

3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus we hold that the works of nature exhibit demonstration of the existence of a God.
4. In logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established.

Encyc.

Milford.

5. Show; exhibition.
6. In anatomy, the exhibition of parts dissected.

DEMONSTRATIVE, a. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as a demonstrative argument, or demonstrative reasoning.

2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as a demonstrative figure in painting.

Dryden.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, adv. With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

DEMONSTRATOR, n. One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.

2. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DEMONSTRATORY, a. Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DEMORALIZATION, n. [See Demoralize.] The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DEMORALIZE, v. t. [de and moralize or moral.]

To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

The effect would be to demoralize mankind.

Grattan on Catholic Petition.

The native vigor of the soul must wholly disappear under the steady influence and the demoralizing example of profligate power and prosperous crime.

Walsh, Letters on France.

DEMORALIZED, pp. Corrupted in morals.

DEMORALIZING, ppr. Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles.

2. a. Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEMULCE, v. t. *demulcs*. [L. *demulceo*.] To soothe; to soften or pacify. [Not used.]

DEMULCENT, a. [L. *demulcens*, *demulceo*; de and mulceo, to stroke, to soften; allied perhaps to *mollis*, mellow.]

Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is demulcent.

DEMULCEN, n. Any medicine which lessens acrimony, or the effects of stimulus on the solids; to which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

Cure, Encyc. Hooper.

DEMUR, v. i. [Fr. *démurer*; Sp. *demorar*; Port. *demorar*; It. *dimorare*; L. *demorari*; de and moror, to stay or delay, moror, delay; Arn. *mirel*, to hold; Sax. *merran*, myrran, to hinder; allied to L. *miror*, and Eng. to moor, Sp. *amarrar*.]

1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.

On receiving this information, the minister demurred, till he could obtain further instructions.

2. In law, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law

for a decision of the cause. Thus, the defendant may demur to the plaintiff's declaration, alleging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may demur to the defendant's plea, for a like reason.

DEMUR, v. t. To doubt of. [Not legitimate.]

Milton.

DEMUR, n. Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

All my demurs but double his attacks.

Pope.

DEMURE, a. [perhaps from *demur*, that is, set, fixed, stayed, silent.]

Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a demure countenance; a demure abasing of the eye.

Bacon.

DEMURE, v. i. To look with a grave countenance. [Not used.]

Shak.

DEMURELY, adv. With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

Esop's damsel sat demurely at the board's end.

Bacon.

DEMURENESS, n. Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look.

Sidney.

DEMURRAGE, n. [See Demur.] An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention.

DEMURRER, n. One who demurs.

2. In law, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defense. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, &c.

Blackstone.

DEMURRING, ppr. Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DEMY, n. [Fr. *demi*, half.] A particular size of paper: a kind of paper of small size.

2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.

DEN, n. [Sax. *den*, *dene*, *denn*, a valley; It. *tana*; Fr. *taniere*; Ir. *tuinnetho*.]

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection or security; as a lion's den; a den of robbers or thieves.

The beasts go into dens. Job xxxvii. Judges vi.

2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, v. i. To dwell as in a den.

DENARCOTIZE, v. t. [de and narcotic.]

To deprive of narcotic; to deprurate from the principle called narcotine.

Journ. of Science.

DENARY, a. [L. *denarius*.] Containing ten.

DENARY, n. The number ten.

Digby.

DENATIONALIZE, v. t. [de and nation.]

To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. A ship built and registered in the United States, is denationalized by being

employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag.

French Decrees. Dec. of the Prince Regent.

DENAY, n. Denial; refusal. *Obs.*

DENAY, v. t. To deny. *Obs.*

DENDRACHATE, n. [Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, and *ἀχράς*, agate.]

Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DENDRITE, n. [Gr. *δένδρον*, from *δένδρον*, a tree.]

A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

Fouquier.

DENDRITIC, } a. Containing the fig-

DENDRITICAL, } a. ures of shrubs or trees.

DENDROID, a. [Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, and *ειδός*, form.] Resembling a shrub.

DENDROIT, n. A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

Diet. of Nat. Hist.

DENDROLITE, n. [Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

Diet. of Nat. Hist.

DENDROLOGY, n. [Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, and *λογία*, a discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Diet.

DENDROMETER, n. [Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, and *μετρος*, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

Encyc.

DENEGATE, v. t. [L. *denego*.] To deny.

[Not used.]

DENEGATION, n. Denial. [Not in use.]

DENIFIABLE, a. [See Deny.] That may be denied, or contradicted.

Brown.

DENIAL, n. [See Deny.] An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. It is often expressed by *no* or *not*, simply.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant*, *allowance* or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct denial.

3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; as a denial of God; or a refusing to receive or embrace; as a denial of the faith or the truth.

4. A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DENIER, n. One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses, or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge; as a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

DENIER, n. [Fr. from L. *denarius*; It. *danaio*, *danaro*; Sp. *dinero*.]

A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

DENIGRATE, v. t. [L. *denigro*; de and *nigro*, from niger, black.] To blacken; to make black.

Boyle.

DENIGRATION, n. The act of making black; a blackening.

DENITRATION, n. A disengaging of nitric acid. *Obs.*

DENIZATION, n. [See Denizen.] The act of making one a denizen, subject or citizen. This in England is done by the king's letters patent.

DENIZEN, n. *den'izen*. [In W. *dinawer* is