

DISTRUSTFULLY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion. *Milton.*

DISTRUSTFULNESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DISTRUSTING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DISTRUSTLESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion. *Shenstone.*

DISTUNE, *v. t.* To put out of tune. *[Not used.]* *Wotton.*

DISTURB, *v. t.* (Sp *disturbar*; It *disturbare*; L. *disturbo*; *dis* and *turbo*, to trouble, disorder, discompose; *turbo*, a crowd, a tumult; Gr. *τurbῶ* or *τρυβώ*, a tumult; *ἀνατρεφω*, id. The primary sense seems to be to stir, or to turn or whirl round. The word trouble is probably from the L. *turbo*, by transposition. If *tr* are the primary elements, as I suppose, the word coincides in origin with *tour* and *turn*. If *t* is a prefix, the word belongs to Class Rb, coinciding with the Swedish *rubba*, to remove, to trouble. See Class Rb. No. 3. 4. 34. and Class Dr. No. 3. 25. 27.]

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquility. We say, the man is asleep, do not *disturb* him. Let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will *disturb* the sediment. *Disturb* not the public peace.

2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be *disturbed* by an offense given, by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, &c.

3. To move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. It has been supposed that the approach of a comet may *disturb* the motions of the planets in their orbits. An unexpected cause may *disturb* a chemical operation, or the operation of medicine.

4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care *disturbs* study. Let no person *disturb* my franchise.

5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*. *[Unusual.]*

—And *disturb*

His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim. *Milton.*

DISTURB, *n.* Confusion; disorder. *[Not used.]* *Milton.*

DISTURBANCE, *n.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace; as, to enter the church without making *disturbance*.

2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. We have read much at times of *disturbances* in Spain, England and Ireland.

3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. The merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion. They can survey a variety of complicated ideas, without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts.*

5. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as the *disturbance* of a franchise,

of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage. *Blackstone.*

DISTURBED, *pp.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

DISTURBER, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.

2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DISTURBING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DISTURN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn aside. *[Not in use.]* *Daniel.*

DISTURNIFORM, *a.* *disyuni'form*. Not uniform. *[Not in use.]* *Corentey.*

DISTURNION, *n.* *disyuni'on*. [*dis* and *union*.] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DISUNITE, *v. t.* *disyuni'te*. [*dis* and *unite*.] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to *disunite* two allied countries; to *disunite* particles of matter; to *disunite* friends.

DISUNITE, *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously *disunite*.

DISUNITED, *pp.* Separated; disjoined.

DISUNITER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DISUNITING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DISUNITY, *n.* *disyuni'ty*. A state of separation. *More.*

DISUSAGE, *n.* *disyuz'age*. [*dis* and *usage*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise or practice. We lose words by *disusage*.

DISUSE, *n.* *disyuz'se*. [*dis* and *use*.] Cessation of use, practice or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by *disuse*; language is altered by the *disuse* of words.

2. Cessation of custom; disetude.

DISUSE, *v. t.* *disyuz'e*. [*dis* and *use*.] To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice.

2. To disaccustom; with *from*, *in* or *to*; as, *disused* to toils; *disused* from pain.

DISUSED, *pp.* *disyuz'ed*. No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Priam in arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

2. Disaccustomed.

DISUSING, *ppr.* *disyuz'ing*. Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DISVALUATION, *n.* [See *Disvalue*.] Disesteem; depreciation.

DISVALUE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to disesteem. *Shak.*

DISVALUE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard. *B. Jonson.*

DISVOUCH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To discredit; to contradict. *Shak.*

DISWARN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn*.] To direct by previous notice. *[Not used.]*

DISWITTED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding. *Drayton.*

DISWONT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *wont*.] To wear; to deprive of wonted usage. *Bp. Hall.*

DISWORSHIP, *n.* [*dis* and *worship*.] Cause of disgrace. *Barret.*

DIT, *n.* A ditty. *[Not used.]* *Spenser.*

DIT, *v. t.* [*Sax. dyttan*.] To close up. *[Not used.]* *More.*

DITATION, *n.* [*L. ditatus*.] The act of making rich. *[Not used.]* *Bp. Hall.*

DITCH, *n.* [*Sax. dic, a ditch*; *D. dyk, a dike*; *G. deich, a dike*; *deicher, a ditcher*; *D. digge, a ditch*; *a dike*; *Sav. dike*; *Fr.*

digue; *Eth. ῥήψ* *darchi*, to dig. Class Dg. No 14. The primary sense is a digging or place dug. After the practice of culbanking commenced, the word was used for the bank made by digging, the dike.]

1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In the latter sense, it is called also a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp. *Encyc.*

2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.

DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

DITCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* moist land.

2. To surround with a ditch. *Barret.*

DITCH-DELIVERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shak.*

DITCHER, *n.* One who digs ditches.

DITCHING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as *ditching* a swamp.

DITETRAHEDRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *tetrahedr-*]. In crystallography, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. *Cleveland.*

DITHYRAMB, *n.* [*Gr. διθύραμβος*, a ti-

DITHYRAMBUS, *n.* [*Gr.* of Bacchus, the signification of which is not settled. See *Heder. Lex.* and *Bochart De Phen. Col. Lib. I. Ca. 18.*]

In ancient poetry, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains. *Encyc.*

DITHYRAMBIC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated. *Johnson.*

2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains. *Walsh.*

DITHYRAMBIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic. *Cowley.*

DITATION, *n.* [*L. ditio*.] Rule; power; government; dominion. *Evelyn.*

DITONE, *n.* [*Gr. δίς* and *ἡμι*, tone.] In music, an interval comprehending two semitones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semitone, 5:6. *Encyc.*

DITRIE DRIA, *n.* [*Gr. δίς*, τρεις and δρία, twice three sides.]

In mineralogy, a genus of spars with six sides or planes; being formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column. *Encyc.*

DITTANDER, *n.* Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*, a genus of plants of many species. The common dittander has a hot biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper. *Encyc.*