

not with oil, it is said to be done *in distemper*.  
**DISTEMPER**, *v. t.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. *Shak. Boyle.*

2. To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*  
 3. To deprive of temper or moderation. *Dryden.*

4. To make disaffected, ill humored or malignant. *Shak.*

This verb is seldom used, except in the participles.

**DISTEMPERANCE**, *n.* Distemperature.  
**DISTEMPERATE**, *a.* Immoderate. [*Litt. the used.*] *Ruleigh.*

**DISTEMPERATURE**, *n.* Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; as the *distemperature* of the air or climate.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. *Johnson.*

3. Perturbation of mind. *Shak.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder. *Shak.*

5. Slight illness; indisposition. *Brewer.*

**DISTEMPERED**, *pp. or a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. We speak of a *distempered* body, a *distempered* limb, a *distempered* head or brain.

2. Disturbed; ruffled; as *distempered* passions.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as *distempered* zeal. *Dryden.*

4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted; as minds *distempered* by interest or passion.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent. *Shak.*

**DISTEMPERING**, *pp.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

**DISTEND**, *v. t.* [*L. distendo; dis and tendo*, to tend, to stretch, from the root of *teneo*, to hold, *Gr. τενω*, to stretch. *Class Dn.*]

1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the bowels; to *distend* the lungs. [*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]

2. To spread apart; to divaricate; as, to *distend* the legs. We seldom say, to *distend* a plate of metal, and never, I believe, to *distend* a line; *extend* being used in both cases. We use *distend* chiefly to denote the stretching, spreading or expansion of any thing, by means of a substance inclosed within it, or by the elastic force of something inclosed. In this case the body distended swells or spreads in all directions, and usually in a spherical form. A bladder is *distended* by inflation, or by the expansion of rarefied air within it. The skin is *distended* in boils and abscesses, by matter generated within them. This appropriation of the word has not always been observed.

**DISTENDED**, *pp.* Spread; expanded; dilated, by an inclosed substance or force.

**DISTENDING**, *pp.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

**DISTENSIBILITY**, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

**DISTENSIBLE**, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

**DISTENT**, *a.* Spread. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

**DISTENT**, *n.* Breadth. [*Not used.*] *Watton.*

**DISTENTION**, *n.* [*L. distentio.*] The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as the *distention* of the lungs or bowels.

2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

3. An opening, spreading or divarication; as the *distention* of the legs.

**DISTERMINATE**, *a.* [*L. disterminatus.*] Separated by bounds. *Obs. Hule.*

**DISTERMINATION**, *n.* Separation. *Obs. Hammond.*

**DISTHENE**, *n.* [*Gr. δεις*, two, and *ενος*, force.]

A mineral so called by Haüy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sapphire of Saussure, and the cyanite or kyanite of Werner.

**DISTHRO'NIZE**, *v. t.* To dethrone. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

**DISTICH**, *n.* [*L. distichon; Gr. δεις* and *στος*, a verse.]

A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses. *Johnson.*

**DISTICHIOUS**, *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows. *Lee.*

A *distichous* spike has all the flowers pointing two ways. *Martyn.*

**DISTILL**, *v. i.* [*L. distillo; dis and stillo*, to drop, stilla, a drop; *Fr. distiller*; *It. distillare*; *Sp. destilar*; *Gr. στελλω*.] To drop; to fall in drops.

Soot showers *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream. *The Euphrates distilleth out of the mountains of Armenia.*  *Raleigh.*

3. To use a still; to practice distillation. *Shak.*

**DISTILL**, *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. The clouds *distill* water on the earth.

The dew, which on the tender grass The evening had *distilled*. *Dryden.*

2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation, and convert that vapor into a liquid by condensation in a refrigerator; to separate the volatile parts of a substance by heat; to rectify; as, to *distill* brandy from wine, or spirit from melasses.

3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; as, to *distill* cyder or melasses; to *distill* wine.

4. To extract the pure part of a fluid; as, to *distill* water.

5. To dissolve or melt. [*Unusual.*] Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison.*

**DISTILLABLE**, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation. *Sherrard.*

**DISTILLATION**, *n.* The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.

2. The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigerator, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification.

3. The substance extracted by distilling. *Shak.*

4. That which falls in drops. *Johnson.*

**DISTILLATORY**, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as *distillatory* vessels.

**DISTILLED**, *pp.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

**DISTILLER**, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

**DISTILLERY**, *n.* The act or art of distilling.

2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

**DISTILLING**, *pp.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

**DISTILLMENT**, *n.* That which is drawn by distillation. *Shak.*

**DISTINCT**, *a.* [*L. distinctus*, from *distingo*. See *Distinguish*.]

1. Literally, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; as a place *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he holds two *distinct* offices; he is known by *distinct* titles.

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the two regiments marched together, but had *distinct* encampments.

4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. To reason correctly we must have *distinct* ideas. We have a *distinct* or *in-distinct* view of a prospect.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fall His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd foun, *Distinct* with eyes. *Milton.*

**DISTINCT**, *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

**DISTINCTI'ON**, *n.* [*L. distinctio.*] The act of separating or distinguishing.

2. A note or mark of difference. [*Seldom used.*]

3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. We observe a *distinction* between matter and spirit; a *distinction* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a *distinction* between good and evil, right and wrong; between sound reasoning and sophistry.

3. Difference regarded; separation; preference; as in the phrase, *without distinction*, which denotes promiscuously, all together, alike.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction* fall. *Dryden.*

4. Separation; division; as the *distinction* of tragedy into acts.

[In this sense, *division* would be preferable.]

5. Notation of difference; discrimination; as a *distinction* between real and apparent good.

In classing the qualities of actions, it is necessary to make accurate *distinctions*. *Anon.*