

4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment; dignity or office; to divest of orders; as a bishop, prebend or vicar.

DEPRIVED, *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DEPRIVEMENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DEPRIVER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DEPRIVING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.

DEPTH, *n.* [from *deep*.] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downwards or inwards. The *depth* of a river may be ten feet. The *depth* of the ocean is unfathomable. The *depth* of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, *depth* is opposed to *highth*.

2. A deep place.

3. The sea, the ocean.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii.

4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he sent a compass on the face of the *depth*. Prov. viii.

5. The middle or highth of a season, as the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border, as the *depth* of a wood or forest.

6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as the *depth* of a science.

7. Unsearchableness; infinity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. Rom. xi.

8. The *breadth* and *depth* of the love of Christ, are its vast extent.

9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

10. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as a *depth* of three men or six men.

11. *Depth* of a sail, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or boom-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

DEPULSION, *n.* [L. *depulsio*; *de* and *pello*, to drive.]

A driving or thrusting away. [See *Repulsion*.]

DEPULSORY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEPURATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *depurer*; It. *depurare*; Sp. *depurar*; from *de* and *purus*, *puris*.] To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter or feculence; a *chemical term*.

DEPURATED, *pp.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.

E. Stiles.

DEPURATING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.

DEPRATION, *n.* The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling or fermentation, and skimming; or by filtration; or by fining or clarification. *Parv.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

DEPURATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A *depuratory* fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration. *Sydenham.*

DEPURE, *v. t.* To depurate. [Not used.]

DEPUTATION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *deputazione*; Sp. *deputacion*. See *Depute*.]

1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to a legislature; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.

2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by *deputation* from the sheriff.

3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the General sent a *deputation* to the enemy to offer terms of peace.

DEPUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deputer*; It. *deputare*; Port. *deputar*; Sp. *deputar*; L. *deputo*, but differently applied; *de* and *puto*.] The primary sense of *puto* is to thrust, throw, send; but it has various applications. See *Class. Bd. No. 13. 19.*

To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name. The sheriff *deputes* a man to serve a writ.

There is no man *deputed* by the king to hear.

2 Sam. xv.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe.*

DEPUTED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DEPUTING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.

DEPUTIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

DEPUTY, *n.* [Fr. *deputé*.] A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A prince sends a *deputy* to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office. The towns in New England send *deputies* to the legislature. In the latter sense, a *deputy* has general powers, and it is more common to use the word *representative*.

2. In *law*, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdeemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office. *Phillips.*

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEPUTY-POST-MASTER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the Post-Master General.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary*, *deputy-paymaster*, &c.

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.

DERACINATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deraciner*; *de* and *racine*, a root.]

To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [Little used.] *Shak.*

DERACINATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.

DERACINATING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.

DERAIGN, { *v. t.* [Norm. *derener*, *deraigner*, *deraigner*, or *deraigner*.]

DERAIN, { To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self. [In old *law term*, now disused.]

DERAIGNMENT, { *n.* The act of deraining.

DERAINMENT, { ing; proof; justification.

A like word was formerly used in the sense of disordering, derangement, a discharge from a profession, or departure from a religious order. [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger*.]

DERANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deranger*; *de* and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank; *Arr. d'orence*.]

1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.

I had long supposed that nothing could *derange* or interrupt the course of putrefaction. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

2. To embarrass; to disorder; as, his private affairs are *deranged*.

3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason.

4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be *deranged*. *W. H. Sumner.*

DERANGED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

DERANGEMENT, *n.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment. *Washington.*

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as a *derangement* of the mental organs. *Paley.*

DERANGING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion. *Hamilton.*

3. Disordering the rational powers.

DERAY, *v. t.* [from the French.] Tumult; disorder; merriment. [Not in use.] *Douglas.*

DERE, *v. t.* [Sax. *derian*.] To hurt. *Obs.*

DERELICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus*, *derelinquo*; *de* and *relinquo*, to leave, *re* and *linquo*, id. *Class. Lg.*] Left; abandoned.

DERELICT, *n.* In *law*, an article of goods.