

CYST, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, a bladder.] A bag or tube which includes morbid matter in animal bodies. *Encyc.*
CYSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The cystic duct is the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall-bladder. The cystic artery is a branch of the hepatic. *Hooper.*
Cystic oxyd, a name given to a peculiar sub-

stance, supposed to be generated in the bladder or rather in the kidneys. *Ure.*
CYSTOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, a bladder, and *κελος*, a tumor.]
 A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder. *Hooper.*
CYSTOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, a bladder, and *τομή*, to cut.]
 The act or practice of opening encysted tumors, for the discharge of morbid matter.

CYTISUS, *n.* A shrub or tree. Also, a genus of trees; tree-trefoil.
CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced *tzar*, and so written by good authors.
CZARINA, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.
CZARISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English, as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter.
D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to *T*, but is not so close a letter, or rather it does not interrupt the voice so suddenly as *T*, and in forming the articulation, there is a lingual and nasal sound, which has induced some writers to rank *D* among the lingual letters. It has but one sound, as in *do*, *din*, *bad*; and is never quiescent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief*.

As a numeral, *D* represents five hundred, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus *D*, it denotes five thousand.

As an abbreviation, *D* stands for Doctor; as *M. D.* Doctor of Medicine; *D. T.* Doctor of Theology; or *S. T. D.* Doctor of Sacred Theology; *D. D.* Doctor of Divinity, or *doctor*; *D. D. D.* *dat*, *deat*, *dedat*; and *D. D. D.* *dignum Deo donum* *dedit*.

Da Capo, [It. from the head.] In music, these words signify that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber*, or from the same root. It has the elements of *dab*, *dub* and *top*; Gr. *τετα*, and of *dab*. Class Db. No. 3. 21. 28. 58.]

1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box. *Bailey.*

2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance; as, to *dab* a sore with lint. *Sharp.*

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow with the hand.

2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist.

3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.

4. In law language, an expert man. [See *Dabster*.]

5. A small flat fish, of the genus *Pleuronectes*, of a dark brown color.

DABCHICK, *n.* [*dab* or *dip* and *chick*.] A small water-fowl.

DABBLE, *v. t.* [Heb. *בטל* *batul*, or from the root of *bat*, Goth. *dabpan*, Belgic *dabben* or *dabbelen*. See *Dip*.]

Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

Swift. Wiseman.
DABBLE, *v. i.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water and splash about; to play in mud and water.

2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there.

You have, I think, been dabbling with the text. *Atterbury.*

3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DABBLER, *n.* One who plays in water or mud.

2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles, without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler; as a *dabbler* in politics.

DABBLING, *ppr.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DABSTER, *n.* [Qu. from *adept*, with *ster*, Sax. *stearan*, to steer.]

One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. [Not an elegant word. See *Dapper*.]

DACE, *n.* [D. *daas*. Qu. Fr. *rendoise*.] A fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus*; a small river fish, resembling the roach. *Walton.*

DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλος*, a finger; L. *dactylus*; probably a shoot. See *Digit*.]

A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, *tegmīne, cārmīne*.

DAC'TYLET, *n.* A dactyl. *Bp. Hall.*

DAC'TYLIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls; as *dactylic* verses; a *dactylic* flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals. *Encyc.*

DAC'TYLIST, *n.* [from *dactyl*.] One who writes fluted verse. *Watson.*

DACTYLOLOGY, *n.* [*δακτυλος*, finger, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The art or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.

DAD, { *n.* [W. *tad*; Ir. *taid*; Arm. *tad*;

DADDY, { *n.* Corn. *tad* or *taz*; ancient L. *tata*; Port. *tata*; Gypsy, *dad*, *dada*; Sans. *tata*; Hindoo, *dada*; Russ. *tatia*; Finn. *tat*.]

Father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are dental or lab-

bial; dental, in *tad*, *dad*, and labial, in *mamma*, *papa*.

DAD'DLE, *v. i.* To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [Little used.]

DAD'E, *v. t.* To hold up by leading strings. [Little used.] *Drayton.*

D'ADO, *n.* [Ital. *a die*.] The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice; the die. *Diet.*

Or a cubical base of a column. *Thomson.*

D'EDAL, *a.* [L. *Dædalus*, Gr. *δαίδαλος*, an ingenious artist.]

1. Various; variegated. *Spenser.*

2. Skillful.

D'EDALIAN. [See *Dedalian*.]

DAFF, { *n.* [Ice, *dayf*, allied to *deaf*.] A

DAFFE, { stupid blockish fellow. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt. [Local.] *Grose.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. [See *Daff*.] *Shak.*

DAP'FODIL, *n.* [D. *affodille*; G. *doppelte narcissus*, double narcissus; It. *asfodillo*; Fr. *asphodele*; L. *asphodelus*; Gr. *ασφοδεος*.]

A plant of the genus *Narcissus*, of several species. These have a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers of various colors, white, yellow and purple. *Encyc.*

DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague*, from thrusting.] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. [Not in use.] *Barton.*

DAG, *n.* Dew. [Not in use.]

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag*.] A loose end, as of locks of wool; called also *dag-locks*. *Bailey.*

2. A leathern latchet.

DAG, *v. t.* To daggie. [Not in use.]

2. To cut into slips. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

DAG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *dague*; D. *dagge*; Arm. *dager*; Sp. *daga*; Port. *adaga*; It. *daga*; Ir. *daigear*. In G. and D. *degen* is a sword.]

1. A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney.*

2. In fencing schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.

3. With printers, an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus †.

DAG'GER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAG'GERS-DRAWING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; as a quarrel. *Swift.*

DAG'GLE, *v. t.* [probably from *dag*, dew, or its root.]