae; also, any of certain Labridae, as the pudding wife (which see), and the ladyfish (*Harpe rufa*), of the same region.

Don-di-a (dōn-dī-ā), n. [NL., after Giacompo Dondi, Italian herbalist.] Bot. A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs and shrubs, bearing fleshy terete leaves and small flowers with a persistent 5-lobed perianth free from the enclosed utricle. The 45 species are widely distributed on seacoasts and in alkaline desert regions.

done (dōn), p. p. of do. Hence: 1. It is done or agreed; let it be a match or bargain; — used elliptically. 2. Tired out; exhausted; as, you look done. *Colloq.* 3. Cooked sufficiently.

done brown, lit., cooked until browned; thoroughly cooked; fig., thoroughly deceived, cheated, fooled, defeated, or the like. *Colloq.* — d. for, tired out; used up; collapsed; destroyed; dead; killed. *Colloq.* — d. up. a. Wrapped up. b. Worn out; exhausted. *Colloq.*

donee (dō-nē), n. [Cf. DONOR.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made, esp. the recipient of a gratuitous gift; specif.: Law. a. One to whom lands or tenements are given in fee tail. b. One on whom a power is conferred for execution; — often called *appointor*.

dong (dōng), v. i. [Cf. DING to sound, DINGDONG.] To sound with a deep tone, as a large bell. — n. The deep sound of a large bell.

Don-ga (dōn-gā), n. [Zulu, bank of a river, side of a ravine.] A ravine with steep high banks formed by the action of water; a deep river channel; a gully, whether containing water or dry. *South Africa.*

Don-go-la (gō-lā), n. a. A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. b. Dongola kid.

Dongola kid, D. leather, leather made by the Dongola process. — D. process, a process of tanning goatskin, and now also calfskin and sheepskin, with a combination of vegetable and mineral agents, so that it resembles kid. — D. race, a boat race in which the crews are composed of a number of pairs, usually of men and women.

Don-i (dō-nī), n. [Kanarese *dōni*, *dōni*.] *Naut.* A trading craft, having one mast with a long sail, used in the East Indies, esp. on the coasts of Coromandel and Ceylon; — written also *dhoney*, *dhony*, etc.

Don't-a (dōn't-ā), dōn't-ā), n. [NL., after David Don (1800-41), English botanist.] Bot. A genus (also known as *Chionanthus*) of fabaceous vines, containing two species, *D. speciosa* in Australia and *D. punicea* in New Zealand, both often cultivated. See GLOXY PEA.

Don-jo-n (dōn-jō-n; dōn-jō-n), n. [See DUNGEON.] A massive chief tower in ancient castles, forming the strongest part of the fortifications. See CASTLE, *Illustr.*

Don Juan (dōn juān; Sp. dōn huān). A legendary personage who figures largely in drama and romance as the type of refined libertinism. In Spanish tradition, Don Juan de Tenorio, a profligate nobleman of Seville, kills in a duel the father of a lady whom he has sought to seduce. Don Juan afterward visits the tomb of the slain man, and mockingly invites to supper the statue erected over the grave. The invitation is accepted, and the statue ends by carrying Don Juan to hell. Byron's Don Juan has little in common with the legendary character except his libertinism. Besides Byron's poem there are comedies by Töllez, a Spaniard, Molière, T. Corneille, and Goldoni, an opera by Mozart, and a ballet by Gluck.

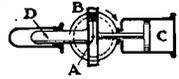
Don-key (dōn-kī; the older pron. dōn'kī (ē, MONKEY is still preferred by Cent. Dict.), n.; pl. -KEYS (-kīz). [Perh. fr. *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal + a dim. termination.] 1. The ass.

2. A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass. 3. Short for DONKEY ENGINE, DONKEY PUMP, etc. 4. A pointed support in a tub in which hand-laid paper is made, for supporting the form or frame.

Donkey crosshead. *Mach.* A crosshead consisting of a slot transverse to the piston rod, containing a sliding block driving, or driven by, a crank, as in the donkey pump.

Donkey engine. *Mach.* A small auxiliary engine.

Donkey pump. *Mach.* Any of several kinds of combined pump and steam engine. In the typical variety, used esp. on board ship, the piston rod and pump plunger are directly connected through a donkey crosshead which drives the flywheel.



Don-ke-y's-eye (dōn-kē-ī), n. The Donkey Pump. A Donkey Pump. A large round seal of cowhide (See KEY CROSSHEAD; B Flywheel; zolobum pruriens); one of the so-torn; C Engine Piston-rod sea beans. See SEA BEAN.

Don-na (dōn-nā; It. dōn-nā), n. [It. *domna*, L. *domina*. See DON, DAME.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy, and often used in foreign languages, instead of *Dona*, for Spanish or Portuguese ladies.

Don' Cé-ar' de Ba-zan' (dōn-sē-āz' dē bā-zān'). In an episode in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," a beggared Spanish nobleman who has become a bandit chief but is yet gay, nonchalant, generous, and chivalrous. The character is, with some changes, made the hero of a French comedy of this name, by Dumasoir and D'Ennery, and an opera (1872) by Massenet.

Don Cle-o-fas (dōn klē-ō-fās). See ASMODEUS.

don-daine, *don-dain*, n. [OF. *don-daine*.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine for hurling stones. *Obs.*

donde. + *donde*, p. pr. of do. **Don-der's law**. A law of physiological optics named after Donders by Helmholtz, and stated by the latter thus: With parallel rays of light, the angle of torsion in both eyes is a function only of the angles of vertical and lateral displacement.

Don Die-go (dōn dyā-gō). [Sp.] *done*, + *do*.

done. var. of DONI. [Scot.] **done**, *adv.* Very; thoroughly. **done-ly** (dō-nē-ly), a. See VETROCRANUS.

Don-ét (dōn-ēt), n. [OF. *Donat*, *Donatus*.] The "Ars Grammatica" of Eulius Donatus, much used in the Mid-

don'ish (dōn'ish), a. Pertaining to, or thought to resemble, a university don; pedantic; formal; as, a *donish* manner. *J. H. Newman*. — **don'ish-ness**, a.

don'miam (-i-əm), n. [Cf. DON, n., 3.] Manner or demeanor supposed to be characteristic of a don; stiff formality.

Don-ny-brook Fair (dōn'ny-brōok). An annual fair formerly held at Donnybrook, Ireland, which was established in 1761. King John became noted for its debauchery and fighting, and was hence abolished in 1855. The name is often popularly applied to any uproarious or riotous occasion.

don-or (dōn'ōr), n. [OF. *doneor*, *F. doneur*, fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare*. See DONATE.] One who gives, donates, or presents, gratuitously; a giver; specif.: Law. a. One who grants an estate in fee tail. b. One who confers a power for execution; — opposite of *donee*.

do-noth-ing (dō-nōth'ing), a. Doing nothing; inactive; idle; lazy; as, a *do-nothing* policy. — n. A lazy, good-for-nothing person; an idler; a do-naught.

do-noth-ing-ism (-i-zm) n. Inactivity; habitual sloth; do-noth-ing-ness (-nēs) i. Idleness. *Med.* A solution of arsenious and mercuric iodides, used in skin affections.

Don Qui-xote (dōn kwī-kōt; Sp. dōn kē-kōtā; 282). [Sp. *Don Quixote*, or *Don Quixote*.] The hero of a celebrated Spanish romance (1605 and 1615) of the same name, written by Cervantes "to diminish the authority and acceptance" of books of chivalry. Don Quixote is "a gaunt country gentleman of La Mancha, full of genuine Castilian honor and enthusiasm, gentle and dignified in his character, trusted by his friends, and loved by his dependents," but "so completely crazed by long reading the most famous books of chivalry that he believes them to be true, and feels himself called on to become the impossible knight-errant they describe, and actually goes forth into the world to defend the oppressed and avenge the injured, like the heroes of his romances."

don-ship (dōn'ship), n. Quality or rank of a don.

Don-zel (dōn-zēl), n. [Cf. It. *donzello*, Sp. *doncel*. See DANSEL, DON, n.] A young squire; a page. *Archaic.*

doob (dōob), n. **doob grass**. [Hind. *dūb*.] Bermuda grass. **Do-di-a** (dō-dī-ā), n. [NL., after Samuel Dody (1656-1706), English botanist.] Bot. A small genus of polydiaceous ferns, natives of Ceylon and Polynesia, frequently cultivated. They have pinnate or pinnatifid fronds, the curved sori being placed in rows between the margins and the midrib. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

doe-dle (dō-dīl), n. [Cf. DAWDLE.] A trifter; a simple fellow; a noodle. *Colloq.* **Obs.** or *R.*

doe-ly, or **doe-lee** (dō-dīl), n.; pl. -LES (-līz). Also **doe-lee**, **doe-ley**, **doe-ll**. [Hind. *dōli*.] A kind of litter suspended from men's shoulders; a palanquin. *East Indies.*

doom (dōom), n. [AS. *dōm*; akin to OS. *dōm*, OHG. *tuom*, Dan. & Sw. *dōm*, Icel. *dóm*, Goth. *dōms*, G. *deus*; law; fr. the root of *E. do*, v. t. See *do*, v. t.; cf. DEEM, -DOM.] 1. A statute, law, or enactment; generally, an ordinance or decree. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

2. Judgment; sentence; penal decree; condemnation. Now against himself he sounds this doom. *Shak.*

3. Personal judgment; opinion; discrimination; discernment; decision. *Obs.*

4. That to which one is doomed; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; hence, ruin; destruction; death. And merely household task shall be her doom. *Pope.*

5. Process of judging; trial. *Archaic.*

6. Specif., the Last Judgment, at the end of the world; — now chiefly in *crack of doom* and *day of doom*.

7. Justice; righteousness. **Syn.** — Decree; fate; lot; ruin; destruction. See DESTINY. **doom**, v. t.; **DOOMED** (dōomd); **DOOMING**. 1. To judge; to estimate or determine as a judge. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* *Milton.*

2. To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to consign by a decree or sentence; to sentence; as, a criminal *doomed* to chains or death. Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

3. To destine; to fix irrevocably the destiny or fate of; to appoint, as by decree or by fate. *Doomed* to struggle with difficulties. *Macaulay.*

4. To decree; to ordain as penalty or sentence. Have I tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*

5. To assess a tax upon (one not making return of his taxable property), by estimate or at discretion. *Local, U. S. doom, v. t. To judge; decide; decree. *Obs.* or *Archaic.**

doom-book (-bōok'), n. A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws, specif. [cap.], that attributed to King Alfred and referred to in the laws of later West Saxon kings. *Of. E. D. doom-tal (dōom'tōl), a. Full of condemnation or destructive power; fateful. "That *doomful* deluge." *Dryden.**

doom palm (dōom). [*Ar. Aquum dūm*; cf. *F. doume*.] Also **doom palm**. A large African palm (*Hyphaene thebaica*) remarkable for its branching trunk, which forms a dense head of foliage. The fruit, about the size of an

engine. *Western U. S.* **doom-ey cats**. The common sorrel or sour dock. **don'ard**, **don'art**. Vars. of DONNERED. **don'ard**, **don'art**. Vars. of DONNERED. **don'ard**, **don'art**. Vars. of DONNERED. **don'ard**, **don'art**. Vars. of DONNERED.

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apple, contains a fibrous pulp having the flavor of gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread tree*), and is eaten by the natives. An infusion of the rind is used as a beverage, and ropes are made of the fibrous leafstalks. **dooms/day** (dōomz/dā), n. [AS. *dōmes dæg*. See *DOOM*, DAY.] 1. The day of the final judgment.

2. A day of judgment, sentence, or condemnation; day of death. "My body's *doomsday*." *Shak.*

3. [cap.] = DOMESDAY, 2. **doon** (dōon), n. [Singhalese *dun-gaha*.] A large dipterocarpaceous tree (*Doona zeylanica*) of Ceylon. It yields a colorless varnish resin, and its wood is durable.

door (dōr; 201), n. [ME. *doer*, *dure*, AS. *duru*; akin to OS. *dera*, *Do. deur*, OHG. *turi door*, *tor gate*, G. *tür*, *thor*, Icel. *dyrr*, Dan. *dør*, Sw. *dörr*, Goth. *daur*, Lith. *dūrys*, Russ. *dvēr*, OIr. *dorus*, L. *fores*, Gr. *θύρα*; cf. Skrr. *dūr*, *dvār*. Cf. FORNIGON.] 1. The movable frame or barrier of boards, or other material, usually turning on hinges or pivots or sliding, by which an entranceway into a house or apartment is closed and opened; also, a similar part of a piece of furniture, as in a cabinet or bookcase.

2. An opening in the wall of a house or of an apartment, usually having a door hung in it, by which to go in and out; an entranceway; a doorway. As many doors into one temple lead. *Denham.*

3. Passage; means of approach or access. I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved. *John x. 9.*

4. An entranceway, but taken in the sense of the house or apartment to which it leads. Martin's office is now the second door in the street. *Arbutnot.*

Syn. — DOOR, PORTAL, POSTERN are here compared in their literal connotations only. As a synonym for DOOR, PORTAL is elevated or poetic; it frequently connotes grandeur or magnificence; as, "Her chamber window did surpass in glory the portals of the dawn; all paradise could, by the simple opening of a door, let itself in upon him" (*Wordsworth*). POSTERN, on the other hand, suggests a retired or private entrance; as, "It finds a reader way to our sympathy through postern which we cannot help leaving sometimes on the latch, than through the ceremonious portal of classical prescription" (*Lowell*). See WINDOW.

out of doors, **out of door**, beyond the doors or door; out of from the house; in or into open air; abroad; outdoors; hence, *Obs.*, out of place; irrelevant; shut out; dismissed; lost. His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke.*

— to lay (a fault, misfortune, etc.) at one's door, to charge one with a fault; to blame for. — to lay *it*, or *be*, at one's door, to impute or charge, or be imputable or chargeable to. If I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door. *Dryden.*

— within doors, within the house; indoors. — without doors, out of doors.

door-case (dōr'kās'), n. The inner or visible frame of a door, as the finished trim with the two jamb pieces. Cf. CASING, DOORFRAME.

door check. A device to check a door; specif., an attachment to shut an open door without slamming.

doored (dōrd), a. Having doors; — usually in combination; as, wide-doored.

door-frame (dōr'frām'), n. The member or structure surrounding and supporting a door. Common doorframes are now made of two uprights with a head and a sill. These constitute the frame proper, they are often concealed by the trim, and the sill by the saddle.

door-keeper (dōr'kēp'ēr), n. 1. One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor. 2. R. C. Ch. A member of the lowest of the minor orders; — commonly called the *ostiary*. The office is a survival from the early church.

3. Rom. Dutch Law. A court officer in some respects analogous to the sheriff of English law.

door-nail (dōr-nāil), n. A large-headed nail, easily clinched, for nailing doors through the battens. Medieval doors were often studded with these nails for ornamentation or strength. *Doornail* now occurs chiefly in various phrases, such as "as dead as a doornail," "dumb as a doornail," etc. It was formerly conjectured that a doornail was a large nail on which the knocker struck.

door-plate (-plāt'), n. A plate on a door of a house or apartment, giving the name, and sometimes the employment, of the occupant.

door-post (-pōst'), n. The jamb or sidepiece of a doorway.

door-sill (-sīl'), n. The sill or threshold of a door.

door-step (-stēp'), n. The step before an outer door; one of several steps from the door to the street or ground.

door-stone (-stōn'), n. The stone forming a threshold.

door-stop (-stōp'), n. *Carp.* A block or strip which stops, at the right place, the shutting of a door; also, a block for preventing a door from swinging back too far when opened.

door-way (-wā'), n. The passageway or opening which a door closes; entranceway into a house or a room; portal.

door-yard (-yārd'), n. The yard about a house door. *U. S.*

dool. *Obs.* or *Scot.* and *dial.* Eng. var. of DOLE, n. division; DOLE, grief; DOLE, to mourn.

dool (dōol). *Scot.* and *dial.* Eng. var. of DUMB.

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neural gland into the pharyngeal cavity is situated. — **dorsal vertebrae**, *Anat.*, the vertebrae between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae. In man they are twelve in number and all normally bear ribs. **vessel**, *Zoöl.*, the elongated dorsally situated heart of insects and other arthropods.

dorsal (dör'säl), *n.* [LL. *dorsale*, neut. fr. *dorsalis*. See DORSAL, *a.*] **1.** Fine Arts. A hanging, usually of rich stuff, at the back of a throne, or of an altar, on the walls of an apartment, or in any similar position; a dorsal; dosser.

2. *Zoöl. & Anat.* A dorsal vertebra, nerve, or other part.

dorsalis (dör-säl's), *n.*; pl. -säl's (-lēs). [NL.] *Anat.* An artery situated in and supplying the back or dorsum of a part. The || dorsalis lin'guae (līn'gūe) is a branch of the lingual artery which supplies the upper surface of the tongue, the tonsils, soft palate, and epiglottis, anastomosing with its fellow of the opposite side. The || dorsales pollicis (pōl'ī-sī) are a pair of vessels running along the back of the thumb. They arise by a common trunk from the radial artery. The || dorsalis pedis (pē'dīs), of the upper surface of the foot, is a direct continuation of the anterior tibial artery; and the || dorsalis scap'ulae (skāp'ū-lā) is a branch of the subscapular which crosses upon the axillary border of the scapula between the teres minor and teres major muscles, to the back of the scapula.

dorsal-ly, *adv.* In a dorsal situation or direction.

dorse (dōrs), *n.* [G. *dorsch*.] The young of the common codfish, formerly considered a distinct species.

Dorset horned sheep (dōr'sēt hōrn'd). [From Dorsetshire, England.] One of a breed of sheep originating in southwestern England. The fleece is of close texture, and the wool of medium length. The head carries a forelock. The muzzle, legs, and hoofs are white. Both sexes have horns, which are very much curled in the ram.

dorsi- A combining form, meaning back = DORSO-.

dorsiferous (dör-sif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [dorsi- + ferous.] **1.** Bot. Bearing the sori on the back of the frond; — said of certain ferns.

2. *Zoöl.* Carrying the eggs or young upon the back.

dorsifixed (dör-sī-fīk'st), *a.* [dorsi- + fixed.] Bot. Attached by the back; — applied esp. to anthers.

dorsi-grade (grād), *a.* [dorsi- + L. *gradī* to walk.] Walking on the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsal-spinal (-spī'nāl), *a.* [dorsi- + spinal.] *Anat.* Pert. to the back and spine; as, the **dorsal spinal veins**, which form a network surrounding the spinous processes, the laminae, and the transverse and articular processes of all the vertebrae.

dorsal-ventral (-vēr'trāl), *a.* [dorsi- + ventral.] **1.** Bot. Having distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, as most leafy leaves, the thalloid shoots of liverworts, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* = DORSOVENTRAL. — **dorsal-ventral-ly** (-vēr'trāl-tī), *adv.*

dorso- (dōr'sō-). [L. *dorsum* the back.] A combining form used in *Zoöl. & Anat.* to denote connection with the back, or dorsal region.

dorso-central (-sēr'trāl), *a.* [dorso- + central.] *Zoöl.* **a.** In the middle of the back. **b.** In echinoderms, pertaining to the middle of the aboral surface. — **dorsocentral system** = APICAL SYSTEM.

dorso-ventral (-vēr'trāl), *a.* [dorso- + ventral.] **1.** *Zoöl.* Extending from the dorsal toward the ventral side; as, the **dorsoventral axis**. **b.** Bot. = DORSOVENTRAL. — **dorso-ventral-ly**, *adv.* = dorsoventral, or dorsoventral, *adv.*, similarity or correspondence of form or structure between the dorsal and ventral regions.

Dorstenia (dōr'stē-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., after Theodor Dorsten, German botanist.] Bot. Large genus of moraceous herbs of tropical America and Africa. They have basal leaves and small mucous flowers crowded upon a fleshy receptacle, borne on a long naked peduncle. Several species yield medicinal roots. See CONTRAYERVA. Also [*i. c.*], any plant of this genus.

dorsum (dōr'sūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* DORSA (-sā). [L. the back, ridge of a hill.] **1.** The back; esp., *Anat.*, the back of an animal; the upper side of an appendage or part; as, the **dorsum** of the nose, tongue, or foot. See DORSAL, *a.*, **1.**

2. *Phon.* The upper side of the tongue behind the tip; blade.

3. The ridge of a hill.

dory (dōr'y), *n.*; *pl.* DORIES (-rīz). A flat-bottomed boat with high flaring sides, sharp bow, and finely tapering stern. It is used especially on the New England coast and by American fishing vessels, and is noted for its remarkable qualities in riding seas and surf.

dory, *n.* [From its color, *F. dorée*, lit., gilded, fr. *dorer* to gild, *L. deaurare*. See DE-, AURORE.] **a.** The john dory or other allied fish. **b.** The wall-eyed pike.

doryphorus (dōr'yf'ōr-ūs), *n.* [Gr. *δορυφόρος*, lit., spear-bearing; *δῶρον* spear + *φέρω* to bear.] *Class. Archæol.* An image of a spear bearer; specif. [*cap.*], a statue, by Polyctetus, of a nude athlete bearing a

spear, or the (supposed) replica of it, found much broken in the palaestra at Pompeii, and now repaired and in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

dos (dōs), *n.* [L. Cf. POWDER; 1st DOT.] **1.** *Com. Law.* The property contributed by the wife, or some one else on her behalf, to the husband for sustaining the burdens of matrimony. That contributed by the wife's father or other ascendant on the male side was the **dos profectitia** (pōf'ēk-tī-tī-ā), that by any other person **dos adventitia** (ād-vēn-tī-tī-ā), and this latter was the **dos receptitia** (rēp'tī-tī-ā) when there was stipulation for its return on dissolution of the marriage.

2. *Eng. Law.* The property settled by a husband upon his wife at the time of the marriage. It is technically called **dos nuptialis** (nōm'p-tī-āl'is) when consisting of certain specified lands, and **dos ratiōnalis** (rāsh'ō-nāl'is) when the same as the common-law dower of one third of the lands of which he is seized at the time of the espousals.

dos-a-dos' (dō'sā-dōs'), *adv.* [F.] Back to back; as, to sit **dos-a-dos** in a dogcart; to dance **dos-a-dos**, that is, so that two dancers move forward and pass back to back.

dos-a-dos', *n.* A sofa, open carriage, or the like, so constructed that the occupants sit back to back.

dosage (dōs'āj), *n.* [Cf. F. *dosage*. See DOSE, *v.*] **1.** *Med.* Administration of medicine in doses; specif., a scheme of grading doses of medicines according to age, etc.

2. The process of adding some ingredient, as to wine, to give flavor, character, or strength.

The wine is now subjected to *dosage*, or liqueuring, the amount of which depends upon the sweetness required. *Encyc. Brit.*

dose (dōs), *n.* [F. *dose*, Gr. *δosis* a giving, a dose, fr. *δίδωμι* to give; akin to *L. dare* to give. See DATE point of time.] **1.** The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time. **a.** A divided dose is a relatively small quantity to be taken at short intervals. The daily dose is the sum of all the doses to be taken in twenty-four hours. The **maximum dose** is the largest dose consistent with safety. The **minimum dose** is the smallest dose likely to produce an effect. A **lethal dose** is one that may or will cause death.

2. A definite quantity or portion of anything regarded as having a remedial or beneficial influence; specif., *Econ.*, one of the theoretical equal portions or increments of labor or capital, conceived, by some economists, as being applied to land up to the margin of cultivation, or to any process of production up to the margin of utility.

3. Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; a portion thrust upon one.

I am for curing the world by gentle alternatives, not by violent doses. *Irving.*

4. An ingredient added to wine in dosage.

dose, *v. t.*; DOSED (dōst); DOSING (dōs'īng). [Cf. F. *doser*. See DOSE, *n.*] **1.** To proportion properly (a medicine), as with reference to the patient; to form into suitable doses.

2. To give doses to; to give medicine or physic to; — often with an implication of excess.

3. To give anything nauseous to.

4. *Econ.* To apply a dose of labor or capital to, in the process of cultivation or production. See DOSE, *n.*, **2.**

5. To treat by the process called dosage, as champagne.

do-sim'e-try (dō-sīm'ē-trī), *n.* [NL. *dosis* dose + *metry*.] *Med.* Measurement of doses; specif., a system of therapeutics which uses but few remedies, mostly alkaloids, and gives them in doses fixed by certain rules. — **do-sim'e-tric** (dō-sīm'ē-trīk), *a.* — **do-sim'e-trist** (dō-sīm'ē-trīst), *n.*

Do-sith'e-ans (dō-sīth'ē-ānz), *n. pl.* A Samaritan sect founded by Dositheus, a false Messiah of about the time of Christ. This sect, which lasted for several centuries, laid stress on the precepts of the law, esp. those concerning the Sabbath.

doss (dōs), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A place to sleep in; a bed; hence, sleep. *Slang. Chiefly Eng.*

doss (dōs), *v. t.*; DOSSED (dōst); DOSSING. [Cf. OD. *dosset* to strike.] **1.** To push with the head or horns; to butt; to toss. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. To throw down violently. *Scot.*

dos'sal (dōs'säl), **dos'sel**, *n.* [OF. *dosel*; cf. LL. *dorsale*.] **1.** An ornamental cloth put over the back of a seat as a cover, or *Eccl.*, such a cloth hung at the back of the altar or the sides of the chancel to hide the bare wall and serve as a decoration; a dosser; dorsal. *Archaic or Eccl.*

2. (In form *dosel*). = DOSSER, pannier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dos'ser (dōs'sēr), **dos'ser** (dōr'sēr), **dos'sel** (-sēl). [F. *dossier* back of a seat, bundle of papers, part of a basket resting on the back, fr. *L. dorsum* back. See DORSAL.] **1.** A basket to be carried on a person's back or, in pairs, by a horse, ass, or other beast of burden; a pannier.

2. A cloth or tapestry for the back of a throne or chair or for a hanging; a dossal.

dos'se-ri't (dōs'sē-rēt), *n.* [F., dim. of *dossier*. See dos-



Doryphorus.

ner.] *Arch.* A sort of secondary capital or an abacus of unusual thickness resting upon the sculptured bell of a capital. It is a feature of Byzantine and early Romanesque architecture.

doss house (dōs). A cheap lodging house. *Slang or Cant.*

dos'sil (dōs'sīl), *n.* [ME. *dosil* faucet of a barrel, OF. *dosil*, *duisil*, spigot, F. *doisil*, LL. *ducculus*, fr. *L. dux* leader. See DUKE.] **1.** A spigot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. *Surg.* A small roll or pledget of lint, for keeping a sore, wound, etc., open; a tent.

3. *Print.* A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copperplate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

dot (dōt), *n.* [Cf. fr. *L. dos*, *dotis*, dowry. Ital. From R. See DOWER.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry, the income of which belongs to the husband during coverture.

dot, *n.* [Cf. AS. *dot* head of a bolt; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A small piece or lump; a coil. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, or small mark, usually round.

3. Anything small and like a speck comparatively; a small portion or specimen; as, a dot of a child.

4. *Music.* A point placed immediately after a note or rest to indicate that its length is increased by one half (two dots are used to increase the length by three quarters); as, $\dot{c} = c = \text{two dots}$; $\dot{c} = c = \text{two dots}$; $\dot{c} = c = \text{two dots}$; $\dot{c} = c = \text{two dots}$.

a point placed over a note to indicate a moderate staccato, or, if slurred, spiccato. In old music several dots over a long note indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes. **c** One of the vertical series of points used to indicate a repeat (which see).

dot, *v. t.*; DOTTED; DOTTING. **1.** To mark with dots or small spots; to make dots on; specif., to put the dot over (the letter *i* or *j*) or over those letters in (a passage); as, to dot a line.

2. To mark or diversify with small spots or detached objects; as, a landscape dotted with cottages.

3. To scatter or disperse like dots; to distribute.

to dot down, to jot down. — to dot the *i*'s, to put in minute details, or minutiae.

dot, *v. i.* To make a dot or dots; to make specks.

to dot and carry one, to set down, point, and carry the figures as in some schoolboy process of elementary arithmetic; hence, to work or progress methodically or step by step. *Collog.* — to dot and carry one, to dot and carry one; also, to walk with a crutch; to limp; to progress jerkily. *Collog.*

dotage (dōt'āj), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, esp. in old age; childishness of old age; senility; as, a man in his dotage.

The infancy and dotage of Greek literature. *Macaulay.*

2. Foolish utterance; drivel; folly. *Obs. or R.*

3. Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

The dotage of the nation on presbytery. *By. Burnet.*

The object of dotting or excessive fondness.

dot'al (dōt'āl), *a.* [L. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry; cf. F. *dotal*. See DOR DOWRY.] Pertaining to dot or dowry, or a woman's marriage portion. — **dotal system**, *French Law*, the system of community property.

dot'ard (dōt'ārd), *n.* [From DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** A foolish or imbecile person; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age; one in second childhood. "The sickly dotard." *Prior.*

2. The harbor seal.

3. A tree stump that has lost its branches by decay; sometimes, a pollard tree. *Obs.*

dot'ard, *a.* **1.** Silly; senile; imbecile.

2. Of a tree, having lost its branches by decay. *Obs.*

dot'ard-ly, *a.* Foolish; weak. *Rare.* *Dr. H. More.*

dot'ard-y (dōt'ārd-y), *n.* Quality or state of being a dotard.

do-tate (dō-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *dotatus*, p. p. of *dotare* to endow, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry. See DOR DOWRY.] To endow; also, to bestow; to give. *Rare.*

do-ta'tion (dō-tā'tshūn), *n.* [LL. *dotatio*; cf. F. *dotation*.] Act of endowing; endowment.

dote (dōt), *n.* [See DOR DOWRY.] **1.** A marriage portion. *Obs. or Scot.* See 1st DOT.

2. *pl.* Natural endowments. *Obs.*

dote, *v. i.*; DOTTED (dōt'ēd); DOTTING (dōt'īng). Also *DOTED*. [ME. *doten*; akin to OD. *doten*, D. *duiten* to dose, *Icel.* *dotta* to nod from sleep, *MHG.* *tūzen* to keep still; cf. F. *radoter*, OF. *redoter*, to dose, rave, talk idly or senselessly, which are from the same source.] **1.** To act foolishly. *Obs.*

2. To be weak-minded, silly, or idiotic; to have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to drivel.

3. To be excessively or foolishly fond; to love to excess; to be weakly affectionate; — with *on* or *upon*.

4. To decay, as a tree or plant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dote, *n.* *Obs.* **a.** An imbecile; dotard. **b.** Dotage; stupor.

dos'er + DOSSER, cloth, pannier.

dos'er (dōs'ēr), *n.* One that doses.

dos'sil. *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of DOSSIL.

do-sim'e-ter (dō-sīm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*dosis* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring small quantities of a liquid.

Do-sim'i-a (dō-sīm'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., fr. *dosin*, the name of a species in Senegal, West Africa.] *Zoöl.* A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family Veneridae, having a flattened rounded shell, large foot, and united siphons.

do'si-ol'o-gy (dō-sī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*dos* + *-ology*.] The science of doses; posology. *Rare.*

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Doss house.

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2. pl. Natural endowments. Obs.

dote, v. i.; DOTTED; DOTTING. Also DOTED. [ME. doten; akin to OD. doten, D. dutten to dose, Icel. dotta to nod from sleep, MHG. tūzen to keep still; cf. F. radoter, OF. redoter, to dose, rave, talk idly or senselessly, which are from the same source.] 1. To act foolishly. Obs.

2. To be weak-minded, silly, or idiotic; to have the intellect impaired, esp. by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to drivel.

3. To be excessively or foolishly fond; to love to excess; to be weakly affectionate; — with on or upon.

4. To decay, as a tree or plant. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

dote, n. Obs. a. An imbecile; dotard. b. Dotage; stupor.

dos'er + DOSSER, cloth, pannier.

dos'er (dōs'ēr), n. One that doses.

dos'sil. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOSSIL.

do-sim'e-ter (dō-sīm'ē-tēr), n. [dosis + -meter.] An instrument for measuring small quantities of a liquid.

Do-sim'i-a (dō-sīm'ī-ā), n. [NL., fr. dosin, the name of a species in Senegal, West Africa.] Zoöl. A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family Veneridae, having a flattened rounded shell, large foot, and united siphons.

do'si-ol'o-gy (dō-sī-ōl'ō-jī), n. [dos + -ology.] The science of doses; posology. Rare.

do-son'ic (dō-sōn'īk), a. See PETROGRAPHY.

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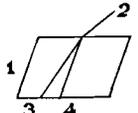
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do-son'ic (dō-sōn'īk), a. See PETROGRAPHY.

3. Decay of trees or tree stumps.
 Except in cases of hollow or *dote*, no stumps higher than 1 foot above the ground shall be cut. *Year Book of Dept. of Agric., U.S.*
dot'ed (dōt'ed; -'d; 151), *a.* Also **dotted**. 1. Stupid; foolish; senile. *Obs.* "Doted ignorance." *Spenser.*
2. Extravagantly dotting; doting. *Obs.*
3. Half-rotten; as, doted wood.
dot'er (dōt'ēr), *n.* Also **dotted**. 1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. *Burton.*
2. One excessively fond, or weak in love. *Shak.*
Do-thid'e-a-ce-ae (dō-thid'ē-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *dothiv* abscess, boil.] *Bot.* A family of saprophytic or parasitic fungi characterized by having the perithecia buried in a blackish stroma. There are about 25 genera, of which *Phyllacora* is the largest. The species are found mostly on decaying plant tissues, but some cause destructive diseases, as the black knot of plums and cherries.—**dō-thid'e-a-ceo-us** (-shūs), *a.*
dot'ing (dōt'ing), *a.* Also **doting**. 1. That dotes; silly; senile; imbecile; excessively fond.
2. Decaying from age, as trees or plants.
Syn.—See **ROTD**.
-dot'ing-ly, *adv.*—**dot'ing-ness**, *n.*
dot'ish (dōt'ish), *a.* Also **dotish**. Foolish; weak; imbecile. *Scott.*—**dot'ish-ness**, *n.*
Do'to (dōt'ō), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Δωτώ*, name of a Nereid.] *Zool.* A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods having simple rhinophores and uniseriate radula, and two rows of large cerata, each surrounded with a ring of tubercles. It is often regarded as constituting a family, *Do-ton'ia-dō* (dō-tōn'ī-ā-dō).
dot'ted (dōt'ted; -'d; 151), *p. a.* Marked with, or made of, dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects; distributed; scattered like dots.
dotted duct. *Bot.* = **FITTED DUCT**.—*d. note*, *d. rest*, *Music*, a note or rest lengthened by a dot. See **2D** **DOT**, 4 *a.*
dot'ter (dōt'tēr), *n.* 1. One that dots; specif., a tool or machine for making dots.
2. Nav. A device for training gun pointers without the use of ammunition, consisting of a paper target which is attached to the gun and given a wavelike motion. The pointer follows the target with the sights, and a mechanism in the circuit causes a pencil to dot the target when the pointer "fires" by pressing the electrical firing key, thus recording the result of his aim.
dot'ter-el (dōt'tēr-ēl), *n.* [From *dotter*, *v. i.*] 1. A plover (*Eudromias morinellus*) of Europe and Asia, formerly common in England, where it was popularly believed to imitate the movements of the hunter. Related species occur in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. Also, sometimes, any of certain other plovers, as the European ring plover (*Egretta alpestris*), called *ringed dotterel*.
2. A silly fellow; a dupe; gull. *Barrow.*
3. A decayed or decaying tree. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
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dot'ting, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **DOT**.—**dot'ting pen**. See **FRN**.—**d. punch**, *Mech.*, a small center punch for marking out work to be drilled or otherwise machined.
dot'tle, **dot'tel** (dōt'tl), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *dot* a small point.] 1. A plug, *Obs.*
2. The plug of half-smoked tobacco left in the bottom of a pipe. *Brit.*
dot'ty (dōt'ty), *a.* & **DOTTER** (-'tēr).—**dot'ty-est**. [From *dot* a point.] 1. Composed of, or characterized by, dots. 2. [Perh. a different word; cf. **TOTTY**.] Unsteady in gait; hence, feeble; half-witted. *Colloq.*
dot wheel. A small toothed wheel mounted so that it can be rotated over a surface to produce a dotted line.
Do-ya' Bi'ble or Ver'sion (dō-yā' bī-ble), *n.* [From *Douay*, or *Douai*, a town in France. An English version from the Latin Vulgate for Roman Catholics. The New Testament was published at Rheims, 1582, the Old Testament at Douai, 1609-10. Various revised editions have been published.]
double (dūb'l), *a.* [ME. *double*, *double*, OF. *double*, *double*, F. *double*, fr. L. *duplus*, fr. the root of *duo* two, and prob. that of *plenus* full; akin to Gr. *διπλος* double. See **TWO**, **FULL**, **CF. DIPLOMA**, **DUPLE**.] 1. Twofold; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, or as many. Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me. *2 Kings* ii. 9.
2. Made or being twice (or, often, roughly or nearly so) as large, powerful, strong, valuable, etc.; —used often in technical names of various products stronger, greater, etc., than, but not necessarily twice as strong, great, etc., as, the ordinary article; as, double beer; double goods (distilling); a double cheese; double superphosphate.
3. Being in pairs; having two parts or things conjoined; presenting two of a kind, or two in a set; coupled. [Let] the swan, on still St. Mary's lake, Float double, swan and shadow. *Wordsworth.*
 Like to a double cherry . . .
 Two lovely berries molded on one stem. *Shak.*
4. Twofold in relation or character; dual in kind; combining two things or qualities, usually dissimilar; as, a double meaning; a double cause; a double use, etc.
5. Folded; bent over; doubled.
6. Acting two parts, or in two ways, one openly and the other secretly; equivocal; deceitful; insincere. *Ps.* xii. 2.
7. Bot. Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually as the result of cultivation and at the expense of the sporophylls. The white

water lily and some other plants have their blossoms naturally double.
8. Music. Sounding an octave below (the normal instrument or stop named); as, a double bassoon.
double algebra, *Math.*, as multiple algebra, as ordinary algebra with imaginaries, using two peculiar units. —**d. aspect theory**. *Metaph.* See **PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM**.
-d. atlas, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. base**, or **d. bass**, *Music*, the contrabass. —**d. bassoon**, *Music*, the largest and deepest instrument of the oboe family, an octave lower in pitch than the bassoon; the contrabassoon. —**d. beat valve**, a kind of balance valve usually consisting of a movable, open-ended, turban-shaped shell provided with two faces of nearly equal diameters, one above another, which rest upon two corresponding seats when the valve is closed. —**d. best**. See **BEST**, *a.* 2. —**d. bezique**. See **BEZIQUE**, 2. —**d. block**, a pulley block with two sheaves. —**d. boiler**, a cooking utensil consisting of an upper vessel, in which the food is placed, fitting into a lower one for boiling water. —**d. bond**, *Chem.*, a characteristic of those compounds of which ethylene is the type, believed to consist in a peculiar mode of atomic union, and represented in graphic formulas by a double line or two dots, thus: $H_2C=CH_2$ or $H_2C:CH_2$. It is an element of weakness rather than strength. Compounds in which it is found are unsaturated, being capable of taking up two atoms of such elements as chlorine with disappearance of the double bond. The term *ethylene condition* is preferred by some to "double bond," as involving no hypothesis. —**d. turtle board** —**d. bottom**, *Shipsbuilding*, a space in a ship between the inner and outer bottom plating. —**d. break switch**, *Elec.*, a switch by means of which connection is made or broken with both poles of a generator. —**d. brilliant scarlet G**. See **DYE**, *d. cap*, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. capital**, *Arch.*, a capital which is so carved as to suffice for two shafts, as when coupled columns are brought so close together that there is no room for separate capitals. *b.* A capital which has an upper capital or dossier, as in some Romanesque and Byzantine buildings. See **DOSSERET**, *Illustr.* —**d. carom**, *Billiards*, in certain billiard games, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of three object balls. —**d. chin**, a fleshy or fatty fold under the chin; buccula. —**d. cloth**, cloth consisting of two distinct fabrics having their own warps and wefts, united at regular intervals by having a thread of warp or weft passing from one to the other. Cloth having double warp surfaces and a central weft, or double weft surfaces and a central warp, is also called *double cloth*, but more properly *backed cloth*. —**d. cocoon**, the sea cocoon. —**d. compass**. See **COMPASS**, *n.* 8. —**d. condoor**. See **COIN**. —**d. consciousness** = **DOUBLE PERSONALITY**. —**d. convex**, convex on both sides; convex-convex. —**d. corner**. See **4th CHECKER**, 2. —**d. counterpoint**, *Music*, that in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. —**d. complex**, *Loggia*, two cupolas united by a short chain of cables. *Loggia*, *Loggia*, a court laid out for four players, two on each side. —**d. cropping**, *Agric.*, the growing of two or more crops on the same land in the same season or simultaneously. —**d. crown**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. *b.* See **COIN**. —**d. cup insulator**, *Elec.*, an insulator having two conical cups one above the other, separated by an air space. —**d. current generator**, *Elec.*, a dynamo generating simultaneously two currents, commonly one direct and one alternating. —**d. current alternating**, *Elec.*, a system of telegraphy in which both direct and inverse currents are used. —**d. cut file**. See **FILE**, *tool*. —**d. dagger**, a mark of reference [i] which comes next in order after the dagger [†]; a diesis. —**D. Dragon**. See **ORDER**, *n.* 1. —**d. drill**, *Mach.*, a drill with two cutters of different size on the same shank for cutting countersunk holes. —**d. drum**. *Music*, a drum that is beaten with both hands. —**d. dummy**, what is played by two players, each having a dummy. —**d. Dutch**, a language not understood; "Greek." —**d. eagle**. See **EAGLE**. —**d. element**, *Math.*, an element that must be counted twice or as two. —**d. elephant**, or **grand eagle**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. entry**, a mode of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are posted to the ledger, one to the Dr. side of one account and the other to the Cr. side of another account, thereby keeping the ledger in perfect balance. Its principal object is to prove, through balancing, that all entries have been made correctly. —**d. eye**, *Mach.*, an end, as for a tie or connecting rod, of horseshoe shape with a hole through both legs for a pin or cotter. —**d. first**, *Eng. Univ.*, the distinction of obtaining a first-class honors degree in two different subjects, esp. in classics and mathematics; hence, a student who is distinguished in both. —**d. gear**, a character (bb) which makes the note against which it is placed one whole step lower than its degree would indicate. —**d. floor**, *Arch.*, a floor in which binding joists support flooring joists above and ceiling joists below. See **DOUBLE-FRAMED FLOOR**, *Illustr.* —**d. florin**. See **FLORIN**. —**d. flower**. See **DOUBLE**, *a.* 7. —**d. fold**. *Sewing*. = **FRENCH FOLD**. —**d. folio**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. foolscap**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. fugue**, *Music*, a fugue on two subjects. —**d. gear**, *Mach.*, a gear consisting of two pinions and two wheels in mesh so as to materially increase the mechanical advantage, as in the lifting gear of a crane; the back gear of a lathe. See **TACK GEAR**. —**d. generator**, *Math.*, the intersection of two tangent planes on a ruled surface. —**d. half-round file**. See **FILE**, *tool*. —**d. helical teeth**, *Mach.*, wheel teeth which are composed of two helical portions, one left-handed and the other right-handed, to avoid end thrust on the axle of the wheel. —**d. hook** = **RAM'S HORN**. —**d. image micrometer**, a micrometer in which two images of an object are formed in the field, usually by the two halves of a bisected lens which are movable along their line of section by a screw, and distances are determined by the number of screw revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. When the two images are formed by a bisected object glass it is called a *divided-object-glass micrometer*, and when the instrument is large and equatorially mounted it is known as a *heliometer*. —**d. lath**. See **LATH**, *n.* —**d. letter**. *a. Print*. Two letters on one shank; a ligature. *b.* A mail letter requiring double postage. *c.* A size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. linkage**, *Chem.*, a double bond. —**d. measure door**, *Arch.*, a door molded on both

sides. —**double medium**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**D. Mountain**, *Geol.*, a subdivision of the Texas Permian. See **GEOLOGY**, *Chart*. —**d. name paper**. *Con.* = **TWO-NAME PAPER**. —**d. nelson**. *Wrestling*. = **full nelson**, under **HALF NELSON**. —**d. note**, *Music*, a note of double the length of the semibreve; a breve. —**d. obelisk**, a double dagger [†]. —**d. octave**, *Music*, an interval of two octaves; a fifteenth. —**d. parabola**, *Math.*, a plane curve of 3d class, to which the line at infinity is a double tangent. —**d. pedro**. See **CINCH**, the game. —**d. personality**. *Psychol.* See **PERSONALITY**. —**d. pica**. *Under PICA*. —**d. play**, *Baseball*, a play by which two players are put out. —**d. plea**, *Law*, a plea alleging two or more distinct matters in answer to the declaration, where either of such matters alone would be a sufficient bar to the action. —**d. point**, *Geom.*, a point of a curve or surface that counts for two as regards intersections. Conjugate or isolated points or acnodes and cusps of a curve are called *double points*, since they possess most of the properties of ordinary points (See **CONJUGATE**). Points where the branches of the curve really cross are called *crunodes*. On a surface a double or conical point is where a curve of second degree is tangent to the surface. —**d. pole switch**, *Elec.*, a double-break switch. —**d. position**, *Arith.*, the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and, by comparing the difference of the results with that of the numbers, deducing the correct result. —**d. post, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. price**, *Stock Exchange*, two prices named by a dealer at which he will buy and sell, respectively, as (in the form usually quoted) 8½-88½. —**d. quarrel**. *Ecol. Lav.* = **DUPLEX QUERELA**. —**d. quarterfol**, an ornamental foliation having eight folds. It is used as a brisure in heraldry. See **CADENCY**. —**d. ratio**. = **ANARMONIC FUNCTION**. —**d. recovery**. See **COMMON RECOVERY**. —**d. reflection**, *Optics*, the refraction of light in two directions, which produces two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals except those of the isometric system. A uniaxial crystal is said to be *optically positive* (like quartz), or *optically negative* (like calcite), or to have *positive*, or *negative*, *double refraction*, according as the optic axis is the axis of least or greatest elasticity for light; a biaxial crystal is similarly designated when the same relation holds for the acute bisectrix. —**d. refraction micrometer**, a species of double-image micrometer, in which the two images are formed by the double refraction of rock crystal. —**d. rhythm**. *Anc. Pros.* See **RHYTHM**, 2. —**d. riveting**, in lap riveting, two rows of rivets along the seams, in two directions, four rows on each side of the joint. —**d. roller escapement**. *Horol.* See **ESCAPAMENT**, 3. —**d. royal**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. salt**. *Chem.*, a salt formed by any polybasic acid with two different bases or basic radicals, as the double carbonate of sodium and potassium, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$. *b.* A salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts, as common alum, which consists of the sulphate of aluminum and the sulphate of potassium. —**d. saw**, *Mech.*, a screw which has two parallel threads, a device combining large pitch, small size of thread, and strength. —**d. series**, *Math.*, one of two dimensions, or one consisting of a series of series, or in which each element is determined by two independently variable integers (or coordinates); as in $r = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2} T$. The terms of the double series form a rectangular array. —**d. sharp**, *Music*, a character (X) which makes the note against which it is placed one whole step higher than its degree would indicate. —**d. shear**, *Mech.*, shear across two planes, usually parallel, at the same time; as, to shear a rivet along the seams by the use of shears. —**d. shear steel**, shear steel that has been broken into shorter lengths, heated to a welding heat, piled, and rehammered. —**d. shed insulator**, *Elec.*, a double-cup-insulator. —**d. sixer**, an arrangement of 12 lines (as on a cubic surface) in two sets of six, each line in one set meeting each (except its own correspondent) in the other set. —**d. snipe**, the European greater snipe (*Gallinago major*). —**d. Spanish burton**. See **BURTON**, *n.* —**d. spruce**, *Math.*, the stereographic projection of a rhumb line. —**d. spruce**, a black spruce. *b.* The white spruce. *c.* The Fraser fir. —**d. square**. = **QUEEN STITCH**. —**d. standard**, *Money*, a standard of monetary values which is based on free coinage of gold and silver, both of which are made legal tender. *CF. ALTERNATING STANDARD* and **FREE COINAGE**. —**d. star**, *Astron.*, two stars very near to each other, so as generally to be seen separately only by means of a telescope. Such stars may be only *optically* near to each other, or may be *physically* connected so that they revolve round their common center of gravity, and in the latter case are called *binary stars* or *binaries*. —**d. super ruby**, a size of paper. See **PAPER**. —**d. tackle**. See **TACKLE**. —**d. tangent (or d. tangent plane)**, *Math.*, a line (or plane) touching a curve (or surface) at two separate points. —**d. time**, *Mil.*, a time or step in marching which is the quickest next to a run; formerly called *double-quick*. —**d. twist**, *Math.*, the stereographic projection of a rhumb line. —**d. cadence is at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute. *U. S. Infantry Drill Reg.* (1894). —**d. topsails**, *Naut.*, in square-rigged vessels, two sails of the same width as the old-fashioned topsail, but of half the height. The lower sail usually has a fixed yard and the upper a hoisting yard. —**d. touch**, *Magnetism*, a method of magnetizing steel bars, in which two opposite magnet poles, placed close together but not in contact, are drawn repeatedly back and forth from end to end of the bar to be magnetized. —**d. transfer**. See **CARBON PROCESS**. —**d. twist drill**, *Mech.*, a double-threaded twist drill. —**d. vinegar**. See **VINEGAR**. —**d. vitriol**, blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and green vitriol (iron sulphate) crystallized together. —**d. walnut**, a variety of the common English walnut having an unusually large shell. —**d. weighing**, a method of weighing in which the object is balanced first on one pan and then on the other, in order to eliminate any error that might arise from inequality in the arms of the balance. The square root of the product of the two weights thus obtained is the true weight. —**d. whip**. *Naut.* See **WHIP**. —**d. wicket**. See **CRICKET**, *n.* —**d. window**, a window having two sets of glazed sashes with an air space between them.
double, *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, quantity, length, value, or the like.****



dot'e-head', *n.* A dotard. *Obs.*
dotepoll. = **PODDYPOLL**.
dot'er-y, **dot'er-le**. Var. of **DO-TARY**.
dot'h (dōt'h), *3rd pers. sing. pres.*
Do'th-im (dōt'h-īm), or **Do'than** (dōt'hān), *Bib.*
Do'th-in. *D. Bib.*
Do'th-boys' Hall (dōt'h-ōi-boys'), in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a Yorkshire school, kept by an ignorant, avaricious pedagogue named Squeers, whose system of tuition included beating, drugging, and starving.
dot'h'er (dōt'h'ēr), *n.* The corn spurry. *Dial. Eng.*
dot'h'er. *Scot.* and *dial. Eng.* var. of **PODDER**, to tremble.
Do-thid'e-a-lis (dō-thid'ē-ā-lis), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of ascogonous fungi coextensive with the Dithidaceae.
dot'h-in-en-ter-tis (dōt'h-ēn-ter-tis), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *δωθιν* boil + *ἐντέρον* intestine.] *Med.*

The lesion of the intestines which occurs in typhoid fever; also the cholera. *See* **DO-TARY**.
dot'h'ic (dōt'h'ik), *a.* See **DO-TARY**.
dot'h'kin, *a.* A doddin (coin).
dot. *n.* A dotted line.
dotous. = **PODDIOUS**.
dot punch. = **DOTTING PUNCH**.
dō'ter (dō'tēr), *n.* [Gr. *δοτώ* to dot + *τροχικός* a thirty + *αύω* Chem. A molecule of the formula $C_{25}H_{46}$. *CF. DICETYL*.]
dot'tard. = **DOTARD**.
dot'ted, *pret. & p. p.* of **DOT**.
dot'tel. Var. of **DOTTLE**, plug.
dot'ter, *v.* *CF. DOBER, *v.*
DOTT, *a.* [To] to tetter. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
dot'ti-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.
dot'tle (dōt'tl), *n.* [CF. **DORE**, *v.*] A fool; a dotard. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
dot'tle, *a.* Crazy; silly. *Scot.*
dot-to're (dōt-tō'rē), *n.* See **MASKED COMEDY**.*

dot'trel. Var. of **DOTTEREL**.
dot'ty (dōt'ty), *var.* of **DOATY**, *deems*.
Do-ya' Bi'ble, *D. Version*. Var. of **DOUAY BI'BLE**, *Version*.
do'w-ane' (dōw'ān'; dwān), *n.* [F.] A customhouse.
do'w-ner' (dōw'nēr'), *n.* [F.] A French customs officer.
do'w-ward' (dōw-wārd'), *n.* [F.] A village composed of Arab tents arranged in streets.
do-ub. Var. of **DOOB**.
Do-ub-an' (dō-ūb-ān'), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," a physician who cured a Greek king of leprosy and afterwards, on being unjustly condemned to death, gave the king a poisoned book, causing the king's death.
do-ub grass (dō-ūb grās), *n.* [F.] A variety of *do'w'ble'* (*do'w'ble'*).
do'w-ar (dōw-ār), *n.* [F., fr. Ar.] A village composed of Arab tents arranged in streets.

2. A person or thing that is the counterpart of another; a duplicate; copy; (Obs.) transcript; — now chiefly used of persons. Hence, a wreath.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a double, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him. E. E. Hale.

3. That which is doubled over or together; a doubling; plait; fold.

4. A turn or circuit in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; shift; artifice.

5. A player or singer who prepares to take the part of another player in his absence; a substitute.

6. Double beer; strong beer.

7. In various specific senses: a R. C. Ch. Any of a rank or class of feasts. Double seems orig. to have been applied to the two offices said on a feria when a feast fell on it, and later, to a single office of a feast on which the antiphons are repeated fully at the beginning and end of a psalm. Cf. SEMIDUBLE, n., SIMPLE, n.

In the modern office books the doubles are further subdivided into doubles of the first class, doubles of the second class, greater doubles, and ordinary doubles. The object of this division is to determine which of two feasts must give way to the other, should both fall on the same day. Cath. Dict.

Print. Among compositors, a doublet (see DOUBLET, 4); among pressmen, a sheet twice pulled, and blurred. o pl. A game between two pairs of players; as, a first prize for doubles. d Music. (1) An old term for a variation, as in Bach's Suites. (2) pl. See under CHANGE RINGING. e A 16-ft. organ stop. f Dominos. A domino of the same denomination on each half. g pl. Fishing. Two hooks fastened together at the shank so as to form a double hook.

h Baseball. A hit on which the batter reaches second base. i Coins. See COIN. j Billiards. A winning hazard made by doubling. Eng. k Astron. A double star. l A size of roofing slate. See SLATE. m pl. Sheet metal about 1/2 of an inch in thickness. Eng.

double (dūb'1), adv. Doubly; in a pair; two together. double or quits or quit, in gambling, designating a chance whose result determines whether a debt due is to be doubled or canceled; hence, designating a desperate effort to retrieve waning fortunes at the risk of ruin.

double (dūb'1), v. t.; DOUBLED (-'ld); DOUBLING (dūb'1-1ng). [ME. doblen, dublen, doubler, fr. L. duplare, fr. duplus. See DOUBLE, a.] 1. To increase by adding an equal number, quantity, length, value, or the like; to multiply by two; to make twice as great; to duplicate; as, to double a sum, a number, or length.

Double six thousand, and then treble that. Shak.

2. To make of two thicknesses or folds by turning or bending together in the middle; to fold one part upon another part of; as, to double the leaf of a book, and the like; to clench, as the fist; — often followed by up; as, to double up a sheet of paper or cloth. Prior.

Then the old man Was wroth, and doubled up his hands. Tennyson.

3. To be the double of; to exceed by twofold; to contain or be worth twice as much as.

Thus reinforced, against the adverse fleet, Still doubling ours, brave Rupert leads the way. Dryden.

4. To pass around or by; to march or sail round, so as to reverse the direction of motion.

5. Mil. To unite, as ranks or files, to form one from two.

6. To line (a garment or a ship) with additional material.

7. To avoid by doubling; to elude. Cardinal Manning.

8. Music. To sound the note an octave above or below (a given note).

9. Silk Manuf., etc. To lay together and compress into one (filaments of silk, slivers of cotton, flax, wool, etc.).

10. Naut. To restore (an old clincher-built hull) by covering each strake with a new planking cut flush with the lands, thereby often altering its apparent build.

11. Billiards. To bank (a ball) into a pocket. Eng. to make the bank, in the navy, in the days when grog was served, to get in line twice for an allowance. — to d. up, to make to bend double; to worst. Collog.

double, v. i. 1. To be increased to twice the sum, number, quantity, length, or value; to increase or grow to twice as much; as, the population doubled in ten years.

2. To return upon one's track; to turn sharply and go back over the same ground, or in an opposite direction. Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. Dryden.

3. To bend over; to become bent or folded together.

4. To play tricks; to act deceitfully. Obs. or Archaic.

5. Print. To set up a word or words a second time by mistake; to make a doublet.

to double up, a. To share with another, or between two, accommodations designed for one. b. To bend over or double, as in pain or violent laughter. c. To bet double the amount of a lost wager. See MARTINGALE. Collog. — to d. upon, Mil., to inclose between two fires.

double-acting, a. Acting or operating in two directions or with both motions; producing a twofold result; as, a double-acting engine or pump (see ENGINE, n., 4; STEAM ENGINE); — don't-act-ion, n.

double-bank, v. t. Naut. To row (a boat) with rowers sitting side by side in two on a bank or thwart.

to double-bank an oar, to set two men to pulling one oar. double-banked (dūb'1-bākt'; 87), a. Having two banks of rowers, either: (1) sitting side by side in twos, a pair of oars being worked from each bank or thwart, or (2) with the banks one above the other, as in a bireme (see GALLEY). b. Pulled by two men; — said of an oar. double-banked trireme. See FRIGATE.

double-barreled or -barrelled (-hār'elid; 87), a. 1. Having two barrels; — applied to a gun. 2. Fig.: Having a double purpose or effect.

double-breast-ed, a. Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side; as, a double-breasted coat.

double-brood-ed, a. Producing two broods each year.

double-charge, v. t. 1. To load with a double charge, as a firearm. 2. To overcharge. Shak.

double-dealer (dūb'1-dēl'ēr), n., or double dealer. One who practices double-dealing; a deceitful, trickish person. L'Estrange.

double-dealing, n., or double dealing. Insincere, treacherous dealing; duplicity.

double-decker, n. Something with, or as if with, two decks; as: a Naut. A man-of-war having two gun decks. b. A public conveyance, as a street car, with seats on the roof. Collog. c. A ship, car, pier, building, etc., having two decks, floors, or stories. d. A tenement house having two families on each floor. Local, U. S.

double-dye, v. t. To dye again or twice over.

double-dyed (-did'), a. Dyed twice; thoroughly or intensely colored; hence, firmly fixed in opinions or habits; thoroughgoing; as, a double-dyed villain.

double-ended, a. Similar at both ends; as, a double-ended spanner. — double-ended boiler. See BOILER, n., 3.

double-end'er, n. Anything with both ends alike or nearly so; specif.: a Naut. A vessel built to be propelled in either direction, esp. one having bow and rudder at each end, as a ferryboat. b. Railroads. A locomotive with pilot trucks at each end, so as to enable it to run either backward or forward without fear of derailment.

double-en'ten/dre (dōs'bl'ān'tēn'drē), n. [F. double double + entendre to mean (the inf. used substantively). The usual French form is double entente ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one of which often is indelicate.

double-faced (dūb'1-fāst'; 87), a. 1. Having two faces designed for use; as, a double-faced hammer. 2. Facing in two directions; hypocritical; insincere. 3. Finished on both sides; — said of cloth.

double-lac-ed-ness (-lās'ed-nēs; -fāst'nēs), n. double-lac-ed (-lāsd' 87), a. Having a double frame. double-arch, a. A double floor having girders into which the binding joists are framed.

double-gang'er (-gāng'ēr), n. [G. doppelgänger; doppel double + gänger walker.] An apparition or double of a living person.

double-geared, a. Mach. Having a double gear (see under DOUBLE) or back gear, as a lathe or drilling machine; also, designating a drilling machine with gears that can be slid on a vertical spindle into or out of gear with the main spindle gears.

double-hand-ed, a. Having two hands; capable of double use; deceitful; also, adapted for use with two hands. — don't-hand-ed-ness, n.

double-head-ed, a. Having two heads; bicapital. double-headed rail, Railroads, a rail with a cross section like a dumb-bell, keyed into iron or steel chairs spiked to the ties. It was designed to be turned over when one head had been worn out, but the wear of the rail in the chairs is so great as to render this impracticable.

double-head'er, n. Lit., one that has two heads; specif.: a A railroad train with two engines attached, either both in front or one behind. U. S. b Baseball, etc. Two games between the same teams on the same day in immediate succession. U. S. & Can.

double-heart-ed, a. Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous. Sandys. — don't-heart-ed-ness, n.

double-hung, a. Arch. Having both sashes hung with weights and cords; — said of a window. b. Having both sides hung with weights and cords instead of one side only, as often in a narrow sash; — said of a window sash.

double-lock, v. t. To lock with two bolts, or by two turns of the key, as in some old locks; to fasten with double security. Toller.

double-milled (-mild'; 87), a. Twice milled or fuled, to render more compact or fine; — said of cloth.

double-mind-ed, a. Having different minds at different times; unsettled; vacillating. A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. i. 8. — don't-mind-ed-ness, n.

double-ness (dūb'1-nēs), n. Quality or state of being double or doubled; specif., duplicity; insincerity. Chaucer.

double-op-posed, a. Mach. Having two cylinders on opposite sides of the common crank shaft; — said of an engine, esp. a gasoline engine, so constructed.

double-port-ed, a. Mach. Having a port or ports each with two openings; designating esp. a slide valve constructed in this manner so that the travel of the valve is thereby halved.

double-quick, a. Mil. Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run; as, a double-quick step; — not now technical. See DOUBLE TIME.

double-quick, n. Mil. Double-quick time, step, or march; in the United States and British armies now called double time (which see).

double-quick, v. t. & t. Mil. To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time or double time; — not now used technically. See DOUBLE TIME.

double'r (dūb'l'ēr), n. 1. One that doubles; specif.: a Elec. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electroscopes. b A part of a distilling apparatus for intercepting the heavier fractions and returning them to be redistilled. c Calico Printing. A blanket or felt placed between the fabric and the printing table or cylinder. 2. A double-dealer. Obs.

double-rip'per, n. A kind of coating sled, made of two sleds, one before the other, connected by a board; a bob-sled; — called also double-run'ner. Local, U. S.

double-fold, a. Twofold. Obs.

double-ha'nd'ed, adv. Mech. Her. Having two tails. With two men assisting each other; as, a blacksmith and his helper work double-handed in forging a piece; — opposed to single-handed (without helper).

double-shot, v. t. To load (a double-barrel, n. Twayblade. Obs. don't-ble-quer' (k'r'ā'), a. Her. Having two tails. double'r (dūb'l'ēr), n. [OF. double'r, dupler.] A large plate, dish, or bowl. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

double-shot, v. t. To load (a cannon or gun) with a double quantity of shot. [doublet; doublet; a. Wearing a doublet; v. t. Coaching. To strike with the doubled thong of a whip.

double-tongue, n. Deceit. Obs. double-tooth, n. The small bur marigold.

double-trou'ble, n. A kind of step in a rustic dance or break-dance originated by plantation negroes. Southern U. S. don't-lets (dūb'l'ēt), n. pl. See DOUBLET, 5 & 6. doubt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUBT, v.

double-stop (dūb'l'stōp), v. t. Music. To play two strings of (a violin, etc.) simultaneously.

double-struck (dūb'l'strūkt'), a. Numis. Bearing a double impression due to shifting of the die, as a coin.

doublet (dūb'lēt; 151), n. [F. doublet, dim. of double double. See DOUBLE, a.] 1. A close-fitting garment for men, with or without sleeves, covering the body from the neck to the waist or a little below. It was worn in western Europe from the 15th to the 17th century. 2. A counterfeit gem, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, and thus giving the appearance of a naturally colored gem; also, a piece of paste or glass covered by a veneer of real stone.

3. One of a pair; one of two identical or similar things; specif. Philol. one of two or more words in the same language derived by different courses from the same original; as, crypt and grot; guard and ward; yard and garden; abridge and abbreviate, etc. (See the Etymologies of these words.)

4. Print. A word or words unintentionally doubled, or set up a second time.

5. pl. (See def. 7.) Two thrown dice each of which has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

6. pl. A game somewhat like backgammon.

7. Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple.

8. Optics. A two lenses of different focal lengths, combined for reducing aberration and dispersion. Cf. ACHROMATIC LENS, Illust. b A photographic lens composed of two objectives, each comprising two or more lenses.

9. Her. A bearing shaped like a chevron which issues from two angles of one side of the field and meets in a point near the other side, without touching it.

10. Math. In Maxwell's theory of poles, a singular point of first degree at the origin, resulting from the coalescence, by indefinite approach along an axis, with a singular point of degree 0 at the origin, of another singular point of same degree and of equal but opposite (positive) strength, while the product of the common strength by the distance apart remains finite.

11. Elec. A system of two equal and oppositely electrified particles placed near together. Encyc. Brit.

12. Billiards. A double. Eng. doublet and hose, masculine attire, esp. when assumed by a woman on the stage. — d. of defense or fence, a brigandine.

double-thread-ed, a. Consisting of two threads twisted together; using two threads. double-threaded screw. = DOUBLE SCREW.

double-tongue, v. i.; -TONGUED' (-tūng'd'); -TONGU'ING (-tūng'1ng). Music. To play with a peculiar vibratory action of the tongue in articulating staccato or rapidly repeated notes, as in flute or cornet playing.

double-tongued' (-tūng'd'; 87), a. Making contrary declarations on the same subject; deceitful; insincere.

double-track, v. t.; -TRACKED' (-trākt'); -TRACK'ING. Railroads. To furnish with two tracks.

double-tree, n. The bar, or crosspiece, of a carriage, to which the singletrees are attached.

double-work, v. t. Hort. To bud or graft upon another graft; — chiefly in double-worked, p. a. This process is employed in grafting two varieties which do not readily unite except through an intermediate, which is thus at once the scion of the first graft and the stock of the second.

double'ing (dūb'1ng), n. 1. Act of one that doubles; a making double; reduplication; also, that which is doubled. 2. A turning and winding; as, the doubling of a hunted hare; shift; trick; artifice. Dryden.

3. The process of redistilling spirits, to improve the strength and flavor. 4. A lining, as, Her., of a garment, or, Bookbinding, of a book cover (cf. DOUBLURE).

5. Naut. a The doubled border of a sail. b The lining of extra planks or plates in a doubled ship. c pl. The parts of a lower mast and topmast where they overlap between trestletrees and cap.

6. Textile Manuf. The process of forming a sliver from two or more smaller slivers to produce a uniform roving.

7. Metal. A process for the treatment of antimony sulphide, or crude antimony containing the sulphide, by fusing it with iron or other antimony containing iron, so as to form an iron sulphide, the removal of which eliminates both iron and sulphur.

double-bloom' (dūb'lōm'), n. [F. double, Sp. doblón, fr. double double, L. duplus. See DOUBLE, a.] A Spanish gold coin no longer issued, varying in value. = DOBLON.

double-blure' (dōs'blūr'), n. [F.] 1. Bookbinding. The lining of a book cover, esp. one of unusual sort, as of tooled leather, painted vellum, rich brocade, or the like. 2. Paleon. The reflexed margin of the trilobite carapace.

double'y (dūb'1y), adv. 1. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, doubly wise; doubly sensible of a favor. 2. Deceitfully; as, a man that deals doubly. Archaic.

3. In a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees; — much used in botany; as, doubly crenate, having crenations which are themselves crenate; doubly dentate, having dentate teeth; doubly pinnate, bipinnate, etc. doubly periodic function, Math., one having two periods; an elliptic function.

doubt (doubt), v. t.; DOUBT'ED; DOUBT'ING. [ME. dūten, dūten, OF. dūter, dūter, dūter, F. douter, fr. L. dubitare; akin to dubius doubtful. See DUBIOUS.] 1. To waver in opinion or judgment; to be in uncertainty as to belief respecting anything; to hesitate in belief; to be undecided as to the truth of the negative or the affirmative proposition; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully doubt, and suspend our judgment. Hooker.

2. To suspect; to fear; to be apprehensive. Obs. Syn. — Waver, hesitate, demur, scruple, question.

doubt, v. t. 1. To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent to; to hesitate to believe, or to be inclined not to believe; to withhold confidence from; to distrust; as, I have heard the story, but I doubt the truth of it. I doubt not that, however changed, you keep So much of what is graceful. Tennyson.

quantity of shot. [doublet; doublet; a. Wearing a doublet; v. t. Coaching. To strike with the doubled thong of a whip.

double-tongue, n. Deceit. Obs. double-tooth, n. The small bur marigold.

- 2. To dread; to fear; as, to be much *doubted*. *Obs.*
- 3. To be apprehensive of; to be afraid (lest or that something has happened or will happen); to fear; also, to suspect. *I doubt I have been deceived.* *Scott.*
They doubted each other's motive. *Prescott.*
I doubt some foul play. *Shak.*
- 4. To fill with fear; to affright. *Obs.*
The virtues of the valiant Carathach
More doubt me than all Britain. *Beau. & Ft.*
- 5. To hesitate; to scruple. *Obs.*

doubt (dout), *n.* [*ME. dute, doute, F. doute, fr. douter to doubt.* See **DOUBT**, *v.*] 1. A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of judgment or mind; unsettled state of opinion concerning the reality of an event, or the truth of an assertion, etc.; hesitation.
Doubt is the beginning and the end of our efforts to know. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
Doubt, in order to be operative in requiring an acquittal, is a defect of proof preventing a reasonable assurance of guilt. *Wharton.*
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds. *Tennyson.*

- 2. Uncertainty of condition.
Thy life shall have doubt before thee. *Deut. xxviii. 66.*
- 3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. *Obs.* *Gal. iv. 20.*
I stand in doubt of you.
- 4. Something to be feared; danger; difficulty. *Obs.*
Well approv'd in many a doubt. *Spenser.*
- 5. Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; point unsettled; a matter involved in uncertainty; objection.
To every doubt your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

Syn.—Uncertainty, mistrust, misgiving. — **DOUBT**, **DIS-TRUST**, **SUSPICION**. **DOUBT** implies lack of certainty, distrust, want of confidence, respecting something or (esp.) some one; **SUSPICION**, as here compared, is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on slight or insufficient evidence; as, "We are not happy, sweet! our state is strange and full of doubt and fear" (*Shelley*); "Make me not offended in your distrust" (*Shak.*); "Anger, hate, mistrust, suspicion, discord" (*Milton*). See **DIS-TRUST**, **MISTRUST**.

no doubt, undoubtedly; without doubt. — out of d., beyond doubt. *Obs.* *Spenser.* — without d., certainly; assuredly.

doubt'a-ble (dout'á-b'l), *a.* [*OF. doutable, L. dubitabilis, from dubitare.* Cf. **DUBITABLE**.] 1. Capable of being doubted; questionable.

2. Worthy of being feared; redoubtable. *Obs.*

doubt'ed-ly (-éd-lí), *adv.* Doubtfully; questionably; not undoubtedly. *Archaic.*

doubt'ful (dout'fú'l), *a.* 1. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; not decided; not easy to be defined, classed, or named; as, a *doubtful* case, title, species, etc.
Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good. *Shak.*

2. Characterized by ambiguity; of questionable character; dubious; as, a *doubtful* phrase; a *doubtful* agent.

3. Dreadful; also, dangerous; perilous. *Obs.*

4. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious. *Obs.*

5. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating in belief; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure; also used, metaphorically, of the body when its action is affected by such a state of mind.
With doubtful feet and wavering resolution. *Milton.*

6. Of uncertain issue or event.
The strife . . . had been long, fierce, and doubtful. *Macaulay.*

Syn.—Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, undetermined, distrustful, uncertain, problematical, questionable, equivocal, ambiguous. — **DOUBTFUL**, **DUBIOUS** are sometimes used with little distinction. But **DOUBTFUL** is commonly the more positive, and **DUBIOUS** conveys a certain implication of vagueness, ambiguity, vacillation, or suspicion; as, a *doubtful* expression, a *doubtful* issue, to be *doubtful* of the issue; "dubious light" (*Milton*); "dark and dubious paths" (*Melmoth*); "Whispers and glances were exchanged, accompanied by shrugs and dubious shakes of the head" (*Irving*); *dubious* prospects. See **DOUBT**, **EQUIVOCAL**.

— **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*

doubt'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **DOUBT**. — **doubt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'ing-ness**, *n.*

Doubting Castle, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a castle belonging to Giant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise. — *d. mania* or *insanity*, *Med.*, a form of mental disorder in which the patient is free from hallucinations, but is distressed with morbid doubts or uncertainties manifesting themselves in abnormal self-examination, trivial speculation over useless or abstruse matters, self-reproach, timidity, incapacity to decide between courses of physical action, etc. Cf. **ABULIA**. — *d. Thomas*, an incredulous or habitually doubtful person; a doubter. See **THOMAS**.

doubt'less, *a.* 1. Free from doubt; undoubted; certain. 2. Free from fear or suspicion. *Obs.*
Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure. *Shak.*

— **doubt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'less-ness**, *n.*

doubt'less, *adv.* Undoubtedly; without doubt; unquestionably; certainly; doubtlessly; no doubt.

doubt'ous (dout'ús), *a.* Also **doutous**. [*OF. dotos, doteux, F. douteux.*] *Obs.* A doubtful; also, doubting, chaucerous. *B. Dreadful*; fearsome. — **doubt'ous-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

doubt'ance, *n.* [*OF. doutance.* Cf. **DUBITANCY**.] *Doubt.* *Obs.*

doubt'er, *n.* One who doubts.

doubt'ive, *a.* [*OF. doutif.*] *Doubtful.* *Obs.*

doubt'ism, *n.* [*OF. doutisme.*] *Doubtful.* *Obs.*

doubt'ism-ly, *adv.* *Doubtfully.* *Obs.*

doubt'y, *a.* [*OF. doutif.*] *Dubious*; doubtful. *Obs.*

douce, *n.* *Duke.*

douce (dook), *n.* [*F.*] *Zool.* A monkey (*Presbytis nemoea*) of Cochinchina, remarkable for its variegated colors.

douce'st, *Var. of DOUCEST.*

douce'pers', *Obs.* sing. of **DOUCEPERS**.

douce'st (doo'sét), + **DULCET**

douch'ers, *Obs.* + **DUCHERS**

douch'ery, + **DUCHERY** [avail]

douch'ter, *Scot. pret. of DOW, to douch'ine (doo'sén'), *n.* [*F.*] *Arch.* A molding of ogee section, that is, convex and concave in continuous curve, as in the cyma recta. Cf. **TALON**.*

douch'er, + **DUCKER**

douch'et, + **DOWER**

douch'et, *Var. of DOW.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

douch'epers, + **DOUCEPERS**

dough (dó), *v. t.* To make into, or like, dough. *Rare.*

douce (doo), *a.* [*F. douz, masc., douce, fem., sweet, fr. L. dulcis sweet.*] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Sweet; pleasant; neat; tidy. *b* Sobber; prudent; sedate; modest. *Scott.*
And this is a douce, modest man. *Scott.*

— **douce'ly**, *adv.* — **douce'ness**, *n.*

douc'et (doo'sét), **douc'et**, **dow'set** (dow'), *n.* [*F. douceté* sweet, dim. of *douze*. Cf. **DULCET**.] 1. A custard. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* The testicles of a deer.

3. A flute-like wind instrument. *Obs.*

douc'eur (doo'súr'), *n.* [*F. fr. douz sweet.* See **DOUCE**.] 1. Gentleness and sweetness of manner; agreeableness; amiability. *Obs., except as French.* *Chesterfield.*

2. An amiable remark or speech; a compliment. *Obs.*

3. A gift for service done or to be done; an honorarium; present; bonus; tip; sometimes, a bribe. *Burke.*

douche (dooch), *n.* [*F. fr. It. doccia, fr. docciare to flow, pour, fr. assumed LL. ductior, fr. L. ducere, ductum, to lead, conduct (water).* See **PURGE**.] 1. A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon a part or into a cavity of the body to benefit it; also, a bath taken by means of a douche.

2. *Med.* A syringe.

douche, *v. t. & i.*; **DOUCHED** (doocht); **DOUCH'ING**. [*Cf. F. doucher.*] To administer or take a douche.

dough (dó), *n.* [*ME. dagh, dogh, dow, AS. dāh*; akin to *D. deeg, G. teig, Icel. deig, Sw. deg, Dan. deig, Goth. dauvis*; also, to *Goth. deigan* to knead, *L. fingere* to form, shape, *Skr. dāh* to smear; cf. *Gr. τεύχω* wall, *θύρα* ναύειν to touch, handle. Cf. **FEMUR**, **FIGURE**, **DAIRY**, **DUFF**.] 1. Paste of bread; a soft mass of moistened flour or meal, kneaded or un-kneaded, but not yet baked; as, to knead *dough*.

2. Anything of the consistency of such paste.

3. A little pudding or dumpling. *Eng.*

4. Money. *Slang.*

dough'-baked (dó'bákt'), *a.* Imperfectly baked; hence, not brought to perfection; unfinished; also, of weak or dull understanding. *Obs. or Collog.*

dough'boy' (dó'boi'), *n.* [*dough* + *boy*.] 1. A flour dumpling. *Collog.*

2. *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*

dough'face' (dó'fás'), *n.* A nickname for a timid, yielding politician, or a person easily molded. *Polit. Cant., U. S.*

dough'-faced (-fás't'), *a.* Easily molded; pliable. *Collog.*

dough'nut (dó'nút'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, and fried brown in deep fat.

dough'ty (dout'í), *a.*; **DOUGH'TY-ER** (-tí-ér); **DOUGH'TY-EST**. [*ME. duht, doht, douht, brave, valiant, fit, useful, AS. dohtig* for earlier *dyhtig*; akin to *D. tüchtig, Dan. dygtig, Sw. dygdig* virtuous, and *fr. AS. dugan* to avail, be of use, be strong, akin to *D. deugen, OHG. tuggan, G. taugen, Icel. & Sw. dugra, Dan. due, Goth. dugan*, but of uncertain origin.] Able; strong; valiant; redoubtable; as, a *dough'ty* hero.

Sir Thopas wax [grew] a *dough'ty* swain. *Chaucer.*

Now somewhat archaic or used with a flavor of irony or burlesque.

dough'y (dó'tí), *a.*; **DOUGH'Y-ER** (-tí-ér); **DOUGH'Y-EST**. Like *dough*; soft and heavy; pasty; crude; flabby and pale; as, a *dough'y* complexion.

Doug'las spruce (doo'lás). [After David Douglas, Scotch botanist in America.] A pinecone tree (*Pseudotsuga laricina*) of the western United States, called also *Douglas fir* and *Douglas pine*, but more often known in the lumber trade as *red fir*, or *Oregon pine*. It is a tall tree with thick bark, flattened evergreen leaves, and pendulous cones with thin scales and aristate bracts. On account of its hard wood and great size, it is the most important timber tree of the West, where it largely replaces pine for construction. The wood varies in color and grain, and contains much pitch.

dour (dóor), *a.* [*Cf. F. dur, L. durus.*] Hard; fierce; hardy; bold; inflexible; obstinate; sour in aspect. *Scot.*

— **dour'ly**, *adv.* — **dour'ness**, *n.*

dour'ine (dóor'ín), *n.* *Veter.* A contagious disease of equines transmitted only by copulation and caused by the animal parasite *Trypanosoma equiperdum*. It is characterized by inflammation of the genitals, depigmentation of the skin, the formation of subcutaneous oedematous plaques, paralysis, and death.

douse, dowsed (dous), *v. t.*; **DOUSED**, **DOWSED** (doust); **DOWS'ING**, **DOWS'ING**. [*Etym. unknown.*] 1. To plunge suddenly into water; to duck; to immerse.

2. To throw water upon; to drench.

douse, *v. i.* 1. To fall, or be plunged, suddenly into water. 2. See **DOWSE**, *v. i.*

douse, dowsed, *v. t.* [*Cf. OD. doesen* to strike.] 1. To strike; to punch; to beat. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* To lower in haste; to strike, as a sail; to close; to stow; hence, *Slang*, to cease; to quit.

3. To take off; to doff. *Collog.*

4. To extinguish; as, to *douse* the glim (to put out the light). *Slang or Cant.*

5. To pay out, as money. *Obs. or Dial.* *Washington.*

douse, dowsed, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Now Rare. Scot.*

dows'ing, dows'ing (dows'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **DOWSE**, **DOWSING**, or **DOWSING**, *chock, Shipbuilding*, one of several pieces layed across the apron and lapped in the knightheads, or inside planking above the upper deck.

dou'ze-pers' (doo'zè-párs'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **dou'ze-per'** (-párs'). [*F. les douze pairs* (OF. *per*).] 1. A body of twelve peers or companions in French romance and history. In the Charlemagne romances and chansons de geste they are twelve paladins, or great warriors, who form a sort of guard of honor to Charlemagne. Their names are variously given. In the "Chanson de Roland" (Song of Roland) they are Roland, Oliver, Ivon, Ivory, Oton, Berengier, Samson, Anselm, Gerin, Gerion, Engelier, and Gerard de Rousillon. Other prominent names sometimes included are Ogier the Dane and Archbishop Turpin of Rheims. The later historical twelve peers of France were twelve great feudatories, six spiritual and six temporal lords, supposed to represent the douzopers of the Charlemagne romances.

2. Great nobles, knights, or the like. *Obs.*

dove (dov), *n.* [*ME. douve, duve, AS. dūfe* (not found, unless in the compound *dūfe-doppa* translating *L. pelicanus*); akin to *OS. dūba, D. duif, OHG. tūba, G. laube, Icel. dūfa, Sw. dufva, Dan. due, Goth. dūbō*; perh. from the root of *E. dive*.] 1. A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the family Columbidae. *Dove* and *pigeon* are practically synonymous, but in ordinary usage *pigeon* is a somewhat broader term, used of all birds of the family Columbidae. To the domestic pigeon and to various wild species both terms are applicable, but *dove* designates specifically many of the smaller species of the family, as the *turtledove*, *mourning dove*, *ground dove*, etc. (see these terms), serving to distinguish them from larger forms to which *pigeon* is more or less exclusively applied. See **PIGEON**.

2. One regarded as pure and gentle; — used esp. as a word of endearment for a woman or child.

O my dove, . . . let me hear thy voice. *Cant. ii. 14.*

3. *Ecol.* In Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; sometimes [esp.], the Holy Spirit. B. A dove-shaped receptacle of gold or silver, hung over the altar in ancient Christian churches in the East and in France, for holding the reserved consecrated bread.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = **COLUMBA**, 2 b.

dove color or colour. A warm gray with a pinkish tone. — **dove'-colored** or **-coloured**, *a.*

dove'cot (dov'kót'), *n.* A small house or box, raised above the ground, and having compartments, for domestic doves and pigeons to breed in.

Like an eagle in a *dovecote*, I Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*

dove'kie (dov'ki), *n.* [*Dim. of DOVE*.] 1. The black guillemot (*Cephus grylle*). 2. The roche (*Alle alle*).

dove'like, *a.* Mild as a dove; gentle; pure and lovable.

dove plant. A Central American orchid (*Peristeria elata*), having a bell-shaped corolla with numerous fragrant white flowers. The column in the center of the flower resembles a dove. Called also *Holy Ghost plant* and *Holy Spirit plant*.

Dover's powder (dov'vair). [After Thomas Dover (1660-1742), English physician.] *Med.* A powder of ipecac and opium, compounded in the United States with sugar of milk, but in England (as formerly in the United States) with potassium sulphate, and in France (as in Dr. Dover's original prescription) with potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate, and licorice. It is an anodyne diaphoretic.

dove's-foot (dov's'fúot'), *n.* A. Any one of several European species of *Geranium*; in England, esp. *G. molle*, so called from the pedate leaves. *b* The columbine. *Dial. Eng.*

dove'tail (dov'táil'), *n.* 1. Anything shaped like a dove's tail; specif., *Carp.*, etc., a flaring tenon, or tongue (shaped like a bird's tail spread), and a mortise, or socket, into which it fits tightly, making an interlocking joint between two pieces which resists pulling apart in all directions except one.

2. *Her.* A partition line broken into a series of dovetails.

dove'tail', v. t. — **TAILED** (-táild); — **TAIL'ING**. 1. *Carp.* A. To cut to a dovetail. *b* To join by means of dovetails.

2. To fit in or connect strongly, skillfully, or nicely; to fit ingeniously or nicely; as, to *dovetail* one's arguments.

dove'tailed (-táild'), *a.* Having a tail like a dove; having a dovetail; also, *Her.*, broken into dovetails, as a boundary line; *patée*, as, a *bend dovetailed*.

dove'tail'er (-táil'ér), *n.* One that dovetails.

dovetail molding or moulding. *Arch.* A molding of any convex section that is zigzag, like a series of dovetails.

dovetail saw. A kind of small light back saw used for fine accurate work, esp. dovetailing.

dove'wicker. A mite (*Argas reflexus*) which infests doves and other birds.

dow (dou), *v. t.* [*F. dower.* See **DOWER**.] To endow or give as an endowment.

He revered her from a distance and *dowed* her with all the virtues in the Bible and most of those in Shakespeare. *Kipling.*

mt. Cf. DOWE. To put out; to extinguish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dove (dov), *v. i.* [*Cf. DOWER, r. t.*] To slumber; to doze; to *dove*. [*COMPUTATIVE CONTRACT.*]

doute, + **DOUBT**. [*DAUGHTER.*]

dout'er. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* for *dout'er* (dóut'ér), *n.* An extinguisher; *pl.*, snuffers for candles. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

dout'er, + **DOVE**. [*L. doctus* (dókt'ús), *Law*. See **COMPUTATIVE CONTRACT.]**

dout'er, + **DOUBT**. [*DAUGHTER.*]

dow (dou; dial. also dō), v. i. [AS. *dagun*. See DOUGHTY.]
 1. To have worth, value, validity, availability, or suitability; to avail; to befit; to behoove. *Obs.*
 2. To be able. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 3. To prosper; to thrive. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dow-a-ble (dow'á-b'l), a. [From *dow*, v. t.] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.
dow-a-ger (-á-jér), n. [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See *DOWN*.] 1. *Eng. Law*. A widow endowed, or having a jointure; a widow in the enjoyment of some property, esp. a title, that has come to her from her deceased husband; — often added to a title so enjoyed, as princess *dowager*, queen *dowager*, *dowager* duchess, etc. The title of *dowager* is not customarily assumed until, or unless, there is a wife of the heir of the title of the deceased husband. *Dowager* was apparently first used as a title of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII.; then of Catherine of Aragon, styled "Princess *Dowager*." *Orf. E. D.*
 2. An elderly woman of dignified appearance. *Colloq.*
dow'dy (-d'í), a.; -d'ER (-d'í-ér); -d'EST. [ME. *doude* a slovenly woman; orig. uncert.] Dressed in a dowdy or neat nor becoming; untidily shabby; wearing dingy or cheap finery; awkward and slovenly in dress; slatternly. *Syn.* — See *SOVENLY*.
dow'dy-ly, adv. — **dow'di-ness**, n. — **dow'dy-ish**, a.
dow'dy, n.; pl. -DIES (-d'íz). A woman dressed carelessly or untidily, esp. with soiled or rumpled finery; a slattern. *Colloq.*
dowel (dou'él), n. [G. *döbel* peg, F. *douelle* stave of a cask, surface of an arch.] 1. A pin, usually of circular section, fitting into corresponding holes in abutting pieces to act as a temporary fastening or to keep them permanently in their proper relative position; also, a round wooden rod or stick used esp. for cutting up into dowels.
 2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.
 3. *Masonry*. A dovetailed cramp.
dowel (dou'él), v. t.; **dow'EL-ED** (-éld) or **dow'EL-LING** or **dow'EL-LING**. To fasten by dowels; to furnish with dowels; as, to *dowel* pieces together.
dowel plate. *Corp.* A hardened steel plate with gauged holes through which *dowel pins* are driven to shape them.
dower (dou'ér), n. [F. *douaire*, LL. *dotarium*, fr. L. *dos* dower; akin to Gr. *δός* gift, and to L. *dare* to give. See *2d DATE*; cf. *NOT DOWRY*, *NOTATION*.] 1. *Law*. That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives to his widow during her life. The right of dower is of ancient origin, and in England before the Dower Act (1534) attached to every estate of inheritance (i. e. simple or fee tail) of which the husband became seized to which any issue by the wife might possibly have been heir. The estate remained subject to this right except only upon the wife's concurrence in a release, which had to be effected by the recovery of a fine. To remedy the inconvenience occasioned, the Dower Act (which affects only dowers of women married since Jan. 1, 1534) was passed, which enables the husband to cut off the dower by conveyance, will, or declaration, leaving to the widow only dower in those lands of which he dies seized, and to which his right of dower has not been taken away by the husband. The Act extended the dower also to equitable estates of inheritance, and to estates in his right but not in his seizin. The common-law dower, answering to the older *dos* rationalibus (see *DOUS*), is one third; dower by special custom varies in amount, etc., according to the custom. There were abolished also three older forms of dower, *dotium ecclesie*, at the church door, i. e. at the marriage; *ex assensu patris*, by the father's assent, i. e. out of his lands; and *de la plus belle*, of the best part (of certain socage lands with release of lands held in chivalry). In the United States dower in general, except as to the method of release by fine, conforms to the English common-law dower, although variously regulated by statutes in the different States. In some States it has been abolished, and the wife has been given a distributive share in the husband's estate. During the husband's life the wife has at common law a vested interest in his dower property, which is called her *inchoate* right of dower. In Mohammedan law dower is of two classes: *prompt dower* and *deferred dower* (which see).
 2. The property which a woman brings to a husband in marriage; — now usually called *dowry*. See *DOWRY*, n., 2. His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown. *Dryden*.
 3. Property given, as under the tribal customs of some races, by a man to or for his bride; *dowry*.
 4. That with which one is endowed; *endowment*; *dowry*. How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*'s Sir J. Davies, in his *Primer of Doves*, etc. *Wardour*.
dow'er (dou'ér), v. t.; **dow'ER-ED** (-érd); **dow'ER-ING**. To supply with a dower or dowry; to endow.
 When she marries I will *dower* her. *Ld. Lytton*. Nature had so richly *dowered* him. *J. A. Symonds*.
dow'le, dow'y (dow'í); **dō'Í**, a.; **dow'Í-ER**; **dow'Í-EST**. [CF. *DULL*, a.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. Melancholy; sad; dismal; low-spirited. "I wander *dowie* up the glen." *Burns*.
 2. Weak; weary; in ill health. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
dow'ly-ly, adv. — **dow'ly-ness**, n.
dow'tch-er (dou'tch-ér), n. [Of Amer. Ind. origin; cf. Mohawk and Cayuga *ta-wis*, Onondaga *ta-wish*, the name for the snipe.] An American long-billed snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, intermediate in characters between the true snipe (genus *Gallinago*) and the sandpipers. There are two closely allied species (*M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*), found chiefly in eastern and western North America, respectively, but wintering largely in Central or South America. They are called *red-breasted snipe* (but should not be confounded with the red-breasted sandpiper or knot), also *brown-neck* when in summer plumage, and *grayback* when in winter plumage, from their prevailing colors at

those seasons. They are the tamest and most easily killed of the larger snipe, and are fast being exterminated.
dowl, or **dowle** (doul), n. [CF. OF. *douille* soft.] Feathery or wool-like down; filament (of a feather). *Shak.*
 No feather, or *dowle* of a feather. *De Quincey*.
dow'las (dow'lás), n. [From *Daoulas*, in Brittany. *Orf. E. D.*] A coarse linen cloth made in the north of England and in Scotland, now nearly replaced by calico. *Shak.*
dow'n (doun), n. [Icel. *dünn*, akin to Sw. *dun*, Dan. *dun*, LG. *dune*, G. *dauwe*.] 1. A covering of soft fluffy feathers, as that possessed by young birds (esp. precocial birds) before they acquire their coat of ordinary feathers; also, one of the soft feathers composing it. Down occurs also under the ordinary feathers of adult birds, being especially thick in members of the duck family and certain other aquatic birds. That produced by the elder ducks is especially valued for its fineness and softness. Down feathers are very short-stemmed, with a short soft rachis, or none at all, in which case the barbs are sessile in a tuft at the end of the quill. The barbs are soft, the barbules thread-like, and the hamuli wanting.
 2. A soft hairy outgrowth, as that which first appears on the human face, or the pubescence of plants.
 3. *Bot.* A The coma of certain seeds. B The pappus of a composite flower, as the thistle.
 4. That which is made of down, as a bed or pillow; that which affords ease and repose, like a bed of down.
 When in the *dow'n* I sink my head.
 Sleep, Death's twin brother, times my breath. *Tennyson*.
 In the *dow'n* covered with *dow'n*, such of young birds that have not yet acquired their ordinary feathers.
dow'n, v. t. To cover, ornament, line, or stuff with down. *R.*
dow'n, n. [ME. *dun*, down, hill, AS. *dun*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *dün* hill, fortified hill, Gael. *dun* heap, hillock, hill, W. *din* a fortified hill or mound; akin to E. *doun*. See *TOWN*; cf. *DOWN*, adv. & prep., *DUNE*.] 1. A hill; esp., a bank or hillock of sand thrown up by the wind on or near the shore; a flattish-topped hill; — usually in *pl.*
 She went by dale, and she went by *dow'n*. *Tennyson*.
 2. A tract of open upland, often undulating and covered with fine turf which serves chiefly for the grazing of sheep; — usually in *pl.*; specif., *pl.*, the treeless chalk uplands along the south and southeast coast of England.
 3. [*cap.*] *pl.* A roadstead in the North Sea, inside the Goodwin sands, between the North and South Forelands, near Deal, a famous rendezvous for ships.
 4. [*cap.*] A sheep of any breed originating in the Downs of southern England, esp. one of the Southdown breed.
dow'n, adv. [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn*, *adūne*, of *dume*; prop. from or off the hill. See *DOWN* a hill; cf. *ADOWN*.] 1. In the direction of gravity, or toward the center of the earth; toward or in a lower place or position; below; — the opposite of *up*.
 2. Hence, in many derived uses; as: A From a higher to a lower position, lit. or fig.; in a descending direction; from the top of an ascent; from an upright position; to or towards the ground or floor or any surface considered as a basis upon or against which a thing rests; to or into a lower or an inferior state; as, into a state of humility, disgrace, misery, subjection, restraint, or the like; into a state of rest; — with verbs indicating motion.
 It will be rain to-night. Let it come *dow'n*. *Shak.*
 And that *drags down* his life. *Tennyson*.
 The French . . . shone *dow'n* (i. e., *outshone*) the English. *Shak.*
 He thinks that as a man he is her superior, and consciously or unconsciously talks *dow'n* to her. *James Bryce*.
 b In a low or the lowest position, lit. or fig.; as, the bottom of descent; below the horizon; on the ground or floor or any surface considered as a basis upon or against which a thing rests; in a condition of humility, dejection, misery, subjection, or the like; in a state of quiet.
 The moon is *dow'n*, I have not heard the clock. *Shak.*
 He that is *dow'n* needs fear no fall. *Bunyan*.
 3. From a past time; from a remoter or higher antiquity. Venerable men! you have come *dow'n* to us from a former generation. *D. Webster*.
 4. In a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of *up*, regardless of actual descent; as, he has gone *dow'n* South; he paced *up* and *dow'n* in a rage. In England, persons in London or in a university, esp. Oxford or Cambridge, go *dow'n* when they go away.
 5. From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistency; as, to boil *dow'n* in cookery; to bring *dow'n* the price.
 6. On paper or other writing material; as, to write *dow'n*.
 7. On or upon a table or counter; hence, (paid) in cash or on the spot; as, to pay *dow'n* and part on time.
 8. *Theat.* Toward the front of the stage.
dow'n is often used elliptically with verbs so as to have the force of a verb, an adjective, etc., as where *dow'n* is used for *go down*, *come down*, *tear down*, *take down*, *put down*, *haul down*, or the like, esp. in command or exclamation; or where it is used predicatively with *is*, *was*, etc., as in "he was *dow'n*."
Dow'n, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke. *Shak.*
 If he be hungry . . . bread alone will *dow'n*. *Locke*.
Dow'n is also used intensively; as, to be loaded *dow'n*; to fall *dow'n*; to hang *dow'n*; to drop *dow'n*.
 The temple of Heræ at Argos was burnt *dow'n*. *Jovett (Thucyd.)*.
 For various phrases beginning with *dow'n* see the first noun, verb, or other main word of the phrase sought for.
Dow'n East, in or into Maine or other districts on or near the eastern coast of New England. *U. S.* — *d. lewd*, *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to put the helm to beamward. — *d. in the mouth*, dejected; choppfallen. *Colloq.* — *d. on one's luck*, in ill luck. *Colloq.* — *d. to the ground*, wholly; thoroughly. *Colloq.* — *d. with*, take down; throw down; put down; — used in energetic command. *Dow'n with the palace*; fire it. *Dryden*. — *d. on*, to dislike and treat harshly; to bear a grudge against. *Slang.* — *to lay d.*, to expound; to state positively. *Colloq.*

down (doun), prep. [From *down*, adv.] 1. In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place upon or within; at a lower place in or on; as, *dow'n* a hill or a well.
 2. Hence: Along over or through towards the mouth of the sea; as, to sail or swim *dow'n* a stream, an inlet, a bay.
 3. Along, over, or through in a direction conventionally or temporarily considered as the opposite of *up*, without regard to actual descent; as, *up* and *dow'n* the room.
 4. Sometimes short for *dow'n to*, or *dow'n in* (a place that is, or is considered as, *dow'n* in direction); as, *dow'n town*; *dow'n cellar*.
dow'n the country, in the direction of the sea, or of the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean. — *d. the sound*, in the direction of the ebbing tide; toward the sea. — *d. the wind*, in the direction in which the wind is blowing.
dow'n, v. t.; **DOWNED** (dound); **DOWN'ING**. To cause to go down; to put down; to overthrow, as in wrestling; hence, to subdue; to bring down. *Archaic or Colloq.* "To *dow'n* proud hearts." *Sir P. Sidney*.
dow'n, v. i. To go down; to descend. *Locke*.
dow'n, a. 1. Downward; descending; going down; sloping; as, a *dow'n* stroke; a *dow'n* grade; a *dow'n* train.
 2. Downcast; as, a *dow'n* look. *Rare*.
 3. Downright; absolute; positive; as, a *dow'n* denial. *Obs.*
 4. *Golf*. Behind one's opponent one or more holes; — opposed to *up*.
 5. *Football*. Of the ball, not in play because either: (1) Its holder cries "down," (2) its progress is wholly stopped, or (3) the officials stop the play for any reason. *U. S.*
 See *Note* at end of *DOWN*, adv.
dow'n draft, a downward draft, as in a flue, chimney, shaft of a mine, etc. — *d. gate*. = *DOWN RUNNER*. — *d. pipe*, a drain pipe leading down the wall of a building. — *d. runner*, *Founding*, a runner leading directly from the runner basin.
dow'n, n. 1. The refrain of a song. *Obs.*
 2. A descent; hence, a reverse of fortune; a low state. If the *dow'ns* of life too much outnumber the *ups*. *M. Arnold*.
 3. A grudge; a dislike; a feeling of being down upon. *Colloq., Australia & Eng.*
 4. *Football*. The period between the beginning of a play and the moment when the ball is next declared down or the play ceases. *U. S.*
dow'n/cast (doun'kást), a. 1. Cast down; dejected.
 2. Of looks, cast downward; directed to the ground, from bashfulness, modesty, dejection, or guilt.
 'Tis love, said she; and then my *dow'ncast* eyes, And guilty dumbness, witnessed my surprise. *Dryden*.
dow'n/cast'ly, adv. — **dow'n/cast'ness**, n.
dow'n/cast', n. 1. A casting down; overthrow.
 2. Downcast or melancholy look.
 3. A ventilating shaft through which the fresh air passes in circulating through a mine, the hold of a ship, etc.; the current of air through the shaft.
dow'n/cast', v. t. To cast down; to deject. *Archaic*.
dow'n/come' (-kūm'), n. 1. A coming down; descent; sudden fall; downfall; overthrow. *Milton*.
 2. = *DOWNCOMER* a.
dow'n/com'er (-kūm'ér), n. A pipe to conduct something downwards; specif., a *Iron Manuf.* A pipe for leading the hot gases from the top of a blast furnace downward to the regenerators, boilers, etc. b *Steam Engin.* In some water-tube boilers, a tube larger in diameter than the water tubes to conduct the water from each top drum to a bottom drum, thus completing the circulation.
dow'n-east', a. Living in, or coming from, northeastern New England, esp. Maine, or Nova Scotia. *Colloq., U. S.*
dow'n-east'er (-ést'ér), n. *Colloq., U. S.*
dow'n/fall' (-fál'), n. 1. A sudden fall; a body falling.
 Those characters or *dow'nfalls* afford. *Holland*.
 2. A sudden descent from rank or state, reputation or happiness; destruction; ruin.
 Dire were the consequences which would follow the *dow'nfall* of so important a place. *Motley*.
 3. A pit; a precipice; an abyss. *Obs.*
 4. A trap in which something falls and imprisons or injures the prey when the trap is sprung.
dow'n/fall'en (-fál'n), a. Fallen; ruined. *Carew*.
dow'n/fall'ing, a. Falling down; decaying.
dow'n/flo'w' (-flō'), n. A flowing down; also, that which flows or runs down.
dow'n/haul' (-hául'), n. *Naut.* A rope to haul down, or to assist in hauling down, a sail; as, a staysail *dow'nhaul*.
dow'n/heart'ed (-hár'téd; 87'), a. Dejected; low-spirited. — **dow'n/heart'ed-ly**, adv. — **dow'n/heart'ed-ness**, n.
dow'n/hill' (-híl'), adv. Towards the bottom of a hill; downwards; as, water runs *dow'nhill*.
dow'n/hill', n. Declivity; descent; slope.
 On th' icy *dow'n*hills of this slippery life. *Du Bartas (trans.)*.
dow'n/hill', a. Declivous; descending; sloping. "A *dow'n-hill* greenward." *Congreve*.
Downing Street (doun'ing). A short street between St. James's Park and Whitehall in the West End of London. In it are the Foreign Office and other government offices, and hence it has come to be a synonym for the British administration or government. It is named after Sir George Downing (d. 1684).
dow'n/ing' (-íng'), n. 1. The time or act of going to bed; time of repose. *Obs. or R.* *Cavendish*.
 2. The lying-in of a woman. *Dial. Eng.*
dow'n/pour' (doun'pōr'; 201), n. A pouring or streaming downwards; esp., a heavy or continuous rain.
dow'n/right' (doun'rit'; doun'rit'), adv. 1. Straight down; perpendicularly. *Obs. or Archaic*.
 2. In plain terms; without ceremony.
 We shall chide *dow'nright*, if I longer stay. *Shak.*
 3. Without delay; at once; straightway. *Obs.*
 4. Thoroughly; completely; out and out.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in *Grimm's*. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

as to make a mark or stroke; the mark or stroke so made; hence, any delineation or representation, as a drawing, painting, sculpture, map, plan, sketch; esp., an outline or preliminary or tentative sketch of any representation or delineation, whether in words or lines; as, a draft of a poem, painting, map, etc.

- 10. Something devised; a scheme; plot; artifice. Obs.
11. Act of drawing out, or its result, in various senses; as:
a A derivation; emanation. Obs. b An extract or passage from a writing. Obs. c A distilled extract. Obs.
d A drawing of lots, or a lot drawn. Obs. & R.
12. Act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread, drawn wire, etc.
13. A drawing down of a scale of a balance; hence, an allowance made from the gross weight of goods.

Draft is a deduction from the original or gross weight of goods, and is subtracted before the tare is taken off.

Draft is a measure of weight of eels, equal to 20 pounds. Eng.
14. A drawing of money from a fund or stock; specif., an order from one person or party to another, directing the payment of money. Draft in its broadest sense includes bills of exchange and checks, although the check is materially different in its legal position and effects from the bill of exchange. The term draft is more commonly used for a domestic order, or one directed to a person in the country of its origin, and bill of exchange for an order on a person in a foreign country. See CHECK, n., 11, B, BILL OF EXCHANGE.

15. Act of drawing from or making demands upon a thing; demand; claim; as, a serious draft on national resources; a draft upon one's strength or patience.

16. The detaching or selecting from a mass of any persons, animals, or things, or those which are so detached or selected; as, a draft of cattle for branding; a draft of sailors or soldiers from one ship or port to another; a draft of laborers for the railroad; a draft of cars to move the crop, etc.; specif., a selecting or detaching of men from the people at large or any part of them for compulsory service as soldiers or sailors; also, any body of men so drafted.

17. That which draws; as:
a A team of draft animals, together with what they draw. Obs. or Dial. Eng. b A sink; sewer; drain; privy. Obs. c pl. Med. A mild vesicatory; a sinapiem; as, to apply draughts to the feet. Obs.
18. That which is used for drawing, as the harness for draft animals.

19. Naut. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet draft.

20. (Usually spelt draughts) a pl. A game somewhat resembling chess, more commonly in the United States called checkers. See 4th CHECKERS, 2. b One of the pieces used in draughts. c A move in chess, or a similar game. Obs. or R.

21. Technical & Mech. a Angle or taper; specif., Pattern Making, the taper given to a pattern to enable it to be easily withdrawn from the mold. b Any contrivance for regulating the draft in a fireplace, stove, furnace, etc.; specif., a blower. c Spinning. Act of drawing or attenuating silvers or threads; also, the amount of such attenuation. d Weaving. A plan of drawing the warp through the heddles to produce a desired pattern. e Masonry. A narrow fillet worked to a plane surface along the edge of a stone, or across its face, esp. as a guide to the stonemason.

f Hydraul. The area of an opening or of a group of openings for the discharge of water; as, the draft of a turbine wheel. g Milling. The slant given to the furrows in the dress of a millstone. h Wool Trade. A trade allowance of one pound per hundredweight deducted with the tare from the gross weight of any package of wool.

22. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck. Obs. or Dial.

on draft or draught, so as to be drawn (from a cask, barrel, etc.), in distinction from being bottled; as, ale on draft.

draft, draught (dráft), v. t.; DRAFT'ED, DRAUGHT'ED; DRAFT'ING, DRAUGHT'ING. 1. To make a draft of; to draw the preliminary sketch or plan of; to draw up.

2. To draw by selection for a particular purpose, as men from the general body of the people to serve as soldiers or sailors; to detach for service; to select.

Some royal seminar in Upper Egypt, from whence they draft novices to apply their colleges and temples. Howell.

3. To draw away or off.

4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing. Rare. Fielding.

5. To administer drafts to. Rare. Scott.

6. To cut a draft on (a stone).

draft-board, draught-board' (-bórd'), n. A checkered board on which draughts are played. See CHECKERBOARD.

draft, or draught, engine. Mining. An engine used for pumping, hoisting, etc., as distinguished from a blowing engine, used for ventilation. Now Rare, or Obs.

drafter, draught'er (dráft'ér), n. 1. One who drafts; specif., Australia, one who separates sheep in a drafting yard. 2. A draft horse.

draft, or draught, ewe or sheep. One selected from a flock for any purpose, as for the market, or because unsuitable for breeding.

draft, or draught, hook. Mil. One of the hooks on a gun carriage, used in moving the gun.

draft, draught, horse. A horse adapted for or employed in drawing loads, esp. heavy loads, as distinguished from a saddle horse or carriage horse. In a more technical sense it designates a large heavy horse, usually over 1,600 lbs. in weight and over 15.3 hands in height.

draft'i-ness, or draught'i-ness (dráft'i-nés), n. Drafty condition.

drafting, or draughting, room. A room specially reserved and equipped for the use of draftsmen. In England it is usually called the drawing office.

draft, or draught, rein. Harness. The long outer rein of each horse of a pair; distinguished from the coupling rein, which runs diagonally from the outer rein of each horse to the inner side of the other's bit.

draft riots. U. S. Hist. Riots in New York City, July 13-16, 1863, occasioned by opposition to the enforcement of

the draft for the Union army. Much property was destroyed and about 1,000 persons were killed, before the disturbance was finally suppressed by the police and militia.

drafts'man, draughts'man (dráfts'mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mén). 1. One who draws pleadings or other writings.

2. One who draws plans and sketches of machinery, structures, and places; also, more generally, one who makes drawings of any kind.

3. One who draws or pulls anything. Rare.

4. (Usually spelt draughtsman) A "man" or piece used in the game of draughts; a checker.

5. One who drinks drams; a tippler. Obs. Teller.

draft'y, draught'y (dráft'i), a. Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air; as, a drafty room.

drag (drág), v. t.; DRAGGED (drágd); DRAG'GING (-Ing). [ME. draggen; akin to or fr. Icel. draga, which is the same word as E. draw. See DRAW.] 1. To draw slowly or heavily; to pull along by main force; to haul; to trail; — applied esp. to drawing heavy or resisting bodies or those inapt for drawing, with labor, along the ground or other surface; as, to drag stone; to drag a net in fishing.

The grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. Tennyson.

2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow; to draw a drag along the bottom of, as a stream or other water; hence, to search, as by means of a drag.

3. To draw along, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to continue tediously. Have dragged a lingering life. Dryden.

4. To catch with a dragnet or trawl.

5. To put a drag on (a vehicle).

6. To dress the surface of (a stone) with a drag. Syn. — See DRAW.

to drag an anchor, Naut., to trail or draw an anchor along the bottom when it will not hold the ship.

drag, v. i. 1. To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground; to trail; to be moved on ward along the ground, or along the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold.

2. To move onward heavily, laboriously, or slowly; to advance with weary effort; to go on lingeringly; to be protracted, and so, tedious.

The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun. Byron. Long, open paenagric drags at best. Gay.

3. To hang or lag behind so as to retard or mar smooth progress; to trail behind and move with friction.

4. To fish, or search, with a dragnet, grapple, etc.

drag, n. [See DRAG, v. t.; cf. DRAY a cart, 1st DREDGE.] 1. Act of dragging; anything that is dragged.

2. A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. b A heavy frame drawn over ground, as a road, to smooth it.

3. A device for dragging along the bottom under water, as a grapple, a frame of iron with an attached net used for dredging oysters, etc., or a scoop with a long flexible handle used in dredging about foundations, inside cofferdams, etc.

4. A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies; also, a kind of low car or handcart; as, a stone drag.

5. A kind of conveyance; specif., a heavy coach with seats on top, usually drawn by four or more horses.

6. Anything used to drag a body with, as a dragrope of a gun; specif., a large iron hook by which traitors were dragged after execution.

7. a Anything towed in the water to retard a ship's progress, or to keep her head up to the wind; esp., a canvas bag with a hooped mouth, so used; — called also drogue. See DRAG SAIL. b A skid or shoe for retarding the motion of a carriage wheel. c Hence, anything that retards; a clog; an obstacle to progress or enjoyment.

8. Motion effected with slowness and difficulty, as if clogged. "A drag in his walk." Hazlitt.

9. In various technical senses: a Founding. The bottom part of a molding flask. b Masonry. A steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone. c Marine Engine. The difference between the speed of a screw steamer under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw; or between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle wheel. d Hunting. (1) The scent left by a fox or other game; trail. (2) Any object, as a bag of aniseed, drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail, as for hounds to follow. (3) The hunting with hounds upon an artificial scent. e Agric. Same as FLOAT, n., 5. f Mach. The log carriage in a veneer sawmill. g Billiards. Backward spin imparted to a cue ball by striking it somewhat below the center so as to cause it perceptibly to slide along the cloth and to stop dead or nearly so on striking the object ball; also, a shot so played. Eng. h Music. (1) In lute playing, a downward portamento. (2) A rallentando.

drag-gad' (drá-gád'), v. t.; -GAD'ED (-'id); -GAD'ING (-gád'ing). To break up (glass) by pouring while melted into water.

drag chain. 1. A chain to make fast a wheel of a vehicle to act as a drag. 2. A chain for coupling railroad freight cars.

drag crank. Mach. A double crank in one side of which the crank pin is allowed a slight radial play to prevent heating in case of foundation settlement or uneven wear.

drag-gée' (drá-zhái'), n. [F. See DREGGE a mixture.] A sweetmeat in the form of a sugar-coated nut or fruit; also, a sugar-coated drug, or bolus. Rare.

drag-gle (drág'gl), v. t.; -GLEED (-'id); -GLING (drág'ling). [Freq. of drag. Cf. DRAW.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground, mud, or wet grass; to drabble; to trail.

With draggled nets down-hanging to the tide. Trench. drag-gle, v. i. 1. To be dragged or to trail on the ground;

man-ship. n. See SHIP. drag'wom'an, draughts'wom'an (dráfts'wóm'an), n., fem. OF DRAFTSMAN. drag, or draught, tube. Water Wheel. An upright pipe extending downward into the tailrace from a turbine wheel located above it, to make the whole fall available; a draft box.

drag'w. a. Cf. DRAVE, DRAVE. drag'st. Vile; rubbishy. Obs.

drag'-gant, drag'ant, n. [OF.] Tragenchant. Obs. drag-anchor. = DRAG, 7a. drag-gan'tine (drá-gán'tín), n. [dragant + -ine.] A mucilage obtained from, or containing, gum tragacanth. [drawbar.] drag-bar, n. Railroads. A drag'bolt, n. Railroads. A coupling pin. U. S. drag (drágl, drág). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DREGGE, mixture.

to become wet or dirty by being dragged or trailed in the mud or wet grass. Hudibras.

2. To follow slowly; to straggle in the rear. drag-gle (drág'gl), n. 1. Act of dragging. Rare.

2. One that draggles. Scot. drag-gle-tail', n. 1. A stattern who allows her gown to trail in the mire; a drabble-tail.

2. Skirts that draggle. drag-gle-tailed', a. Untidy; sluttish; slatternly. Irving. drag-gly (drág'gl), a. Draggled; untidy.

drag-hound' (-hound'), n. Hunting. A hound trained to follow a scent made with a drag.

drag'man (-mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mén). A man who drags something; as: a A fisherman who uses a dragnet. b Nav. A bluejacket who hauls on the dragrope of a gun. c Hunting. The man who trails the drag.

drag-net' (-nét'), n. A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water, as in fishing, or along the ground, as in clearing out small game; hence, fig., something intended or used to gather in things miscellaneous or to find or capture something by such means.

drag-net clause. A clause in a tariff law which imposes a certain rate of duty on articles not enumerated as free from duty or as subject to any other duty. Colloq.

Drago doctrine (drá'gò), n. A doctrine of international law proposed and advocated by Luis Maria Drago (b. 1859), of Argentina, which declares that the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention or occupation of the territory of American nations by a European power. It is proposed as a corollary to the Monroe doctrine, and has not been (1909) accepted by the powers.

drag'o-man (drág'ò-mán), n.; pl. -MANS (-mánz). [From F. dragoman, or Sp. dragomán, or It. dragomanno; all fr. LGr. δραγομανος, Ar. tarjuman, from same source as E. targum. Cf. DRÖGMAN, TRUCHMAN.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East. — drag'o-man-ate (-át'), n. Office of a dragoman.

drag'o-man-ic (-mán'ík), drag'o-man-ish, a. drag'on (drág'un), n. [F. dragon, L. draco, fr. Gr. δράκων, prob. fr. δρέκων, δράκειν, to look (akin to Skr. drák to see), and so called from its terrible eyes. Cf. DRAKE a dragon, DRAGON.] 1. A huge serpent; a python.

2. A fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged and scaly serpent or lizard or saurian, with a crested head and enormous claws, and regarded as very powerful and ferocious. In English heraldry dragon is specifically applied to a monster depicted with a griffin's head, a scaly, winged body with four legs with claws, and a long barbed tail and tongue, and borne as a charge or used as a supporter. The dragon of French heraldry is the same as the wivern of English heraldry.

3. A fierce, violent, or very strict person, esp. such a woman; specif., a duenna. Johnson.

4. Astron. A [cap.] = DRACO. b See DRAGON'S HEAD.

5. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, seeming to move through the air as a winged serpent.

6. Mil. Antiq. A A short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt. b A soldier carrying such a musket.

7. Any of numerous small arboreal agamoid lizards constituting the genus Draco, of the East Indies and southern Asia. Five or six of the hind ribs, on each side, are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, forming a sort of wing and aiding them in making long leaps from tree to tree; — called also flying dragon.

8. One of a variety of domestic pigeon, smaller than the carrier, said to have arisen from a cross between the carrier and tumbler.

9. Any of several araceous plants in some way popularly associated with dragons; as, the European green dragon (Dracunculus dracunculus); the American green dragon (Arisema dracontium); the brown dragon, or jack-in-the-pulpit (Arisema triphyllum); the female, or water, dragon (Calla palustris); and species of Drocaentium.

10. The larva of a British notodontid moth (Hybocampa milhauseri), having the strange appearance of a worm-eaten, curled oak leaf.

11. Used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by jackal or serpent in the Revised Version.

I am a brother to dragons [R. V., jackals]. Job xxx. 29. And Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons [R. V., of jackals]. Jer. xlix. 38.

Thou breakest the heads of the dragons in the waters. Ps. lxxiv. 13 (A. V. & R. V.). Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the dragon [R. V., serpent] shalt thou trample under feet. Ps. xci. 18.

He laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. Rev. xx. 2 (A. V. & R. V.).

Dragon' of Wantley' (wónt'li), a monster in a ballad of this name in Percy's "Reliques," and in Henry Carey's burlesque opera of the same name. It is killed by a champion called More of More Hall.

dragon arum. a In the United States, any species of Arisaema. b In England, the green dragon. See DRAGON, 9.

drag'goir' (drá'z'h wár'), n. [F.] A sweetmeat box.

dragge, + DREGGE, sweetmeat. dragged (drágd), pret. & p. p. of DRAG.

drag-g'er (drág'ér), n. One that drags. Obs. pl. of DREG.

drag-gi-ness (drág'í-nés), n. See -NESS.

drag-ging, v. pr. & v. oc. n. of DRAG. — drag-ging'y, adv. dragging beam, piece, or tie.

Arch. = DRAGON BEAM. drag-gy (drág'gi), a. Inclined to drag; or to clog; sluggish; dull; heavy; as, a draggy road.

drag-gy, + DRAW. drag-guk, a. A link joining the cranks of two shafts. b Drawbar. dragme, + DRACHM.

drag mill. Mining. = ARRASER.

drag-on, v. t. To guard zealously. Rare. [MAD.] drag-o-nade', var. of DRAGON-

dragon beam. Arch. A beam in a hip roof, running horizontally into the angle of the wall plate and framed to the hip rafter above; — called also dragon piece and dragon tie.

drag-on-et (dräg'ün-ët), n. [OF.] 1. A little dragon. 2. A small goblylike British marine fish (Callionymus draco); also, any fish of this genus, or of a family, Callionymidae, of which it is the type. The males are commonly brightly colored, esp. in the breeding season, with long filaments on the fins; the females are much plainer.

dragon fly. Any of the large active predaceous insects constituting the order Odonata, or in old classifications the family Libellulidae of the order Neuroptera. They have a large, freely movable head with enormous compound eyes, long, slender abdomen, four long, narrow, finely net-veined wings, strong jaws, and legs adapted for grasping their prey. Contrary to the popular belief, they are entirely harmless, and are among the most useful of insects. The adults feed on insects which they capture on the wing, and destroy vast numbers of flies, gnats, and mosquitoes. The larvæ and pupæ (which are active) are aquatic and predaceous, and useful as destroyers of the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes, etc. The larvæ and pupæ have the respiration modified into a respiratory apparatus; some species move forward by sudden expulsion of water from the intestine.



A Dragon Fly (Diplax cisa). (4)

drag-on-head' (dräg'ün-héd'), n. Any mint of the genus Dracocephalum. drag-on-nade' (dräg'ün-näd'), n. Usually in pl. [F., fr. dragon dragon, because Louis XIV., in persecuting the Protestants of his kingdom, quartered dragons upon them.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., by armed forces, usually of dragons; hence, a rapid and devastating incursion; persecution by troops; dragonade.

He learnt it as he watched the dragonades, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. C. Kingsley.

dragon plant. A tree or plant of the genus Draconia, substances, mostly of a dark red color, derived from various trees; specif.: a. The resin exuding from the fruit of a Malayan rattan palm (Calamus draco) or from one or two other species of Calamus. This is the true dragon's blood of commerce, and is used for coloring varnish and other substances and in photo-engraving. b. The inspissated juice of the dragon tree (Dracæna draco), now little used; also, that of D. ombet of the island of Sokotra, distinguished as Socotrine dragon's blood, and probably the cinna-bar (Græcorum) of the ancients. c. A kind of kino yielded by the West Indian tree, whose resin is called dragon's blood. The similar product of the blood tree (Croton tigliifolius).

dragon's head, or, chiefly in sense 1, drag-on's-head', n. 1. Bot. = DRAGONHEAD. 2. Astron. The ascending node of the moon or a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ♄. The deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to the other seems, according to the fancy of some, to make a figure like the head of a dragon, whose head is at the greatest latitude, the intersections representing the head and tail. Encyc. Brit. 3. Her. The color tenné (orange), in the fanciful method of blazoning by the planets.

drag-on's-mouth', n. a The snapdragon. b The orchid Arethusa bulbosa.

dragon's tail. 1. Astron. The descending node of the moon or a planet, indicated by ♁. See DRAGON'S HEAD. 2. Her. The color sanguine (murrey), in the fanciful method of blazoning by the planets.

dragon tree. A filiceous tree of the Canary islands (Dracæna draco). It has branches terminated by clusters of sword-shaped leaves, and bears panicles of small greenish white flowers succeeded by orange-colored fruits. The dragon tree attains a great age, one on Tenerife, destroyed in 1863, having been estimated to be as old as the Pyramids. It yields a variety of dragon's blood.

drag-on-wort' (dräg'ün-würt'), n. a The green dragon Draconculis draconculus. b Bistort. c The tarragon. R. drag-on' (dräg'ün), n. [F. dragon dragon, dragon, fr. L. draco dragon, also, a cohort's standard (with a dragon on it). The name was perh. given from the sense standard (cf. also dragon a short musket). See DRAGON.] 1. [See DRAGON.] An ancient carbine; dragon. Obs. 2. Mil. Formerly, a soldier who was taught and armed to serve either on horseback or on foot; a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalry soldier, usually heavily equipped. The name is not now used in the United States army. 3. = DRAGON (breed of pigeons). Clarke.

dra-goon' (dräg'ün), v. t.; dra-gooned' (-goond'); dra-gooning' (dräg'ün-ning'). 1. To harass or reduce to subjection by dragons; to persecute by the harsh use of troops. Cf. DRAGONADE. Lewis the Fourteenth is justly censured for trying to dragoon his subjects to his cap. Macaulay.

2. To compel or attempt to compel submission by violent measures; to harass; to persecute. The colonies may be influenced to anything, but they can be dragooned to nothing. Price.

dra-goon'er' (-ër), n. 1. A dragoon or his horse. Obs. 2. One who dragoons.

drag-rope' (dräg'röp'), n. A rope with which anything is dragged, or that drags from a thing; specif.: a A rope, with a short chain and a hook, attached to an artillery

carriage and used in emergencies in dragging it or locking its wheels. b The rope by which the grappling iron is suspended from a balloon.

drag sail. Naut. A sea anchor made from a sail or piece of canvas. See SEA ANCHOR.

drag twist. Mining. A spiral hook at the end of a rod for cleaning drilled holes.

drail (dräl), v. t. & t.; drailed (dräid); drailing. [Cf. DRAW, TRAIL.] 1. To trail; draggle. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To fish by trolling with a drail.

drail, n. 1. A hook with a lead-covered shank used in trolling or heave-and-hauling for fish, esp. bluefish. U. S. 2. Agric. In a plow, a notched iron to which the horses are hitched. It projects from the beam, and the width of the furrow depends upon the place on it to which the horses are hitched. Eng.

drain (drän), v. t.; drained (dräid); draining. [AS. drēhnean, drēhnan, to drain, drain; prob. akin to E. dry.] 1. To draw off by degrees; to cause to flow gradually out or off; to draw off utterly; hence, to cause the exhaustion of. Fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent. Bacon. He drained their treasure and hampered their industry. Motley. 2. To exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off; to make gradually dry or empty; to remove surface water from, as streets, by gutters, etc.; to deprive of moisture; hence, to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like; as, to drain a country of its specie; to drain the cup. 3. To filter.

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth. Bacon. drain, v. i. 1. To flow off gradually; as, the water of low ground drains off. 2. To become emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and drain.

drain, n. 1. Act of draining, or of drawing off; gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal; as, the drain of specie from a country. 2. That by means of which anything is drained; a channel; a trench; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink. 3. pl. Brewing. The grain from the mashing tub. Eng. 4. That which is drained; a small remaining amount of liquid such as is drained off. Rare.

drainage (drän'äj), n. 1. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; also, that which is drained off. 2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. 3. A system of drains and their operation, as one for removing superfluous water from fields, towns, railroad beds, mines, etc. 4. Area or district drained; as, the drainage of the Po, the Thames, etc. Latham.

5. Surg. Act, process, or means of drawing off the pus or fluids from a wound, abscess, etc. drain-pipe' (-pip'), n. A pipe for drainage.

drain rocket. A kind of firework made to emit large volumes of smoke, and often a powerful stench. It is used to detect leaks, stoppages, etc., in drains. The name is a misnomer, as it does not travel.

drain'tile' (-til'), n. A tile used in making drainpipes or in building drains.

drain-sine' (drän-sin'), n. Also drain-sene'. [G. drainine, or F. drainine; after Baron Drains-de Saverbrun, the inventor.] An early form of bicycle, or velocipede, propelled by pushing against the ground with the feet.

drake (dräk), n. [Akin to LG. drake, and to the second part of OHG. antreho, antreho, G. enterich; of uncertain origin.] 1. The male of any kind of duck. 2. A large stone used in the game of "duck on the rock."

drake, n. [AS. draca dragon, L. draco. See DRAGON.] 1. A dragon; a battle standard in the form of, or having the representation of, a dragon. Archaic. 2. A meteor; a fire-drake. Obs. 3. A small piece of artillery anciently used. 4. Short for DRAKE FLY.

5. A ship or galley of the Norse vikings. drake fly. A may fly, sometimes used in angling.

drake/stone' (-stön'), n. A flat stone so thrown along the surface of water as to skip; also, the sport of so throwing stones, sometimes called ducks and drakes.

drachm (drächm), n. [OF. drame, F. drachme, L. drachma, drachm, drachma, fr. G. δραχμή, prop., a handful, fr. δρασεσθαι to grasp. Cf. DRACHM, DRACHMA.] 1. A weight; in apothecaries' weight, one eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains (3.888 grams); in avoirdupois weight, one sixteenth part of an ounce, or 27.34375 grains (1.772 g.). b Short for FLUID DRAM. 2. A small drink, draft, or potation; as, a dram of brandy; a dram of poison. Shak. 3. A small or minute quantity; a mite; a drachm.

4. Logging. A collection of timber cribs forming a section of a large raft. Canada. dram, v. i. & t.; drammed (drämd); dramming. To drink drams; to ply with drams. Johnson. Thackeray.

dram, v. t. To measure (silk) by certain units. See DRAMMAGE.

dra'ma (drä'mä; 277), n. [L. drama, G. δράμα, fr. δράω to do, act; cf. Lith. daryti.] 1. A composition, in prose or

poetry, accommodated to action, and intended to portray life or character, or to tell a story by actions and, usually, dialogue tending toward some result directly based upon them; a play. It is designed, or composed as though designed, to be performed by actors on the stage.

2. Hence, in a generic or collective sense, dramatic art, literature, or affairs; as, a person skilled or versed in drama; a devotee of the drama. Drama developed more or less independently with the ancient Greeks, the Hindus of the first centuries A. D., and the Chinese, probably from primitive religious festivals and imitative dances (see DANCE) and, esp. in the East, from puppet shows, shadow plays, and pantomimes. The earliest European drama is the Greek which, growing up in connection with the festival of Dionysus (see CHORUS, DIONYSIA), culminated in Attica, where the festival came to be celebrated by the performance of a tetralogy, consisting of one comedy and a trilogy of serious plays or tragedies celebrating a connected series of mythic episodes (cf. COMEDY, TRAGEDY). In medieval Europe mystery, miracle, and morality plays, acted in connection with church festivals, preceded the appearance, during the Renaissance, of the modern drama, which has developed, besides tragedy and comedy, iragi-comedy, melodrama, opera, burletta, farce, etc. See THEATER; cf. UNITY.

3. A series of real events invested with a dramatic unity and interest. "The drama of war." Thackeray.

The drama and contrivances of God's providence. Sharp. dram-mat'ic (dräm-mät'ik) a. [Gr. δραματικός, fr. δράμα: dram-mat'ic-al (-i-käl) } cf. F. dramatique.] Of or pertaining to the drama; appropriate to, or having the qualities of, a drama; vivid; expressed with or as if with action. — dram-mat'ic-ally, adv.

The emperor . . . performed his part with much dramatic effect. Motley.

Syn. — DRAMATIC, THEATRICAL, MELODRAMATIC. That is DRAMATIC which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected conjunctions, or a striking denouement; as, the dramatic struggle between Hildebrand and Henry IV.; the dramatic appeal of Patrick Henry; "The memoirs of Goldoni are more truly dramatic than his Italian comedies" (Gibbon). That is THEATRICAL which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect; as, a theatrical display of grief, violent and theatrical gestures; a kind of theatrical and sacerdotal posing, a sort of professional attitude, "Mrs. Humphrey Ward." That is MELODRAMATIC which is sensationally dramatic; as, Don't be melodramatic and make a scene; "factitious melodramatic murders" (Bernard Shaw). dramatic unities. See UNITY, n.

dram-mat'ic, n. 1. A dramatist. Obs. 2. pl. Dramatic writings; dramatic performances; plays.

dram-a-tism (dräm'a-tiz'm), n. 1. Dramatization; dramatic manner or form. 2. Med. A morbidly pompous and dramatic style of speech and action, a characteristic of some forms of insanity.

dram-a-tis per-so-næ (dräm'a-tis për-sö'në). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram-a-tist (dräm'a-tist), n. An author of a dramatic composition; a playwright.

dram-a-ti-zation' (-ti-zä'shün; -ti-zä'shün), n. 1. Act of dramatizing. 2. A dramatized version.

dram-a-tize (dräm'a-tiz), v. t.; dram-a-tized (-tizd); dram-a-tiz-ing (-tiz'ing). [Cf. F. dramatiser.] 1. To relate in the form of the drama; to make into a drama; to adapt to dramatic representation; as, to dramatize a novel, or a historical episode. 2. To represent in a dramatic manner.

Dramatizing a dry fact into flesh and blood. Lowell. dram-a-tize, v. i. To admit of being dramatized.

dram-a-tur-gic (-tür'jik) a. Relating to dramaturgy; dram-a-tur-gi-cal (-ji-käl) } dramatic; theatrical. dram-a-tur-gy (dräm'a-tür'ji), n. [Gr. δραματουργία dramatic composition; δράμα drama + a root akin to E. work; cf. F. dramaturgie.] Art of dramatic composition and representation. — dram-a-tur-gist (-jist), n.

dram-mage (dräm'äj), n. The weight in drams of a 1,000-yard skein of thrown silk; — used as a measure of size.

dram-shop' (-shöp'), n. A place where spirituous liquors are sold by the dram or drink; a barroom.

dräpe (dräp), v. t.; dräped (dräpt); dräp'ing (dräp'ing). [F. draper, fr. drap cloth. See DRAB cloth.] 1. To make into cloth; to weave. Obs. 2. To cover or adorn with drapery or folds of cloth, or as with drapery; as, to drape a bust, a building, etc. Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot. Tennyson. 3. To arrange in folds; to hang; as, to drape a gown.

dräpe, v. i. 1. To make cloth. Obs. Bacon. 2. To design drapery, arrange its folds, etc., as for hangings, costumes, statues, etc.

dräpe, n. [Cf. F. drap cloth. See DRAPE, v. t.] Cloth; drapery; draping. Colloq.

dräp'er (dräp'ër), n. [F. drapier.] Formerly, one who makes cloth; now, one who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as, a draper and tailor.

dräp'er-y (-i), n.; pl. DRAPERIES (-iz). [F. draperie.] 1. Cloth, or woollen stuffs in general. 2. The occupation of a draper; dealing in cloth, or, formerly, the manufacture of cloth. Bacon.

drag-on-bush'es, n. The yellow tooth. Dial. Eng. drag-on-es-que' (dräg'ün-ësk'), a. See ESQUE. drag-on-ess, n. A female dragon. dragon fish, a = DRAGONET. b A fish of the genus Pegasus (which see). drag-on-hood, n. See HOOD. drag-on-ish, a. See -ISH. drag-on-lim (-liz'm), n. Nature of a dragon; also, dragonlike guard or watchfulness. Rare. drag-on-ize, v. t. 1. To make into, or like, a dragon. [Colloq.] 2. To guard like a dragon. drag-on-like', a. See LIKE. drag-on-né' (dräg'ün-në'; dräg'ün-në', a. [F.] Her. Having the lower half that of a dragon; — said of a monster used as a charge; as, a lion dragoned. dragon piece. See DRAGON BEAM. drag-on-root', n. a In the United States, the jack-in-the-pulpit; also, the great dragon. b In Great Britain, the cuckoo-pint. drag-on's-claw', n. The small

coralroot (Corallorhiza odontorhiza). dragon serpentine (Obs.), drag-on's-herb. = DRAGONWORT. drag-on's-skin', n. Fossil stems whose leaf scars suggest the scales of reptiles; — so called by miners and quarrymen. drag-on's-tongue', n. The spotted pipisawwa. [ONWORT.] drag-on's-word', n. = DRAGONWORT. drag-rake, n. See DRAGONET. dragon turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit. dragon water. A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century. drag-o-n-y (dräg'ün-y). Var. of DRAGONNE. drag-oon-a-ble, a. See ABLE. drag-oon-ade', n. = DRAGONADE. drag-oon-age (dräg'ün'äj), n. Act of dragooning; state of being dragooned. [bird.] dragon bird. The umbrella dragon. drag-rake, n. A heavy rake used in harvesting. Eng. b A kind of clam rake with curved teeth.

drag'-saw', n. A saw the teeth of which are slanted so as to cut on the pulling stroke. — drag'-saw-ing, a. & n. drag-sheet. = DRAG SAIL. drag-man', n. A driver of a drag; also, one who works with a drag. drag-staff', n. A trailing pole pivoted on the rear of a vehicle to check any backward movement on an ascent. drag'-stone' mill. Metal. A mill in which ores, etc., are ground by means of a heavy stone dragged around on a circular or annular stone bed. drag-tooth. Saws = RAKER. drag-oon + DRAGON. drag-washer. Ordnance. A wheel washer for a gun carriage; with a hook for the attachment of a dragpole. [See PIK.] dra'h (drä'), n. Var. of DRAAL. dra'h (drä'). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAW. dra'h-t' (drä't'). Draught. draif. Obs. Scot. pret. of DRIVE. draif-ble (dräif'g'l'). Scot. var.

of DRAGGLE to drabble. draik' + DRAEK, druck. draim. Obs. p. p. of DRAW. draim-a-ble, a. See ABLE. drainage basin. = BASIN, 7 b. drain cock. A small cock for draining, as in engine cylinders. draine (drän), n. [F.] The misal thrush. drain'er, n. One that drains. draining tile. = DRAINTILE. drain-less, a. Impossible to drain; inexhaustible. drain well. = ABSORBING WELL. drake. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DRAWK. [Dial. Eng.] drake'-s'-table (dräk'ä-tiz'-ä-b'l). n. Male orchid. dram, a. Formerly, melan-dram; now, indifferent. Scot. dram, n. Timber from Drammen, Norway. dram-mat'ic-dram (dräm-mät'ik-tiz'm). n. Dramatic character. dram-mat'ic-ian (-kiän), n. [L. drama, -atis, drama + a dim. ending.] A little drama. Rare. dram-a-tis-able (dräm'a-tiz'-ä-b'l). a. See ABLE. dram-a-tiz'er (-tiz'ër), n. One

who dramatizes, as a story. dram-a-tur-gic (-tür'jik), n. [Cf. F. dramaturge.] A dramatist. drama + DRAM. dram-mach (dräm'mäk), n. Var. of DRAMMUCK. [OF DRAM.] dram-med (dräm'med), pret. & p. p. dram-ming, p. pr. & vb. n. of DRAM. dram-mock (dräm'mök), n. [Cf. Gael. dramag] a foul mixture. A mixture, generally rammed, of the wool of a kind of woolen cloth made in Berry, France. Obs. or Hist. dram' d'été' (dräm'të'). [F.] Cloth of summer. A thin woolen fabric, twilled like mering. dram' d'or' (dräm'dör'). [F.] Cloth of gold. dräpe, a. Barren; farrow; dry. Dial. Eng. dräpe, n. A barren cow or ewe, esp. one selected from the herd for slaughter. Dial. Eng. dräp'er-ess, n. A female draper. Affected. dräp'er-ied (dräp'ër-ied), a. Covered or supplied with drapery.

draw/bench/ (drɔː'benʃ/; 140), n. Mech. A machine in which rods or strips of metal are drawn through dies or a drawplate; esp., one in which wire is thus made.

draw/bore/ (-bɔːr/), n. Joinery. A hole bored through a tenon near enough to the shoulder so that a tapering pin or bolt, called a draw-bore pin, when driven into it, will draw the shoulder of the tenon against the cheeks of the mortise.

draw/bore/, v. t. 1. To make a drawbore in; as, to draw-bore a tenon. 2. To enlarge the bore of (a gun barrel) by drawing, instead of thrusting, a revolving tool through it.

draw/boy/ (-bɔɪ/), n. Weaving. A boy who operates the harness cords of a hand loom; also, a part of a power loom that performs the same office.

draw/bridge/ (-brɪʃ/), n. A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river or canal. The movable portion, or draw, is called, specifically, a bascule, balance, or lifting bridge, a turning, swivel, or swing bridge, or a rolling bridge, according as it turns on a hinge vertically, or on a pivot horizontally, or is pushed on rollers.



Swing Drawbridge.

draw/out/ (-kʊt/), n. A cut made with a drawing movement.

draw/dock/ (-dɒk/), n. A recess in a river bank serving as a dock for small craft.

draw/er/ (-drɔːr/), n. Law. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; — correlative of drawer.

draw/er/, n. 1. One that draws; as: a One who draws liquor for guests; a waiter in a taproom. Shak. b One who delineates or depicts; a draftsman; as, a good drawer. c Law. One who draws or issues a bill of exchange or order for payment; — correlative of drawee. Also, less accurately, the maker of a promissory note.

2. That which is drawn; as: a A sliding box or receptacle in a case, which is opened by pulling or drawing out, and closed by pushing in. b pl. An undergarment worn on the lower body and the legs.

draw/file/ (-fɪl/), v. t. Mech. To file by drawing the file held with its length transverse to the direction of its motion. — draw/-fil'ing (-fɪl'ɪŋ/), n.

draw/gate/ (-gɑːt/), n. A sluice valve or gate which may be drawn up, as a shuttle in the gate of a canal lock.

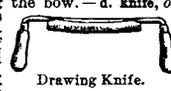
draw/gear/ (-gɛr/), n. 1. A harness for draft horses. 2. Railroads. Apparatus for connecting rolling stock.

draw/glove/ (-glɪv/), n. 1. An old game, played (ap- draw/gloves/ (-glɪvz/) } parently) by seeing which of the players can most quickly draw off a pair of gloves. 2. A drawing glove.

draw/head/ (-hɛd/), n. a Railroads. The head of a draw-bar. b Spinning. A part in a drawing frame in which the slivers are drawn and twisted. c Mach. That part of a testing machine to which the active pull is applied. It contains a set of shackles for gripping one end of the test piece.

drawing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DRAW. Hence: n. 1. Act of pulling, hauling, attracting, extracting, taking lots, a card or cards from the pack, etc. Specif.: a Act or art of representing an object by means of lines; delineation, as by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, loosely, delineatory representation by means of shading or color. b The process of stretching or spreading metals, as by wire-drawing, forcing through dies, hammering, etc. c Spinning. The process of pulling out and elongating the slivers from the carding machine, by pairs of revolving rollers of successively increasing speed; also, the sliver thus drawn out. 2. That which is drawn; specif.: a A representation drawn by pen, pencil, etc.; often, a slight or preliminary representation; a sketch. b Usually pl. The amount of money taken in a trading establishment. Eng. c A small portion of tea for steeping.

drawing awl, an awl with an eye for pulling a thread through the hole bored. — d. bench, a drawbench; also, a bench on which a cooper shapes staves with a drawing knife. — d. block, a block of drawing paper. b Wire-drawing. A cylindrical block which by its rotation pulls the wire through a drawplate and coils it. — d. board, a board on which paper to be drawn on is secured. It has usually one straight edge against which a T square may be placed. b A drawing frame. c chamber, a drawing-room. Obs. — d. chisel, Mech. a broad oblique-ended chisel used for trimming tenon ends and for marking wood deeply across the grain. — d. engine, Mach. a stationary engine for hauling or hoisting; a winding engine. — d. frame, a Spinning. A machine for drawing slivers. See DRAW, v. t., 9 a. b Silk Manuf. A machine for combing floss or refuse silk before cutting and carding. c Rope Manuf. A machine for combing and drawing the slivers of hemp preparatory to spinning into yarn. — d. glove, an archer's glove for protection of the fingers in drawing the bow. — d. knife, or draw/knife/, n. A woodworker's tool having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one; a shave; a drawshave. b Carp. A tool for making an incision along the path a saw is to follow, to prevent it from tearing the surface of the wood. c Farrier's. A kind of knife for paring a horse's hoof. — d. machine, a machine through which metal is drawn to make it thin and even, etc.; also, a drawing frame. — d. office. See DRAFTING ROOM. — d. paper, Fine Arts, a paper specially prepared for draftsmen, for

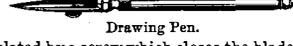


Drawing Knife.

draw/bolt/, n. = COUPLING PIN. draw/bore-pin. See DRAWBORE. n. Draw/can-sir/ (drɔː'kən-sɪr/; drɔː'kən-sɪr/), n. In the Duke of Buckingham's burlesque play, "The Rehearsal," a bullying braggart who goes into a battle and kills all the combatants on both sides. He is a parody on Dryden's Almanzor. Hence, a fierce, blustering, bullying fellow; a swashbuckler. draw/cock. = PET COCK. draw/en, drawe Obs. p. p. of DRAW. [TAIL.] drawer dovetail. = LAP DOVE.

draw/horse/, n. A support for work upon which a drawing knife is used. [CAR.] drawing-room car. = PARLOR draw/k (drɔːk), n. Also draw/k. [ME. drake, dracke, drate; cf. D. dravik.] Any grass growing as a weed among grain, esp. Bromus secalinus, Lolium temulentum, and Avena fatua. Dial. Eng. draw/k, v. t. To saturate with moisture. Scot. & Dial. Eng. draw/knife/, n. = DRAWING KNIFE draw/knot/, n. A slipknot.

water-color artists, etc. — drawing pen, a draftsman's pen for ruling lines, having a pair of adjustable metal blades or points between which the ink is contained; the thickness of the line being regulated by a screw which closes the blades or allows them to open. — d. pin. = THUMB TACK. Eng. d. press, Mach. a press for cutting and stamping sheet metal into desired shapes. — d. shave. = DRAWING KNIFE. — d. slate, a soft, slaty substance used in crayon drawing; — called also black chalk, or drawing chalk. — d. string, Sewing, a string, as a ribbon, tape, or rope, run through a casing or hem, for the purpose of drawing up the fullness or giving strength to the edge; — called also running string. — d. table, an extensible table with sliding pieces or leaves that draw out. — d. thread, Sewing, a thread for adjusting fullness, used in gathering, as on a ruffle. — in d., Art, in proportion; correctly drawn. — out of d., Art, out of proportion; incorrectly drawn.



Drawing Pen.

drawing-room/ (drɔː'ɪŋ-rʊm/), n. [Abbr. fr. withdrawing room.] 1. A withdrawing room. Obs. 2. A room appropriated for the reception of company; in formal establishments, the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room. 3. The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it; as, to hold a drawing-room. He [Johnson] would amaze a drawing-room by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer. Macaulay. draw/ (drɔːl/), v. t.; DRAWLED (drɔːld/); DRAW/ING. [Prob. fr. draw: cf. D. dralen to linger, tarry, Icel. dralla to loiter. See DRAW; cf. DRAGGLE.] 1. To utter in a slow, lengthened tone. 2. To drag out; to cause to pass or move sluggishly. draw/, v. i. 1. To move slowly; to loiter. Obs. or R. 2. To speak with slow, lazy utterance; to dwell with excessive length upon certain sounds of speech, esp. vowels. Theologians and moralists . . . talk mostly in a drawing and dreaming way about it. Lander. draw/, n. A drawing utterance. draw/loom/ (drɔː'lʊm/), n. A figure-weaving loom using a drawbox; also, a species of damask made on this loom. draw/n (drɔːn), pret. & p. p. of DRAW. Hence, specif.: p. a. a Metal. Freed from particles of iron by the drawing of a magnet through the mass, as brass filings. b Hort. Having elongated internodes; etiolated; — said of plants that have suffered from the absence of light. drawn butter, butter melted and usually mixed with flour and hot water for use as a sauce. — d. clay, clay shrunk by exposure to fire. — d. fox, one driven from cover. Shak. — d. game or battle, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested; a draw. — d. teind. Scots Law. See TEIND. — d. work. An ornamental work made by drawing out threads from cloth, usually linen or silk, and uniting the cross threads, to form a pattern. b Sewing. Gathered work, as on hats. c Blasting. The second or "brown" coat applied over the "scratch" coat before that is dry. draw/net/ (drɔː'nɛt/), n. A net for catching the larger sorts of birds; also, a dragnet. draw/plate/ (-plæt/), n. A die plate through which wires are drawn. See DRAW, v. t., 9 b. draw/rod/ (-rɔd/), n. Railroads. A rod that unites the drawbar at opposite ends of the car. draw/sheet/ (-ʃi:t/), n. A sheet drawn tight over a surface; specif., Print., a sheet added on the outside of the tympan of a press to hold the overlays in place. draw/spring/ (-sprɪŋ/), n. Railroads. The spring to which a drawbar is attached. draw taper. Draft or delivery as given to a pattern. draw/tube/ (-tʊb/), n. A double sliding or telescopic tube, as that which supports the eyepiece and objective of a microscope. dray (drɑː), n. [AS. drage a dragnet, fr. dragan. See DRAW.] 1. A kind of sledge or cart without wheels. 2. A strong low cart or wagon, without permanent sides, used for carrying heavy loads.



One form of Dray.

3. A little cart on wheels. dray, v. t. & i.; DRAYED (drɑːd/); DRAY/ING. To carry on a dray; to cart. dray/age (drɑː'ɑɪ/), n. 1. Use of a dray. 2. The charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray. dray horse. A heavy, strong horse such as is used in drawing drays. dray/man/ (drɑː'mæn/), n.; pl. -MEN (-mɛn). A man in charge of a dray. dread (dri:d/), v. t.; DREAD'ED; DREAD'ING. [AS. drēdan, in comp.; akin to OS. drādan, OHG. drātan, both only in comp.] 1. To fear in a great degree; to have terror of; also, to regard, or look forward to, with apprehension of evil or pain; to feel great anxiety about; as, he dreads death. So have I brought my horse . . . To stand stock-still and front the dire dreads. R. Browning. 2. In Obs. senses: a To stand in awe of; to reverence. b To terrify; to frighten. c To question; to doubt. dread, v. i. To be in dread, or in great fear. Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29. dread, n. 1. Great fear, esp. in view of impending evil; fearful apprehension of danger; anticipatory terror. The secret dread of divine displeasure. Tillotson. 2. Reverential or respectful fear; awe. The fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2. His scepter shows the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and majesty, Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings. Shak.

draw/latch/, n. 1. A latchstring. Obs. 2. Sneak thief; eavesdropper; lazy fellow. Obs. or Dial. Eng. draw/latch/, v. t. To lag; dawdle. Obs. or Dial. Eng. draw/er/, n. One who draws. draw/ing-, p. pr. & vb. n. of DRAW. — draw/ing-ly, adv. — draw/ing-ness, n. [draw-bar.] draw/link/, n. Railroads. A link of drawing wire. [Golf.] draw/-wa/ter/, n. The European draw-well/, n. a well from which water is drawn by a bucket and apparatus. b A deep drawer in a piece of furniture. Obs. draw-well/, n. One who draws, or attracts, well. Rare.

draw/stop/, n. A knob in an organ to draw a slider to admit wind to a set of pipes. [STRING.] draw string. = DRAWING. draw/ing, n. [CF. DRAWING.] A tract or tractate; also, draft. Obs. draw/tongs/, n. A kind of tool for drawing wire. [Golf.] draw-wa/ter/, n. The European draw-well/, n. a well from which water is drawn by a bucket and apparatus. b A deep drawer in a piece of furniture. Obs. draw-well/, n. One who draws, or attracts, well. Rare.

draw/er, n. One who draws. Obs. draw/er, n. One who draws. Obs., vulgar, or Dial. draw/ing-ly, adv. Rare. draw/ly (drɔː'li/), a. Dreadful. Obs. draw/ness, n. See DREAD. draw/our, n. Var. of DREDDOUR. Scot. [timid. Obs.] draw/y, a. Afraid; awed; dreagh. = DREB, v.; DREB, a. draw/er, n. One who draws. Obs. draw/er, n. One who draws. Obs., vulgar, or Dial. draw/ing-ly, adv. Rare. draw/er, n. One who draws. Obs., vulgar, or Dial. draw/ing-ly, adv. Rare.

3. A person or thing regarded with dread, or fear, or, formerly, reverence. "Una, his dear dread." Spenser. 4. Fury; dreadfulness. Obs. Spenser. 5. Doubt; as, without dread. Obs. Chaucer. Syn. — Awe, affright, terror, horror, dismay, apprehension. See REVERENCE, FEAR. dread (dri:d/), a. [Orig. p. p. of dread, v.] 1. Exciting great fear or apprehension; causing terror; frightful; dreadful. A dread eternity! how surely mine. Young. 2. Inspiring with reverential fear; awful; venerable; as, dread sovereign; dread majesty; dread tribunal. dread/ful (dri:d'fʊl/), a. 1. Obs. a Full of dread or terror; fearful. "With dreadful heart." Chaucer. b Full of reverence or awe. 2. Inspiring dread; impressing great fear; fearful; terrible; as, a dreadful storm. "Dreadful gloom." Milton. 3. Inspiring awe or reverence; awful. "God's dreadful law." Shak. Syn. — Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, horrid; formidable, tremendous, awful, venerable. See FEARFUL. dread/ful, n. A morbidly sensational story or periodical, as a penny dreadful; a shilling dreadful. dread/ful-ly (dri:d'fʊl-li/), adv. In a dreadful manner. dread/ful-ness, n. Quality or state of being dreadful. dread/less, a. 1. Free from dread; fearless; intrepid; dauntless. "The dreadless angel." Milton. 2. Exempt from danger which causes dread; secure. "Safe in his dreadless den." Spenser. 3. Having no terrors; not dreaded. Obs. — dread/less-ly, adv. — dread/less-ness, n. dread/less, adv. Without doubt; doubtless. Obs. Chaucer. dread/naught/, dread/nought/ (dri:d'nɔːt/), n. A fearless person; also, a garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold; also, the cloth itself; fearnaught. — a. Fearless. dream (dri:m/), n. [AS. drēam.] Obs. 1. Joy; mirth. 2. Music; minstrelsy; melody; noise. dream, n. [Akin to OS. drēm, D. dream, G. traum, Icel. draumr, Dan. & Sw. drøm; cf. G. trügen to deceive, Skr. druh to harm, hurt, try to hurt. AS. drēam joy, gladness, and OS. drēm joy, are, perh., different words of G. Gr. θρύλος noise.] 1. A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep; any seeming of reality or events occurring to one sleeping. Dreams are usually fragmentary and distorted representations of the experiences of waking life, though they are at times marked by consecutive reasoning or by a storylike naturalness. As dreams are made up, and our little life is rounded with a sleep. Shak. 2. Any experience of waking life having the characteristics of a dream; esp., a visionary or fanciful creation of the imagination; an "air castle"; as, the dreams of youth; a state of mind marked by abstraction or by confusion of the sense of reality; reverie; abstraction; as, to live in a dream; sometimes, an object having the traits of a dream object; a vision; esp., something of strange or exotic charm. It is not then a mere dream, but a very real aim, which they propose. J. C. Shairp. If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream. Tennyson. Syn. — DREAM, VISION, REVERIE. DREAM is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep; a VISION is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself to the inner (or sometimes the bodily) eye, either in sleep or in an exalted waking mood; as, "Thus have I had thee, as a dream doth flatter, in sleep a king, but waking no such matter" (Shak.); "Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night vision" (Dan. ii. 19); "He saw in a vision evidently about the ninth hour of the day an angel of God coming in to him" (Acts x. 3). Fig. a dream (so also dreamy) suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation; a vision (of, visionary), more definite or elaborate picture conjured up by the fancy; as, "childhood's sunny dream" (Shelley); "the chymist's golden dream" (Cowper); "dreams of the ideal" (Whitman); cf. daydreams; visions of untold wealth floated before his mind; cheered on by visions of the well-spread board and blazing fire awaiting him. REVERIE is a waking dream; as, "Dream Children; a Reverie" (title) (Lamb); "Reveries of a Bachelor" (title) (D. G. Mitchell). See DELUSION, VISIONARY. dream, v. t.; DREAMED (dri:m'd/); DREAM'ING; DREAM'ING. [See DREAM, n.] 1. To have ideas or images in the mind while asleep; to experience sleeping visions; — often with of; as, to dream of a battle, or of a friend. 2. To let the mind run on in idle reverie or vagary; to give one's self over to effortless thought, esp. of a fanciful or visionary nature. They dream on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. Locke. 3. To conceive (of) or think (of); esp., to conceive (of something) as a plan; to consider even the possibility of; as, he never dreamed of it; can you dream of doing this? There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy. Shak. dream, v. i. 1. To have a dream of; to seem to see, hear, touch, or the like, or to think of, in sleep; — often followed by an objective clause. Your old men shall dream dreams. Acts ii. 17. He dreamed that God spake to him. Hobbes. 2. To fancy, imagine, or contemplate, as if in a dream; to consider the possibility of; to suppose vaguely. I dreamed that Greece might still be free. Byron. Do noble things, not dream them, all day long. C. Kingsley. to dream away, out, through, etc., to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries; as, to dream away an hour. "Why does Antony dream out his hours?" Dryden. dream'er (dri:m'ɛr/), n. 1. One who dreams; esp., one lost in wild imaginations or vain schemes; a visionary. 2. [cap.] An adherent of a North American Indian religious sect originated by the Shapattian chief Smohalla about 1850-60 and extending to many of the Oregon,

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drill (dril), v. t. [Of unknown origin; cf. ME. *drillen*, prob. meaning, delay, defer.] *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 1. To delay; to defer.

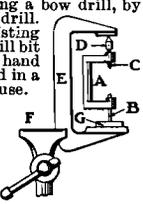
2. To entice; to allure from step to step; to decoy; — with *on, in, into, along, or out of.*

3. To waste; to fritter; — with *on, out, or away.*

drill, v. i. To slip away, or vanish, gradually. *Dial. Eng.*

drill bow. A small bow used for turning a bow drill, by giving the bowstring a turn about the drill.

drill crank. *Mach.* A hand tool consisting of a double crank fitted to receive a drill bit at one end, and a feed screw, operated by hand with a tommy, at the other. It is held in a three-sided rectangular frame when in use.



Drill Crank. A Double Crank; B Drill; C Feed Screw; D Hole or Tommy; E Holding Frame; F Vise; G Work.

drill'er (dril'ér), n. One that drills; specif.: a One who drills holes, or a machine for that purpose. b One who drills, or trains, others or himself. c One who sows seed in drills, or a machine for that purpose.

dril'let (dril'let; -it; 151), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A commercial product consisting of the acorn cups of the valonia oak.

drill'ing, n. [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *drilitis* having three threads, fr. the root of *tres* three + *litum* a thread of the warp. See THREE; cf. TWILL.] *Manuf.* A heavy twilled fabric of linen or cotton.

drill'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DRILL. Hence: n. 1. Action of one that drills.

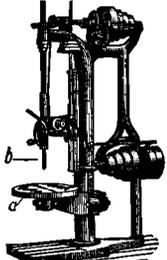
2. Usually pl. Material removed by a drill in making a hole.

drill frame. *Mach.* a frame for holding a drill; esp., a frame which by means of a weight and a simple or compound lever exerts a constant pressure on the tool. — d., or drill, jig. *Mach.*, a portable hand drilling machine. — d., or drill, lathe. *Mach.*, a drilling machine with a horizontal axis, resembling a lathe; also, a lathe, usually a hand lathe, run at high speed for drilling. — d. track. *Railroads*, a track reserved for switching purposes. — U. S.

drill jar. A kind of earth-boring drill which operates by percussion, being alternately lifted and dropped.

drill'mas'ter (dril'más'tér), n. One who teaches drill or by drilling; esp., one who teaches or oversees military drill.

drill press. A machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw.



Drill Press. a Table; b Drill.

drill sergeant. *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer whose office it is to instruct soldiers as to their duties, and to train them in military exercises and evolutions; — now called drill instructor in the United States army.

drill speeder. *Mach.* An attachment for the spindle of a low-speed drilling machine to enable a small drill to be run at its proper high speed.

drill'stock' (dril'stók'), n. *Mach.* A contrivance for holding a drill.

Drim'ys (drim'ys), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *drimys* sharp, acrid.] *Bot.* A genus of magnoliaceous shrubs or trees, all natives of Australasia except *D. winteri*, the Winter's bark, which ranges from Mexico to Cape Horn. They have evergreen, aromatic foliage, and handsome flowers. Also [*L. v.*], any plant of this genus. See WINTER'S BARK.

drink (drink), v. t.; pret. DRANK (dránk), formerly DRUNK (drúnk); p. DRUNKEN (drúnkén); p. pr. & vb. n. DRINK'ING. *Drinking* is now rarely used, except as a verbal adj. in sense of *habitually intoxicated*; the form *drunk* not infrequently used as a p. p., is not so etymological. [AS. *drincan*; akin to OS. *drinkan*, D. *drinken*, G. *trinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Sw. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Gch. *drigkan*. Cf. DRENCH, DRUNKEN, DROWN.] 1. To swallow (a liquid); to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to drink milk.

The bowl of punch which was brewed and drunk in Mrs. Betty's room. *Thackeray*.

2. To take in (a liquid), in any manner; to suck up; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets drink the stream. *Dryden*.

3. To take in; to receive within one, through the senses; to inhale, hear, see, etc.

To drink the cooler air. *Tennyson*.

Let me . . . drink delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope*.

4. To smoke, as tobacco. *Obs.*

5. To drink a toast to, as, to drink the President.

to drink in, to take into one's self by or as by drinking; to receive and appropriate as in satisfaction of thirst. "Song was the form of literature which he [Burns] had drunk in from his cradle." *J. C. Shairp*. — to d. off or up, to drink the whole at a draft; as, to drink off a cup of cordial. — to d. the health of, or to d. to the health of, to express good wishes for the health or welfare of by drinking.

drink (drink), v. i. 1. To swallow anything liquid; to imbibe; to receive or partake of something as if in satisfaction of thirst; as, to drink from a spring.

Gird thyself, and serve me, till I have eaten and drunken; and afterward thou shalt eat and drink. *Luke xvii. 9.*

He shall drink of the wrath of the Almighty. *Job xxi. 20.*

2. To drink intoxicating liquors, as convulsively or in feasting; hence, to take alcoholic liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; to tittle.

And they drank, and were merry with him. *Gen. xliii. 34.*

[He] spoke freely when he had drunk freely. *Thackeray*.

3. To have a certain taste; as, the wine drinks flat.

to drink to, to salute in drinking; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup; to pledge in drinking; orig., to give drink to, first sipping the cup.

I drink to the general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

drill barrel. The cylindrical part of a bow drill on which the string works.

drill barrow. A wheeled implement for planting seed in drills.

drill cartridge. *Ordnance*. A cartridge of the same size and shape as the service cartridge but with a small cavity for the cartridge and a projectile, used in some subcaliber practice.

drill check. See CHUCK, n., 4.

drill file. See FILE, n., tool.

drill harrow. A harrow for use between rows or drills.

drill jig. = DRILLING JIG.

drill lathe. = DRILLING LATHE.

drill pin. The pin in a lock which enters the key stem.

drill plow or plow. *Agric.* A combination of plow and drill.

dril'y (dril'y), n. Var. of DRYLY.

drim'ín (drim'ín), n. [From DRIMYS.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, C₂₀H₃₄O₄, contained in Winter's bark.

dring, + DRANG.

dring'le (dring'le; dring'gl), v. dring. [*Cf. dial. E. dring* to linger, dawdle.] To dally; waste time; linger. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

drink' + DRINK.

drink (drink), n. 1. Liquid to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach for quenching thirst or for other purposes, as water, coffee, or decoctions; a beverage. Give me some drink, Titinius. *Shak.*

2. Specif., intoxicating liquor; as, when drink is in wit is out.

3. Excessive drinking; as, he has taken to drink.

4. A potion; a draft; as, he asked for a drink of milk.

5. Water in a considerable body; as, across the drink, i. e., across the river or ocean; the big drink, i. e., the Mississippi or the Atlantic or Pacific. *Stang. U. S.*

in drink, drunk. "The poor monster's in drink." *Shak.*

drink'a-ble (drink'a-bl), a. Capable of being drunk; suitable for drink; potable. — n. Usually pl. A beverage. — drink'a-ble'ty (-bil'y-ti), n. — drink'a-ble-ness, n. — drink'a-ble, adv.

drink'er (drink'ér), n. One who drinks; specif., one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard.

drink-hall', n. [*Icel. heill* good luck.] Drink good health, — the old reply to a drinking pledge of *wassail* (*AS. wæs hál*), or, good health to you.

drink'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of DRINK. Specif.: vb. n. The practice of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess; also, an entertainment with liquors; a carousal. — p. a. Addicted to drinking, esp. to the use of intoxicating liquors; as, a drinking man.

drip (drip), v. t.; DRIPPED (drípt) or DRIP'T; DRIP'PING. [Akin to LG. *drippen*, Dan. *drippe*, and to E. *drop*, n. & v. See DROP; cf. DRIB.] To let fall in drops.

Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain. *Swift*.

drip, v. i. 1. To let fall drops of moisture or liquid; as, a wet garment drips; a mill wheel drips.

2. To fall in drops; as, water drips from the eaves.

drip, n. 1. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; that which drips, or falls in drops.

The light drip of the suspended oar. *Byron*.

2. In technical uses: a *Arch.* That part of a cornice, sill course, or other horizontal member, which projects beyond the rest, and is of such section as to throw off the rain water; also, an overlapping lead or strip of tin or copper, answering the same purpose. b *Sail Manuf.* An inclined platform for draining the salt. c A small pipe for draining a steam pipe of condensed water. d A vessel for catching liquid waste or overflow, as from a gauge cock.

3. *Mining*. The dip of a stratum. *Eng.*

drapping', p. pr. & vb. n. of DRIP. Specif.: vb. n. 1. A falling in drops, or the sound so made.

2. That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

3. A slope to carry off water.

dripping board. *Mech.*, a board used as a dripstick. — d. pan. a Pan for catching the dripping from meat in roasting. b *Stereotyping*. See FLIGHTER, 3. — d. point. *Bot.*, the prolonged tapering apex or point characterizing the leaves of certain tropical trees, enabling them to shed water easily. — d. tube. = PIPETTE.

drip'ple (drípl'), v. t.; -PLED (-ld); -PLING (-ling). [See DRIP, v. t. 1.] To dribble (lickly); as, the dripping brook.

2. To drip through being saturated with wet.

drip'stick' (-stík'), n. *Mech.* A stick for conducting water or other lubricant to an operating tool, as in stone sawing.

drip'stone' (-stón'), n. a *Arch.* A drip, when made of stone. See DRIP, n. b A porous stone, either artificial or natural, for filtering water. c Calcium carbonate in the form of stalactites or stalagmites.

drive (driv), v. t.; pret. DROVE (drów), formerly DRAVE (dráve); p. p. DRIVEN (dríven); p. pr. & vb. n. DRIVING (dríving). [AS. *drifan*; akin to OS. *drifan*, D. *drifven*, OHG. *trifan*, G. *treiben*, Icel. *drifa*, Goth. *drifan*. Cf. DRIFT, DROVE.] 1. To impel or urge onward in a direction away from, or along before, the impelling force or agency; variously: to cause to move on; to urge inward, as with blows; as, to drive cows to pasture; to communicate a forward motion to, as by pressure; to push forward; as, to drive a nail; to give a forward impetus to; to propel; impel; as, a gun drives a bullet.

A storm came on and drove them into Pylus. *Jowett (Thucyd.)*.

Shield pressed on shield, and man drove man along. *Pope*.

2. Specif., in various games, as tennis, baseball, etc., to propel (the ball) swiftly by a direct stroke or forcible throw.

3. To clear, by forcing away, or rousing from covert, what is contained; esp., to search (a district) for game.

4. To urge on and direct the motions or course of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle or the vehicle drawn, logs in a stream, etc.; hence, also, to take in a carriage; to convey in a vehicle; as, to drive a pair of horses; to drive a stage.

5. a To carry along or keep in motion; as, wind drives the clouds; the stream drives the mill wheel; hence, to set or keep in action; as, to drive machinery by steam power. b To advance by excavation or the like, as a tunnel.

6. To carry on or carry through energetically; to conduct or conclude; as, to drive a bargain.

The trade of life cannot be driven without partners. *Collier*.

7. To carry through in spite of obstacles (a project, as the building of a railroad through mountains).

8. To force; to constrain; to urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to drive a person by necessity, by persuasion, by force of circumstances, by argument, and the like. "Enough to drive one mad." *Tennyson*.

He, driven to dismount, threatened, if I did not do the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sir P. Sidney*.

9. To urge to effort or work; to hasten; to overtask; as, the slaves were driven too much.

10. To go through; to pass; undergo; as, to drive away the hours; hence, to protract or prolong (time). *Obs. or Colloq.*

lapping parts formed into a channel for water.

drip loop. A loop made in an electric wire where it enters a building, to prevent water from entering along the wire.

drip pump. *Plumbing*. A small pump for removing water from gas pipes, etc.

drip'y (drípy'), a. Characterized by dripping; rainy; drizzly. *Drapt, pret. & p. p.* Dripped. *Drapt or Ref. Sp.*

drip tip. *Bot.* A dripping tip.

drisk' n. A drizzling mist. *U. S.*

drisk'el. † DRIZZLE.

11. To bring or cause to fall (upon); as, to drive the blame on a person. *Archaic*.

12. To conclude from premises; to deduce; derive. *Obs.*

13. To beat or spread out thin, as paint. *Obs. or R.*

to drive a, or the, nail home, or to the head, to push something to a conclusion; to clinch a matter.

drive (driv), v. i. 1. To rush and press with violence; to move furiously. Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails. *Dryden*. Time driveth onward fast. *Tennyson*.

2. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; to be driven. The chaise drives to Mr. Draper's chambers. *Thackeray*.

3. To go by, or pass in, a carriage whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction; to proceed by directing or urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it; as, the coachman drove to my door. One rides when one has no control over the course of the vehicle in which one is, as a public omnibus, etc.

4. To aim a blow; to "let drive."

5. To press forward; to aim, or tend, to a point; to make an effort; to strive; — usually with *at*. Let them therefore declare what carnal or secular interest he drove at. *South*.

6. To distract for rent. *Obs.*

7. To fish with a drift. See DRIFT, n., 11 b. *Eng.*

8. *Golf*. To make a stroke from the tee. See DRIVE, n., 8.

9. *Mining*. To cut a gallery or tunnel; as, to drive east or west, or into the country rock. Syn. — See RIDE.

drive, n. 1. Act of driving; esp., a trip or an excursion in a carriage wholly or partly under one's control; — distinguished from a ride taken on horseback or in a public vehicle running on a fixed course.

2. A place suitable for driving; a road prepared for driving; esp., a private carriage road leading to a residence.

3. Violent or rapid motion; a rushing onward or away; esp., a forced or hurried dispatch of business. The Murdstonian drive in business. *M. Arnold*.

4. Tendency; course; drift. *Rare*.

5. In type founding and forging, an impression or matrix formed by a punch or drift.

6. A collection of objects that are driven; a mass of logs to be floated down a river. *Colloq.*

7. In various games, as tennis, cricket, etc., the act of a player who drives the ball; the stroke or blow; the flight of the ball, etc., so driven. See DRIVE, v. t., 2.

8. *Golf*. A stroke from the tee, generally a full shot made with a driver; also, the distance covered by such a stroke.

9. *Mining*. A driven passage or tunnel.

10. *Mach.* A driving gear (for any purpose); as, a belt drive, a chain drive, etc.

11. The collection or driving together of animals for purposes of capture, killing, branding, etc.; the mass of animals so collected.

12. A tract over which game is driven.

13. A satirical jest. *Slang*.

14. An offering of goods or stocks at a low price, as in attempting to force prices down. *Can.*

drive'boat' (drív'bót'), n. A rowboat used in menhaden fishing to drive the fish into the nets; — called also *striker-boat*. *U. S.*

drive'bolt' (-bólt'), n. A drift; a tool for setting bolts home.

driv'el (drív'el), v. i.; DRIV'EL-ED (-ld) or -ELLED; DRIV'EL-ING or -EL-LING. [ME. *drevelen*, *drivelen*, to slaver, *AS. dreftian*. Cf. DROOL to drive.] 1. To slaver; to let spittle drip from the mouth, like a child or idiot.

2. To flow from the mouth like spittle.

3. To talk weakly or foolishly; to be silly in manner of speech; as, a driving idiot; *driveling* sentimentality.

driv'el, v. t. 1. To make flow, or let flow, from the mouth.

2. To utter in an infantile or imbecile fashion.

3. To waste or fritter in a childish manner.

driv'el, n. 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

2. Inarticulate or foolish utterance or talk; twaddle.

driv'el-er, driv'el-er (drív'el-ér), n. One who drivels; esp., one who talks in a silly, foolish, or babyish way; a fool.

driv'en (drív'én), p. p. of DRIVE.

driven note. *Music*. = DRIVING NOTE. *Obs.* — d. well, a well made by driving a tube into the earth to an aqueous stratum; — called also *drivewell*.

driven, n. Something driven; specif., *Mach.*, a gear wheel or pulley which takes its motion from another; a follower.

drive'pipe' (drív'píp'), n. A pipe with a sharp-edged shoe for driving into the earth by repeated blows of a mallet working in guides, as in pile driving.

driv'er (drív'ér), n. [From DRIVE.] 1. One that drives; the person or thing that urges or impels anything onward.

2. The person who drives beasts or a vehicle; a coachman; a charioteer, etc.; hence, also, one who controls the movements of a locomotive, motor car, or the like.

3. An overseer of a gang of slaves or of convicts at work.

4. *Mach.* A piece for imparting motion to another piece, either directly or indirectly. Specif.: a The first of a train of wheels, giving motion to the rest. b A locomotive driving wheel. c A dog in the catchplate of a lathe to turn the carrier; also, a lathe carrier with a dog end for turning it. d A crossbar on a grinding mill spindle for driving the upper stone. e *Wearing*. The piece which impels the shuttle through the shed of the warp.

5. An implement used for driving; as: a A mallet. b A tamping iron. c A cooper's hammer for driving on barrel hoops. d A wooden-headed golf club with a long shaft, for playing the longest strokes. See COLE, *Ilust.* e *Mech.* A branch or drift. f A bundle of rods used for driving pheasants.

6. *Naut.* a A square sail sometimes formerly set on a yard at the end of a spanker boom when the wind was

drít. † DRIT.

drít (drít), n. i. [AS. *ge-dritan*, or Icel. *dríta*. Cf. DRIT.] To defer. *Obs. or Scot.*

drít'er (drít'ér), n. Var. of DREDDOUR. *Scot.*

driv'a-ble, drive'a-ble (drív'a-bl), a. See -ABLE.

driv'age (drív'áj'), n. Act or process of driving.

drive'cap', n. *Mach.* A metal cap to fit over something, as a well tool, so that it can be driven without burring.

drived (drívd), *Obs.* or dial. pret. and p. p. of DRIVE.

drít. † DRIT.

drít'e (drít'e), n. *Mach.* A plug for screwing into the hollow end of a part so that it can be driven without injury.

driv'el, n. [ME. *drivel*; cf. D. *drevel* a tool for driving, G. *treiben*, OHG. *trifli* driver, servant; also of Norw. dial. *driva* to work slowly. The sense "fool" is prob. influenced by *drivel* to slaver. See DRIVE.] A mental; drudge; also, a foolish, imbecile, or dirty person. *Obs.* driv'a-ble, adv. of *driveling*, p. p.

ant. Obs. b A spanker. Rare. Smyth. o The sixth mast on a many-masted schooner (called also driver mast); also, the lower sail set on this mast.

7. A boat engaged in drift-net fishing. Eng. S. The dowitcher. Local, U. S.

driver ant. Any of certain African stinging ants of the genus Anomma;—so called because they move about in vast armies, and drive away or devour all insects and other small animals.

drive/screw (driv'skrōv), n. A screw that is driven home or nearly home with a hammer. drive/way (driv'wē), n. 1. A passage or way along or through which carriages or animals are driven. 2. A way along which game is driven.

driving (driv'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of DRIVE. Specif.: p. a. Having great force of impulse; as, a driving wind or storm; also, communicating force; impelling; as, a driving shaft.

driving axle, the axle of a driving wheel, as in a locomotive. — d. box, the journal box of a locomotive driving axle. — d. clock, Astron. & Phys., a powerful and accurate clock motion for turning an equatorial telescope round its polar axis, so as to hold an object fixed in the field of view, or for driving a chronograph or other instrument. — d. ft. See FIT, n., 2 a. — d. horn. Elec. Any of a number of projections on an armature periphery for balancing the drag on the conductors. — d. note, Music, a syncopated note; a tone "driving" through the next accent. Obs. — d. spring, a supporting spring fixed upon a locomotive driving box to minimize shock. Eng. Weale. — d. wheel, Mch., a wheel that communicates motion; specif., one of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the coupling rods are attached and which are driven by the engine connecting rods; driver.

driz'le (driz'lē), v. t.; driz'zled (-'ld); driz'zling (driz'-ling). [Prob. freq. of ME. dresen to fall, AS. dréosan. See DREARY.] To rain slightly in very small drops; to fall, as water from the clouds, slowly and in fine particles; as, it drizzles; drizzling rain. "Drizzling tears." Spenser.

driz'zle, v. t. 1. To shed slowly in minute drops or particles. "The air doth drizzle dew." Shak. 2. To wet with minute drops.

driz'zle, n. Fine rain like mist.

driz'zly (driz'li), a. Characterized by fine rain or snow. "Winter's driz'zly reign." Dryden.

drogh (drōg), v. t. & i. To transport by means of a drogher; to transfer or lighter as from or with a drogher.

drog'her (drōg'ēr), n. Also drog'ger. [Prop. a drier, i. e., of fish, a fishing craft (Oxf. E. D.); fr. D. drogen, droogen, to dry, droog dry. See DRX.] A small craft used in the West Indies as a coasting vessel or cargo lighter; hence, any clumsy coasting or cargo vessel.

droit (droit), n. [F. See DRECHT.] Law. A right; also, that to which one has a right; a due; pl., dues; duties. b Law, in the abstract; also, a law. Obs. or French.

droits of Admiralty, Eng. Law, certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds of enemies' ships seized in port or taken by noncommissioned captors, or from wrecks and derelicts, which formerly belonged to the Court of Admiralty, but are now paid into the Exchequer.

droit'ful (droit'fūl), a. [F. droit'ful straightforwardness.] Law. Relating to right or title of property, as distinguished from right of possession; as, droit'ful actions.

droll (drōl), a.; droll'ler (-'ēr); droll'lest. [F. drôle, cf. G. & D. drollig, LG. drullig, D. drol a thick and short person, a droll.] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity; amusing and strange. Syn.—Comic, comical, farcical, diverting, humorous, ridiculous, queer, odd, waggish, facetious, merry, ludicrous. See LAUGHABLE.

droll, n. 1. One whose practice it is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a wag; a jester; a buffoon; a merry-andrew. 2. Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport, as a puppet show or farce. Obs. or R.

At fairs . . . we acted farces called "drolls," consisting of the most vulgar scenes . . . in popular plays. A. W. Ward. 3. Jesting; burlesque; also, the acting of farces. Obs.

droll, v. i.; droll'ed (drōld); droll'ing. To jest or make sport; to play the buffoon. Stevenson.

droll, v. t. 1. To lead or influence by jest or trick; to banter or jest; to cajole. Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. L'Estrange. 2. To make a jest of; to set in a comical light. Rare. This drolling everything is rather fatiguing. W. D. Howells.

droll'er-y (drōl'ēr-i), n.; pl. -ries (-'iz). [F. drôlerie. See DROLL.] 1. Something that is droll. Specif.: a A lively or comic picture. Obs. or R. b A comic entertainment, as a puppet show or farce; also, a puppet. Obs. c A droll story; a jest. 2. Jesting; buffoonery; comical gestures or manners. 3. Quality of being droll; humor.

The rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer." Macaulay. dro-mæ-og-na-thous (drō-mē-ōg-nā-thūs), a. [NL.; Dro-

mæus + gnathous.] Zool. Resembling the ratite birds in the structure of the palate;—said of certain birds. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are imperfectly, if at all, articulated with the basiphonoid rostrum, the vomer is broad and cleft behind, and there are strong basipharyngeal processes arising from the body of the basiphonoid.—dro-mæ-og-na-thism (drō-mē-ōg-nā-thiz'm), n.

Dro-mæ-us (drō-mē'ūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δρομαίος swift, fr. δρομαίνω to run.] Zool. The genus of ratite birds consisting of the emus. See EMU. It is the type and only existing genus of a family, Dro-mæ-i-dæ (-'ī-dē).

-drome (-drōm), [Fr. δρομος running, δρόμος a running, course, fr. δρομαίνω to run.] A suffix, used chiefly in botany, denoting a running, running course; as in craspedodrome, parallelodrome, paryphodrome, etc.

dro-m'e-da-ry (drōm'ē-dā-rī); drōm'ē; see note below, n.; pl. -RES (-rīz). [F. Dromadaire, LL. dromedarius, fr. L. dromas (sc. camelus), fr. Gr. δρομαίος running, from δρομαίνω, used as aor. of δρομαίνω to run; cf. Skr. dram to run.] 1. Orig., a camel of unusual speed bred and trained especially for riding; now, more often, the Arabian or one-humped camel (Camelus dromedarius) as distinguished from the Bactrian camel.



Dromedary (Camelus dromedarius).

2. A dromond. Obs. 3. A clumsy or stupid fellow. Obs. The leading dictionaries all prefer the pronunciation drōm'ē, but drōm'ē is now much used, both in England and America; cf. ACCORD, BOMB, DONKEY, etc.

dro-m'lo (drōm'lō), a. Of, pertaining to, or like a dromos, dro-m'cal (-'ī-kāl) or course for foot races; specif., Arch., having a ground plan long and narrow, like a course for foot races;—applied esp. to the Latin basilicas, as distinguished from the nearly square Eastern churches.

dro-m'o-graph (drōm'ō-grāf), n. [Gr. δρόμος course + -graph.] A registering hemadromometer.

dro-m'ond (drōm'ōnd; drōm'ūn); or dro-m'ōn (-'ōn), n. [OF. dromont, L. dromo, fr. Gr. δρόμων light vessel, prob. fr. δρομαίνω to run. See DROMEDARY.] In the Middle Ages, a large, fast-sailing galley or cutter. Hist. or Archæol.

dro-m'os (drōm'ōs), n.; pl. -ROSES (-'ōz). [L., fr. Gr. δρόμος, fr. root of δρομαίνω to run.] A class. Antig. A course for foot races. b Archæol. A straight passage or avenue of approach, as to a temple or tomb.

dro-m'o-trop'ic (drōm'ō-trōp'ik), a. [Gr. δρόμος course + -trop'ic.] Bot. Exhibiting spiral curvature;—said of twining plants.—dro-mot'ro-pism (drō-mōt'rō-piz'm), n.—dromous. A suffix used to signify running; as in catanadromous, prodromous. See -DROME.

drone (drōn), n. [ME. drone a drone bee, AS. drān; akin to OS. drān, OHG. treno, G. drolne, Dan. drone; cf. Gr. τρυφήν a kind of wasp, dial. Gr. θρῶναξ drone. Prob. named fr. the droning sound. See DRONE to hum.] 1. The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee. The drone of the honeybee is somewhat larger and stouter than the worker. It has no sting and gathers no honey, its only use to the colony being to impregnate the queen. Drones are reared in cells, called drone cells, of larger size than those of the workers, and are commonly, if not always, hatched from unfertilized eggs. When food is scarce the drones are driven from the hive by the workers.

2. One who lives on the labors of others; a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard. By living as a drone, to be an unprofitable and unworthy member of so noble and learned a society. Burton.

drone, v. t. [From DRONE the bee.] To move sluggishly or indolently; to live in idleness. drone, v. i. To spend or pass after the manner of a drone, or idler; to spend in sluggish idleness.

drone, v. t.; DROINED (drōind); DRONING (drōn'ing). [Cf. D. dreunen, G. dröhnen, Icel. drýnja to roar, drýnr a roaring, Sw. dröna to bellow, drone, Dan. drøne, Götth. drunjus sound, Gr. θρῶνος dirge, Skr. dhraṇ to sound. Cf. DRONE the bee.] To make a low, dull, monotonous, humming or murmuring sound; hence, to speak monotonously. Where the beetle wheels his droning flight. Gray.

drone, v. l. To utter or sound with a drone or in a low, monotonous tone.

dro-guet' (drōg'ēt'), n. [F.] Any of various dress fabrics; specif., a kind of woolen rep not now much used. Cf. DRUGGET.

droh (drōh), n. [Gael.] A dwarf. Scot.—droich'y (-'i), a. Scot. droict. + droit, a right.

droll, n. [Cf. D. drullen and E. droll.] A drudge; also, drudgery. Obs. droll, v. i. & t. [Cf. D. drüllen to mope.] To work sluggishly; to plod, or cause to plod. Obs. droit, n. See droict.

droit' au tra'vall' (drōw'ā-t'ra-vā'l'), n. [F.] The right to labor;—applied esp. to a socialist who claims that the state should give every one labor. droit' d'an'baine' (drōw'ā-dō-bān'), n. [F. See AUBAINE.] The right, formerly possessed by the crown or prince in France, of confiscating all the property, real and personal, of which a domiciled alien died possessed. It was abolished July 14, 1819.

droit' de gens' (drōw'ā-dē-jān'), n. [F.] The law of nations; international law. droit' de loy'al' (drōw'ā-dē-lōw'ā-l'), n. [F.] Upright and loyal.

droits' ci'vils' (drōw'ā-sē-vīl'), [F.] Fr. Law. Private rights. droits'man, n. The collector of duties. Eng. droit'ure, n. [F.] Rightness; righteousness. Obs. fr. Gr. δρομαίος. Droitral, a. Droitral, Rare. droitsch'ka (drōich'kā), Var. of BROSHKY.

droke, Var. of BROUK. droke Dial. Eng. var. of BROWK. droks, n. [Cf. DRAWK.] The darning. Dial. Eng. drole (drōl), n. [F.] Unprincipled or artful person; rogue. droil'er, n. Jester; droll. Obs. droil'ing-y, adv. of droiling, p. pr. See -LY.

droll'ish, a. Somewhat droll.—droll'ish-ness, n.—droll'ist, n. A droll. Rare. droll'ness, n. See -NESS. droil'y (drōl'i), adv. of droil, p. pr. See -LY. Dro-mæ-og-na-thus (drō-mē-ōg-nā-thūs), n. pl. [NL. See DROMÆGNATHIUS.] Zool. Syn. of CRYPTURUS.

dromeslade + DRUMSLADE. drome (drōm), n. [F., fr. Gr. δρομαίος running.] The crab plover. dro-m'ed, n. [LL. dromeda.] A dromedary. Obs. dro-m'e-d'i-ri-ā (drōm'ē-dē-rī-ān; drōm'ē), a. Pter to a drome-dary.—n. A rider on a drome-

drome (drōn), n. [From DRONE to hum.] 1. That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or dull sound; as: a A drum. Obs. b A bagpipe or similar instrument. c One of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, as that which sounds the key note or the fifth. d One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl. 2. A humming or deep murmuring sound. The monotonous drone of the wheel. Longfellow.

3. Music. A monotonous bass, as in pastoral composition; a deep sustained monotone. drone bee. A drone; a male bee. drone fly. A nearly cosmopolitan dipterous fly (Eristalis tenax), of the family Syrphidae, superficially resembling the drone bee. Its larva lives in filthy water and putrid matter, and is of the type known as tail-tailed maggot.

dro-n'go (drōn'gō), n.; pl. -gos (-gōz). [Native name in Madagascar.] Any oscine passerine bird of the family Dieruriidae. They are chiefly black with a deeply forked tail, and are natives of Asia, Africa, and Australia. Called also drongo shrike.

drongo cuckoo. A cuckoo of India (Surniculus dicarrus) resembling the common drongo (Buchanga atra). dro-n'ish (drōn'ish), a. Like a drone; indolent; slow.—dro-n'ish-ly, adv.—dro-n'ish-ness, n.

drool (drōol), v. t. & i. [Of uncertain origin.] To utter cry, or sound in a low mournful tone or note; as, the drooling wind. Now Chiefly Dial. drool (drōol), v. t.; drooled (drōold); drool'ing. [Contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drivel; hence, to talk foolishly or with mere profuse verbiage. Dial. Eng. & U. S. His mouth drooling with texts. T. Parker.

droop (drōop), v. i.; drooped (drōopt) or droop'ed poe'tic, droopt; droop'ing. [ME. drupen, druppen, droepen; fr. Icel. drúpa; akin to E. drop. See DROP.] 1. To hang bending downward; to sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, etc., from physical inability or exhaustion, want of nourishment, or the like. I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to droop and languish. Swift.

2. To grow weak or faint with disappointment, grief, or like causes; to be dispirited or depressed; to flag; to languish; as, her spirits drooped. I'll animate the soldier's drooping courage. Addison.

3. To proceed downward, or toward a close; to decline. "Then day drooped." Tennyson. 4. Ordnance. To wear away at the muzzle after much firing;—said of a smooth-bore gun. Obs.

droop, v. l. To let drop or sink; to cause to fall. droop, n. A drooping; as, a droop of the eye. droop'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of droop. Specif.: p. a. Bot. Inclining downwards; nodding;—said of inflorescence.—droop'ing-ly, adv.—droop'ing-ness, n.

droop'y (drōop'i), a.; droop'ier (-'i-ēr); droop'i-est. Tending to droop; gloomy; dejected; drooping. drop (drōp), n. [ME. drope, AS. dropa; akin to OS. dropo, D. drop, G. tropfen, Icel. dröpa, Sw. dropp; and to AS. drōpan to drip, drop, OS. dripan, D. driepen, OHG. triofan, G. triefen, Icel. dripa. In some senses from drop, v. Cf. DRIP, DROPPING.] 1. The quantity of fluid which falls in one superficial mass; a liquid globule; hence, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid. The size of a drop varies with the specific gravity and viscosity of the liquid and also with the conditions under which it is formed. It is usually considered equal to a minim, but varies considerably from this value.

2. Hence: a A modicum of drink; as, to take a wee drop for the stomach's sake. Swift. b pl. Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops; as, lavender drops. c A minute quantity or portion. The drop of peace divine. Keble.

d A old Scottish weight of fr. oz. See WEIGHT. 3. That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop; as an earring, a sparkling pendant, a sugarplum (sometimes medicated), a kind of shot, a stain or spot, etc. 4. Act or instance of dropping; sudden fall, descent. 5. The dropping of young (in birth); young so born. Rare. 6. A Steam Engin. The fall in pressure of the steam in a compound engine between the high-pressure cylinder and the receiver or between the receiver and the low-pressure cylinder. b Elec. A fall of electric potential due to resistance of the circuit or other causes.

7. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: a A door or platform opening downward; a trapdoor; that part of the gallows on which a culprit stands when he is to be hanged; hence, the gallows itself. b A machine for lowering heavy weights, as packages, coal wagons, etc., to a ship's deck. c A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. d A curtain which drops or falls in front of the stage of a theater, etc. e A drop press or drop hammer. f A movable plate serving to cover the keyhole of a lock. g A slot for mail, as in a letter

dary.—dro-m'e-da-ris't (-dā-rīst), n. Dro-m'ci-a (drō-mīsh'ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δρομαίος; swift, fleet.] Zool. A genus of very small arboreal phalangers of Australia, New Guinea, and Tasmania. D. nana is only about four inches long, excluding the tail. They have received the book name of dormouse phalanger.

dro-m'i-o of Eph'e-sus, Dro-m'i-o of Syr-a-mene' (drōm'ī-ō), n. Twin brothers, completely alike, attendants on the twin Antipholuses in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

dromme, + DRUM. dro-mom'e-ter (drō-mōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. δρόμος a running + -meter.] An instrument for measuring speed, as of a train.

dro-mom'e-try (trī), n. Measurement of velocity. dro-m'on-da-ry, + DROMEDARY. Dro-mor'nis (drō-mōr'nīs), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. δρομαίος running + avis bird.] Paleon. A genus of extinct ratite birds founded on remains found in Queensland.

dro-m'o-scope (drōm'ō-s-kōp; drōm'ō), n. [Gr. δρομαίος a running + -scope.] An instrument for indicating speed; also, one

for indicating a ship's course. dromond + DROMOND. dro-nach (drō-nāk), n. Penalty; punishment. Scot. dro-n'age (drōn'āj), n. The condition of a drone. drone, + DRON. drone cell. Zool. See list DRONE. dro-nel, n. Drone; male bee. Obs. drone'piper, n. = 6th DRONE, 1. c. drone'er (drōn'ēr), n. One who drones.

dro-net, n. Dronel. Obs. drong, Var. of DRANG. Dial. Eng. drong, Obs. pret. of DRINK. dro-n'ing-ly (drōn'ing-ly), adv. of droing, p. pr. [OF DRINK.] dro-n'k (drōn'k), n. Obs. pret. of DRINK. dro-n'klew, + DRUNKLEW. dro-n'c (drōn'c), n. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of DRINK.

dro-n'kly (drōn'kli), a. Like a drone; sluggish; lazy. 2. Of sounds, having a drone. drook, Var. of BROUK. drome, + DRUM. droop, a. Drooping. droop'er, n. One that droops. droopt, pret. & p. p. of droop. droop'wort, Var. of DROEWORT. droot (drōot), n. Dial. Eng. var. of DROUGHT.

drown (droun), v. i.; DROWNED (dround); DROWNS/ING. [ME. drunen, drounen, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. drúna to be drowned (for drúkná), Dan. drukne, akin to E. drunken, and to AS. drúcnian to be drowned, sink, become drunk. & DRUNKEN.] To be suffocated in water or other liquid; to perish in water.

1. To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to inundate. "They drown the land." Dryden. 2. To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid. 3. To overpower; overcome; extinguish, — esp. of sound. Most men being in sensual pleasures drowned. Sir J. Davies. My private voice is drowned amid the senate. Addison.

4. To sink or send to the bottom, as a ship. Obs. 5. Phys. Geog. To submerge (land) with water, whether by a rise in the level of a lake, ocean, or river, or by a sinking of the land; as, the lowering of a coastal region drowns the lower courses of the rivers and converts their valleys into estuaries.

drowned-tube boiler. See BOILER, n., 3. — to drown out, to drive forth by inundation.

drowse (drouz), v. i.; DROUDED (drouzd); DROWS/ING. [AS. drúsan, drúsan, to sink, become slow or inactive; cf. OD. droosen to be sleepy, fall asleep, LG. drúsen, drúsen, to slumber, fall, fall down with a noise; prob. akin to AS. drúsan to fall. See DREARY.] To be heavy with sleepiness; to sleep imperfectly; to doze. "He drowsed upon his couch." South.

In the pool drowsed the cattle up to their knees. Lowell.

drowse, v. t. To make heavy with sleepiness; to make dull or stupid; also, to pass (time) as in drowsing.

drowse, n. A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

But smiled on in a drowse of ecstasy. Mrs. Browning.

drowsy-head (drou'zi-héd), n. Drowsiness. Archaic.

drowsy (drou'si), a.; DROWS'ER (-zi-ér); DROWS'ER-ZEST. [See DROWSY, v.] 1. Inclined to drowse; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; dozy. "Our age's drowsy blood." Lovell.

2. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific.

3. Characterized by drowsing; dull; stupid. "Drowsy reasoning." Atterbury.

Syn. — See SLEEPY.

drub (drúb), v. t.; DRUBBED (drúbéd); DRUB/BING. [Cf. dial. drub to stamp, trudge, throb, drub to beat, Sw. drabba to hit, beat, Dan. dræbe to slay, and perh. ME. drepren to strike, kill, AS. drepan to strike, G. & D. treffen to hit, touch, Icel. drepa to strike, kill.] 1. To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

2. To stamp (the feet). Thackeray.

drub, v. i. To tap or stamp; to drum.

They sat on the back seat, drubbing with their heels, and their teeth chattering with cold. T. Hughes.

drub, n. A blow with a cudgel; a thump.

frub/bling (drúb'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of DRUB. Specif. vb. n. A beating; a thrashing.

drudge (drúji), v. i.; DRUGGED (drújéd); DRUDGE/ING. [ME. druggen; perh. akin to AS. dréogan to work, suffer, endure (whence dial. drece), and Goth. druggan to serve as a soldier.] To perform menial work; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

He gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he drudged. Macaulay.

drudge, v. t. To cause to undergo drudgery.

to drudge away, to consume laboriously.

Rise to our toils and drudge away the day. Otway.

drudge, n. One who drudges; one who works hard in servile employment; a menial servant; a hack.

drudger-y (drúj'ér-i), n. Act of drudging; disagreeable and wearisome labor; ignoble or slavish toil.

The drudgery of penning definitions. Macaulay.

Syn. — See WORK.

drug (drúg), n. [Cf. dial. E. drug to draw, drag.] A kind of low, heavy truck, used in moving timber, heavy weights, etc.; — called also drug carriage.

drug, n. [F. drogue; cf. Fr. drogue, It., Sp., & Pg. droga; all perh. fr. D. droog (cf. DRY).] 1. Any substance used as a medicine, or in the composition of medicines, for internal or external use; formerly, any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations. Whether or not a given substance should be included under the term drug depends upon the purpose for which it is sold (as regards the seller) or used (as regards the purchaser).

When merchants bring Their spicy drugs. Milton.

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand. "But sermons are mere drugs." Fielding.

drug, v. i.; DRUGGED (drújéd); DRUG/ING. [Cf. F. droguer.] To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

drug, v. t. 1. To affect or season with drugs or ingredients; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic drug.

The laboring masses . . . [were] drugged into brittle good humor by a vast system of public spectacles. C. Kingsley.

2. To tincture with something offensive or injurious.

3. To dose to excess with or as with drugs.

With pleasure drugged, he almost longed for woe. Byron.

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drug/get (drúg'et; -ýt; 151), n. [F. droguet; cf. drogue trash, stuff, perh. the same word as drogue drug. See 2d DRUG.] 1. Formerly, a kind of woolen or mixed stuff for clothing. "Gold and silver drugget." Mary Johnston. 2. Now, a coarse woolen felt or woven cloth dyed of one color or printed on one side, and generally used as a lining or protective covering for carpets or furniture.

2. Anything made of drugget.

drug/gist (drúg'íst), n. [F. droguiste, fr. drogue. See 2d DRUG.] One who deals in drugs; esp., in U. S. & Scot., a pharmacist or pharmacist; an apothecary; — called in England and the British colonies, popularly and commercially, a chemist, or, legally, a chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. See APOTHECARY.

druid (drú'id), n. [L. Druides, Druidae, pl. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. draoi, druith, magician, Druid; cf. F. druide.] 1. A member of a religious order among the ancient Celts, whose office appears to have combined that of priest, physician, wonder worker, and historian, together with juridical functions. The druids comprised: the bards; vates, or prophets; and druids proper, or priests. They appear in Celtic myths, esp. as wizards and diviners.

2. [Cyp.] A member of a secret order for mutual benefit, founded in London in 1781. Lodges or groves of the society are established in other countries.

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druid'ical bead. = ADDER STONE. — d. circle, a circle of monoliths, as Stonehenge. See STONE CIRCLE.

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2. The sound of this instrument; also, any similar sound.

3. M. a. A drummer. b. A party which is sent to confer or treat with the enemy, bearing a drum and flag of truce. Obs.

4. Anything resembling a drum; as: a. Anat. The tympanum of the ear; often, in common usage, the tympanic membrane. b. The body of a banjo, violin, or similar instrument. c. A sieve. d. Arch. (1) One of the cylindrical or nearly cylindrical blocks of which the shaft of a column is composed. (2) A vertical wall, whether circular or polygonal in plan, carrying a cupola or dome. e. The nearly cylindrical part of an urn, vase, or similar vessel. f. Nav. A figure resembling a drum (usually an iron frame covered with canvas) hoisted in combination with a ball and cone in making code signals. See SHAPE, n. g. A cylindrical box, tub, case, or the like, variously used, as for packing or storing figs, cod, oil, spirits, shot, for holding a coiled spring, etc. h. A cylindrical or rounded attachment for hot water, steam, or gases, as for a radiator or a reservoir. 1. A revolving cylinder or barrel, whether hollow or solid, that acts, or is acted upon by, something exterior to itself, as the winding part of a capstan or hoisting machine, a doffer in a carding machine, the roller for an autographic record, a long pulley, usually for several belts, etc. j. A hollow revolving cylinder for containing something to be acted upon, as a cask in which the colors of fabrics are fixed by steaming, a drum washer in paper making, a perforated cylinder for sorting ore, etc., an upright cylinder from which the ammunition is distributed to the breech mechanism in some machine guns.

5. a = DRUMFISH. b The lake carp.

6. A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout; — as designating different degrees of multitude and uproar, called also drum major, rout, tempest, and hurricane. Obs. or Hist. Also, in later use, a tea party; a kettle-drum.

Not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment.

7. The tinsel of a cicada.

8. A bushman's bundle; a swag. Australia.

9. A house or lodging; also, a street. Slang & Cant.

erie. 1. Obs. 1. Courteship; gallantry to love. 2. An object of love; a sweetheart; also, a token of love; a keepsake; a thing highly prized.

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2. The sound of this instrument; also, any similar sound.

3. M. a. A drummer. b. A party which is sent to confer or treat with the enemy, bearing a drum and flag of truce. Obs.

4. Anything resembling a drum; as: a. Anat. The tympanum of the ear; often, in common usage, the tympanic membrane. b. The body of a banjo, violin, or similar instrument. c. A sieve. d. Arch. (1) One of the cylindrical or nearly cylindrical blocks of which the shaft of a column is composed. (2) A vertical wall, whether circular or polygonal in plan, carrying a cupola or dome. e. The nearly cylindrical part of an urn, vase, or similar vessel. f. Nav. A figure resembling a drum (usually an iron frame covered with canvas) hoisted in combination with a ball and cone in making code signals. See SHAPE, n. g. A cylindrical box, tub, case, or the like, variously used, as for packing or storing figs, cod, oil, spirits, shot, for holding a coiled spring, etc. h. A cylindrical or rounded attachment for hot water, steam, or gases, as for a radiator or a reservoir. 1. A revolving cylinder or barrel, whether hollow or solid, that acts, or is acted upon by, something exterior to itself, as the winding part of a capstan or hoisting machine, a doffer in a carding machine, the roller for an autographic record, a long pulley, usually for several belts, etc. j. A hollow revolving cylinder for containing something to be acted upon, as a cask in which the colors of fabrics are fixed by steaming, a drum washer in paper making, a perforated cylinder for sorting ore, etc., an upright cylinder from which the ammunition is distributed to the breech mechanism in some machine guns.

5. a = DRUMFISH. b The lake carp.

6. A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout; — as designating different degrees of multitude and uproar, called also drum major, rout, tempest, and hurricane. Obs. or Hist. Also, in later use, a tea party; a kettle-drum.

Not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment.

7. The tinsel of a cicada.

8. A bushman's bundle; a swag. Australia.

9. A house or lodging; also, a street. Slang & Cant.

erie. 1. Obs. 1. Courteship; gallantry to love. 2. An object of love; a sweetheart; also, a token of love; a keepsake; a thing highly prized.

druff (drúf), n. [Cf. dial. E. druff to pull, drag.] A female druid; a prophetess.

druid'ic (drú'id'ík), a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the druids.

druid'ical bead. = ADDER STONE. — d. circle, a circle of monoliths, as Stonehenge. See STONE CIRCLE.

druid'ism (drú'id'íz'm), n. [Cf. F. druidisme.] The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction, received and taught by the druids; the rites and ceremonies of the druids. It is uncertain whether druidism was a Celtic religion or a pre-Celtic religion taken over by the Celts from the aborigines, but the Celts themselves ascribed its origin to the British. The fact that the mistletoe was held sacred has led to the belief that it was originally a form of tree worship. Transmigration is known to have been taught and human sacrifice to have been practiced on a vast scale.

drum (drúm), v. i.; DRUMMED (drúmd); DRUM/MING. [Cf. D. trommelen, Dan. tromme. See DRUM, n.] 1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play on a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to throb or sound rhythmically; to make a noise like that of a beaten drum; as, the ruffed grouse drums with his wings.

Drumming with his fingers on the arm of his chair. Irving.

Suddenly above the cracking of the carbines rose a peculiar drumming sound, and some of the men cried, "The Spanish machine guns!" T. Roosevelt.

3. To go about, as a drummer, to gather recruits; hence, U. S., to go about to secure partisans, customers, etc.; — with for.

4. To be present at or give social drums. Obs. or Hist.

drum, v. t. 1. To assemble by, or as by, beat of drum; to collect; to gather or draw by solicitation; — now only with up; as, to drum up recruits; to drum up customers.

2. To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum; — with out, down, etc.; as, to drum out a rogue from a camp.

3. To drive or force by reiteration; as, to drum a lesson into a dull mind.

4. To strike or thump as in beating a drum.

5. To execute on a drum, as a tune.

drum armature. Elec. An armature having drum winding.

drum beat' (drúm'bét'), n. The action of beating a drum, or the sound of a beaten drum; drum music.

Whose morning drumbeat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial air of England. D. Webster.

drum/fish (-fish'), n. Any of various fishes of the family Sciaenidae, which are capable of making a drumming noise. The best-known species are the common drumfish (Pogonias cromis) of the Atlantic coast, which becomes over 100 pounds in weight, and the red drum (Sciaenops ocellata) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf States, a large and important food fish. The fresh-water drumfish (Aplodinotus grunniens) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley attains a weight of fifty pounds or more.

drum/head' (drúm'héd'), n. 1. The parchment or skin stretched over one end of a drum.

2. The tympanic membrane, or ear drum.

3. The top of a capstan which is pierced with sockets for levers used in turning it. See CAPSTAN, Illust.

4. One of a race of cabbages embracing varieties with rounded, flattened heads; — called also drumhead cabbage.

drumhead court-martial. Mil. A summary court-martial to try offenses on the battlefield or the line of march. It is sometimes held round a drumhead as table.

drum language. A system of long-distance communication by means of beats and tones of drum. It is found in a crude form among the Papuans of New Guinea, and with certain Bantu tribes of the Kamerun it has reached a development which permits of sustained conversation.

drum/lin (drúm'lín), n. [Gael. druim the ridge of a hill.] Geol. An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift, normally compact and unstratified, usually with its longer axis parallel to the direction of the movement of the transporting ice.

drum/ly (drúm'li), a. Turbid; muddy; also, troubled; gloomy. Chiefly Scot.

drum major. 1. A Orig., the chief or first drummer of a regiment. Obs. 2. The marching leader of a band or drum corps. In the United States army he is a noncommissioned officer ranking with a first sergeant.

2. A large social drum, or rout. Obs.

drum/mor (drúm'mór), n. 1. One who beats or plays the drum, as for military marching and signaling, in a band, etc.

2. One who travels about soliciting custom for a wholesale dealer or jobber; a commercial traveler. Chiefly U. S.

3. Any of various fishes that make a sound when caught, as: a The squeteague. b In Australia, one of the Kyphosidae (Kyphosus sydneyanus).

4. A large cockroach (Blaber gigantea) of the West Indies, or other related species) which drums on woodwork, as a sexual call.

drum/ming (-ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of DRUM. Specif.: vb. n. The noise which the male of the ruffed grouse makes in spring, by beating his wings upon his sides.

drum/stick' (-stík'), n. 1. A stick for beating a drum.

2. Anything resembling a drumstick in form, as the segment, or joint, of a fowl's leg between the thigh and tarsus.

3. A Knapweed. Dial. Eng. b A pod of the horse-radish tree. India.

drumstick tree. An East Indian caesalpiniaceous tree (Cassia fistula) having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and elongated, terete, pendent pods. The latter are used medicinally under the name cathartula.

drum' (drúm'). Var. of DRUMLY.

aceous plants, with simple petioled leaves and white or yellow solitary flowers having 8 or 9 petals and numerous stamens. There are 3 species, one circumpolar, the others North American. They are sometimes cultivated in rock gardens. Also [*l. c.*], any plant of this genus.

dry-as-dust (dri'z-düst'), *a.* Hopelessly uninteresting or prosaic.

A man . . . in whose *dry-as-dust* head all the learning of the early eighteenth century was concentrated. *Wm. James.*

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extents or surfaces the sum of whose dimensions is $n-1$, as a point and a line in a plane, or a point and a plane in space of three dimensions. — *dual government, Polit. Science*, one in which the governing powers are vested in two sets of persons, neither of which may impair or encroach upon the constitutional powers of the other, as in the confederate and federal forms of government. — *d. number, Gram.* See NUMBER, *n.* — *d. proposition, Logic*, a proposition in which the copula and predicate are merged.

dual (dū'äl), *n.* *Gram.* The dual number; the inflectional form that denotes it; a word in that form.

dual-in (-in), [*in*, a. + *-in*]. *Chem.* A variety of dynamite consisting of 4 to 5 parts nitroglycerin, 3 parts sawdust, and 2 parts saltpeter.

dualism (dū'äl-iz'm), *n.* [*cf. F. dualisme*]. 1. State of being dual, or twofold; a twofold division; any system which is founded on a double principle, or a twofold distinction.

2. *Theol.* a The doctrine that the universe is under the dominion of two opposing principles, a good and an evil. Zoroastrianism is the typical view. b A view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit.

3. *Philos.* Any theory which considers the ultimate nature of the universe to be twofold, or to be constituted by two mutually irreducible elements, as, for example, thought and matter; — contrasted with *monism* and *pluralism*.

4. *Aristotelian realism* is both a monism of substance and a dualism of body and soul. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

5. *Chem.* The dualistic system or theory.

6. *Gram.* Expression of duality, as by the dual.

7. *Bot.* Dimorphism. *Rare or Obs.*

dualist, *n.* 1. An adherent of dualism.

At the present day realism is despised on the ground that its differentiation of body and soul, natural and supernatural, ignores the unity of being. Indeed, in order to oppose this unity of being to the realistic duality, both materialists and idealists nowadays argue to themselves the title of monists, and call realistic dualists by way of disparagement. *Thos. Case (Encyc. Brit.).*

2. One who administers two offices. *Obs. or R. Fuller.*

dualistic formula, *Chem.*, a formula written in accordance with the dualistic theory; as, $CaO \cdot SO_3$ is the dualistic formula for calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$). — *d. system or theory, Chem.*, the theory, originated by Lavoisier and developed by Berzelius, that all definite compounds are binary in their nature, and consist of two distinct constituents, themselves simple or complex, and possessed of opposite electrical properties. *Obs. or R. Fuller.*

dualistic theory (dū'äl-iz'thē), [*cf. F. dualité*]. Quality or state of being dual.

Du'at (dū'ät), *n.* [*Egypt. duat*]. *Egypt. Myth.* The underworld or "deep," one of the abodes of the dead, through which the sun passed by night. It was conceived as a gloomy monster-tenanted Hades. In later myth it was the scene of the judgment of souls. *Cf. AMENTI.*

dub (dūb), *v. t.*; *DUBBED (dūbd); *DUB'ING*. [*AS. dubban* to dub a knight; *fr. OF. adouber*, or *douber*, to equip, put in order, *adouber a chevalier* to dub a knight; *cf. for the F. word and English dub* in some senses *Fries. & LG. dubben* to strike, which is prob. imitative.] 1. To confer knighthood upon; — used with (or, formerly, without) the complementary words *a knight*; as, the king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight. The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by a tap on the shoulder with the sword.*

2. To invest with any dignity or new character; to entitle; call; name; style; — now not often seriously used.

3. To clothe or array; hence, to ornament; adorn. *Obs.* *Dubbed* with stone; dropped down. *Morte d'Arthur.*

4. To strike, rub, or dress smooth; to dab; as: a To dress with an adz; as, to *dub* a stick of timber smooth. b To strike cloth with tassels to raise a nap. c To rub or dress with grease, as leather in the process of currying it. d To prepare for fighting, as a gamecock, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb and wattles. e *Angling.* To dress, as a fly, hook, or line. f To trim, as a hedge.

dub out, *Plastering*, to fill out, as an uneven surface, to a plane, or to carry out a series of small projections.

dub, *v. t. & i.* [*Prob. imitative; cf. LG. & Fries. dubben* to strike.] To thrust or make a thrust; to poke; — sometimes used of drum beating or the sound of it.

dub, *n.* 1. A drumbeat; the sound of a beaten drum.

2. A blow. *Rare.* *Hudibras.*

dub-a-dub (dūb'ä-dūb'), *n.* The sound of drum beating; also, a drummer. — *v. t. & i.* To drum.

dubbing (dūb'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *DUB*. Hence: *vb. n.* 1. Act of dubbing.

2. That with which one dubs; *specif.*: a Dress; attire. *Obs.* b A dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of oil and tallow for dressing leather; daubing. c The body substance of an angler's fly.

Dub'he (dūb'hē), *n.* [*Ar. al dubbu* the Bear.] *Astron.* + *-ster*]. One in charge of a process of drying, as of grain in a kiln, or cloth at a bleachery.

dry (dri), *v. t.* To beat severely. *Obs.*

dry-as-dust (dri'z-düst'), *n.* A dry, uninspired, pedantic writer or student of antiquities, history, etc.

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The second-magnitude star Alpha (α) Ursæ Majoris; that one of the two Pointers which is nearer Polaris.

du-bi-ous (dū-bi'ūs), *n.*; *pl. -tūs (-tīz)*. [*L. dubitatus*, *fr. dubius*. See *DUBIOUS*.] Doubtfulness or an instance of it; dubiousness; a matter of doubt.

du-bi-ous-ly (dū-bi'ūs-ly), *n.*; *pl. -tūs (-tīz)*. State of being dubious; dubiousness; a dubious statement or thing.

du-bi-ous-ly (dū-bi'ūs-ly), *n.*; *pl. -tūs (-tīz)*. State of being dubious; dubiousness; a dubious statement or thing. See *two* or *cf. DOUBT*. 1. Occasional doubt; *fr. duo* two. See *two* or *cf. DOUBT*. 2. Doubtful, or not settled in opinion; being in doubt; wavering or fluctuating; undetermined.

A dubious, agitated state of mind. Thackeray.

3. Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle.

4. Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* transaction.

Wiping the dingy shirt with a still more *dubious* pocket handkerchief. *Thackeray.*

Syn. — Doubting, unsettled, undetermined; equivocal, uncertain. See *DOUBTFUL*.

du-bi-ous-ly, *adv.* — *du-bi-ous-ness*, *n.*

du-bi-ta-ble (dū-bi'tā-b'l), *a.* [*L. dubitabilis*. *Cf. DOUBTABLE*.] Liable to be doubted; uncertain. — **du-bi-ta-ble-ly** (-blī), *adv.*

du-bi-tate (dū-bi'tāt), *v. t.*; *DU-BI-TAT'ED* (-tāt'ēd); *DU-BI-TAT'ING* (-tāt'ing). [*L. dubitatus*, *p. p. of dubitare*. See *DOUBT*.] To doubt. *Rare.*

du-bi-tation (dū-bi'tāsh'n), *n.* [*L. dubitatio*.] Act or state of doubting; doubt; an instance of doubting.

All manner of black scruples, *dubitations*. *Carlyle.*

du-bi-ta-tive (dū-bi'tā-tiv), *a.* [*L. dubitativus*; *cf. F. dubitatif*]. 1. Tending or given to doubt; doubtful.

2. Expressing doubt; as, a *dubitative* conjunction.

Du-bois's-a (dū-boi's'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after *F. N. Dubois* (1752-1824), French botanist.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees containing two species, natives of Australia and New Caledonia. They have white, soft wood well adapted to carving. *D. myoporoides* yields the alkaloid duboisine. *D. hopwoodii* is the pituri.

2. [*l. c.*] *Chem.* Duboisine.

du-bois's-ine (-in; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also *-in*. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, and regarded as identical with hyoscyamine. It dilates the pupil of the eye and is hypnotic and sedative.

du'cal (dū'käl), *a.* [*F. ducal*, *L. ducalis* of a leader. See *DUKE*.] Of or pertaining to a duke or dukedom.

His ducal cap was to be exchanged for a kindly crown. *Motley.*

du'cal (dū'käl), *n.* [*F. ducal*, *It. ducato*, *LL. ducatus*, *fr. L. dux* leader or commander. See *DUKE*.] A gold coin of several countries of Europe, first coined in Venice in 1284. It is not now the monetary unit in any country, though it is still coined, for purposes of foreign trade, in Austria-Hungary and in the Netherlands, at an intrinsic value of \$2.284, or 9s. 4½d., which was about its usual value in former times. b An old silver coin of varying value, worth somewhat less than half as much as the gold ducat. c An old Venetian money of account. *Obs.*

du'ca-ton (dū'kä-tōn'), *n.* [*Fr. Sp. ducaton*. See *DUCAT*.] A silver coin of varying value, formerly current in several countries of Europe. See *COIN*.

duch-ess (dūch'ēs), *n.* [*F. duchesse*, *fr. duc* duke.] The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right. — *Duchess of Malak* (mäl'äk), the noble and unfortunate heroine of Webster's play of this name. She is driven by her family to insanity and death because of her secret marriage with her steward.

du'chesse (dū'chēs'), *n.* [*F.*] Duchess; — much used as a trade name; as, *duchesse* bedsteads, chests, tables.

du'chesse d'An-gou-lême (dū'chēs'dāng'ōlēm'), [*F.*] A variety of pear of large size and excellent flavor.

du'chesse lace, *n.* A beautiful variety of Brussels pillow lace made originally in Belgium and resembling Honiton guipure. It is worked with fine thread in large sprays, usually of the primrose pattern, with much raised work.

duch-y (dūch'y), *n.*; *pl. -ies (-īz)*. [*F. duché*, *OF. duchée*, (assumed) *LL. ducatus*, *fr. L. dux*; *cf. LL. ducatus* duchy. See *DUKE*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; *specif.*, in Great Britain: a Either Cornwall or Lancaster, dukedoms of the royal family, and, unlike common peerage duchies, having certain courts of their own. b A district between London and Westminster forming the precincts of the Duchy House of Lancaster. *Of. E. D.*

duck (dūk), *n.* [*D. doek* cloth, canvas, akin to *Icel. dūkr* cloth, *OHG. tuoh, G. tuoh*, *Sw. duk*, *Dan. dug*.] 1. A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas, — used for the lighter sails of vessels, the sacking of beds, and sometimes for clothing.

2. *pl.* Light clothes, esp. trousers, made of duck, worn in hot weather, esp. by sailors. *Colloq.*

duck, *n.* [*ME. duke, doke*, *AS. dūce*; akin to *duck*, *v.* See *DUCK*, *v. t.*] 1. Any of numerous lamellirostral swimming birds of the family Anatidae, characterized by having the neck and legs short, the body more or less depressed, the

(*fr. Per. du*) + *Hind. & Skr. bhā-shā* language.] A native interpreter or commissioner. *India.*

du'let (dū'let), *n.* [*Ar.*] The Syrian bear. See *BEAR*, *n.*, 1.

du'b-a, du'b-hal (dūb'ä, dūb'häl), *n.* *DUBBER*, a vessel.

du'b-eh (dūb'eh), *n.* [*Ar. dubb*.] A simple form of door lock used in Egypt and Arabia.

du'b-eh-je (dūb'eh-jē), *n.* [*D.*] *DUBBER*, a vessel.

tarsi scutellate in front, and the sexes almost always differing from each other in plumage. They are distinguished by these characters, as well as by their comparatively small size, from the swans and geese, which also belong to the Anatidae. In most classifications the ducks constitute three subfamilies, the river or fresh-water ducks (*Anatinae*), including the domestic ducks; sea ducks (*Fuligininae*); and the mergansers (*Merginae*). The mallard (*Anas boschas*) is the chief ancestor of nearly all the domestic ducks, but the muscovy ducks are descended from a South and Central American species (*Cairina moschata*).

1. A female duck as distinguished from a male, or drake.
2. A pet; a darling. *Collog.*
3. *pl.* Any species of *Cypridium*, or lady's-slipper; — so called from the fancied resemblance of the flower.
4. *pl.* Troops of the Bombay Presidency. *Slang, India.*
5. A disabled person or thing; specif., *Stock Exchange Slang*, a lame duck.
6. A chap; a fellow; a person. *Slang.*
7. Duck on a rock; also, one of the players' stones.
8. *Sports*, etc. A duck egg; also, *Rare*, a player who scores naught. *Slang.*

duck and (or on) drake, or duck and (or on) davy, the game duck on a rock. — *and drake, or ducks and drakes*, the sport or pastime of throwing flat stones or shells so that they will skim or bound along the surface of the water, making a succession of splashes or circles; hence: to play, or play at, ducks and drakes with, or to make ducks and drakes of, to throw away heedlessly or squander foolishly and unprofitably. — *d. on a, or the, rock*, a game in which each player has a stone (called a *duck*) and one player (often called *tenter*) places his on a rock, or the like, or in a ring (variously called the *drake, duckstone, ducks, duck table, duck ring*, etc.), for the others to knock off or out with their ducks. The first player caught by the tenter (when the duck is on the rock) running home with his duck must take the tenter's place.

duck (dŭk), *v. t.*; **DUCKED** (dŭkt); **DUCKING**. [*ME. duken, duken, douken*, to dive; akin to *D. duiken, OHG. tŭchan, MHG. tŭchen, G. tauchen*. Cf. *duck*, the bird.] 1. To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw; specif., to plunge the head of momentarily under water. 2. To bow; to bob down; to move quickly with a downward motion. "Will duck his head aside." *Swift.* 3. To avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Collog.*

duck, v. i. 1. To go under the surface of water and immediately reappear; to dive; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to dip. In *Tiber ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.* 2. To drop the head or person suddenly; to bow; to bob. 3. To cringe or shrink, as in ducking to avoid a blow. Shall I skulk and dodge and duck with my unseasonable apologies and vain modesty? *Emerson.*

duck, n. [From *duck, v. t.*] A sudden inclination of the head or dropping of the person; a dip or quick plunge.

duckbill (dŭk'bil), *n.* 1. A small aquatic mammal (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), of the order Monotremata, of southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck, dense black fur, brown fish and five-toed webbed feet; the platypus. Including the tail, which is broad and flattened, it is about eighteen inches long. It is expert in swimming and diving, inhabiting burrows near the water and feeding chiefly on aquatic mollusks, and is oviparous, laying eggs about three fourths of an inch long with a soft flexible white shell. 2. The paddlefish. *Local, U. S.* 3. A form of rivet head.



Duckbill (♂).

duck-billed (-bil'd), *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck. **duck-billed cat**, the paddlefish. *U. S.* **duck egg**. *Sports*, etc. An individual score or mark of nothing; naught, or zero; a goose egg. *Slang.* **duck'er** (dŭk'ər), *n.* One that ducks; specif.: a A plunger; a diver. b A cringing, servile person; a fawner. c A bird skillful in diving; specif., a water ouzel. **duck'er, n.** One engaged in raising ducks; a hunter of ducks; also, a ducking gun.

duck-footed, *a.* Poultry. Having the hind toe more or less forwardly directed; — said of domestic fowls.

duck hawk. a The American variety of the peregrine falcon. b In England, the marsh harrier.

ducking, *n.* The sport of hunting wild ducks.

ducking stool, a stool or chair in which common scolds, disorderly women, and the like, were formerly tied and plunged into water, as a punishment. See *CUCKING STOOL*.

The practice of ducking prevailed from the latter part of the 15th century until the early part of the 18th, and was revived occasionally as late as the 19th century.

duck-leg'ged (dŭk'leg'gd; -leg'd), *a.* Having short legs, like a waddling duck; short-legged. *Dryden.*

duck'ling (-ling), *n.* A young or little duck.

duck's bill (dŭks), *a.* A thing shaped like a duck's bill; specif.: a *Print*. A tongue cut in stout paper and pasted at the bottom of the tympan. b Any of various, esp. surgical, instruments.

duck's-billy, *a.* Having the form of a duck's bill.

duck scorn. The water chinquapin.

duck ant. A white ant, or termite, of Jamaica, which builds large nests in trees.

duck at. + *DUCAT*.

duck a-noon. + *DUCATON*.

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duck/weed (dŭk'wēd), *n.* [So called because it is eaten by ducks.] Any plant of the family Lemnaceae, esp. any species of *Lemna*. The duckweeds are very small, free-floating aquatics, consisting of a simple thaloid leafy expansion bearing roots below and naked sporophylls above. *Spirodela*, of the same family, is distinguished as the *great duckweed*. See *LEMNACEAE, SPIRODELA*.

duck/wing (-wīng'), *n.* Any of certain breeds of domestic fowl having a steel-blue wing bar likened to that of the mallard duck. See *SILVER DUCKWING*.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* [*L. ductus* a leading, conducting, conduit, fr. *ducere, ductum*, to lead. See *DUKE*; cf. *DOUCHE*.] 1. A leading; guidance; direction; a passage; also, a stroke (of a letter). *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A tube or vessel; — usually applied to those that carry off the secretion of a gland, but also to lymphatic vessels (as the thoracic duct), to certain blood vessels (as the ducts of Cuvier), and other canals, as the acoustic duct.

3. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed.

4. *Bot.* a A continuous tube or vessel formed by a row of elongated cells which have lost their intervening partitions. They frequently exhibit secondary thickening. See *TRACHEAL TISSUE*. b One of the narrow continuous cells which invest the utricle in leaves of *Spagnum*.

5. *Print.* An ink fountain.

duct of Bartholin (bār'thō-līn), [*After T. Bartholin, Danish physician. Anat.* See *DUCTS OF RIVINUS*. — d. of Gaertner (gärt'nər) [after G. Gärtner (b. 1855), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the remains in the female of a part of the Wolffian duct of the embryo. It is more distinct in some mammals than in man, where it is represented by the longitudinal tube of the epiphyma. — d. of Müller (mŭll'ər). [After J. Müller, German anatomist.] *Anat.* = *MÜLLERIAN DUCT*. — d. of San-to-rī-ni (sān'tō-rē-nē) [after G. D. Santorini (1681-1737), Italian anatomist], *Anat.*, an accessory pancreatic duct branching from the duct of Wirsung and opening into the duodenum above the main duct. It is only occasionally present. — d. of Ste-no (stē'nō) or *Steno'sen* (stē'n'sen) [after N. Steno, Danish anatomist], *Anat.*, the efferent duct of the parotid gland. It opens on the inner surface of the cheek opposite the second upper molar tooth. — d. of Whar-ton (hwər'tōn) [after Thomas Wharton, English anatomist], *Anat.*, the efferent duct of the submaxillary gland. It opens on a papilla at the side of the frenum of the tongue. — d. of Wir'sung (vēr'zōng) [after J. G. Wirsung (d. 1643), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the chief pancreatic duct. — ducts of Cuv'ier (kŭ'vī'ər) [after Baron Georges L. Cuvier, French naturalist], *Embryol. & Zool.*, short transverse veins (one on each side of the body) which return the blood from the cardinal sinuses to the heart. — d. of Ri-vi-nus (rē-vē'nōs) [after A. Q. Rivinus (1652-1723), German anatomist], *Anat.*, the small efferent ducts of the sublingual gland. Some unite to form a tube (called the *duct of Bartholin*) which joins Wharton's duct; others open separately into the mouth.

ductile (dŭk'til; 182), *a.* [*L. ductilis*, fr. *ducere* to lead; cf. *F. ductile*. See *DUCT*.] 1. Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals; capable of being molded or worked; pliable; malleable; specif., in technical use, capable of being drawn out into wire or thread; as, gold is extremely ductile.

2. Capable of being led in channels; — said of water.

3. Easily led; tractable; complying; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction. "Forms their ductile minds to human virtues." *Philips.*

Syn. — Pliant, pliable, flexible; compliant, docile, facile, manageable. — *DUCTILE, PLASTIC, MALLEABLE, TRACTABLE* are here compared in their fig. senses. That is *DUCTILE* which is pliant or capable of being drawn, compressed, ducted, or molded, whether with or without effort (as, "soft dispositions, which ductile be," *Donne*); that is *PLASTIC* which is readily responsive (esp. like clay or wax) to shaping influences; that is *MALLEABLE* which may be fashioned (like metals) under pressure or stress; that is *TRACTABLE* (see *OBSTINATE*) which is easily handled or managed. See *FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC*.

Smooth, ductile, and even, his fancy must flow . . . *Cowper.*

[Imagination] recoils from everything but the plastic, the pliant, and the indefinite. *Wordsworth.*

Their tempers, doubtless, are rendered pliant and malleable in the fiery furnace of domestic tribulation. *Living.*

Two others also I have struck out, another critic having objected to them. I think I am a very tractable sort of a poet. *Cowper.*

duct-til-ly (dŭk'til-ē-ly), *adv.* — **duct-til-ness**, *n.*

duct-til-ly-ty (dŭk'til-ē-ty), *n.* Ductility quality or state.

ductless, *a.* Without a duct.

ductless gland, *Anat.*, any of certain glands which have no efferent duct for their secretion, but pour it directly into the blood which circulates through them, as the spleen, the suprarenals, the thyroid and thymus glands.

duo'tor (dŭk'tōr), *n.* [*L. fr. ducere* to lead.] One that leads. *Specif. Print.* = *DROP ROLLER*.

duo'tus (dŭk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TUS. Modern Latin for *DUCTUS* *ar-ter-i-osus* (ār'tē-rē-ō'sŭs) [*NL*, lit., arterial duct], *Anat.*, a short vessel (called also *ductus Bo-tal'i* [bō'tāl'ē]), connecting the pulmonary artery and descending aorta of the fetus (see *PETAL CIRCULATION*). It is derived from the dorsal part of the last aortic arch of the embryo, and soon after becomes reduced to a fibrous cord. — *d. coch-le-ā-ri* (kōk'lē-ār'ē), *Anat.*, the scala media of the cochlea. — *d. com-mū-nis cho-lē-dō-chus* (kō-mŭn'is kō-lē-dō-kō's), *Anat.*, the common bile duct. — *d. ar-ter-lym-phā-ti-cus* (ār'tē-rē-lym-fā'ti-kŭs), *Anat.*, a blindly ending tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. Its base is in communication with both the utricle and saccule. — *d. ve-nō'sus* (vē-nō'sŭs), *Anat.*, a fetal vein communicating between the umbilical vein and inferior vena cava. It becomes closed and practically obliterated soon after birth.

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2. Not willing to speak; mute; silent; not speaking; not accompanied by words; not emitting sound.

This spirit, dumb to us, will speak to him. *Shak.*

3. Inexpressive or meaningless; senseless. *Obs. or R.*

4. Lacking in something usual or normal; irregular; specific: a Lacking brightness or clearness, as a color. *Rare.*

Her stern was painted of a dumb white or dun color. *De Foe.*

b Arch. Without opening for light or air; blind; as, a dumb arch.

c Having no masts or sails, and depending on outside power, as of a tow or the tide, for locomotion; as, a dumb barge; a dumb lighter. *Chiefly Eng.*

5. Dull; stupid. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. Silent, still, quiet. *DUMB, MUTE, SPEECHLESS, INARTICULATE.* DUMB and MUTE are often used interchangeably; as, deaf and dumb, deaf mutes (for technical distinctions, see defs.). DUMB, more frequently than MUTE, implies lack of the power of speech, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects; MUTE emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause; as, "dumb idols" (*Hab. ii. 18*); "some mute inglorious Milton" (*Gray*); "As children of weak age lend life to the dumb stones whereon to vent their rage"; "so, loath to suffer mute words"; "make gods to whom to impute the ill we ought to be"; (*M. Arnold*). In general, dumb implies more absolute inability to speak, or a more compelling cause of silence, than mute; as, "All sat mute, pondering the danger with deep thoughts" (*Milton*); "Deep shame had struck me dumb" (*Shak.*); cf. *mute misery, dumb misery*. SPEECHLESS commonly implies deprivation of the power of speech; as, "I am struck dumb with the assurance of his folly — absolutely mute and speechless" (*Scott*). INARTICULATE, as here compared, implies either lack of the power to speak at all (as, "the inarticulate people of the dead," *Shelley*), or (esp.) inability to speak intelligibly, on account of some powerful emotion; as, *inarticulate with rage*. See *SILENT, STILL*.

dumb ague, a form of intermittent fever with no well-defined "chill." *U. S.* — *d. bid.* in an auction, the act of the owner of the property auctioned in giving to the auctioneer an undisclosed limit below which no bid shall avail as a purchase. Hence, *dumb bidding* — *d. cake*, a cake made in silence by girls on St. Mark's or St. Agnes's eve, with certain mystic ceremonies, in order to discover their future husbands, as by a dream or an apparition. — *d. cane*, a West Indian araceous plant (*Dieffenbachia seguine*), which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and destroys temporarily the power of speech. — *d. card*, a pelorus. — *d. chaldier or cleat, Naut.*, a kind of rudder gudgeon with a bottom on which a pintle rests, — *chamber*, a chamber without outlet. — *d. compass*, a compass. — *d. pelorus*. — *d. craft*, a form of jackscrew used in raising ships. — *d. crambo*, a game in which one party of players give a word which rhymes with another, the latter to be guessed by the opposing party, who represent in dumb show what they think it to be. — *d. drift, Mining*, the airway of a dumb furnace. — *d. foxglove*, the closed gentian. — *d. furnace, Mining*, ventilating furnace designed so that the foul inflammable air from the lower parts of the mine enters the upcast higher up than the hot gases from the fire. — *d. jockey*, a contrivance for biting and training colts, consisting of a saddle and two arms extending upward, the ends of elastic and adjustable reins and crupper strap being fastened to the latter, while the side checks are attached to the lower part of the saddle. — *d. nettle*, the white dead nettle. — *d. pea*, a muffled pea. — *d. piano*. See *PIANO*. — *d. riddle*, a riddle. — *d. socket*, a socket. — *d. sheave*, a block with a sheaveless hole or a groove in a spar for a rope to be rove through. — *d. show*. *a* Formerly, a part of a dramatic representation, shown in pantomime. "Inexplicable dumb shows and noise." *Shak.* *b* Signs and gestures without words; as, to tell a story in *dumb show*. — *d. snatch, Naut.*, a snatch block, or cleat without a sheave. — *d. spinet*. See *MANICHOIR*. — *d. telescope, Naut.*, a tube without glass, to guide the eye. — *Botany*. — *d. tool*, blind tooling. — *d. watches*, the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) or the huntsman's-cup (*S. flava*). — *d. well*, a well to carry drainage or surface water. — *The D. Os.* Thomas Aquinas; — so called in early life.

dumb (düm), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, dumb; to put to silence. *Rare.*

I dumb thee too, my wingless nightingale! *Tennyson.*

dumb-bell, *n.* 1. An apparatus similar to that used in ringing a church bell, as one used in learning bell ringing, or one for bodily exercise. *Addison.*

2. A weight, consisting of two spheres or spheroids, connected by a short bar for a handle, used (generally in pairs) for gymnastic exercise.

3. Hence, anything of a shape or form suggesting the gymnastic dumb-bell, as a form of tenement house, a diplococcus, etc.

dumb-bell nebula, *Astron.* A nebula in the constellation Vulpecula, shaped somewhat like a dumb-bell.

dumbness, *n.* Quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence; inability to speak. Dumbness may be due to derangement of or injury to the language centers of the cortex. In such cases it is called *psychical* or *mental* dumbness.

dumb-waiter, *n.* 1. A portable serving table or stand, often with revolving shelves, for dishes, bottles, etc. It is placed by a table to make the services of a waiter less necessary.

2. A framework on which dishes, food, etc., are passed from one room or story of a house to another; a lift for dishes, etc.

dum/dum (düm'düm), *n.*, or *dumdum bullet*, *Mil.* A kind of expanding man-stopping bullet; — so named from *Dumdum*, in India, where bullets are manufactured for the Indian army. *Dumdums*, and all expanding bullets, are forbidden by the Hague War Regulations.

dumb, *n.* One who is dumb; also, a fit of dumbness. *Obs.*

dumb-bell, *v. t. & i.* To drill, or practice, with dumb-bells. — *dumb-bell'er*, *n.*

dumb-cow, *v. t.* [Hind. *dum-kö* to annoy.] To browbeat. *India.*

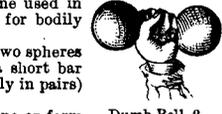
dumb-found', *dumb-found'er*, *v. t.* To found, or found, a company, etc. *Obs.*

dumb-to-dike' (*düm'td'k*), *n.* In Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," an awkward Scotch laird, who, refused by Jeanie Deans, at once marries another woman.

dum'ble (düm'bl; düm'c), *Var. of DUMMEL.* *Dial. Eng.*

dum'ble (düm'bl; düm'c), *n.* = *DUMBLE.* *Dial. Eng.*

dum'ble-dor, *dum'ble-dore* (*düm'bl'dör; düm'bl'dör*), *n.* A part or part. imitative. See *DOR* a beetle. *A* dor beetle or bumbelee. *Dial. Eng.*



dum'found', *dumb'found'* (*düm'found'*), *v. t.* = *FOUND'*; *-FOUND'ING.* [*dumb* + *confound*.] To strike dumb; to confuse with astonishment. *Spectator.*

dum'found'er, *dumb'found'er*, *v. t.* = *DUMFOUND.*

dum'my (düm't), *a.* [See *DUMM*.] 1. Silent; mute; noiseless; as, a *dummy* engine (see *DUMM*, *n.*, 7 *d*).

2. Fictitious or sham; feigned; as, a *dummy* watch.

3. Apparently acting for one's self, but really for another; as, a *dummy* director.

4. *Card Playing.* Played with a dummy; as, *dummy* whist.

dummy block, Founding, a temporary brick and loam centering round which a large loam core is swept out. — *d. car, Railroads*, a car containing its own steam power or locomotive. — *d. cartridge, Mil.*, a cartridge for drill purposes without powder, but containing a bullet to enable the magazine mechanism to work. — *d. share or stock*, a share or stock, usually one share, issued to one to enable him to qualify as a director or officer of a company in which he has no real interest.

dummy, *n.* *pl.* — *MIES (-iz).* 1. One who is dumb; hence, one who is habitually silent and takes no part in affairs.

2. In various four-handed card games, as bridge, mort, etc., an exposed hand played by the opposite player in addition to his own hand.

3. *Drama.* One who plays a merely nominal part.

4. *E. thick-witted person; a dolt. Colloq.*

5. One posing or represented as acting for himself, but in reality acting for another and, usually, practically without freedom of action, as one who fraudulently takes up public land under land acts ostensibly for himself, but in fact for another.

6. An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham or make-believe.

7. Hence, variously: *a* A model; a lay figure, as a figure on which clothing is exhibited by dealers. *b* *Print.* A set of sheets or leaves made up, as by binding, to represent a book, pamphlet, etc., to be printed. *c* A sham package in a shop, or one that does not contain what its exterior indicates. *d* *Railroads.* A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without a blast pipe and its accompanying noises; also, a dummy car. *e* A floating landing stage or barge connected with a pier. *f* *Plumbing.* A tool used to remove dents from lead pipes. *g* *Mach.* See *FRILING MACHINE.* *h* A dumb-waiter. *i* A jet from a main or chief water pipe; — so called by firemen. *j* The grip car on a cable tramway. *Australia.* *k* *Hat Manuf.* A boxwood implement for glossing silk hats. *l* A purse. *Slang.* *m* Short for *dummy* whist.

du-mor'ti-er-ite (dü-mör'ti-er-it), *n.* [After Eugène Dumortier, French paleontologist.] *Min.* A bright blue or greenish blue basic silicate of aluminum, usually in fibrous or columnar aggregates. It has very strong pleochroism. *H.*, 7. *Sp. gr.*, 3.26-3.36.

du-mose (dü-mös; dü-mös), *a.* [*L. dumosus*, fr. *dumus* a thornbush, a bramble.] Bushy.

dump (dümp), *n.* [*Cf. dial. Sw. dumpin* melancholy, *Dan. dump* dull, *low D. dumpig* damp, *G. dumpf* damp, dull, gloomy, and *E. dump*, or rather *perh. dump*, *v. t.* *Cf. DAMP*, or *DUMP*, *v. t.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; despondency; ill humor; — now only *pl.* and humorous.

2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Obs.*

3. A melancholy strain or tune in music; any tune. *Obs.*

4. A deploring dump. "Some merry dump." *Shak.*

5. A kind of dance. *Obs.*

dump, *n.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. *DUMP*, *v. t.*] *Chiefly Eng.* 1. A thick, ill-shaped, or shapeless piece; specif., a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games, as in *chuck farthing*.

2. A thick, small halfpenny issued by George I. *b* An Australian silver coin. See *HOLEY DOLLAR*. *c* A small piece of gold formerly current in Australia at the value of a sovereign.

3. A small coin or sum; *pl.*, money; cash. *Slang.*

4. Variously: *a* A kind of nail, or short bolt largely used in shipbuilding for securing planks. *Eng.* *b* A kind of candy or sweet; a bull's-eye. *c* A dummy person.

dump, *v. t.* *DUMPED (dümp't); DUMP'ING.* [*ME. dumpen* to throw down, fall down; cf. *Icel. dumpa* to thump, *Dan. dump* to fall suddenly, rush, *dial. Sw. dumpa* to fall down plump. *Cf. DUMP* sadness.] 1. To knock heavily; to stomp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To put or throw down with more or less of violence; hence, to unload, as from a cart by tilting it; as, to *dump* sand, coal, etc. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. To compress and secure firmly in a bale, or the like, as by means of iron hoops; as, to *dump* wool. *Australia.*

4. *Com.* To sell in quantity at a very low price or practically regardless of the price; specif., *Eng.*, to sell (surplus goods) abroad at less than the market price at home.

5. *Bleaching.* To subject to the operation of dumping.

dump, *v. i.* 1. To fall abruptly or to plunge (*Obs.*); also, to drop down.

2. To deposit something in a heap or unshaped mass, as from a cart or a basket. *Chiefly U. S.*

3. *Typesetting.* To empty the contents of a composing stick on the galley.

4. *Com.* To dump goods. See *DUMP*, *v. t.*, 4.

[*Cf. DUMM*.] Slow; stupid. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* One who is dumb; a stupid person. *Dial. Eng.*

dum'mer-el, *n.* A dummel. *Obs.*

dum'mer-en, *n.* A beggar who feigns dumbness. *Obs. Cant.*

dum'mies, *n. pl.* of *DUMM*.

dum'mi-ness (düm'ni-ness), *n.* See *DUMM*.

dum'my (düm't), *v. t. & i.* To get, to do, or act as a dummy; specif., to select public land in one's own name, but really as a dummy for another incompetent to do so.

dum'my-ism (iz'm), *n.* The act or practice of dummying land. *Australia.*

dum'my-wed', *n.* Coltsfoot. *Dum-mo-ni-Dum-nu-ni-Dum-nu-ni*, *Var. of DAMONIA.* [*Small.*]

Du-mont's blue (dü-mönt's-blü), *n.* *Chem.* A blue dye.

du-mos't-ry (dü-mös't-ry), *n.* State of being dumb.

dum'p (dümp), *a.* Dumose.

dum'p (dümp), *v. t. & i.* [From *DUMP* sadness.] To cast, or fall, into melancholy; to grieve or sadden; to muse; to be downcast. *Obs.*

dum'p (dümp), *n.* [*Cf. New. dump* pit, pool.] A deep hole in the bed of a stream or pond. *Local. Eng.*

dum'palm (dümp), *Var. of DOOM PALM.*

dump, *blt.* = *DUMP*, *n.*, 4.

dump'ly (dümp'li), *adv.* of *DUMP*.

dump'ness, *n.* See *DUMM*.

dump'ing, *n.* [*Cf. DUMP*, *v.*, *DO* to dip.] A kind of diving bird, probably a dahchick. *Obs.*

dum'poke (dümp'pök), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. dum-pukht*, lit., steam-cooked.] A baked duck, esp. a stuffed duck. *India.*

dump, *n.* [*Small.*] *Du-mont's blue (dü-mönt's-blü)*, *n.* *Chem.* A blue dye.

dump'ry, *Var. of DUMM*.

dum'spi-ro, spe-ro (dümp'spi-'

dümp), *n.* 1. A thud or bump, as from falling.

2. *Chiefly U. S.* A car or boat for dumping refuse, etc. *b* A place for dumping anything; also, that which is dumped. *c* A device for dumping a wagon or the like.

dump'age (dümp'äz), *n.* 1. Act of dumping loads, as from carts, esp. loads of refuse; also, a heap of dumped matter.

2. A fee paid for the privilege of dumping loads. *U. S.*

dump cart or car. A cart or car having a body that can be tilted, or a bottom opening downwards, for emptying.

dump'er (dümp'pär), *n.* One that dumps, as a dump cart. *Specif.* Dump Cart.

Mech., a heavy weight fixed in the center of a long bar used for dropping on a hot metal plate, supported at its ends, to bend it, as in giving fore-and-aft curvature to a keel plate for a ship.

dump hook, A chain grab hook having a lever attachment for releasing it from the object to which it is connected. It is used for unbitching a team in loading logs, etc.

dump'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *DUMP*. *Specif.*: *n.* *Bleaching.* The operation of cleansing yarn or the like, by passing it, after immersing in soap solution, between a pair of rollers having a jumping motion. — *dumping cart or car*, a dump cart or car. — *d. press*, a press for baling wool. *Australia.*

dump'ish, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy. "A . . . dumpish and sour life." *Lord Herbert.* — *dum'ish-ly*, *adv.* — *dum'ish-ness*, *n.*

dum'ple (dümp'pl), *v. t.*: *DUM'PLED (-p'ld)*; *DUM'PLING (-pl'ng)*. [*See DUMPLING.*] To make dummy; to fold, or bend, as one part over another. *Rare.*

He was a little man, *dumped up* together. *Scott.*

dump'ling (dümp'ling), *n.* [*Dump* an ill-shaped piece + *ling*.] 1. A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding; often, a cover of paste inclosing fruit, and boiled or baked; as, an apple *dumping*.

2. In the evaporated-fruit trade, a whole apple which has been peeled and cored.

3. The apple berry. *Australia.*

4. A short, fat, dummy person or animal. *Colloq.*

dump'y (dümp'i), *a.*: *DUM'PIER (-p'i-er)*; *DUM'PI-EST.* [*From DUMP* sadness.] Sullen or discontented; in the dumps. *Colloq.*

dump'y, *a.* [See *DUMP* a short ill-shaped piece.] Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.

dump level, *Surv.*, a level having a short telescope (hence its name) rigidly fixed to a table capable only of rotatory movement in a horizontal plane. The telescope is actually an inverting one. It is sometimes called the Troughton level, from the name of the inventor, and a variety improved by one Gavatt is known as the Gavatt level. *Cf. CLINOMETER, Y LEVEL.*

dump'y (dümp'i), *n.*: *pl.* *DUMPIES (-pi-z)*. [*See DUMP*.] *Specif.*: *a* = *CREPPER*, fowl. *b* Short for *DUMPY LEVEL*.

dun (dün), *v. t. & i.*: *DUNNED (dünd)*; *DUN'NING*. [*Of uncertain origin; perh. the same word as the obs. dun* to din.] To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment; to urge importunately; to plague or pester constantly.

dun, *n.* 1. One who duns; a dummer.

2. To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. An urgent request or demand of payment; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.

dun, *n.* [*AS. dunn*; cf. *OS. dun, dosan*; prob. akin to *W. dun*, *Ir. & Gael. donn*.] Of a yellowish or grayish brown color; of a dull brownish or grayish color, hence, often implying murkiness or gloominess; as, a *dun* cow, a *dun* deer, a *dun* mouse, a *dun* ass, *dun* vapors, *dun* shades, *dun* night.

Sumner's *dun* cloud comes thundering up. *Pierpont.*

dun crow, the hooded crow.

dun, *n.* 1. Dun color.

2. A dun horse; — used also, like *Dobbin*, as a name for any horse, esp. an old jade. *Obs. or Dial.* *Chaucer.*

3. A *May fly*, *b* *Angling*. A *dun fly*.

dun, *v. t. i.* To make dun-colored.

2. [*From dun* brown? *Cf. DUNFISH*.] To cure, as codfish, by laying them, after salting, in a pile in a dark place, covered with salt grass or the like. *New Eng.*

Dun'can (dünc'an), *n.* [*Gael. Donnchadh*, prop., brown warrior; cf. *donna* brown, *cath* battle.] 1. *Mac*, prop. name.

2. A king of Scotland of the 11th century, who was murdered by Macbeth his successor, on which event Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" is based.

dunce (düns), *n.* [*From Johannes Duns Scotus*, a schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308. Originally in the phrase "a *Duns man*."] 1. A copy of writings by Duns Scotus; also, a textbook, comment, or gloss containing his teachings or written after his manner. *Obs.*

2. A Scotist; a sophist who cavils or splits hairs. *Obs. or R.* In the Revival of Learning the Scotists were violently opposed to the new studies; hence, the name *Dunce* was applied with scorn and contempt to a scholar of illiberal views. Hence, a narrow pedant. *Obs. or R.*

3. One backward in book learning; a dull-witted person or one weak in intellect; a dullard; a dolt.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home. *Couper.*

dun-äir' (dünc-är'), *n.* = *DUNBIRD*.

dun'na-mis (dünc-nä-mis), *n.*; *in Gr. form, düncämis*. [*Gr.*] Possibility; potentiality; capacity; — used by Aristotle in contrast with *energeia*, *Gr. ενεργεια*, as actuality. [*TRIOGRAPHY.*]

dun'bar (dünc-bar), *countess* of (dünc-bar), *n.* [*Gr.*] Possibility; potentiality; capacity; — used by Aristotle in contrast with *energeia*, *Gr. ενεργεια*, as actuality. [*TRIOGRAPHY.*]

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dun'bird' (dünc-bird'), *n.* [*From its color.*] In England: *a* The female porcupine. *b* The female scaup duck. In America, the ruddy duck. *Dunc.* *Abbr.* *Duncan.*

dunce, *v. t.* To make (one) seem a dunce. *Obs.*

dunce, *n.* [*DOM.*] A dunce. *DOM.*

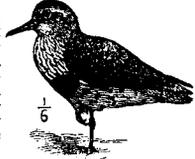
dunce' dom (dünc's-döm), *n.* See *DUNCE*.

dunce' hood, *n.* See *HOOD*.

dunce man, dunc'er (dünc'er), *n.* A Scotist; a schoolman; hence, a sophistical, hairsplitting reasoner. *Obs.*

dun'er-y (dūn'ēr-ī), n. 1. That which pertains to a Scotist or schoolman. *Obs.*
 2. Dullness; stupidity.
dunoh (dūnāh; dōnāh; 140), v. t. [*ME. dunchen*; cf. *Sw. dunka* to throb, beat.] To strike or shove with a short solid blow; specif., to jog with the elbow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dunoh, n. A short solid blow, shock, or shove; a smart jog. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
dun'ol-ad (dūn'ol-ād), n. [*dunche* + 2d -ad c.] The epic of *dunche*; — title of a famous satirical poem by Pope. It was published in 1728 in three books, with Theobald, the Shakespeare editor, as hero, and in four books in 1742 with Colley Cibber as hero. All Pope's literary enemies and many minor writers and critics were castigated.
dun'ol-cal (dūn'ol-kāl), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the "dunche." See *DUNCHE*, 2.
 2. Like a dunce; stupid; duncish.
 The most dull and duncical commissioner. *Fuller.*
dun'ol-da-thr' pine (dūn'ol-dā-thrōf). Also, prob. erroneously, *dun'dathr' pine*. [*Native name in Queensland.*] An Australian pineaceous timber tree (*Dammara robusta*) resembling the kauri pine, whence it is also called *Queensland kauri*.
dun'ol-head (dūn'ol-hēd'), n. A dunce; numskull; blockhead. *Beau. & Fl.* — *dun'ol-head'ed*, a.
Dun'ol-reary, Lord (dūn'ol-rē-ry). An inconsequential nobleman in Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin." He walks with a little skip, laughs idiotically, and puzzles his head with "widdles" and the many self-contradictions of popular proverbs. The rôle was really created by E. A. Sothern (1826-81).
dune (dūn), n. [*F. dune*, of D. origin; cf. *D. duin*, OD. *dune*; and the same word as *E. down* a sand hill.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind. Dunes are common along shores, along some river valleys, and generally, where there is dry surface sand during some part of the year.
dun fly. *Fishing*. Any of various dun, or dark-colored, flies, natural or artificial, used as bait.
dung (dūng), n. [*AS. dung*; akin to *G. dung*, *dünger*, OHG. *tunga*, *Sw. dunga*; cf. *Icel. dýngja* heap, *Dan. dyngje*, MHG. *tunc* underground dwelling place, orig., covered with dung.] Manure; the excrement of an animal.
dung, v. t.; DUNGED (dūngd); DUNGING (dūng'ing). 1. To fertilize or dress with dung; as, to *dung* grass. *Now Rare.*
 2. *Calico Print*. To immerse or steep, as calico, in a bath (dung bath) to remove the superfluous mordant and the gum or other thickening. Dung, usually cow dung, was formerly used in the bath; substitutes are now used, esp. sodium phosphate, arsenate, and silicate.
dung, v. i. To void excrement. *Obs. or R.* *Swift.*
dung-ga-re (dūng'gā-rē), n. Also **dun'ga-ri** (-rē). [*Hind. dūngri*.] 1. A coarse kind of East Indian cotton stuff worn by the poorer classes, and also used for tents, sails, etc.
 2. *pl.* Trousers or working clothes of dungaree, worn chiefly by sailors.
dung beetle. Any of numerous scaraboid beetles that feed upon and breed in dung. The so-called tumblebugs (which see) or tumbledungs are the most remarkable and best-known examples. They are commonly regarded as a subfamily, Coprinae, of the Scarabaeidae.
dun'geon (dūn'jūn), n. [*ME. dongeon, donjoun*, highest tower of a castle, tower, prison, *F. donjon* tower or platform in the midst of a castle, turret, or closet on the top of a house, a keep of a castle, *LL. domio*, the same word as *LL. domio*, for *L. dominitium*, fr. *dominus* lord. See *DAME*, *DOM*; cf. *DOMINION*, *DOMAIN*, *DEMENSE*, *DANGER*, *DONJON*.] 1. A donjon.
 2. A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground, resembling the lower apartments of the *donjon* or keep of a castle, which were used as prisons.
 Down with him even into the deep *duncheon*. *Tyndale.*
dung fly. Any of numerous small dipterous flies, constituting the family *Scatophagidae*, which breed in dung and decaying vegetable matter.
dun'hill (dūng'hil), n. 1. A heap of dung.
 2. Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode. He fits up the beggar from the *dun'hill*. *Sam. ii. 8.*
dunhill fowl. The common domestic or barn fowl.
dun'hill'y (dūng'hil'y), a. Like a dunhill; mean; low.
dun'g'y (dūng'y), a. Full of, or of the nature of, dung; filthy; vile; low. *Shak.*
dun'ite (dūn'it), n. [*From Dun Mountain, New Zealand.*] *Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine with a little chromite or other spinel.
dun'it-was'sal, **dun'it-was'sal** (dūn'it-wās'sāl), n. Also **dun'it-was'sal**. [*Gael. duine wasail; duine man + wasail noble.*] A gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank; specif., a cadet of a family of rank. *Scot. Highlands.*
Dun'ker (dūn'kēr), **Dun'kard** (-kār'd), n. [*G. tunken* to dip.] One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists; — called also *Tunkers*,

Dippers, and by themselves, *Brethren*, or, officially, *German Baptist Brethren*. The denomination was founded in 1708 at Schwarzenau, in Wittenstein, Germany, by Alexander Mack. In 1719 the Dunkers began to come to Pennsylvania, whence the sect has spread, mainly westward. The Dunkers regard nonconformity to the world as an important principle, following closely Scripture teaching and observing the primitive simplicity of the church. There are four branches of the Dunkers: (1) *Conservative*, the main branch, occupying a position midway between the next two branches; (2) *Old Order*, founded in 1880, adhering more strictly than the others to the principle of nonconformity to the world and opposing Sunday schools, schools for higher education, etc.; (3) *Progressive*, founded in 1882, less strict than the two preceding bodies as to dress and the wearing of the hair and beard; (4) *Seventh-day German Baptists*, founded 1728, who observe the seventh day as the Sabbath and live a communal and ascetic life.
dun'lin (dūn'lin), n. [*Cf. Gael. dun hill* (*E. down* sand hill), and *E. -ling*.] A sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina*) having the plumage of the abdomen black in the breeding season, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The American variety (*P. alpina americana*), distinguished chiefly by its slightly larger size, is common on many parts of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the migrations.
Dun'lop (dūn'lōp), n., or **Dun'lop cheese**. A kind of rich white pressed cheese made in Scotland; — so named from Dunlop, in Ayrshire.
Dun'mow fitch, the (dūn'mō). A fitch of bacon, which, according to a custom originated in the 13th century, is awarded at Dunmow, Essex, England, to any couple who will take oath in a prescribed manner that they have not quarreled or separated since their marriage within a year and a day of its celebration. The custom was revived in 1855.
dun'nage (dūn'nāj), n. *Naut.* 1. Pieces of wood, mats, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of the hold for the cargo to rest upon to prevent injury by water, or stowed among casks and other cargo to prevent their motion and chafing.
 2. Baggage or personal effects; — so called, esp. by sailors.
dun'nag (dūn'nāg), v. t.; DUN'NAGED (-kād); DUN'NAG-ING (-ā-jing). To stow or secure with dunnage.
 Delicate cargoes are always well dunnaged. *Holms*
dun'nite (dūn'nit), n. [*After Major B. W. Dunn*, the inventor.] An explosive resembling maxinite, used in the United States service as a bursting charge for shells.
dunt (dūnt; dōnt), n. [*Cf. DINT, DENT.*] A dull-sounding blow or thump; also, a wound or bruise from such a blow. *Chieffy Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
 My visitor . . . set himself to wash and dress the wound upon my scalp. "Ay," said he, "a sore dunt." *Stevenson.*
dunt, v. t. & i.; DUN'TING; DUN'TING. To strike, knock, bruise, or the like, with a dull-sounding blow. *Chieffy Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
du'o (dū-ō), n. Combining form from Latin *duo*, or (irregularly) Greek *δύο*, two.
duodecim. Combining form from Latin *duodecim*, twelve.
du'o-dec'i-mal (dū-ō-dēs'ī-māl), a. [*L. duodecim*, twelve. See *DOZEN*.] Proceeding in computation by twelves; expressed in the scale of twelves. — **du'o-dec'i-mal'y**, adv.
duodecimal multiplication, *Math.*, a method of multiplying dimensions by means of the duodecimal system, in which the dimensions to be multiplied having been set down one under the other, as feet under feet, inches under inches, etc., each term of the multiplicand, beginning at the lowest, is multiplied in turn by each term of the multiplier, beginning at the highest, the result of each first multiplication set immediately under its corresponding term, one carried for every twelve from one term to the next higher, and the product of the multiplication by each successive term in the multiplier set successively one place farther to the right. The sum of the separate products is the total product. — **d. unit**, a unit in the scale of numbers expressed through powers of twelve.
du'o-dec'i-mal, n. 1. A twelfth part; as, the *duodecimals* of an inch.
 2. *pl. Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves (instead of tens, as in the decimal system). Long measure (12 lines = 1 inch, 12 inches = 1 foot) is partly duodecimal. See *DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION*.
 3. *pl. = DUODECIMAL MULTIPLICATION.*
du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), a. [*L. in duodecimo* in twelfth, fr. *duodecim* twelfth, fr. *duodecim* twelve. See *DOZEN*.] Having twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a *duodecimo* book.
du'o-dec'i-mo, n., *pl. -mō* (-mōz). 1. A size of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into twelve leaves, commonly measuring about 5 by 7 1/2 inches;



Dunlin (*Pelidna alpina*).

also, a book of such size; — called also *twelvemo*, often written 12mo or 12o.
 2. *Music*. The interval of a twelfth.
du'o-de-nal (dū-ō-dē'nāl), a. [*Duodene* + -al.] *Musical Acoustics*. Of or pert. to a duodene. — n. The letter name of the root of a duodene.
du'o-de-nal, a. [*Cf. F. duodenal*.] Of or pert. to the duodenum. — **duodenal glands** = *BRUNNER'S GLANDS*.
du'o-de-nar-y (-dēn'ār-y), n. [*L. duodenarius*, fr. *duodeni* twelve each.] Containing twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves; duodecimal; having the radix twelve.
du'o-dene (dū-ō-dēn), n. [*LL. duodena* a dozen, fr. *L. duodeni* twelve each.] *Musical Acoustics*. A scheme of twelve tones of precise pitch relations with one another, based upon a tone taken as a pure tone. It is used in studying certain problems of harmony and pure intonation.
du'o-de-ni'tis (-dē-ni'tis), n. [*NL.*; *duodeno* + -itis.] *Med.* Inflammation of the duodenum.
du'o-de-no (dū-ō-dē-nō), **duoden-**. A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the duodenum.
du'o-de-no'to-my (-dē-nō'tō-mī), n. [*Duodeno* + -otomy.] *Surg.* Incision of the duodenum.
du'o-de-num (-dē-nūm), n.; *L. pl. -na* (-nā). [*NL.*, fr. *duodeni* twelve each; cf. *F. duodénium*; — so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] *Anat.* The part of the small intestine next following the stomach. In man it is about ten inches long, and is the shortest and widest part of the small intestine. It extends from the pylorus to the under surface of the liver, where it descends for a variable distance, receiving the bile and pancreatic ducts, then bends to the left and finally upward, ending in the jejunum near the second lumbar vertebra. Brunner's glands are peculiar to the duodenum and the commencement of the jejunum. See *GIROUX, Illustr.*
du'o-logue (dū-ō-lōg), n. [*Duo* + -logue, as in monologue.] A dialogue between two.
du'o-mo (dū-ō-mō; *It. dūōmō*), n.; *pl. -mō* (-mō). [*It.*] An Italian cathedral. See *DOM*, n., 2.
du'o-tal (dū-ō-tāl), n. *Pharm.* A white crystalline powder used as a substitute for guaiacol in tuberculosis. It is guaiacol carbonate.
du'o-vi-ri (dū-ō-vī-rī), n. *pl.*, or **du'o vi-ri** (dū-ō vī-rī); *sing.* DUOVIR (dū-ō-vī-rī) or DUO VIR. [*L.*; *duo* two + *vīr* man.] *Rom. Antig.* A board, commission, or court of two men; — usually with some distinguishing addition; as, *du'o-vi-ri na-va-les* (nā-vā-lēs), an extraordinary board appointed to equip or repair a fleet; *du'o-vi-ri sa-cro-rum* (sā-kro-rūm), the first commission which had charge of the Sibylline books (cf. *QUINDECIMVIRI*); *du'o-vi-ri ju-ri-dic-um* (jū-rī-dī-kūm), the highest magistracy in the city; *du'o-vi-ri per-du-el-li-o-nis* (pēr-dū-ē-lī-ō-nis), a board appointed to pass judgment on persons accused of treason. Cf. *DUOVIR*.
dup (dūp), v. t. [*Contr. fr. do up*, that is, to lift up the latch. Cf. *DOWN*, *DOFF*.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*
dupé (dūp), v. t.; DUPED (dūpt); DUP'ING (dūp'ing). [*Cf. F. dupér*, fr. *dupre*. See *DUPRE*, n.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; to gull.
 Ne'er have I duped him with base counterfeits. *Coleridge.*
Syn. — See *CHEAT*.
dupé, n. [*Fr.*, OF. *duppe*, equiv. to *F. houper* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught. Cf. *Armor. houperik* hoopoe, a man easily deceived.] One who has been deceived or is easily deceived, as by flattering promises; a gull.
 He that hates truth shall be the *dupé* of lies. *Cowper.*
dup'er-y (dūp'ēr-y), n. [*F. duperie*, fr. *dupre* to dupé.] Act or practice of duping; state of one who is duped.
dup'ing (dūp'ing), n. [*Math.*] The limiting form of the cone of sections of the parallel plane sections of a surface tend as the secant plane tends to become tangent to the surface; — so called after the French mathematician Baron François Pierre Charles Dupin (1784-1873).
Dupin's theorem. *Geom.* The theorem that surfaces of a triply orthogonal system cut each other along their lines of curvature.
dup'le (dūp'lē), a. [*L. duplus*. See *DOUBLE*.] Double.
dup'le rōt, *Math.*, one in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as, of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. — *d. time*. *Music*. See *TRIPLE*, n.
dup'plex (dūp'plēks), a. [*L.*; *duo* two + *plicare* to fold. See *TRIO*; *COMPLEX*.] 1. Double; twofold.
 2. *Mach.* Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one; specif., designating a machine tool that has two cutters or tools capable of being applied to the work at the same time. The cutting tools may be for entirely different operations, as turning and screwing, and usually have independent adjustments.
duplex escapement. *Horol.* See *ESCAPEMENT*, 3. — *d. lock*, a cylinder lock with two pin-tumbler cylinders acting independently on the same bolt, one for an ordinary key and the other for a master or pass key. — *d. paper*, paper tinted differently on either side. — *d. pump*, a pump with two cylinders, esp. one whose plungers are driven directly

dunco's cap (dūn'kō's; -sēz), or **UPPER**. Edinburgh, perhaps a descriptive designation of its site.
Dunelm. *Abbr.* Duneimensis (LL.), of Durham, fr. LL. *Dunelm*, Durham.
dun'fah, n. [*Prob. fr. the color.*] Codfish cured by dunning.
dung, *pret. & p. p.* of *DINO*. *Obs. or Scot.*
dun'g'g'e (dūn'g'gē), n. [*Hind. dūngā*.] A flat-bottomed dugout with long flat overhangs, carrying a square sail. *India*.
dung bath. See *DUNO*, v. t., 2.
dung bird. A jaeger gull. *B. Hoopoe.*
dung chafer. = *DUNG BEETLE*.
dunged, *pret. & p. p.* of *DUNG*.
dun'g'ga, v. t. To shut up in a duncheon.
dun'geon-er, n. One who solicits payment of debts; a dun.
dun'ness, n. See *NESS*; *DUN*, color.
dun'it-was'sal. Var. of *DUNI-WASSAL*.
dun'ning, *pr. & vb. n.* of *DUN*.
dun'nish, a. See *ISH*; *DUN*, color.
dun'rock (dūn'rōk; dōn'rōk), n. [*Cf. DUN*, a.] The hedge sparrow. *Local Eng.*
dun'ny (dūn'y; dōn'y), a. *Deaf*; stupid. *Dial. Eng.*
dun'ny (dūn'y), n. Somewhat dun-colored.
dun'ny nettle. A black horsehound. *The white dead nettle.*
dun'p'ick (dūn'p'ik; dōn'p'ik), n. (*The first part of the*

Barren Coal Measures, under *UPPER*. The moor buzzard. *Dial. Eng.*
Duns. The name of Duns Scotus, a philosopher of the 13th cent.; *Duns prelate*. See *DUNSCOTUS*.
dunsh. Var. of *DUNCH*, v. t. *Scot.*
dun'stable (dūn'stā-b'l), n. A kind of straw plait originally made at Dunstable, England; also, a hat or bonnet of this or similar material. *Eng.*
dun'stable, a. Plain; direct; — a use referring to the so-called Dunstable road or way from London to Dunstable along Watling Street, which became proverbial for its general directness and evenness.
dun'ster (dūn'stēr), n. [*From Dunster*, in Dorsetshire, Eng.] A kind of woolen cloth. *Obs.*
dun'stial. = *DUNICIPAL*.
dunt (dūnt; dōnt), a. [*Of uncertain origin. Cf. last dunst.*] Stupid or dizzzy from an affection of the brain, as a sheep with the sturdy. *Dial. Eng.* — n. The gid or sturdy of sheep, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
dun't, n. A sizable portion. *Scot.*
dun't + *DINT*.
dun't'er, n. A porpoise. *Scot.*
dunter goose. The eider duck. *Local, Scot.*
dun't'le (dūn't'l; dōn't'l), v. t. [*Cf. DUNT*, equiv. to *dint*, *dent*.] To knock; to dent. *Dial. Eng.*
du'o (dū-ō), n.; *pl. DUI* (-ē). [*It. duot*.] *Music*. A duet, esp. an instrumental duet.

dusk (dŭsk), *v. i.* To grow or appear dusk. *Chaucer.*
dusk, *v. t.* To make dusk; to darken. *Archaic.*
dusk/en (dŭs'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, or grow, dusk; to make obscure. *Rare.*
 Not utterly defaced, but only *duskened*. *Nicolls.*
1. Partly dark or obscure; not luminous; dusk.
 Here in a dusky vale where Lethe rolls. *Pope.*
 Through dusky lane and wrangling mart. *Keble.*
2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown.
 When Jove in dusky clouds involves the sky. *Dryden.*
 Though *dusky* wits dare scorn astrology. *Sir P. Sidney.*
3. Gloomy; sad; melancholy.
 This *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect. *Bentley.*
Syn. — Dusky, swarthy, tawny. Dusk is the most general term; it applies to that which is somewhat dark, whether with reference to light or color; as, "dusky vapors of the night" (*Shak.*); "twilight groves and dusky caves" (*Pope*); "a dusky hood" (*Shelley*). SWARTHY and TAWNY apply to hue or color only; swarthy, to a shade verging on blackness, tawny, to a yellowish brown or tan color; as, "a swarthy Ethiopian" (*Shak.*); "the swarthy Moors" (*Pope*); "tawny Tartar" (*Shak.*); "your orange-tawny beard" (*Id.*). Swarthy is commonly restricted to the human complexion. See DARK.
dusky duck, the black duck. — *d. grouse*, a large grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) of the mountains of the western U. S.
dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dust*; cf. LG. *dust*, D. *dust* meal dust, OD. *doest*, *donst*, and G. *Luft* vapor, OHG. *muist*, *muist*, a blowing, wind, Icel. *dust* dust, Dan. *dyst* mill dust; cf. Skr. *dhvams* to fall to pieces.] **1.** Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; that which is crumbled to minute portions; fine powder; as, clouds of dust; bone dust.
Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. *Gen.* iii. 19.
2. The earthly remains of bodies once alive; the particles into which a thing disintegrates; specif., the remains of the human body.
 And you may carve a shrine about my dust. *Tennyson.*
3. In various figurative uses implying: *a* Something worthless. "Vile gold, dross, dust." *Shak.* *b* A low or mean condition; humiliation.
 [God] raiseth up the poor out of the dust. *1 Sam.* ii. 8.
4. A cloud of dust; hence, commotion or turmoil; confusion; also, *Stang* or *Colloq.*, a disturbance; a "row."
5. The earth; the surface of the ground.
 For now shall I sleep in the dust. *Job* vii. 21.
6. A single particle, as of earth. *Rare.*
 To touch dust of England's ground. *Shak.*
7. Dust; hence, *Stang*, cash.
8. Floor. *Slang, Australia.*
In dust and ashes, with dust and ashes put on the head as a sign of grief, humiliation, etc.; in sackcloth and ashes.
dust, v. t.; DUST'ED; DUST'ING. **1.** To make dusty or soil with dust.
2. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from; as, to *dust* a table or a floor.
3. To sprinkle with dust, powder, or the like.
4. To reduce to a fine powder; to levigate. *Sprat.*
5. To strew or sprinkle as dust or in the form of dust.
6. To dupe or confuse, as by throwing dust in the eyes.
7. To brush away as dust; as, to *dust* off the specks.
8. To pass so as to cast the dust of the road on. *U. S. or Colonial Eng.*
to dust a dam, to fill up the interstices between the planks in a splash-dam gate with earth or gravel. — *to d. one's jacket*, *doublet*, etc., to give one a beating. *Colloq. or Slang.*
dust, v. i. **1.** To be or become dusty; also, to become, or be reduced to, dust. *Obs.*
2. To hasten away; to hurry off. *Colloq. or Slang.*
3. To sprinkle or cover one's self with dust, as a bird.
dust ball. *Veter.* A concretion composed of vegetable or mineral matter found in the intestines, most commonly of the horse, and varying in shape and in size from a few ounces to several pounds. Dust balls are similar in manner of formation to the hair balls of cattle and other animals. Called also *intestinal calculus*, *intestinal concretion*.
dust-bin (dŭst'bin'), *n.* A receptacle for dust, ashes, etc.
dust box. A box or receptacle for dust or the like; as: *a* A box containing fine sand or powder, as formerly for drying ink writing. *b* A dustbin for a house. *c* A dust chamber in a furnace flue.
dust-brush (dŭst'brŭsh'), *n.* A brush of feathers, bristles, hair, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture.
dust chamber. A chamber through which gases are passed to permit them to deposit solid particles, as in connection with a lead or copper smelting furnace.
dust-dev'il, *n.* A moving column of sand; a sand spout; a "devil." *India.*
dust'er (dŭst'ēr), *n.* **1.** One that dusts, or frees from dust. *Specif.:* *a* A cloth or brush of feathers or the like for removing dust, as from furniture. *b* *Paper Making.* A revolving wire-cloth cylinder which removes the dust from rags, etc. *c* *Milling.* A blowing machine separating the flour from the bran.
2. A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust; — usually called in England a *dust coat* or *dust cloak*.
3. A device, as a box with a perforated lid, or a sieve, for sifting or sprinkling dust, or the like; as, a pepper *duster*.
4. An unproductive boring for oil.
dust'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *dust*. — *dusting colors* or *colours*, *Print.*, powdered colors for dusting over an impression in adhesive varnish. — *d. powder*, *Med.*, an antiseptic powder used on wounds and cutaneous affections.
dustman (dŭst'mān), *n.* *pl. -mān (-mēn).* **1.** One whose employment is to remove dirt and refuse.
2. *Folklore.* The genius of sleep, whose coming is marked by one's winking or rubbing the eyes as if to remove dust.
dust numerals. Ancient Arabic numerals; — so called (probably) as written originally on a board covered with dust or sand. See COBAR NUMERALS.
dus-tor (dŭs'tōr'), **des-toor'** (dēs'tōor'), *n.* [Hind. *das-tūr* prime minister, custom, customary fee, fr. *Per. dastūr*.] A Parsi high priest.

dust'pan (dŭst'pān'), *n.* A shovel-like utensil for receiving and conveying away dust brushed from the floor.
dust shot. The smallest size of shot.
dust storm. *Metaph.* A violent, spiral, convectional, dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region. The air is very hot, excessively dry, attended by high electrical tension, and said to be sometimes noxious. When very violent, a dust storm is commonly called a *simoom*, or, in India, a *deval*, *shaitan*, or *peasash*.
dust trunk. *Colton Manuf.* A conduit through which cotton from the bale is passed to be shaken to remove dust.
dusty (dŭst'ī), *a.; DUST'Y-ER (-tī-ēr); DUST'Y-EST.* [CF. AS. *dystig*. See *DUST*.] **1.** Filled, abounding, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust; as, a *dusty* table. *The way to dusty death.* *Shak.*
2. Like dust; of the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white.
3. Powdery; of the nature of dust.
dusty clover, a kind of bush clover (*Lespedeza capitata*); — so called from its silvery foliage. — *d. duck.* — BLACK DUCK. — *d. mer.* — Any of several plants having ashy gray or white tomentose leaves; as: (1) The asteraceous foliage plant *Cineraria maritima*. (2) The bear's-ear, or auricula. (3) The plant *Cerastium tomentosum*. (4) The rose campion. (5) Either of the foliage plants *Centaurea candidissima* and *C. gymnocarpa*. *b* A moth miller.
Dutch (dŭch), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OD. *dietsch*, MHG. *diutsch*, *diutsch*, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot*, *diota*, a people, a nation; akin to AS. *þeod*, OS. *thiod*, *thioda*, Goth. *þiuda*; cf. Lith. *tauta* land, OIr. *tuath* people, Oscan *tuonic*. Cf. *DERIVIC*, *TEUTONIC*.] **1.** German; Germanic; Teutonic; — whether *High Dutch* (now technically and in careful usage called *German*) or *Low Dutch* (now called *Low German*). *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage.
— This sense of Dutch, a., and the corresponding senses of Dutch, n., and Dutchman, are their original senses in English, but in modern careful usage, as distinguished from German, the term has reference only to inhabitants of the Netherlands (see senses 2 and 4), their language, etc.
2. Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants; native to Holland; made by, or originating with, its people.
3. Characteristic of the Dutch; — often with a more or less contemptuous implication (as in various phrases below).
4. *Furniture.* Designating a style developed in Holland, chiefly in the 17th century, characterized by carved shells and arabesques.
Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it as purchaser. — *D. bargain*, a bargain made and sealed while drinking. — *D. barn*, a barnlike shelter, as for hay or straw, usually a shed or similar structure. *Eng.* — *D. beech*, the white poplar. — *D. baited cattle*, a breed of large dairy cattle originating in Holland, of a jet black color with a wide white band around the body. — *D. blue.* — *Dutch beer*, above. — *D. brass*, *tombac*. — *D. brick*, Dutch clinker. — *D. bulb*, *Horl.*, any bulb or bulbous plant imported from Holland as the hyacinth, tulip, etc.; — opposed to CAPE BULL (which see). — *D. cattle*, Holstein-Friesian cattle. — *D. chair*, a Queen Anne style of armless chair having a broad splat and usually cabrioles and underframing; — called also *parrot-back chair*. — *D. cheese*. *a* A small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk; also, cottage cheese. *b* *Dot* The common mallow. — *D. dinker*, a kind of brick made in Holland. It is yellowish, very hard, and long and narrow in shape. — *D. clover*, common white clover (*Trifolium repens*), the seed of which was largely imported into England from Holland. — *D. concert*, a so-called concert in which all play or sing at the same time different pieces; a babel of noises. *Colloq.* — *D. courage*, courage due to the influence of intoxicants. *Colloq.* — *D. curse*, the oxeye daisy. — *D. door*, a door divided horizontally; — so that the lower part can be shut and fastened, while the upper remains open. — *D. drops*, a medicine consisting of a preparation of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid, and oil of cloves, — once a popular remedy. — *D. engine*, *Paper Making*, a hollander. — *D. fax*, the gold-pleasure. — *D. foil*, leaf, or gold, *tombac* rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and paper. — *D. geek*, drink. *Obs. Slang.* — *D. grass*, couch grass. — *D. hoe*, a hoe having the blade set for use in the manner of a spade and used by pushing. — *D. hyacinth*, the common hyacinth. It is grown chiefly in Holland for export. Cf. ROMAN HYACINTH. — *D. liquid*, D. oil, ethylene chloride, C₂H₄Cl₂. See ETHYLENE CHLORIDE. — *D. lottery*. See LOTTERY. — *D. medlar*, the common medlar. — *D. metal*, *tombac*, esp. in the form of foil. See *DUTCH FOIL*. — *D. method*, the Dutch process. See *WHITE LEAD*. — *D. mice*, a European fabaceous herb (*Lathyrus monanthes*) producing edible tubers. — *D. mineral*. — *DUTCH POIL*, above. — *D. myrtle*, *A.* The sweet gale. *b* The common myrtle. — *D. nightingale*, a frog. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *D. oven*, a tin screen for roasting before an open fire or kitchen range; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — *D. paper*, a fine quality of hand-made rag paper with rough surface and deckle edge. — *D. pea*, a late English variety of field peas. — *D. pen*, a pen made of a quill which has been dutched. — *D. pen*, *a.* The yellowed quill. *b* A yellow lake prepared from fustic or Persian berries with alum and whiting, and used in distemper painting, and for paper staining, etc. — *D. pins*, a form of ninepins. — *Dutch pins* differs from skittles only in the pins being larger and more slender, with a center pin, called the king, considerably higher than the rest. *J. M. Walker.*
— D. process. See *WHITE LEAD*. — *D. pump*, *Naval*, an old punishment consisting of pumping under such circumstances that drowning would follow cessation of work. — *D. Quaker*. *Ecl. Hist.* — *COLLEGIANT*. — *D. rose*, *Jewelry*. See *ROSE*, *n.* — *D. rubbers*, Dutch pins. — *D. rush*. — *SCOURING RUSH*. — *D. sauce*, *Cookery*, Hollandaise sauce. — *D. standard*, *Supper Making*, the standard of qualities or grades fixed by the Dutch government, according to a set of 16 samples varying from the darkest to the whitest. It was formerly largely used in commerce. — *D. tile*. — *AZULEJO*. — *D. treat*, one in which each person treats himself, or pays his own way. *Colloq., U. S.* — *D. weight*, Scotch troy weight. See *TROY WEIGHT*. — *D. white*, a pigment consisting of one part of white lead to three of permanent white. — *D. wife*, a rest for the limbs, used in beds in tropical countries, esp. in the Dutch East Indies. It consists of an open frame of rattan or cane, or often a long round bolster filled with strips of paper.

Dutch (dŭch), *n.* **1.** The language of the Dutch (Germans), including the various forms comprised in *High Dutch* (now called *German*) and *Low Dutch* (now called *Low German*). See GERMAN. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under *DUTCH*, a., 1.)
2. The language of the Netherlands Dutch, of which there are various dialects, that spoken in Friesland most closely approaching the English. See INDO-EUROPEAN.
3. Collective *pl.* With *the*, a The Germans. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under *DUTCH*, a., 1.) *b* The people of Holland; Dutchmen. They are characteristically Teutons, with some Celtic, or Alpine, race admixture.
dutch (dŭch), *v. t.*; *DUTCHED* (dŭcht); *DUTCH'ING*. To clean and harden (a quill), as by plunging it in hot sand.
Dutchman (-mān), *n.*; *pl. -MĒN (-mēn)*. **1.** A person belonging to any of the Dutch (Germanic) peoples. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. (See *Note* under *DUTCH*, a., 1.)
2. A native, or one of the people, of Holland.
3. *Naval.* A Dutch vessel.
4. In mechanics, carpentry, etc., an odd piece inserted to fill an opening, hide a defect, or strengthen a weak part.
Dutchman's-breeches (dŭch'mānz'), *n.* A delicate spring-flowering papaveraceous herb (*Bikukulla cucularia*) of the eastern United States, having finely divided leaves and cream-white double spurred flowers. See *BIKUKULLA*.
Dutchman's-pipe, *n.* An aristolochiaceae vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*), with large leaves, and flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe.
du'te-ous (dŭ'tē-ŭs), *a.* [FROM *DUTY*.] Fulfilling duty; dutiful; having the sentiments due to a superior, or to one to whom respect or service is owed; obedient; as, a *duteous* son; also, subservient. — *du'te-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *du'te-ous-ness*, *n.*
du'ti-a-ble (dŭ'tī-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty, as imported goods. — *du'ti-a-ble'ty* (-b'lī-tī), *n.*
du'ti-ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, the duties required by one who has the right to claim submission, obedience, or deference; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obedient; as to parents or superiors; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* servant or subject.
2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; respectful; deferential; as, *dutiful* affection.
Syn. — Duteous, obedient, reverent, reverential, submissive, docile, respectful, compliant.
— du'ti-ful-ly, adv. — du'ti-ful-ness, n.
du'ty (dŭ'tī), *n.*; *pl. DUTIES* (-tiz). [FROM *DUE*.] **1.** Conduct due to parents and superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect; reverence; act of respect.
 I thought the remnant of mine age
 Should have been cherished by her childlike duty. *Shak.*
 Well-nigh all its ladies and gentlemen visited the palace, in order to pay their duty to its latest occupant. *Mary Johnston.*
2. That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, *the duties* of a soldier; to be on *duty*. "Records sweet of *duties* done." *Keble.*
3. That which a person is bound by moral obligation to do, or refrain from doing; that which one ought to do; service morally obligatory. Duty among savages is determined by tribal tradition, totemic restrictions, taboos, and the like. The conception of duty as subjective, that is, as a sense, appears to be derived from the Greek ideal of *arete*, as appropriate, or fitting conduct, and from the Jewish and Christian conception of obligation to obey divine revealed law. Duty is considered by some modern ethicists to be the fundamental conception of ethics and to be subject to intuitive knowledge; by others it is conceived as that which is ethically valid because sanctioned by law, society, or religion.
4. That which one is bound to render or pay; a material due of any sort; a charge or payment due. *Obs.*
5. Any payment, service, or other render imposed and recoverable by law or custom, esp. one payable to the government; specif., any sum of money required by law to be paid as a tax on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods; a customs duty, excise, or the like.
 The term *duty* is the most comprehensive next to the general term *tax*; and practically, in Great Britain (whence we take our general ideas of taxes, *duties*, imposts, excises, customs, etc.), embraces taxes on stamps, tolls for passage, etc., and is not confined to taxes on importation only. *3 DALLAS 174.*
 We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words "direct taxes," on the one hand, and "duties, imposts, and excises," on the other, were used in the Constitution in their natural and obvious sense. . . . Cooley (On Taxation, p. 2) says that the word "duty" ordinarily "means an indirect tax imposed on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods;" having a broader meaning than *custom*, which is a duty imposed upon imports or exports. . . . and Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution (§ 82), expresses the view that it is not unreasonable to presume that the word "*duties*" was used as equivalent to "customs" or "imposts" by the framers of the Constitution, since in other clauses it was provided that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," and that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports," etc. *158 U. S.* 601, 615, 622.
6. *Steam Engine.* The efficiency of an engine, boiler, and furnace, considered as one machine, expressed as the work done by a definite amount of fuel (one bushel (94 lbs. old standard) or one cwt. (112 lbs., Eng., or 100 lbs., U. S.) of coal). A coal consumption of 2 lbs. per horse-power hour, the modern way of reckoning, is equivalent to a duty of \$6 millions (foot pounds), U. S. measure, or about 110 millions, Eng. measure.
7. Generally, work done by a given machine, etc., under given conditions as to time, energy, or the like. Thus the *duty* of a stamp may be stated as the number of tons of ore crushed to a given degree of fineness in a given time.
8. Amount of water required per acre for irrigation; also,



Dutchman's-pipe

Table with columns: NAME OF DYE, CHEMICAL CLASS, COLOR OF THE DYE, KIND OF GOODS, USES, ETC. Color given to goods.

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rugosa, the bright yellow flower heads of which are occasionally used in dyeing.

dyer's woad. A brassicaceous dye plant (Isatis tinctoria), which, with a related Chinese species, yields an indigo.

dyestuff (-stuf), n. A material used for dyeing; a dye.

dyewood (-wud), n. Any wood, such as logwood, from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing.

dy-go-gram (di'gō-grām), n. [dynamo-gonio-gram, i. e., force and angle diagram.] A curve showing the effect of the iron in a ship upon the compass needle for all positions of the vessel with reference to the magnetic meridian.

dy'ing (di'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of DYE. Hence: p. a. 1. In the act of dying; destined to death; mortal; perishable; as, dying bodies.

2. [From the noun.] Of or pertaining to dying or death; as, dying bed; dying day; also, simulating a dying state.

dy'ing declaration. Law, a declaration made by a person in the immediate prospect of death, and having no hope of recovery; an ante-mortem statement. Such a declaration relating to the cause of death is admissible in a prosecution for homicide.

dy'ing-ness, n. State of dying, or deathlike languor. Tenderness becomes the best, sort of dy'ingness. Congreve.

dy'na- (Gr. δύναμις power; δύνασθαι to be able.) A prefix denoting power.

In English words beginning with this prefix, the y, which is short in Greek, was formerly always marked by orthoëpists with its short sound (like i in pine), but the best usage now seems decidedly to favor the long sound (like i in pine), esp. in dynamic, dynamite, and the words derived from or allied to them.

dy'na-graph (di'nā-grāf; dīn'ā-), n. [dyma + graph.] Railroads. An apparatus or a collection of apparatus in a railroad car for exhibiting and recording the condition of a line of track and the resistance of a train, its speed, and other particulars concerning its running.

dy'namé (di'nām), n. [Gr. δύναμις power.] Mech. The resultant of all the forces acting on a body or system. It always reduces to a single force, or a force and a couple.

dy'namé-ter (di'nām'ē-tēr; dī-), n. [dyma + metēr: cf. F. dynamètre. Cf. DYNAMOMETER.] Optics. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes, consisting usually of a double-image micrometer applied to the eye end of a telescope for measuring accurately the diameter of the image of the object glass there formed.

This measurement, compared with the actual diameter of the glass, gives the magnifying power. — dy'na-met'rio (di'nām'ē-trīō; dīn'ā-), dy'na-met'ri-cal (-rī-kāl), a. (dy'nām'ē-trīō; dīn'ā-), dy'na-met'ri-cal (-rī-kāl), a. dynam'ic. Combining form from Gr. δύναμις, power.

dy'nam'ic (di'nām'ik; dī-), a. [Gr. δύναμις power, fr. δύνασθαι to be able; cf. L. durus, hard, E. dure: cf. F. dynamique, 1. Physic. a. Of or pert. to power; pert. to physical forces or energy; as, the dynamic theory of heat. b. Of or pert. to dynamics; of or pert. to forces producing motion; active; — opposed to static and potential.

2. Belonging to, or characterized by, energy or effective action; potent; forceful.

3. Pertaining to change or process (regarded as manifestation of energy or agency); involving or producing alteration; esp., viewing or designating psychical phenomena with reference to the grounds of their origin and manifestation, rather than in their presentational character.

We pass to the dynamical point of view. At this stage, we have to investigate the general laws and conditions according to which change takes place in consciousness. — G. F. Stout.

4. Econ. Having to do with disturbances of the equilibrium of economic forces, whether caused by the sudden introduction of exceptional conditions or by progressive change in the standards and habits of a people.

5. Phon. Pronounced with a breath impulse or with force, as a syllable. — Hemph.

6. Med. Functional; as, a dynamic disease.

dynamic accent. Phon. = STRESS. — d. electricity, inspiration, etc. = DYNAMICAL ELECTRICITY, etc. — dynamical mean sun, Astron., an imaginary sun, or point, which, coinciding with the sun itself at perihelion, moves uniformly round the ecliptic once a year. — d. stability (of a ship for a given angle of inclination), the weight of the ship multiplied by the vertical separation of the centers of gravity and buoyancy of the ship at that angle. — d. theory of heat, the theory that assumes heat to be, not a kind of matter, but a mode of motion. — d. electricity. See ELECTRICITY. — d. geology. See GEOLOGY. — d. inspiration. Theol. See INSPIRATION. — d. isomerism. See ISOMERISM. — d. metamorphism. Geol. See METAMORPHISM.

dy'nam'ic (di'nām'ik; dī-; see DYNA-), n. 1. Dynamics.

2. A dynamic force; a motive power. "A dynamic to give vigor." — W. Gladden.

dy'nam'ics (-iks), n. 1. That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies (kinematics) and the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (kinetics). Dynamics is held by some recent writers to include statics and not kinematics.

2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

3. Music. That department of musical science which relates to, or treats of, the variation and contrast of loudness or power in tones.

dy'na-mism (di'nām'iz'm; dīn'ā-), n. [Cf. F. dynamisme. See DYNAMIC.] 1. Philos. Any theory which the photogenic rays and computing the power of object glasses. — Obs. or R.

dy'nam'ic (-nām'ik; dī-), n. [Cf. F. dynamisme.] 1. A unit of power, esp. a foot-pound. — Obs. 2. Var. of DYNAMISM.

dy'na-mag'nite (di'nām'āg'nīt; dīn'ā-), n. [dyma- + actinometer,] An instrument for measuring the intensity of

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