

Doctors' Commons, the college of civilians in London.

DOCTOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

DOCTOR, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

DOCTORAL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. *Johnson.*

DOCTORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Huicell.*

DOCTORATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor. *Encyc.*

DOCTORATE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. *Warton.*

DOCTORLY, *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOCTORSHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

[*Doctrate is now generally used.*]

DOCTRESS, { *n.* A female physician.

DOCTRINAL, *a.* [See *Doctrine*.] Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as a *doctrinal* observation; a *doctrinal* proposition.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

DOCTRINE, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine. *South.*

DOCTRINALLY, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction. *Ray.*

DOCTRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, from *docco*, to teach.]

1. In a *general sense*, whatever is taught. Hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. The *doctrines* of the gospel are the principles or truths taught by Christ and his apostles. The *doctrines* of Plato are the principles which he taught. Hence a *doctrine* may be true or false; it may be a mere *teut* or opinion.

2. The act of teaching.

He taught them many things by parables, and said to them in his *doctrine*. *Mark iv.*

3. Learning; knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*? *Is. xxviii.*

4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Savior in all things. *Tit. ii.*

5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel. *2 Tim. iii.*

DOCUMENT, *n.* [L. *documentum*, from *docco*, to teach.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Bacon. Watts.*

2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.

3. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts. Thus, the president laid before congress the report of the secretary, accompanied with all the *documents*.

DOCUMENT, *v. t.* To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

2. To teach; to instruct; to direct. *Dryden.*

DOCUMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction; to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as *documental* testimony.

Court Martial on Gen. Wilkinson.

DOCUMENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DODDER, *n.* [G. *dotter*.] A plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, one species of which is called hell-weed. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, fava, and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or papille, which attach themselves to the stalk. *Hill. Encyc.*

DODDERED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supererect plants. *Johnson. Dryden.*

DODECAGON, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνια*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. *Encyc.*

DODECAGYN, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γυνη*, a female.] In *botany*, a plant having twelve pistils.

DODECAGYNIAN, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

DODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

DODECAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *εδρα*, a base.]

A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases. *Chambers.*

DODECANDER, *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *ανδρα*, a male.]

In *botany*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *dodecandria*. But this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive. *Linne.*

DODECANDRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen. *Lec.*

DODECATEROION, *n.* [Gr. composed of *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *τερον*, part.] A twelfth part. [*Little used.*] *Cicero.*

DODECATEROY, *a.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelfth parts of the zodiac. *Burlton.*

DODGE, *v. i.* *dof.* [from some root signifying to shoot, dart or start.]

1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. *Milton.*

2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble. *Hale. Addison.*

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow aimed; to *dodge* a cannon ball.

[*This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.*]

DODGER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

DODGING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

DOD KIN, *n.* [doit, D duit, and kin.] A little dait; a small coin.

DODMAN, *a.* A fish that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab. *Bacon.*

DO-DO, *n.* The Didus, a genus of fowls of the gallinaceous order. The hooded do-do is larger than a swan, with a strong hooked bill. The general color of the plumage is cinereous; the belly and thighs whitish. The head is large, and seems as if covered with a hood. The solitary do-do is a large fowl, and is said to weigh sometimes forty five pounds. The plumage is gray and brown mixed. *Encyc.*

DOE, *n. do.* [Sax. *da*; Dan. *daa*.] A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a buck.

DOE, *n.* A feat. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

DOER, *n.* [from *do*.] One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.

2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps or obeys, in practice. The *doers* of the law shall be justified. *Rom. ii.*

DOES, the third person of the verb *do*, indicative mood, present tense, contracted from *doeth*.

DOFF, *v. t.* [Qu. *do-off*.] Rather *D. doffen*, to push, to thrust. *Class Db. No 17. 18.*

1. To put off, as dress.

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

2. To strip or divest; as, he *doffs* himself. *Crashaw.*

3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.

4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device. *Shak.*

[*This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete in discourse, at least in the U. States, but is retained in poetry.*]

DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue*, a bull dog or mastiff; *se doguer*, to butt; Arm. *dog* or *dogues*; D. *dog*; probably, the runner or starter.]

1. A species of quadruped, belonging to the genus *Canis*, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c.

2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as a *dog-far*; a *dog-ater*; *dog-ape*. *Dryden.*

It is prefixed to other words, denoting what is mean, degenerate or worthless; as *dog-race*. *Johnson.*

3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. [*Russ. togan.*]

4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man.

5. A constellation called *Sirius* or *Canicula*. [*See Dog-day.*]

6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, used by seamen. *Mar. Dict.*

7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit.

8. A gay young man; a buck. [*Not in use.*] *Johnson.*

To give or throw to the dogs, is to throw away, as useless.

To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.

DOG, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

I have been pursued, *dogged* and way-laid. *Pope.*

DOGATE, *n.* [*See Doge.*] The office or dignity of a doge. *Encyc.*