

Cá-rá're, } n. [South-American.] A deadly poi-
Cá-rá'ri, } son used by certain tribes of South
 America to poison their arrows; woorari.
Cú'rate, n. [Late L. *curatus*; L. *cura*, care,—later,
 the cure of souls.] A clergyman hired to per-
 form the duties of another; a parish priest.
Cú'ra-tive, a. Tending to cure diseases.
Cú-rá'tor, n. [L.; *cura*, care.] One who has the
 care of something; a superintendent; a guardian.
Cúrb, n. [Fr. *courber*, to bend; *courbe*, a curve
 (q. v.), a curb.] Part of a bridle.—restraint; in-
 hibition.—a frame round the mouth of a well.—
 2, v. a. [pp. curbing, curbed.] To restrain; to
 check; to bridle.
Cúrb'-stone, n. A thick stone placed at the edge
 of a stone pavement, or by a well.
Cúr-cú'lí-5, n. [L.] A name applied to beetles,
 embracing species destructive to fruits.
Cúrd, n. [Irish, *cruth*; Gael. *groth*; A.-S. & Scot.
crud.] The coagulated part of milk.—2, v. a. &
 v. n. [pp. curding, curded.] To curdle.
Cúrdle, v. n. [pp. curdling, curdled.] To coagu-
 late; to concreate.—2, v. a. To cause to coagulate.
Cúrd'y, a. Coagulated; full of curd.
Cúre, n. [L. *cura*, care; recovery as a result of
 care.] A remedy; a restorative.—act or process
 of recovery or of healing.—employment of a cu-
 rate; curacy.—2, v. a. [pp. curing, cured.] To
 heal; to restore to health.—to salt and preserve.
Curé (kú-rá'), n. [Fr.—See **CURATE**.] A parish
 priest.
Cúr'fēw (kúr'fū), n. [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire.]
 An evening bell, a signal for extinguishing fires.
Cúr'i-5, n. [Abbreviation of *curiosity*.] A name
 common to Chinese and Japanese curiosities.
Cú-rí-5's-í-ty, n. Quality of being curious; in-
 quisitiveness.—something rare; a rarity.
Cú'rí-5's, a. [L. *curiosus*, careful; *cura*, atten-
 tion.] Inquisitive; rare; accurate; nice.
Cú'rí-5's-ly, ad. In a curious manner.
Cúrl, n. [Dut. *krul*, O. E. *crul*, a curl; Dut. *krul-
 len*, Dan. *krulle*, to curl.] A ringlet of hair;
 wave; flexure.—2, v. a. [pp. curling, curled.]
 To turn in ringlets; to twist.—3, v. n. To
 shrink into ringlets; to bend.—to play at curl-
 ing. [A kind of water-fowl.]
Cúrlēw (kúr'lū), n. [It. *chiurlo*; O. Fr. *cortieu*.]
Cúrl'i-nēss, n. The state of being curly.
Cúrl'ing, n. A game played on the ice.
Cúrl'y, a. Having curls; tending to curl.
Cúr-mú'd'geon (kúr'múd'jūn), n. [Probably for
 O. E. *corn-mudging*, corn-hoarding; O. Fr. *mu-
 chier*, to conceal: the old derivation from Fr.
coeur méchant, evil heart, is unhistorical.] A
 churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.
Cúr'rant (kúr'rant) (kúr'ran, S. W. J.), n. [From
Corinth, whence small raisins were exported.] A
 shrub and its fruit.—a small raisin from Greece.
Cúr'ren-cy, n. Circulation.—the money of a
 country, or the paper passing as money.
Cúr'rent, a. [L. *currere*, *currentis*, to run.] Gen-
 erally received; common; general.—passable:
 —now passing.—*Current money*, money that
 passes at a fixed value.—2, n. A running
 stream; course.
Cúr'rent-ly, ad. In a current manner; popularly.
Cúr'ri-cle, n. [L. *curriculum*, a course; *currere*, to
 run.] An open chaise with two wheels.
Cúr'ri-cú-lum, n. [L.] The prescribed course of
 studies in a school or a university.
Cúr'ri-er, n. One who dresses leather.
Cúr'rish, a. Like a cur; brutal; morose.
Cúr'rish-ly, ad. In a brutal or surly manner.
Cúr'rish-nēss, n. Moroseness; churlishness.
Cúr'ry, v. a. [Fr. *couroyer*, to dress cloth; O. Fr.
conroyer; *con*, together, and *roi*, for *arroi*, array.]
 [pp. currying, curried.] To dress leather.—to
 drub; to rub, as a horse:—[to “curry favor” is
 in O. E. to “curry favel;” *favel* is an O. E. name
 for a horse, O. Fr. *favvel*] to seek or obtain by
 flattery.—2, n. [Per. *hwar*, meat, flavor.—Cf.

Dravidian *kura*, esculent, also the name of a
 plant used in curry.] A highly-spiced East
 Indian mixture:—a stew flavored with curry:—
 a curry-comb. [currying horses.]
Cúr'ry-cómb (kúr'ry-kóm), n. An iron comb for
Cúr'se, v. a. [A.-S. *cursum*; probably allied to
 Dan. *korse*, to make the sign of the cross (q. v.).
 The sign of the cross was once used in cursing
 as well as in blessing.] [pp. cursing, cursed.]
 To wish evil to; to execrate.—2, v. n. To utter
 imprecations.—3, n. Woe denounced against an
 offender; a malediction; affliction; torment.
Cúr'sed, a. Blasted by a curse; hateful.
Cúr'sed-nēss, n. State of being under a curse:—
 short or bad temper; shrewishness.
Cúr'sive, a. [L. *curvius*, running; *currere*, *cur-
 sum*, to run.] Running; rapid.
Cúr-só'rēs, n. pl. [L. for “runners.”] An order
 of birds characterized by wings useless for flight,
 and by legs remarkable for length and strength.
 It comprises the ostriches, rheas, emeus, &c.
Cúr'so-ri-ly, ad. In a cursory manner; hastily.
Cúr'so-ry, a. [Late L. *cursorius*; L. *cursor*, a run-
 ner.] Hasty; quick; slight; careless.
Cúr'sus, n. [L.] A course; a race.
Cúr't, a. [L. *curtus*, cut short.] Short; curtailed;
 mutilated.—tart.
Cúr'táil, v. a. [O. E. *curtall*, a short-tailed horse;
 Fr. *courtaud*, O. Fr. *courtaud*, docked, short; It.
cortaldo, docked.] [pp. curtailing, curtailed.]
 To cut short off to shorten.
Cúr'táil'ment, n. The act of curtailing or state
 of being curtailed:—a reduction; a diminution.
Cúr'tain (kúr'tin), n. [O. Fr. *cortine*, Late L.
cortina, an enclosure; L. *cors*, chors, a yard, a
 court (q. v.).] A cloth hanging round a bed, at
 a window, or in a theatre.—(Fort.) Part of
 a wall between two bastions.—2, v. a. [pp. cur-
 taining, curtailed.] To furnish with curtains.
Cúr'ti-lage, n. [O. Fr. *courtillage*, for *courtill*,
 a court-yard.] (Law.) A court-yard near a mes-
 suage or dwelling-house.
Cúr'tly, ad. In a curt, brief manner.
Cúr'tness, n. Shortness; tartness.
Cúr'tsy, n. See **COURTESY**.
Cúr'rule, a. [L. *curulis*; *currus*, a chariot.] Be-
 longing to a chariot.
Cúr-vá'tion, n. The act of bending:—curvature.
Cúr'vá-ture, n. Crookedness; flexure.
Cúr've (kúr've), a. [L. *curvus*, bent.—Cf. **CIRCLE**,
 and O. Slav. *krivu*, Lith. *kreivas*, Gr. *kyrros*,
 bent.] Crooked; bent; inflected.—2, v. a. [pp.
 curving, curved.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.
 —3, v. n. To bend in a curve or in curves; to
 wind.—4, n. Any thing bent:—part of a circle.
Cúr'vet', or **Cúr'vet**, v. n. [pp. curveting, cur-
 veted.] To leap, as a horse; to bound; to frisk.
 —2, v. a. To cause to make curvets.
Cúr'vet, n. [It. *corvetta*; Fr. *courbette*.—See **CURVE**.]
 A leap; a bound.
Cúr-vi-lin'e-ar, a. [L. *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a
 line.] Consisting of a curved line; composed of
 curved lines.
Cúr'vi-ty, n. Crookedness; curvature.
Cúsh'at, n. [A.-S. *cusceote*.] The wood-pigeon or
 ring-dove.
Cúsh'ion (kúsh'ūn), n. [It. *cuscino*; Sp. *cojin*; Fr.
cousin; Ger. *kissen*; L. *culecta*; Late L. *culecti-
 num*.] A pillow for a seat.—2, v. a. [pp. cush-
 ioning, cushioned.] To furnish with cushions.
Cúsk, n. [Akin to *torck*, *tusk*, and *dorse*, English &
 Scand. names of fishes.] A marine fish.
Cússp, n. [L. *cuspis*, a point.] A point; the horn
 of the moon.
Cúsp'a-dóre, } n. [Port. *cuspidor*; *copir*, L. *con-*
Cúsp'i-dór, } *spuere*, to spit.] A spittoon.
Cúsp'i-dát-ed, a. Ending in a point.
Cúsp'is, n. [L.] The sharp end of a thing.
Cúst'ard, n. [O. Fr. *croustade*, It. *crostata*, a pie
 with a crust.] Food made of eggs, milk, &c.
Cúst-ó'dj-an, n. A keeper; a curator.

á, é, í, ó, ū, ý, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

Cúst'ó-dy, n. [L. *custodia*; *custos*, *custodis*, a
 keeper.] Imprisonment; security.
Cúst'óm, n. [Same in origin as **COSTUME** (q. v.);
 L. *consuetudo*, custom; *consuescere*, *consuere*, to
 accustom; short; *sgoth*, to cut off.—(F. L. *cadere*,
 Skr. *kadi*, to cut; Skr. *katti*, a knife.) [i. cut; pp.
 cutting, cut.] To make an incision in; to divide;
 to hew; to carve; to pierce:—to shun; to avoid.
 —2, v. n. To make use of an edged tool.—3, n.
 A gash or wound made by an edged tool; a
 blow:—a printed picture.—shape.
Cú-tá'ne-5us, a. [Late L. *cutaneus*; *cutis*, skin.]
 Relating to the skin. [gent drug.]
Cú'tch, n. [Malay, *cachu*.] Catechu,—an astrin-
 gent.
Cú'te, a. [For **ACUTE**.] Sharp; shrewd. [Colloq.]
Cú'ti-cle, n. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] The
 exterior membranous covering of the body; the
 scarf-skin.—a thin skin.
Cú'ti-cú-lar, a. Belonging to the skin.
Cú'tis, n. [L.] The skin.
Cú'tlass, n. [Fr. *cutelas*; It. *coltellaccio*, aug-
 mented form of *coltello*, L. *cutellus*, a knife, dim.
 of *cuter*, a ploughshare.] A broad cutting sword.
Cú'tler, n. [Fr. *coutelier*; Norman Fr. *cutillere*; L.
cutellus, a knife.] One who makes knives, &c.
Cú'tler-y, n. A cutler's business or ware.
Cú'tlet, n. [Fr. *côtelette*; O. Fr. *costelette*, dim. of
coste, L. *costa*, a rib.] A small piece of meat; a
 steak.
Cú't-off, n. That which cuts off, or is cut off:—a
 valve which closes a passage:—a canal which
 shortens the course of a river.
Cú'tpú'rse, n. A pickpocket; a thief. [—a sleigh.]
Cú't'ter, n. One that cuts:—a fast-sailing vessel:
Cú'tthroat, n. A murderer; an assassin.
Cú't'ting, n. A piece cut off; a chop; a branch.
Cú'ttle, or **Cú'ttle-fish**, n. [A.-S. *cuttle*; O. Dut.
kuttel-risch; Ger. *kuttelfisch*; possi-
 bly from Ger. *kuttl*, bowels; more
 likely akin to O. Fr. *cutel*, a knife,
 from the knife-like cuttle-bone.]
 A sort of mollusk; a squid.
Cú'ttle-bóne, n. The interior shell
 of the cuttle.
Cú't-wá'ter, n. The fore part of a
 ship's prow:—the lower portion
 of a pier:—a bird.
Cú'tworm (-würm), n. A destructive insect.
Cý'a-nide, n. (Chem.) A compound of cyanogen
 with an element.
Cý'an'ó-gén, n. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *γενναειν*,
 to produce.] (Chem.) A bicarburet of nitrogen,
 a poisonous gas of strong odor.



Cuttle.

Cý-a-nóm'e-ter, n. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *μετρον*,
 a measure.] An instrument for measuring the
 intensity of the color of the sky.
Cý'cle, n. [Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle.] A revolution
 of a certain period; a period of time:—a circle.
Cý'cl'ic [sik'lik, I. S.], a. [Gr. *κυκλικός*.] Relat-
 ing to a cycle; moving or occurring in cycles.
Cý'clóid, n. [Gr. *κυκλοειδής*; *κύκλος*, a circle,
 and *εἶδος*, form.] (Geom.) A kind of geometrical
 curve, which is traced out by any point of a circle
 rolling on a straight line.
Cý-clóid'al, a. Relating to a cycloid.
Cý'clone, n. [Gr. *κυκλων*, pres. part. of *κυκλαειν*,
 to whirl; *κύκλος*, a circle.] A violent rotatory
 wind or storm.
Cý-clo-pæ'di-a (sí-kló-pé'de-a), n. [Gr. *κυκλο-
 παδία*, the round of knowledge; *κύκλος*, a circle,
 and *παδία*, instruction; *παῖς*, *παῖδος*, a boy.]
 A circle or dictionary of the arts, sciences, and
 literature:—an encyclopædia.
Cý-clo-pé'an, or **Cý-cló-pe-an**, a. [Gr. *κύκλωψ*, a
 cyclops, a one-eyed giant; *κύκλος*, a circle, and
ὄψ, an eye.] Relating to the Cyclops; gigantic.
Cý-clo-pé'ic, a. Resembling or of the nature
 of a cyclopædia.
Cý'gnēt (sí'gnēt), n. [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, a swan;
 L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kygnos*.] A young swan.
Cý'l'in-der, n. [Gr. *κυλινδρος*; *κυλινδρον*, *κυλινδρον*,
 to roll.] A long, round body; a roller.
Cý-lin'dric, a. Formed like or resembling a
 cylinder.
Cý-lin'dri-cal, } cylinder.
Cý'l'in-dróid, n. A body resembling a cylinder.
Cý'm'bal, n. [L. *cymbalum*; Gr. *κύμβαλον*.—Cf.
 Gr. *κύμβος*, a basin.] A clashing musical instru-
 ment. [swell.] (Bot.) An inflorescence.
Cýme (sim), n. [Gr. *κύμα*, a sprout; *κναιν*, to
 curl.] A hollow vessel.
Cým'ling (sim'ling, I.), n. [Akin to **CYMBAL** and
 to Gr. *κύμβιον*, a hollow vessel.] A squash.
Cý-móse, a. Relating to or like a cyme.
Cýn'ic, n. A follower of Diogenes; a snarling
 philosopher:—a morose man; a snarler.
Cýn'ic, } a. [Gr. *κυνικός*; from *κύων*, *κύνός*, a
Cýn'i-cal, } dog; Skr. *cyana*, L. *canis*, Irish *cu*, E.
 }hound (q. v.).] Having the qualities of a surly
 dog; snarling; snappish.
Cýn'i-cism, n. Misanthropy; moroseness.
Cý'nó-súre, or **Cýn'ó-súre**, n. [Gr. *κυνόσουρα*;
κύνός, of a dog, and *οὐρά*, the tail. It is in the
 tail of the Lesser Bear (formerly the Dog), a
 constellation.] The star near the north pole, by
 which sailors steer:—point of attraction; any
 thing used as a guide.
Cý'press, n. [Gr. *κυπάρισσος*; L. *cypressus*; Fr.
cyprés.] An evergreen tree,—used to adorn
 tombs, and as an emblem of mourning.
Cýp'ri-an, a. Relating to Cyprus:—lewd.
Cýst, n. [Gr. *κύστις*, a bag, a holder; *κύνειν*, to
 contain.] A bag or sac containing morbid matter.
Cýs'tic, a. Contained in a bag or cyst.
Czár (zár), n. [Russ. *tsar*; from L. *Cæsar*.] The
 title of the emperor of Russia. [press of Russia.]
Czá-rí'na (zá-ré'na), n. [Russ. *tsaritsa*.] The em-
 peress of Russia.
Czá'r'ó-wítz (zá'r'ó-wítz), n. [Russ. *tsarevich*, czar's
 son.—With *-vich* cf. Anglo-Norman *fits*, Fr. *fits*,
 a son.] The title of the czar's son.

D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the
 alphabet, is a dental and mute, and has a
 sound approaching to that of *t*, but vocalized.
Dāb, v. a. [A variant of **TAP** (q. v.); O. Dut. *dab-
 ben*, to tap.] [pp. dabbing, dabbed.] To strike
 gently; to touch.—2, n. A small lump:—a
 gentle blow:—[for *dab*] a soft substance:—[a
 corruption of *adept*] an adept; a dabster.

Dāb'ble, v. a. [O. Dut. *dabbelen*, a freq. of *dabben*,
 to tap; sometimes in English a freq. of *dab*.]
 [pp. dabbling, dabbled.] To smear; to spatter.—
 2, v. n. To play in water:—to tamper.
Dāb'chick, n. [First syllable equivalent to *diwe*
 or *dip*.] A small water-fowl.
Dāb'ster, n. [See **DAB**.] An adept in any
 thing.

mien, sír; móve, nór, sôn; búll, búr, rúle, úse.—C, G, g, soft; C, G, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; thís.

Dä cá'pö, ad. [It. for "from the head."] (*Mus.*) Again;—signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated.

Däce, n. [O. Fr. *dars*; Bret. *dars*; from Fr. *dard*, a dart (*q. v.*)] A small river-fish like the roach.

Däc'tyl, n. [Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger: it has one long and two shorter parts, like the joints of a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

Däc'tyl'ic, a. Relating to the dactyl.

Däc'tyl-öl'ö-g'gy, n. [Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, and *λόγος*, speech.] The art of conversing by the fingers, as practised by the deaf and dumb.

Däd, or Däd'dy, n. [Found in varied forms in many languages.] A child's term for father.

Dä'dö, n. [It. for "a die;" L. *datum*, something given, thrust forward, or thrown; *dare*, to give.] Plain part of a column; the die:—an imitation wainscoting of paper or wood.

Dä'f'fo-dil, n. [Corrupted from ASPHODEL (*q. v.*)] The narcissus.

Däft, a. [A.-S. *dæft*, gentle, innocent.—See DEFT.—Cf. also Icel. *dauftr*, stupid, deaf (*q. v.*)] Crazy; delirious.

Däg'ger, n. [Welsh, *dagr*; Irish, *daigear*; Bret. *dager*.] A short sword; poniard:—an obelisk; a mark of reference, thus [†].

Däg'gle, v. a. [Sw. *dagga*, to bedew; *dagg*, dew; Icel. *dögg*, dew.] [*pp.* daggling, daggled.] To trail in mire or water; to draggle.—2, *v. n.* To pass through wet or dirt.

Dä-gö'bä, n. Same as DIAKOVA.

Da-guë'r'i-an, a. Pertaining to the daguerrotype.

Da-guë'r'ö-týpe (da-gër'ö-típ), n. [From *Daguerre*, the inventor.] A method of fixing images, by means of the camera obscura, on metal plates; a likeness so made.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* daguerrotyping, daguerrotyped.] To make a daguerrotype picture of; to reproduce in daguerrotype.—3, *a.* Of or pertaining to a daguerrotype.—Written also *daguerrotype*.

Däh'li-a, or Däh'li-a (däh'li-a, H.; däh'li-a, St.; däh'li-a, I.), n. [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A plant and its flower.

Däh'ly (däh'le), a. Happening every day; diurnal.—2, *n.* A newspaper appearing every day.—3, *ad.* Every day; very often.

Däh'tj-nëss, n. Delicacy; fastidiousness.

Däh'ty, a. [O. Fr. *daintié*, agreeableness, dignity (*q. v.*)] Delicious; fine; nice; squeamish.—2, *n.* Something nice or delicate; tidbit.

Däh'ry (däh're), n. [Late Anglo-Latin *dayeria*; from O. E. *dæye*, a maid, a maid-servant, Icel. *deigja*, Sw. *deja*, a dairy-maid; originally, a kneader of dough (*q. v.*)]—Cf. Sw. *deg*, Icel. *deig*, dough.] The making of butter and cheese:—the place where milk is preserved or made into butter, &c.—a milk-farm.

Däh's, n. [Fr.: from L. *discus*, a table; Gr. *δίσκος*, a plate (not connected with Gr. *δαις*, *δαίσις*, diet, food).] A platform or raised floor.

Däh'sy (däh'ze), n. [A.-S. *dægesege*; *dæg*, day's, eye, eye.] A perennial plant and its flower.

Däle, n. [A.-S. *dæl*; Dan. & Sw. *däl*; Ger. *thal*.] A space between hills; vale; valley.

Däles'man, n. The inhabitant of a dale.

Däl'i-änce, n. Mutual caresses; acts of fondness:—procrastination.

Däl'ly, v. n. [A.-S. *dæligeam*, Dut. *dwalen*, to err, to be foolish; A.-S. *dol*, foolish.] [*pp.* dallying, dallied.] To trifle; to fondle:—[Icel. *dvala*, to delay] to delay.



Dado.

Däl-mät'ic, n. [A Dalmatian garment.] A clerical or regal vestment.

Däm, n. [A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *dam*; Ger. & Sw. *damn*.] A mole or bank to confine water:—a female parent (used of beasts).—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* damming, dammed.] To confine by dams.

Däm'äge, n. [Fr. *dommage*, Late L. *damnidicium*, L. *damnum*, loss.] Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss.—[*pl.* (*Lav.*) Indemnity for injuries.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* damaging, damaged.] To injure; to impair.

Däm'äge-a-ble, a. Susceptible of damage.

Däm'äscene (däm'zn), n. [See DAMSON.] A plum.

Däm'ask, n. [From *Damascus*, a city.] Figured cloth or silk:—a red color.

Däm'as-këen, v. a. [Fr. *damasquiner*; from *Damascus*.] [*pp.* damaskeening, damaskeened.] To inlay iron with gold.

Däme, n. [Fr.: L. *domina*, a mistress; *dominus*, a master.] Formerly a title of honor for a woman:—a mistress of a family; a matron:—a school-mistress.

Däm'mar (or däm-mär), n. [An Oriental name.] A kind of resin used in varnishes.

Däm'n (däm), v. a. [L. *damnare*, *damnatum*, to condemn; *damnum*, loss, penalty.] [*pp.* damning, damned.] To doom to eternal punishment:—to condemn:—to hoot; to hiss.

Däm'na-ble, a. Most wicked; pernicious.

Däm'nä'tion, n. Exclusion from divine mercy; eternal punishment; condemnation.

Däm'na-to-ry, a. Containing condemnation.

Dämp, a. [Dut. & Dan. *damp*, vapor; Ger. *dampf*, steam.] Moist; wet; foggy:—dejected.—2, *n.* Fog; moisture; vapor:—dejection.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* damping, damped.] To wet; to moisten:—to depress.

Dämp'en (dämp'pn), v. a. [*pp.* dampening, dampened.] To make damp.

Dämp'er, n. He who or that which damps.

Dämp'ish, a. Moist; inclining to wet; humid.

Dämp'ness, n. State of being damp; moisture.

Däm'sel, n. [Fr. *demoiselle*, a young lady; O. Fr. *damoisel*, a page, a young man (in O. E. *damsel* sometimes means a young man); Late L. *domicellus*, irregular dim. of L. *dominus*, a master.] A young maiden: a girl.

Däm'son (däm'zn), n. [For *damascene*, of *Damascus*.] A small, black plum.

Dänce, v. n. [Fr. *danser*; Ger. *tanzen*: akin to Goth. *thinsan*, O. Ger. *tänzen*, to draw (see THIN); L. *tendere*, to stretch.] [*pp.* dancing, danced.] To move with regulated motions of the feet; to move nimbly.—2, *v. a.* To cause to dance.—3, *n.* A regulated movement of the feet.

Dän'cer, n. One who practises dancing.

Dän'cing, n. The act of moving with steps regulated to music.

Dän-de-l'ion, n. [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A plant and its flower.

Dän'dle, v. a. [Ger. *tändeln*, to trifle; *tand*, a toy.—Cf. It. *dandolare*, Fr. *dandiner*, to dangle, to wriggle.] [*pp.* dandling, dandled.] To fondle; to slake.

Dän'druff, or Dän'driff, n. [Welsh *ton*, skin, peel (Fr. *teigne*, Bret. *tañ*, skin), and *drwg*, evil.] Scurf on the head.

Dän'dy, n. [Cf. It. *dandola*, a doll; Fr. *dandin*, a ninny.] A coxcomb; a fop.

Däne, n. A native of Denmark.

Dän'ger, n. [Fr. *danger*, risk, harm; O. Fr. *dongier*, power, power to harm; Late L. *dominiarium*, L. *dominium*, dominion (*q. v.*)] Exposure to injury; hazard; peril.

Dän'ger-öus, a. Full of danger; perilous; exposed to danger:—being in danger.

Dän'ger-öus-ly, ad. With danger.

Dän'gle, v. a. [Dan. *dangle*, *dingle*; Local Sw. *dangla*; Sw. *dängla*; Fris. *dangeln*.] [*pp.* dangling, dangled.] To hang loose; to follow.

Dän'gler (däng'gler), n. One who dangles about.

Dän'gish, a. Relating to the Danes.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fall; hëir, hër;

Dänk (dängk), a. [A variant of DAMP.—Cf. Local Sw. *dänk*, a wet place; O. E. *dæg*, Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Damp; humid; moist.—2, *n.* Moisture; damp; dank'ish, a. Somewhat dank. [*ness*.]

Danseuse (döu-sü), n. [Fr.] A female dancer.

Dän-tëaque' (dän-tësk'), a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling, Dante or his style.

Däp'h'ne, n. [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; laurel.

Däp'per, a. [Dut. *dapper*, brave, active, bold; Ger. *tapfer*, brave; Russ. *dobryi*, good.] Little and active; pretty; neat.

Däp'ple, a. [Icel. *depill*, a dot, a spot, a spotted dog: akin to DAB, a blotch, a daub, a spot.] Of various colors; variegated.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dappling, dappled.] To streak; to vary; to spot.—3, *n.* A spot; a mark.

Däre, v. n. [A.-S. *dearran*; Gr. *δραρείν*, to be bold; Goth. *dars*, I dare.—See DURS.] [*i.* dared or durst; *pp.* daring, dared.] To have courage; to venture.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* dared; *pp.* daring, dared.] To challenge; to defy; to brave.

Där'ing, a. Bold; adventurous; fearless.—2, *n.* Courage; boldness.

Där'ing-ly, ad. Boldly; courageously.

Där'k, a. [A.-S. *deorc*; Gael. *dorch*.—Cf. Icel. *dökr*, dark.] Wanting light; not light; opaque; obscure; gloomy; dismal.—2, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Där'ken (där'kn), v. a. [*pp.* darkening, darkened.] To make dark.—2, *v. n.* To grow dark.

Där'ken-er (där'kn-er), n. That which darkens.

Där'k'ish, a. Dusky; approaching to dark.

Där'k'ling, ad. or a. [From *dark*, with the adverbial suffix *-ling*.] In the dark.

Där'k'ly, ad. With darkness; obscurely.

Där'k'ness, n. Absence of light; obscurity.

Där'k'some (där'ksüm), a. Gloomy; obscure.

Där'ling, a. [Dear, with *-ling* as a diminutive suffix.] Favorite; dear; beloved.—2, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite.

Där'n, v. a. [Welsh & Bret. *darn*, a piece; O. Fr. *darne*, a slice.] [*pp.* darning, darned.] To mend a rent or hole by sewing.—2, *n.* A place mended by darning.

Där'nel, n. [Rouchi (North French patois) *darnelle*, O. Fr. *darne*, stupid; Wallon *darnaise*, tipsy; Dan. *darre*, Ger. *thor*, a fool: it has intoxicating qualities.] A weed growing in the fields; poisonous grass.

Där't, n. [Sw. *dart*; Icel. *darradr*; Fr. *dard*.] A weapon thrown by the hand.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* darting, darted.] To hurl swiftly.—3, *v. n.* To move very swiftly.

Däsh, v. a. [Dan. *daske*, Sw. *daska*, to slap.] [*pp.* dashing, dashed.] To strike against:—to besprinkle; to mingle:—to obliterate; to confound.—2, *v. n.* To fly off; to rush; to strike.—3, *n.* A mark or line in writing, thus [—]:—a blow:—ostentatious show:—a race consisting of a single heat:—a sudden rush:—a dashboard—that which strikes.

Däsh'-board, n. A board in the forepart of a vehicle, to defend from mud.

Däsh'ing, a. Precipitate; rushing:—foppish.

Däs'tard (däs'tard, St. Wb. I.), n. [O. Dut. *daarsard*, a fool; Icel. *dasadr*, weary, exhausted; *daestr*, breathless; Local Sw. *düst*, weary.—Cf. E. *daze*; Local Sw. *dasig*, idle; O. Fr. *daser*, to dream. The termination *ard* is pejorative.] A base coward; a poltroon.

Däs'tard-li-nëss, n. Cowardliness.

Däs'tard-ly, a. Cowardly; mean. [See DATUM.]

Dät'a (dät'a or dät'a, H.), n. pl. [L.] Truths admitted.

Däte, n. [L. *datum*, given; a word used to mark the time and place of writing.—See DATUM.] The time of any event; epoch; era:—time at which a letter is written.—[Fr. *datte*; Arab. *dangla*.—Cf. Heb. *diglah*, a palm; Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, also a date] a fruit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dating, dated.] To note with the time.—3, *v. n.* To begin; to have a date.

Däte'less, a. Without any date.

Däte'-trëe, n. A palm that bears dates.

Dät'ive, a. [L. *dare*, *datum*, to give; *dativus*, giving. This case occurs after verbs of giving.] (*Gram.*) Noting the third case of Greek and Latin nouns.

Dät'um, n.; pl. Dät'ta. [L. *dare*, to give; *datum*, given.—Cf. Gr. *δίδωμι*, Skr. *didami*, I give.] A thing given; a proposition or truth admitted.

Däub, v. a. [O. Fr. *dauber*; L. *dealbare*, to whiten; *albus*, white.—Cf. Sp. *jalbegar*, to whitewash; cf. also DAB, Gael. *dob*, plaster, Welsh *daub*, Sp. *adobe*, mud, daub.] [*pp.* daubing, daubed.] To smear; to paint coarsely.—2, *n.* A coarse painting or picture; plaster; mud:—a smear:—an unskillful artist.

Däugh'ter (däw'ter), n. [A.-S. *dohtor*; Norse, *dotter*; Sw. *dotter*; Ger. *tochter*; Russ. *doche*; Gr. *θυγάτηρ*; Skr. *dahitri*; said to be from root of Skr. *dah*, to milk; i. e., a milkmaid.] A female offspring of a man or woman; a female child.

Däugh'ter-in-läw, n. A son's wife.

Däugh'ter-ly (däw'ter-ly), a. Like a daughter.

Däunt (däunt) (däwnt, St. I. S. E. K.), v. a. [Fr. *dompter*, O. Fr. *daunter*, *domter*, L. *domitare*, to subdue.] [*pp.* daunting, daunted.] To discourage; to frighten; to intimidate; to appall.

Däunt'less (däunt'less), a. Fearless; bold.

Däu'phin, n. [From the province or appanage of *Dauphiné* or *Dauphiny*; the latter said to have been so called from a family surname *Delp'hinus*.—See DOLPHIN.] The title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France.

Däu'phin-ëss, n. The wife of the dauphin.

Däv'vit (däv'it, H.), n. [Fr. *davier*, forceps.] (*Naut.*) A short piece of timber, used in managing an anchor:—a sort of crane.

Däw, n. [Ger. *dohle*, Old & Local Ger. *daha*, *tuhe*, *dahle*, *dahala*, a daw.—Cf. Ital. *tacca*, *taccola*, a daw, also a chiding.] A bird, the jackdaw.

Däw'dle, v. n. [Cf. Scot. *dawdle*, to totter, to toddle (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* dawdling, dawdled.] To waste time; to trifle.—2, *v. a.* To waste by trifling.

Däwn, v. n. [O. E. *dawen*, A.-S. *dagian*, Ger. *tagen*, to dawn: root of DAY.] [*pp.* dawning, dawned.] To grow light; to glimmer.—2, *n.* The first appearance of light; break of day:—beginning; rise.

Däwn'ing, n. Break of day:—beginning; dawn.

Däy, n. [A.-S. *daeg*, Dut., Dan., & Sw. *dag*, Ger. *tag*, a day: not clearly allied to L. *dies*, a day.] The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the *artificial day*; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the *natural day*; twenty-four hours, beginning and ending at midnight, called the *civil day*:—an age:—a life:—light; sunshine.—To-day, on this day.

Däy'-book (dä'bök), n. A tradesman's journal.

Däy'break, n. Dawn; first appearance of day.

Däy'-drëam, n. A dream, vision, or scheme conceived or formed when one is awake.

Däy'-lä'bor-er, n. One who works by the day.

Däy'light (dä'lit), n. The light of the day.

Däy'-lil-y, n. A plant and its flower; asphodel.

Däys'man, n. [From *day*, an appointed time for trial; hence, a judgment.] An umpire; a judge.

Däy'-spring, n. Rise of the day; the dawn.

Däy'-stär, n. Morning star; Venus:—the sun.

Däy's-work (-würk), n. Work of a day.—(*Naut.*) A ship's course for twenty-four hours.

Däy'time, n. Time in which there is light.

Däze, v. a. [Icel. *dasa*, to become weary; Sw. *dasa*, to be idle.—Cf. Dut. *dwaas*, foolish.] [*pp.* dazing, dazed.] To confuse; to bewilder:—to dazzle.

Däz'zle, v. a. [Frequentative form of DAZE.] [*pp.* dazzling, dazzled.] To overpower with light.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; büll, büir, rüle, üse.—C. G. c, ç, è, soft; ç, ç, è, è, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Dē, a prefix, frequent in Latin and its derivatives, generally denoting separation, sometimes depression or lowness. It is occasionally intensive. In words that come to us through the French, *de-* often represents the Latin *dis*, which commonly has a negative, partitive, or reversive meaning.

Dēa'con (dē'kn), *n.* [Gr. διάκονος, a servant; Obs. Gr. διάκων, Gr. διάκων, to run; δῖεν, to flee.] A church officer:—a clergyman of the lowest order.

Dēa'con-ēss (dē'kn-ēs), *n.* A female deacon.

Dēad (dēd), *a.* [A.-S. *dead*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. *død*; Ger. *tot*; root of *DIE*.] Deprived of life; lifeless; inanimate:—dull; spiritless; still:—vapid.—2, *n.* Stillness; depth.—*pl.* Dead men.

Dēad'en (dēd'en), *v. a.* [*pp.* deadening, deadened.] To deprive of life or vigor; to make dead, vapid, or spiritless.

Dēad-light (dēd'līt), *n.* A sort of shutter placed over the glass window of a cabin.

Dēad-li-nēss, *n.* Quality of being deadly.

Dēad-lōck, *n.* A lock destitute of a spring:—a state of affairs in which no progress can be made; an enforced stand-still.

Dēad'ly (dēd'ly), *a.* Destructive; mortal.—2, *ad.* Mortally; implacably.

Dēad'nēss, *n.* Want of life or vigor.

Dēad'nēt-tle (dēd'nēt-tl), *n.* [It was supposed to have mysterious deadly qualities.] A harmless weed resembling the nettle.

Dēad-weight (dēd'wāt), *n.* A heavy oppressive weight; a weight that impedes progress.

Dēaf (dēf), *a.* [A.-S. *deaf*; Dut. *doof*; Dan. *døv*; Ger. *taub*.—Cf. Gr. τυφός, stupor; Skr. *dhupa*, incense.] Wanting the sense of hearing; not hearing. [To make deaf.]

Dēaf'en (dēf'en), *v. a.* [*pp.* deafening, deafened.]

Dēaf-mūte, *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb.

Dēaf'nēss (dēf'nēs), *n.* State of being deaf.

Dēal (dēl), *n.* [A.-S. *deal*; Dan. *deel*; Sw. *del*; Ger. *theil*; A.-S. *dealan*, to divide; Ger. *theilen*.] Part; quantity; a dole:—[Dut. *deel*; Ger. *diele*; O. E. *thea*, a thill, a plank] fir or pine timber sawed into planks or boards.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* dealt; *pp.* dealing, dealt.] To distribute; to divide; to scatter.—3, *v. n.* To traffic; to transact; to act.

Dēal'er, *n.* One who deals; a trader.

Dēal'ing, *n.* Practice; intercourse; traffic.

Dēalt (dēlt), *i. & p.* from *deal*.

Dēan, *n.* [Fr. *doyen*; O. Fr. *deien*; L. *decanus*, a dean, one set over ten men; *decem*, ten.] An ecclesiastical dignitary next to a bishop:—an officer in a college or a literary institution.

Dēan'er-y, *n.* The office or house of a dean.

Dēar (dēar), *a.* [A.-S. *deore*, *dyre*; Dut. *duur*; Ger. *theuer*.] Beloved; highly esteemed; precious:—of high price; costly; expensive.—2, *n.* A darling; a word of endearment.

Dēar'born, *n.* [A personal or family name.] A light four-wheeled carriage.

Dēar-bōught (-bōwt), *a.* Purchased at a high price.

Dēar'ly, *ad.* In a dear manner; fondly. [price.]

Dēar'nēss, *n.* Fondness; love:—costliness.

Dēarth (dēarth), *n.* [From A.-S. *deore*, dear, expensive; on type of *wealth* from *well*, *health* from *heal*, &c.] Scarcity; want; famine.

Dēath (dēath), *n.* [A.-S. *death*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. *død*; Ger. *tot*.] Extinction of life; mortality.

Dēath-bēd, *n.* The bed on which a person dies.

Dēath'less, *a.* Immortal; never-dying.

Dēath'ly, *a.* Fatal; death-like.

Dēath-rāte, *n.* The percentage of deaths in a population.

Dēath's-door (-dōr), *n.* A near approach to death.

Dēath-war-rant (dēth'wōr-rant), *n.* An order for the execution of a criminal.

Dēath-watch (dēth'wōtch), *n.* An insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.



Death-watch.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, è, ì, ò, ü, ŷ, short; ȝ, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Dēc'a-grām, or **Dēc'a-grāmmē**, *n.* [Fr. *decagramme*; Gr. δέκα, ten, and ΓΡΑΜΜΗ.] A weight of 10 grams, or 5,644 drams avoirdupois.

Dēc'a-hē'dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

Dēc'a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἔδρα, a seat, a base.] A figure having ten sides.

Dē-cāl-ōp-mā'nī-a, *n.* [Fr. *décalomantie*; *décalquer*, to transfer; *dē*, down, and *calquer*, to trace; *calque*, a copy.—See *CHALK*.] The process of transferring designs to marble, china, glass, &c.

Dēc'a-lī'ter, or **Dē-cāl'i'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décalitre*; Gr. δέκα, ten, and ΛΙΤΡΗ.] A measure of volume equal to 10 litres, or about 2½ gallons.

Dēc'a-lōgue, *n.* [Gr. δεκάλογος; δέκα, ten, and λόγος, a saying; λέγειν, to speak.] The ten commandments.

Dē-cām'e-rōn, *n.* [It. *decamerone*; Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἡμέρα, a day.] A volume having ten books.

Dēc'a-mē'ter, or **Dēc'a-mē'tre**, *n.* [Fr. *décimètre*; Gr. δέκα, ten, and ΜΕΤΡΗ.] A measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.8 feet.

Dē-cāmp, *v. n.* [Fr. *décamp*; L. *dis*, away, and *campus*, a field.] [*pp.* decamping, decamped.] To shift a camp; to move off.

Dē-cāmp'mēt, *n.* The act of marching off.

Dēc'a-nal, or **Dē-cā'nal** [dē'ka-nal, I, a. [L. *decanus*, a dean (q. v.).] Relating to a deanery.

Dē-cān'drous, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἀνθρ, ἀνθρ, a man.] (Bot.) Having ten stamens.

Dēc'ān-gū-lar, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

Dē-cānt, *v. a.* [Fr. *décantar*; Ital. *decantare*; akin to *CANT* in the sense of *to tilt, to tip*.] [*pp.* decanting, decanted.] To pour off gently.

Dēc'an-tā'tion, *n.* The act of pouring off clear.

Dē-cān'ter, *n.* One who decants:—a glass vessel for liquor.

Dē-cāp'i-tā'te, *v. a.* [L. *decapitare*, *decapitatum*; *dē*, off, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] [*pp.* decapitating, decapitated.] To behead; to decollate.

Dē-cāp-i-tā'tion, *n.* The act of beheading.

Dēc'a-pōd, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ποῦς, πόδος, a foot.] An animal having ten feet.

Dē-cār'bon-ize, *v. a.* [De and CARBON.] [*pp.* decarbonizing, decarbonized.] To deprive of carbon.

Dē-cār'bū-rize, *v. a.* [*pp.* decarburizing, decarburized.] To deprive of carbon; to decarbonize.

Dēc'a-stylē, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στῦλος, a column.] An assemblage of ten pillars.—2, *a.* Having ten columns.

Dēc'a-syl-lāb'ic, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and συλλαβή, a syllable.] Having ten syllables.

Dē-cāy, *v. n.* [Fr. *déchoir*, O. Fr. *decaer*; Sp. *decaer*; L. *de*, down, and *cadere*, *casum*, to fall; L. *decaus*, downfall.] [*pp.* decaying, decayed.] To lose excellence; to decline; to waste away; to putrefy; to rot:—to become impoverished.—2, *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.—3, *n.* A decline; gradual failure.

Dē-cēase' (dē-sēs'), *n.* [L. *decedere*, *decessum*, to depart; *cedere*, to go; Fr. *décès*.] Departure from life; death.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* deceasing, deceased.] To die; to expire.

Dē-cēased' (dē-sēs't), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

Dē-cēdēt, *a.* [L. *decedere*, *decidentis*.—See *DECEASE*.] Departing; going.—2, *n.* A dead, or [dying, person.] [Fraud; a cheat; artifice.]

Dē-cēit', *n.* [L. *deceptus*, *deceptio*.—See *DECEIVE*.] Deceptive; delusive; fraudulent.

Dē-cēit'fūl-ly, *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit.

Dē-cēit'fūl-nēss, *n.* Quality of being deceitful.

Dē-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be deceived.

Dē-cēiv'e, *v. a.* [Fr. *décévoir*, O. Fr. *decever*; L. *decipere*, *deceptus*; *dē*, from, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* deceiving, deceived.] To cause to mistake; to delude; to impose on; to mock; to cheat.



Decanter.

Dē-cēiv'er, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.

Dē-cēm'ber, *n.* [L.; from *decem*, tenth; it was once the tenth month.] The last month of the year.

Dē-cēm'vir, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, pl. *viri*, a man.] L. pl. *Dē-cēm'vī-rī*; Eng. *Dē-cēm'vī-rs*. One of the ten governors of ancient Rome.

Dē-cēm'vī-rate, *n.* [L. *decemviritus*.] Government by ten rulers.

Dē-cēm'cy, *n.* Propriety; decorum; modesty.

Dē-cēm'nā-ry, *n.* [L. *decennialis*; *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A titling of ten families:—a period of ten years.

Dē-cēm'ni-āl, *a.* Continuing ten years.

Dē-cēm'ty, *a.* [L. *decere*, *decentis*, to become.—Cf. *decus*, honor, fame.] Becoming; fit; modest.

Dē-cēm'ty, *ad.* In a decent, proper manner.

Dē-cēm'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act or process of decentralizing.

Dē-cēm'tral-ize, *v. a.* [De and CENTRALIZE.] [*pp.* decentralizing, decentralized.] To withdraw from a centre or from centralization.

Dē-cēp'tion, *n.* [L. *deceptio*.—See *DECEIVE*.] The act of deceiving; fraud; deceit.

Dē-cēp'tive, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceiving; deceitful; deluding; delusive; fallacious.

Dē-cēp'tō-ry, *a.* Tending to deceive.

Dē-cid'a-ble, *a.* That may be decided.

Dē-cid'e, *v. a.* [L. *decidere*, *decisum*; *dē*, off, and *cadere*, *casum*, to cut.] [*pp.* deciding, decided.] To fix the event of; to conclude on; to determine; to end; to settle.—2, *v. n.* To determine; to conclude.

Dē-cid'ed, *p. a.* Determined; resolute; positive.

Dē-cid'ed-ly, *ad.* In a determined manner.

Dē-cid'ū-ōus, *a.* [L. *deciduous*; *decidere*, to fall down; *dē*, down, off, and *cadere*, *casum*, to fall.] Falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.

Dēc'i-grām, *n.* [Fr. *décigramme*; L. *decimus*, a tenth, and ΓΡΑΜΜΗ.] The tenth of a gram; 1.5432 grains Troy.

Dēc'i-lī'tre, *n.* [Fr. *décillitre*; L. *decimus*, a tenth, and ΛΙΤΡΗ.] The tenth of a litre; about 6 cubic inches.

Dē-cil'ion (-yūn), *n.* [From L. *decem*, ten; on type of *million*.] A thousand raised to the tenth power.

Dēc'i-mal, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *decimus*, a tenth.] Numbered or multiplied by ten.—2, *n.* A tenth:—a decimal fraction.

Dēc'i-māte, *v. a.* [L. *decimare*, *decimatum*; *decimus*, a tenth.] [*pp.* decimating, decimated.] To tithe; to take the tenth:—to destroy large numbers of.

Dēc'i-mā'tion, *n.* A selection of every tenth:—the destruction of large numbers.

Dēc'i-mē'tre, or **Dē-cīm'e'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décimètre*; L. *decimus*, a tenth and ΜΕΤΡΗ.] The tenth of a metre; nearly 4 inches.

Dē-cī'pher, *v. a.* [De negative, and CIPHER; Fr. *déchiffrer*.] [*pp.* deciphering, deciphered.] To explain what is written in cipher:—to unfold; to unravel.

Dē-cī'sion (dē-sīzh'ūn), *n.* Act of deciding; determination of a difference or doubt.

Dē-cī'sive, *a.* [See *DECIDE*.] Causing decision; determining; conclusive; final; positive.

Dē-cī'sive-ly, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.

Dē-cī'sive-nēss, *n.* State of being decisive.

Dē-cī'sō-ry, *a.* Able to determine.

Dēck, *v. a.* [Dut. *dekken*, Dan. *dække*, Ger. *decken*, to cover; Dut. *dek*, Dan. *dæk*, a deck.—Cf. A.-S. *theccan*, to thatch; L. *tegere*, to cover. The verb has acquired the sense of *decorate*.] [*pp.* decking, decked.] To cover:—to dress; to array; to adorn.—2, *n.* The floor of a ship:—pack of cards.

Dē-clāim', *v. n.* [L. *declamare*, *declamatum*; *dē* intensive, and *clamare*, to cry out.] [*pp.* declaiming, declaimed.] To speak oratorically or boisterously; to harangue; to inveigh.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rüle, úse.—ŷ, ȝ, ȝ, soft; ȝ, ȝ, ȝ, hard; ȝ as z; ȝ as g; z; this.

Déc-la-má'tion, *n.* [L. *declamatio*.] The act of declaiming; an exercise in speaking; speech; harangue; oratory.
De-clám'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *declamatorius*.] Partaking of declamation; rhetorical and inflated.
Déc-la-rá'tion, *n.* [L. *declaratio*.] Act of declaring; thing declared; proclamation; affirmation.
De-clár'a-tive, *a.* Proclaiming; explanatory.
De-clár'a-to-ry, *a.* Affirmative; clear.
Déc-láre, *v. a.* [L. *declarare*, *declaratus*; *de* intensive, and *clarus*, clear (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* declaring, declared.] To make known; to proclaim.—*2, v. n.* To make a declaration.
De-clár'ed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; openly.
De-clár'ing, *n.* Publication; declaration.
Déc-clén'sion, *n.* [L. *declinatio*; Fr. *déclinaison*.] The act of declining; descent; degeneracy.—*variation of nouns.*
De-clin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being declined.
Déc-li-ná'te, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved downward.
Déc-li-ná'tion, *n.* [L. *declinatio*.—See DECLINE.] The act of declining; declension; descent; deviation.—(*Astron.*) The angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
De-cline, *v. n.* [L. *declinare*; *de*, down, and *clinare*, to bend.] [*pp.* declining, declined.] To lean; to fall; to decay.—*2, v. a.* To shun; to avoid; to refuse.—to vary or inflect, as words.—*3, n.* A falling off; diminution; decay; loss of vigor or health; consumption.
De-cliv'i-toús, *a.* Having declivity; sloping.
De-cliv'i-ty, *n.* [L. *declivitas*; Fr. *déclivité*; L. *de*, down, and *clinus*, a slope.] Inclination reckoned downward; a slope; gradual descent.
De-cliv'ous, *a.* [L. *declivus*.] Declivitous; sloping.
De-coct', *v. a.* [L. *decoquere*, *decoctum*; *de*, down, and *coquere*, to boil.—See COOK.] [*pp.* decocting, decocted.] To prepare by boiling; to digest.
De-coct'ion, *n.* Act of boiling; matter boiled.
De-cól'lá'te, *v. a.* [L. *de*, away, and *collum*, the neck; *decollare*, *decollatum*, to behead.] [*pp.* decollating, decollated.] To behead; to decapitate.
Déc-ol-la'tion, *n.* [L. *decollatio*.] The act of beheading.
De-cól'or, *v. a.* [L. *decolorare*, *decoloratum*; *de*, away, and *color*, color.] [*pp.* decoloring, decolorated.] To deprive of color.
De-cól-or-á'tion, *n.* Privation of color.
De-cól'or-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* decolorizing, decolorized.] To bleach; to decolor.
Dé-com-pó's'a-ble, *a.* That may be decomposed.
De-com-pó'se, *v. a.* [*De*, away from, and *com-rose*; Fr. *décomposer*.] [*pp.* decomposing, decomposed.] To separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompose; to analyze.
Dé-com-pó's'ite, *a.* Compounded a second time.
De-com-pó-si'tion, *n.* Act of decomposing; separation into parts or elements; analysis.
Dé-com-póund, *v. a.* [*De* and *COMPOUND*.] [*pp.* decomposing, decomposed.] To compound anew.—to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.—*2, a.* Compounded a second time.
De-con'se-crá'te, *v. a.* [*De* and *CONSECRATE*.] [*pp.* deconsecrating, deconsecrated.] To secularize.
Déc-o-rá'te, *v. a.* [L. *decorare*, *decoratum*; *decus*, *decoris*, an adornment.] [*pp.* decorating, decorated.] To adorn; to embellish.
Déc-o-rá'tion, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
Déc-o-ra-tive, *a.* Bestowing decoration.
Déc-o-rá'tor, *n.* One who decorates.
De-có'rous [dék'ó-rus, *P. E. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *decorus*, seemly; *decus*, *decoris*, an adornment.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
De-có'rous-ly, *ad.* In a becoming manner.
De-có'rous-ness, *n.* Decorous behavior.
De-cór'ti-cá'te, *v. a.* [L. *decorticare*, *decorticutum*; *de*, off, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] [*pp.* decorticating, decorticated.] To peel; to strip off.
De-cór-ti-cá'tion, *n.* Act of stripping off.

De-có'rúm, *n.* [L. for "seemliness."—See DECOROUS.—*Cf.* also L. *decor*, decency.] Becoming formality; proper ceremony; decency; seemliness; propriety.
De-có'y, *v. a.* [Root of *coy*, tame, quiet (*q. v.*); O. E. *coy*, to entice.] [*pp.* decoying, decoyed.] To lure; to insnare.—*2, n.* Allurement to mischief; a snare:—one who lures.
De-créase, *v. n.* [Fr. *décroître*, O. F. *decroistre*; L. *decrecere*; *de*, off, away, and *crecere*, to grow.] [*pp.* decreasing, decreased.] To grow less; to abate.—*2, v. a.* To make less; to diminish.—*3, n.* Decay; diminution.
De-crée', *v. a.* [L. *decernere*, *decretum*, to decree; *de*, away from, and *cernere*, to sift, to decide.—*Cf.* Fr. *quiesce*, to judge.] [*pp.* decreeing, decreed.] To assign by a decree; to ordain.—*2, n.* [L. *decretum*; Fr. *décret*.] An edict; a law; a proclamation.—(*Law*) The determination of a suit. [Diminution; decrease.
Déc-re-mént, *n.* [L. *decrementum*.—See DECREASE.]
De-crép'it, *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, broken down; *de*, away, *crepitus*, noise; *crepare*, to crackle. The idea is that of an old man who moves without noise.] Wasted and worn with age.
De-crép'i-tá'te, *v. a. & v. n.* [Fr. *décépiter*; L. *de* intensive, and *crepitare*, *crepitatum*, to rattle.] [*pp.* decrepitating, decrepitated.] To roast, calcine, or crackle in the fire.
De-crép-i-tá'tion, *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise.
De-crép'i-túde, *n.* Last stage of decay.
De-crés-cent, *a.* [See DECREASE.] Growing less.
De-crét'al, *n.* [Late L. *decretale*.—See DECREE.] A decree of the pope—a book of decrees.—*2, a.* Pertaining to a decree.
Déc-re-to-ry, *a.* Judicial; definitive.
De-crí'al, *n.* Act of decrying; loud censure.
De-crí'er, *n.* One who decries.
De-crý', *v. a.* [Fr. *décrier*, to cry down; prefix *de*, abroad, and *cry*.] [*pp.* decrying, decried.] To clamor against; to censure; to depreciate.
De-cúm'bent, *a.* [L. *decumbere*, *decumbentis*, to lie down; *cumbere*, to lie.] Lying on the ground; low.
Déc-ú-plé [dék'yú-plé], *n.* [L. *decem*, ten; on type of *double*, *triple*.] Tenfold.—*2, n.* A number or quantity ten times repeated.
De-cú'ri-on, *n.* [L. *decurio*; *decem*, ten.] A commander over ten men.
De-cúr'rent, *a.* [L. *decurrere*, *decurruntis*; *de*, down, and *currere*, to run.] Running downward.
De-cús'sá'te, *v. a.* [L. *decussare*, *decussatum*, to mark with an X (for 10); *decussis*, a coin worth ten asses, and marked X; *decem*, ten, and *as*, assis, an as.—See ACE.] [*pp.* decussating, decussated.] To intersect at acute angles.
Déc-us-sá'tion, *n.* Act, or point, of crossing.
De-cús'sá-tive, *a.* Cutting at an acute angle so as to decussate.
Déd'i-cá'te, *v. a.* [L. *dedicare*, *dedicatus*; *de*, apart, and *dicare*, to proclaim; *dicere*, to say or tell.] [*pp.* dedicating, dedicated.] To consecrate; to devote.—*2, a.* Consecrate; dedicated.
Déd'i-cá'tion, *n.* The act of dedicating; consecration.—an address to a patron.
Déd'i-cá'tor, *n.* One who dedicates.
Déd'i-cá-to-ry, *a.* Relating to a dedication.
Déd'i-mús, *n.* [L. "we have given;" *dare*, *dedi*, to give.] A special commission, as of a justice.
De-dú'ce, *v. a.* [L. *deducere*, *deductum*; *de*, from, and *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* deducing, deduced.] To draw from; to infer; to derive.
De-dú'c'ible, *a.* That may be deduced.
De-dú'ct, *v. a.* [See DEDUCE.] [*pp.* deducting, deducted.] To subtract; to take away.
De-dú'ct'ion, *n.* The act of deducting.—that which is drawn from premises; inference; conclusion. See INDUCTION.
De-dú'ctive, *a.* Deducible; inferrible.
De-dú'ctive-ly, *ad.* By regular deduction.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hêir, hêr;

Dëed, *n.* [A.-S. *dæd*; Dut. & Dan. *daad*; Ger. *that*.—See DO, DID.] Action; act; exploit; feat:—a written instrument for transferring real estate.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* deeding, deeded.] To convey by deed. [U.S.]
Dëem, *v. n.* [A.-S. *deman*; O. Ger. *tuemen*.—See DOOM.] [*pp.* deeming, deemed.] To judge; to estimate.—*2, v. a.* To judge; to determine.
Dëep, *a.* [A.-S. *deop*; Dut. *diep*; Ger. *tief*.—See DIP, DIVE.] Reaching far below the surface; not shallow; profound; not superficial:—artful; sagacious:—dark-colored:—grave in sound.—*2, n.* The sea; the main; the ocean.
Dëep'en (dë'pn), *v. a.* [*pp.* deepening, deepened.] To make deep.—*2, v. n.* To grow deeper.
Dëep'-lâid, *a.* Laid with profound skill or secrecy.
Dëep'ly, *ad.* To a great depth; profoundly.
Dëer, *n.* [A.-S. *deor*, Dut. *djur*, Sw. *djur*, Gr. *θήρ*, *θηρ*, L. *fera*, Lith. *zveris*, Russ. *zverie*, all meaning wild, or a wild beast.] A forest animal hunted for venison.
Dëer'skin, *n.* Leather from the skin of a deer.
Dëer'-stälk-ing, *n.* The hunting of deer on foot.
De-fá'ce, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desfacere*; L. *dis*, apart, and *facies*, a face.—*Cf.* It. *sfacciare*, to deface.] [*pp.* defacing, defaced.] To destroy; to raze; to efface:—to mar; to disfigure; to deform.
De-fá'ce-ment, *n.* The act of defacing; rasure.
De-fál'cá'te, *v. a.* [L. *dis* (for *dis*), apart, and Late L. *falcare*, to cut off, to reap; L. *fals*, *falcis*, a sickle.] [*pp.* defalcating, defalcated.] To cut off; to lop.—*2, v. n.* To commit defalcation or breach of trust; to embezzle.
Dëf-ál-cá'tion, *n.* Diminution; abatement:—a breach of trust in public accounts.
Dëf-ál-cá'tor, *n.* One who abstracts or fails to account for money; a defaulter; an embezzler.
Dëf-a-má'tion, *n.* [L. *diffamatio*.] The act of defaming; calumny; aspersion; detraction.
De-fám'a-to-ry, *a.* Calumnious; libellous.
De-fá'm'e, *v. a.* [L. *diffamare*, to slander; *dis*, abroad, and *fama*, report, slander.] [*pp.* defaming, defamed.] To slander; to calumniate; to reproach; to asperse; to revile; to vilify.
De-fám'er, *n.* One who defames.
De-fáult, *n.* [Fr. *défaut*; L. *dis*, *de*, apart, and *fallere*, to fail.] Omission of the performance of some duty; failure; fault; defect.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* defaulting, defaulted.] To fail in a contract.
De-fáult'er, *n.* One guilty of default:—one who fails to account for public money.
De-fé'a'gance, *n.* [Law Fr. *défaillance*; *défaire*, to undo; L. *dis*, *de*, negative, and *facere*, to do.] (*Law*) The act of annulling a contract or stipulation.
De-féas'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being annulled.
De-feat, *n.* [Fr. *défait*; *défaire*, to undo; L. *dis*, apart, and *facere*, to do.] An overthrow; frustration.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* defeating, defeated.] To overthrow; to vanquish; to undo; to frustrate; to foil.
Dëf'e-cá'te, *v. a.* [L. *defecare*, *defecatus*; *fec*, *facies*, sediment.] [*pp.* defecating, defecated.] To purify; to refine; to clear:—to purge.—*2, v. n.* To void excrement.
Dëf'e-cá'tion, *n.* The act of defecating:—the act of discharging excrement; defecation.
De-fé'ct, *n.* [L. *defectus*; *deficere*, *defectum*, to fail; *de* negative, and *facere*, to do.] A fault; imperfection; blemish. [apostasy; revolt.
De-fé'ct'ion, *n.* The act of falling away; failure.
De-fé'ctive, *a.* Having defects; imperfect; deficient; wanting; faulty.
De-fé'ctive-ly, *ad.* In a defective manner.
De-fé'nce, *n.* [L. *defensus*.—See DEFEND.] Guard; vindication; resistance.—(*Law*) The defendant's reply.
De-fé'nc'less, *a.* Unarmed; unguarded.
De-fénd', *v. a.* [L. *defendere*, *defensum*; *de*, away, and O. L. *ferre*, to strike.] [*pp.* defending, defended.] To protect; to vindicate.

De-fénd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended.
De-fénd'ant, *n.* A defender.—(*Law*) A person against whom an action is brought:—opposed to plaintiff.
De-fénd'er, *n.* One who defends.
De-fén'si-ble, *a.* That may be defended.
De-fén'sive, *a.* Serving to defend; resisting aggression:—opposed to offensive.—*2, n.* A safeguard:—state or attitude of defence.
De-fén'sive-ly, *ad.* In a defensive manner.
De-fér', *v. a.* [L. *differe*; *dis*, apart, and *ferre*, to carry.] [*pp.* deferring, deferred.] To put off; to delay; to prolong:—[L. *de*, away or down, and *ferre*, to carry] to lay before:—to submit.—*2, v. n.* To delay:—to pay deference.
Dëf'er-ence, *n.* A yielding of opinion; submission; complaisance; regard; respect.
Dëf'er-ent, *a.* [L. *deferre*, *deferentis*; *de*, away, and *ferre*, to bear.] Carrying away; effluent.
Dëf'er-én'tial, *a.* Implying deference.
De-fér'ment, *n.* A delay; a putting off.
De-fí'ance, *n.* The act of defying; challenge.
De-fí'ant, *a.* Bidding or expressing defiance.
De-fí'cien-cy (de-fish'en-sé), *n.* Want; defect.
De-fí'cient (de-fish'ent), *a.* [L. *deficere*, *deficientis*, to be wanting.—See DEFECT.] Insufficient; falling short; wanting; imperfect; defective.
Dëf'i-cit, *n.* [L. for "it is wanting."] Want; deficiency; shortage.
Dëf'i-lá'de, *v. a.* [*De* negative, and ENFLADE (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* deflading, defladed.] To protect from an enflading fire.
De-fí'le, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *defouler*, to make foul; A.-S. *fyfan*, to foul, from *fyl*, foul.] [*pp.* defiling, defiled.] To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt.—*2, v. n.* [Fr. *défiler*.—See FILE.] To march; to go off file by file.
De-fí'le (or *dë'fil*), *n.* [Fr. *défilé*, a narrow lane; *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread.] A long narrow pass.
De-fí'le-ment, *n.* Corruption; pollution.
De-fí'l'er, *n.* One who defiles.
De-fín'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined.
De-fí'ne, *v. a.* [L. *definire*, *definitum*, to limit; *finis*, a limit.] [*pp.* defining, defined.] To give a definition of; to explain; to describe:—to circumscribe; to limit.
De-fín'er, *n.* One who defines or describes.
Dëf'i-ní'te, *a.* [See DEFINE.] Having fixed limits; limited; exact; precise; not indefinite.
Dëf'i-ní'te-ly, *ad.* In a definite manner.
Dëf'i-ní'te-ness, *n.* Certainty; limitedness.
Dëf'i-ní'tion (dëf'e-nish'un), *n.* [L. *definitio*.—See DEFINE.] A short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.
De-fín'i-tive, *a.* [L. *definitivus*.] Determinate; positive; fixed; final.—*2, n.* That which defines.
De-fín'i-tive-ly, *ad.* Positively:—decisively.
De-fí'grá-ble, or **Dëf'la-grá-ble**, *a.* Combustible.
Dëf'la-grá'te, *v. a.* [L. *deflagrare*, *deflagratum*; *de* intensive, and *flagrare*, to burn.] [*pp.* deflagrating, deflagrated.] To set fire to; to burn.—*2, v. n.* To take fire and explode.
Dëf'la-grá'tion, *n.* Destruction by fire.
De-fí'ect, *v. n.* [L. *deflectere*, *deflexus*; *de*, away, and *fletere*, to turn.] [*pp.* deflecting, deflected.] To turn aside; to deviate.
De-fí'ect'ion, *n.* Deviation; a bending.
Dëf-lo-rá'tion, *n.* The act of deflouring; a rape.
De-fí'or', *v. a.* [Late L. *deflorare*; Fr. *déflorer*; L. *de*, away, and *flor*, *floris*, bloom, flower.] [*pp.* deflouring, defloured.] To ravish.
De-fí'or'er, *v. a.* [*pp.* deflowering, deflowered.] To take away virginity; to ravish; to deflour.
De-fór'ce, *v. a.* [Fr. *déforcer*; Late L. *difforcicare*; L. *dis*, away, and Late L. *fortis*, force; L. *fortis*, strong.] [*pp.* deforcoring, deforcured.] (*Law*) To keep out of possession, or from the right owner, by force. [rightful possession by force.
De-fór'ce-ment, *n.* (*Law*) A withholding from **De-fór'ci-ant** (de-fúr'sh'e-ant), *n.* (*Law*) One who wrongfully keeps an owner out of possession.

mien, sîr; môre, nôr, sôn; búll, búr, rûle, úse.—C. G. c, ċ, soft; ç, ç, p, ħ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this. 16*

De-för'est, v. a. [De, away, off, and FOREST.] [pp. deforesting, deforested.] To clear of forests; to disafforest; to disforest.

De-för'm', v. a. [L. *deformis*; *de*, apart, and *forma*, form.] [pp. deforming, deformed.] To disfigure; to spoil the form of.

De-för-mä'tion, n. A defacing; a disfiguring.

De-för'm'i-ty, n. Want of beauty; ugliness; distortion; malformation; disproportion.

De-fräud', v. a. [L. *defraudare*; *de*, from, and *fraus*, fraud, fraud.] [pp. defrauding, defrauded.] To rob by trick; to cheat.

De-fräu-dä'tion, n. Privation by fraud.

De-fräu-d'er, n. One who defrauds.

De-fräy', v. a. [Fr. *défrayer*; *fray*, expense; probably from L. *frangere*, *fractum*, broken; Late L. *fractus*, expense, literally, breaking, damage.] [pp. defraying, defrayed.] To bear the charges of; to pay.

De-fräy'er, n. One who defrays. [pensation.]

De-fräy'ment, or **De-fräy'al**, n. Payment; contribution. [A. S. *dæft*, gentle.] Dextrous; apt.

De-fünct', n. [L. *defuncti*, *defunctus*; *de*, fully, and *functus*, performed, finished, ended.] One who is deceased or dead.—2, a. Dead; deceased.

De-fy', v. a. [Fr. *défier*; Late L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith or allegiance to; L. *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith, trust.] [pp. defying, defied.] To challenge; to dare; to brave.

De-gén'er-a-cy, n. Decay of goodness.

De-gén'er-ate, v. n. [L. *degenerare*, *degeneratus*; *degenere*, base; *de*, down, below, and *genis*, *generis*, race, stock.] [pp. degenerating, degenerated.] To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to become worse; to deteriorate.

De-gén'er-ate, a. Decayed in virtue; degenerated; corrupt; base; vile.

De-gén'er-ate-ly, ad. In a degenerate manner.

De-gén'er-ä'tion, n. The act of degenerating;—state or quality of being degenerate.

Deg-lu-ti'tion (deg-lu-tish'un), n. [L. *de*, down, and *glutire*, *glutitus*, to swallow.—See GLUT.] The act of swallowing.

Deg-ra-dä'tion, n. The act of degrading; baseness; abasement; debasement.

De-gräde', v. a. [Fr. *dégrader*; L. *degradare*; *de*, down, below, and *gradus*, rank, step, grade (q. v.).] [pp. degrading, degraded.] To place lower; to lower; to humble; to disgrace; to depreciate.

De-gräde'd, p. a. Lowered;—debased;—low.—(Her.) Ending in step-shaped gradations.

De-gräding-ly, ad. In a degrading manner.

De-gräde's, n. [Fr. *dégré*; L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step.] Quality; rank; station;—step:—a title conferred by a college—the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.

De-his'cence, n. Act of opening; an opening.

De-his'cent, a. [L. *dehiscere*, *dehiscens*, to gape open; *de*, intensive, and *hiscere*, to yawn.] Opening widely.

De-hör-tä'tion, n. [L. *dehortatio*; *dehortari*, to dissuade.—See EXHORT.] Dissuasion.

De-hör'ta-to-ry, or **De-hör'tä-tive**, a. Tending to dissuade.

De-if'ic, or **De-if'i-cal**, a. Making divine.

De-if'i-cä'tion, n. The act of deifying.

De-if'y, v. a. [L. *deus*, a god, and *facere*, to make; *deifionis*, accounting as gods.] [pp. deifying, deified.] To make a god of; to adore.

Deign (dän), v. n. [L. *dignari*, to think fit or worthy; *dignus*, fit.] [pp. deigning, deigned.] To condescend.—2, v. a. To grant; to permit; to allow.

De'ism, n. [Fr. *déisme*; L. *Deus*, God.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.

De'ist, n. One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.



Degraded.

De-Is'tic, } a. Partaking of or belonging to
De-is'ti-cal, } deism.

Dē'i-ty, n. [L. *deitas*, *deitatis*, divinity; *deus*, a god.—Cf. A. S. *Tim*, O. Ger. *Ziu*, Gr. *Zeus*, etc., names of gods; Skr. *deva*, Celt. *dia*, Icel. *tíu*, a god; Skr. *diś*, to shine; root of L. *dies*, day.] The divine Being; God.

De-jēt', v. a. [L. *deicere*, *dejectum*; *de*, down, and *jacere*, to cast.] [pp. dejecting, dejected.] To cast down; to depress.

De-jēt'ed, a. Cast down; low-spirited.

De-jēt'ed-ly, ad. In a dejected manner.

De-jēt'ed-ness, n. Dejection.

De-jēc'tion, n. Lowness of spirits; depression;—excr'tion; that which is cast out.

Déjeünér (dä-zhu-nä'), n. [Fr.; L. *dis*, implying reversal and *jejunium*, a fast.—See JEJUNE.] Breakfast.

De-läine', n. [Fr.; *de*, of, and *laine*, wool.] A sort of thin figured muslin, sometimes made entirely of wool, commonly of wool and cotton.

De-läy', v. a. [Fr. *délai*, delay; *délayer*, to protract; L. *differe*, *diffatum*, to put off.] [pp. delaying, delayed.] To defer; to put off; to hinder.—2, v. n. To linger; to procrastinate.—3, n. A deferring; detention; stay; stop.

Dē'le, v. a. [L.; second person imperative active of *delere*, to destroy.] Delete; erase; blot out.

De-lēc'ta-ble, a. [L. *delectabilis*; *delectare*, to delight (q. v.).] Pleasing; delightful.

De-lēc'tä-bly, ad. Delightfully; pleasantly.

Dē-lēc'tä'tion, n. Pleasure; delight.

Dē'lē-gä'te, v. a. [L. *delegare*, *delegatum*; *de*, away, from, and *legare*, to send.] [pp. delegating, delegated.] To send; to depute;—to intrust.

Dē'lē-gä'te, n. One who is sent or deputed by others; a deputy; a representative.

Dē'lē-gä'tion, n. Act of sending away; a putting in commission;—the persons deputed.

De-lē'te', v. a. [L. *delere*, *deletum*, to destroy.] [pp. deleting, deleted.] To blot out; to erase.

Dē-lē-tē'ri-ōūs, a. [Gr. *δολοηριος*, harmful; *δολοηρις*, a destroyer; *δολομαι*, I destroy; apparently related to L. *delere*, to destroy.] Destructive; injurious.

De-lē'tion, n. Act of blotting out; erasure.

Dē'lt, or **Dē'lt**, n. Earthen-ware; counterfeit China ware, originally made at *Delft*.

De-lib'er-ate, v. n. [L. *deliberare*, *deliberatum*; *librare*, to weigh; *libra*, a balance.] [pp. deliberating, deliberated.] To ponder in the mind; to think; to consider.—2, v. a. To consider.

De-lib'er-ate, a. Cautious; considerate.

De-lib'er-ate-ly, ad. With deliberation.

De-lib'er-ate-ness, n. Quality of being deliberate.

De-lib'er-ä'tion, n. The act of deliberating; consultation; thought; deliberateness.

De-lib'er-ä-tive, a. Containing deliberation.

Dē'l'i-ca-cy, n. Something delicate; a dainty;—nicety; softness; refinement; tenderness.

Dē'l'i-cä'te, a. [L. *delicatus*, luxurious; *delicere*, to allure; *delicia*, luxury; *de*, away, and *jacere*, to entice.] Nice; dainty; polite; soft.

Dē'l'i-cä'te-ly, ad. In a delicate manner.

De-l'i'cious (de-lish'us), a. [L. *deliciosus*.—See DELICATE and DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing; very grateful; agreeable; charming.

De-l'i'cious-ly, ad. In a delicious manner.

De-l'i'cious-ness, n. Delight; pleasure.

De-light' (de-lit'), n. [O. Fr. *délecter*, L. *delectare*, to delight; freq. of *delicere*, to entice.—See DELICATE.] Pleasurable emotion; joy; great pleasure; high satisfaction.—2, v. a. [pp. delighting, delighted.] To please greatly; to gratify; to charm.—3, v. n. To have pleasure.

De-light'ful (de-lit'ful), a. Highly pleasing.

De-light'ful-ly, ad. In a delightful manner.

De-lin'e-ä'te, v. a. [L. *delineare*, *delineatum*, to sketch; *lineare*, to outline; *linea*, a line.] [pp. delineating, delineated.] To design; to sketch.

De-lin'e-ä'tion, n. The first draught.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

De-lin'e-ä-tor, n. One who delineates.

De-lin'quen-cy, n. An omission of duty.

De-lin'quent (de-ling'kwent), n. [L. *delinquere*, *delinquentis*; *linquere*, to leave.] One who fails in duty; an offender.—2, a. Failing in duty; faulty; remiss;—neglected, as *delinquent* taxes.

Dē'l-i-quēsc'e' (de-l'kwēs'), v. a. [L. *deliquescere*, to melt; *de*, away, and *liquescere*, to liquefy; inceptive of *liquere*, to melt, to flow.] [pp. deliquescing, deliquesced.] To melt slowly in the air; to liquefy.

Dē'l-i-quēsc'ence, n. A melting in the air.

Dē'l-i-quēsc'ent, a. Melting in the air.

De-l'i'qui-üm (de-l'ik'wē-üm), n. [L.] A melting in the air; deliquescence;—a fainting.

De-l'r'i-ōūs, a. Light-headed; raving; insane.

De-l'r'i-ōūs-ness, n. The state of one raving.

De-l'r'i-üm, n. [L. for "insanity;" from *delirus*, mad,—literally, out of the furrow; *de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.] A disorder of the intellect; alienation of mind, as in fever; *insanity*.

De-l'r'i-üm trē'mens, n. [L. for "trembling delirium." A disorder of the brain, peculiar to drunkards.

Dē-liv'er, v. a. [Fr. *délivrer*; Late L. *deliberare*, to free; L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to free; *liber*, free.] [pp. delivering, delivered.] To set free; to rescue;—to surrender;—to speak; to utter.

De-liv'er-ance, n. Release; rescue; delivery.

De-liv'er-er, n. One who delivers.

De-liv'er-y, n. Act of delivering; deliverance; release; rescue;—a surrender;—pronunciation;—utterance; speech;—childbirth.

Dē'lt, n. [A variant of DALS; but in the Western United States the word *dells*, for rapids in a river, is the dialectic Fr. *dalles*, water-shoots.] A shady covert; a dale; a ravine; a diugle.

Dē'phic, a. Relating to Delphi; oracular.

Dē'phine, a. [L. *delphinus*, Gr. *δελφίς*, a dolphin (q. v.); Late L. *delphinus*, dauphin.] Relating to the dauphin of France, or to the dolphin.

Dē'ltä, n.; pl. **Dē'ltās**. [The Greek letter *delta* is our *d*, and the Heb. *daleth*; *daleth* also means a door.] The Greek letter Δ—an alluvial tract of country between diverging mouths of a river.

Dē'ltōid, n. A triangular muscle.—2, a. Resembling the Greek letter *delta*; triangular.

De-lüde', v. a. [L. *deludere*, *delusum*, to befool; *de*, intensive, and *ludere*, to jest, to play.] [pp. deluding, deluded.] To impose upon; to deceive; to cheat; to disappoint; to mislead.

Dē'lü'ge (dē'lü'j), n. [Fr. *déluge*; L. *diluvium*; *dis*, apart, and *luere*, to wash.] A general inundation; an overflowing of water; a flood.—2, v. a. [pp. deluging, deluged.] To flood; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm.

De-lü'sion (de-lü'zhun), n. Act of deluding; state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.

De-lü'sive, a. Tending to delude; deceptive; illusory.

Dē'lve, v. a. & v. n. [A. S. *delfan*; Dut. *delfen*; root of DALE.] [pp. delving, delved.] To dig; to open with a spade.

Dēm'a-gōgue (dēm'a-gōg), n. [Gr. *δημαγωγός*; *δημος*, the people, and *αγωγός*, leading; *αγειν*, to lead.] A ringleader of a faction; a factious orator or agitator.

De-mäin', or **De-mēsne'** (de-män' or de-mēn'), n. [Variants of DOMAIN; the spelling *demesne* comes from a confusion with O. Fr. *mensee*, a household.] A manor-house and adjacent land; estate in land.

De-mänd', v. a. [L. *demandare*, to intrust,—later, to demand; *mandare*, to intrust.] [pp. demanding, demanded.] To ask with authority; to claim; to call for; to challenge; to exact.—2, n. A claim; a question; a calling.

Dē-mar-cä'tion, n. [Fr. *démarcation*; *marquer*, to mark (q. v.).] Division; boundary.

De-mēan', v. a. [O. Fr. *demenere*, to conduct; *mener*, to control; L. *minare*, to drive; *minari*,

to threaten.] [pp. demeaning, demeaned.] To behave; to conduct;—[from *mean* in the sense of base] to debase; to lower.

De-mēan'or, n. Carriage; behavior; conduct.

Dē'men-cy, n. Loss of mind or understanding; folly; dementia; insanity.

De-mēnt'ed, a. Insane; mad; infatuated.

De-mēn'ti-ä (shē-ä), n. [L. for "insanity;" *demens*, *dementis*, insane; *de*, out of, and *mens*, mind.] *Insanity*; demency.

De-mēr'it, n. [Late L. *demeritum*, a fault; *de* negative, and *merere*, to deserve; but *de* is sometimes intensive, whence the Late L., as well as its English and French derivatives, sometimes had the sense of "merit," "good service," "excellence."] Desert of blame; ill desert.

De-mēsne' (de-mēn'), n. See DOMAIN.

Dēm'j (dēm'j), n. [Fr. *demi*, half; L. *dimidius*, half; *dis*, apart, and *medius*, middle (q. v.).] A prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying *half*; as *demi-god*, i. e., *half-god*.

Dēm'j-gōd, n. A half-divine being; a great hero.

Dēm'j-jōhn (dēm'j-jōn), n. [Fr. *dame-jeanne*; Arab. *damağana*; from *Damaghan*, in Persia, once noted for its glass-ware.] A large glass vessel in a case of basket-work.

De-mi-mōnde, n. [Fr.; literally, half-world.] A collective name for lewd women.

Dēm'j-rēp, n. [*Demi*, half, and former English slang *rep*, for *reputation*.] A woman of ill or very doubtful character.

De-mise', n. [Fr. *démise*, removal, transfer; L. *dimittere*, *dimissum*, to dismiss, to send away; *dis*, apart, and *mittere*, to send. A *démise* is properly the transfer of authority on the death of a ruler; hence, a death, but chiefly that of a ruler.] Death of a royal person; decrease.—2, v. a. [pp. demising, demised.] To bequeath; to will.

Dēm'j-sēm-i-quä'ver, n. Half a semiquaver.

De-mis'sion (de-mish'un), n. Relinquishment; a transfer.

De-mit', v. a. [L. *demittere*, *demissum*; *dis*, apart (or *de*, down), and *mittere*, to send.] To transfer;—to resign.—2, n. A transfer; demission.

Dēm'j-tint, n. A sort of medial or half tint.

De-mōc'rä-cy, n. [Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular rule; *δημος*, the people, and *κράτειν*, to rule, to be strong.] A government administered by the people; a *republic*.

Dēm'ō-crät, n. One devoted to democracy.

Dēm'ō-crät'ic, a. Pertaining to democracy;

Dēm'ō-crät'i-cal, a. Pertaining to democracy;

De-mō'l'ish, v. a. [L. *demoliri*, *demolitus*, to pull down; *de*, down, and *moliri*, to displace; *moles*, a heap, labor; through Fr. *démolir*, *démolissant*.] [pp. demolishing, demolished.] To throw down; to destroy.

Dēm'ō-lit'ion (dēm'ō-lish'un), n. Destruction.

Dēm'ōn, n. [Gr. *δαίμων*, a spirit.] A spirit;—an evil spirit; a devil.

De-mōn-e-ti-zä'tion, n. The act of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

De-mōn'e-tize, v. a. [L. *de*, down from, and *moneta*, money (q. v.).] [pp. demonetizing, demonetized.] To divest of the quality of legal tender.

De-mō'n-i-äc, n. One possessed by a demon.

De-mō'n-i-äc, a. [Gr. *δαίμονιακός*.] Belonging to a demon.

Dēm'ō-ni-ä-cal, a. [L. *de*, down from, and *moneta*, money (q. v.).] [pp. demonetizing, demonetized.] To divest of the quality of legal tender.

De-mō'n-i-äc, a. [Gr. *δαίμονιακός*.] Belonging to a demon.

Dēm'ō-ni-ä-cal, a. [L. *de*, down from, and *moneta*, money (q. v.).] [pp. demonetizing, demonetized.] To divest of the quality of legal tender.

De-mōn'stra-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being demonstrable.

De-mōn'stra-ble-ness, n. Demonstrability.

De-mōn'stra-ble, a. That may be demonstrated.

De-mōn'stra-bly, ad. Evidently; clearly.



Demijohn.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; häll, büir, rüle, üse.—G, g, e, soft; f, g, e, h, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.