

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

DOMINATIVE, *a.* Governing; also, imperious. *Saunders.*

DOMINATOR, *n.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this northwest part of the world. *Camden.*

2. An absolute governor.

DOMINEER, *v. i.* [*L. dominor*; *Fr. dominer*; *Sp. dominar*; *It. dominare*. See *Dominant*.]

1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway.

To domineer over subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind. *Anon.*

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority, or haughtiness.

Go to the feast, revel and domineer. *Shak.*

DOMINEERING, *ppr.* Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority.

2. *a.* Overbearing.

DOMINICAL, *a.* [*Low L. dominicalis*, from *dominus*, from *dominus*, lord.]

1. That notes the Lord's day or Sabbath. The Dominical letter is the letter which, in almanacks, denotes the sabbath, or *dies dominici*, the Lord's day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.

2. Noting the prayer of our Lord. *Hovell.*

DOMINICAL, *n.* [*infra*.] The Lord's day. *Hammond.*

DOMINICAN, *a. or n.* [from *Dominic*, the founder.]

The Dominicans, or Dominican Friars, are an order of religious or monks, called also *Jacobins*, or Predicants, preaching friars; an order founded about the year 1215.

DOMINION, *n.* [*L. dominium*. See *Dominant*.]

1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

The dominion of the Most High is an everlasting dominion. *Dan. iv.*

2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as the private dominion of individuals. *Locke.*

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as the British dominions.

4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the dominion of Great Britain.

5. Predominance; ascendancy. *Dryden.*

6. An order of angels.

Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. *Col. i.*

7. Persons governed.

Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his dominion. *Ps. cxiv.*

DOMINO, *n.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress.

DOMITE, *n.* A mineral named from Dome in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white color, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk. *Phillips.*

DON, *a.* title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from *dominus*, *dom*, and the Portuguese *domo*, the master

or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with the Heb. *אֲדֹנָי*, and *אֲדֹנָי*, a judge, ruler, or lord. It was formerly used in England, and written by Chaucer *Dan*. [See *Spelman*.]

Dono, or *duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.

DON, *v. t.* [To do on; opposed to *do off*.] To put on; to invest with. *Obs.*

Dono, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Donax*. *Johnson.*

DONARY, *n.* [*L. donarium*, from *dono*, to give.]

A thing given to a sacred use. [*Litlle used*.] *Johnson.*

DONATION, *n.* [*L. donatio*, from *dono*, to give, *Fr. donner*.]

1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

That right we hold by his donation. *Milton.*

2. In law, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take, and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.

3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.

Mr. Boudinot made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

DONATIST, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus. They held that theirs was the only pure church, and that baptism and ordination, unless by their church, were invalid. *Encyc.*

DONATIVISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

DONATIVE, *n.* [*Sp. Ital. donativo*; *L. donativum*, from *dono*, to give.]

1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Romans were entertained with shows and donatives. *Dryden.*

2. In the canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution or induction by the ordinary. *Encyc.*

DONATIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as a donative advowson.

DONE, *pp. dun.* [See *Do*.] Performed; executed; finished.

A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *done*; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.

DONEE, *n.* [from *L. dono*, to give.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made.

2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as a donee in fee-simple, or fee-tail. *Blackstone.*

DONJON or **DONGEON**. [See *Dungeon*.]

DON-NAT, *n.* [*do* and *naught*.] An idle fellow. [*Not in use*.] *Granger.*

DON-NOR, *n.* [from *L. dono*, to give.] One

who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor.

2. One who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the donor, if the donee has no heirs of his body.

DON-SHIP, *n.* [See *Don*.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*

DON-ZEL, *n.* [*It.*] A young attendant; a page. *Butler.*

DOO-DLE, *n.* A trifter; a simple fellow. [*Qu. dole*, *Fr. radoter*; *Port. doudo*, mad, foolish.]

DOOLE, [See *Dole*.]

DOOM, *v. t.* [*Sax. dom*, judgment; *deman*, to deem; *gedeman*, to judge; *D. doemen*, to doom, to condemn; *Dan. dommer*; *Sw. döma*. *Doom* is from the root of *deem*, which seems to coincide also with *L. estimare*, to esteem, and perhaps with the root of *condemn*. See *Decem*.]

1. To judge. [*Unusual*.]

Thou didst not doom so strictly. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; as, the criminal is doomed to chains.

3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

4. To command authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death. *Shak.*

5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are doomed to suffer for our sins and errors.

6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.

DOOM, *n.* [*Sax. dom*; *D. doem*; *Dan. Sw. dom*.] Judgment; judicial sentence.

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied. *Milton.*

Hence the final doom is the last judgment.

2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise.

Revoke that doom of mercy. *Shak.*

3. The state to which one is doomed, or destined. To suffer misery is the doom of sinners. To toil for subsistence is the doom of most men.

4. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom. *Pope.*

5. Discrimination. [*Not used*.]

DOOM-AGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. *N. Hampshire.*

DOOM-ED, *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOM-FUL, *a.* Full of destruction.

DOOM-ING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMS DAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMS-DAY-BOOK, *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double