

cidence between the Shemitic word and the Sax. and Dutch, *bedelan, bedelen*. The Welsh *haudd* gives the true original sense. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute; often followed by *out*.

Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry? Is. lviii.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to *deal out* feathered deaths. *Dryden.*

3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to *deal out* blows.

4. To distribute the cards of a pack to the players.

DEAL, v. i. To traffick; to trade; to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men.

He that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not steal, nor *deal* falsely, nor lie. *Lev. xix.*

4. To distribute cards.

To *deal by*, to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal well* by domestics.

Such an one *deals* not fairly by his own mind. *Locke.*

To *deal in*, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice.

They *deal* in political matters; they *deal* in low humor.

2. To trade in; as, to *deal* in silks, or in cutlery.

To *deal with*, to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Now will we *deal* worse with thee. *Gen. xix.*

Return—and I will *deal well* with thee. *Gen. xxxii.*

2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal with*.

3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DEAL, n. [Sax. *dæl, dnl, gedæl*; Ir. *dál*; *D. deel*; *G. theil*; *Dan. deel*; *Sw. del*; *Russ. dolia*. See the Verb.]

1. Literally, a division; a part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some*, as *some deal*; but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In general, we now qualify the word with *great*, as, a *great deal* of labor; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In the phrases, it is a *great deal* better or worse, the words, *great deal*, serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, it is, by a *great deal*, better; it is better by a *great deal*, that is, by a great part or difference.

2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards.

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank; a *sense much more used in England than in the U. States*.

DEAL BATE, v. t. [*L. dealbo*; *de* and *albus*, white.] To whiten. [*Little used.*]

DEALBATION, n. The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DEALER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything, or has concern with; as, a *dealer* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; a word of very extensive use; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware; a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woollens; a *small dealer* in groceries; a *money-dealer*.

2. One who distributes cards to the players.

DEALING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating.

3. Treating; behaving.

DEALING, n. Practice; action; conduct; behavior; as, observe the *dealings* of the men who administer the government.

But it is now more generally used of the actions of men in private life.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as the *dealings* of a father with his children. God's *dealings* with men are the dispensations of his providence, or moral government.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business; negotiation. American merchants have extensive *dealings* with the merchants of Liverpool.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans. *John iv.*

DEAMBULATE, v. i. [*L. deambulo*.] To walk abroad. [*Nd used.*]

DEAMBULATION, n. The act of walking abroad. *Elyot.*

DEAMBULATORY, a. Pertaining to walks.

DEAMBULATORY, n. A place to walk in.

DEAN, n. [*Fr. doyen*, the eldest of a corporation; *Arm. dean*; *Sp. dean, decano*; *Port. dean, decano*; *It. decano*; from *L. decanus*, the leader of a file ten deep, the head of a college, from *decem*, *Gr. δέκα*, *W. deg*, ten; so named because originally he was set over ten canons or prebendaries. *Ayliffe.*]

1. In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. Ancient deans are elected by the chapter in virtue of a *couge d'elire* from the king and letters missive of recommendation; but in the chapters founded by Henry VIII., out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries, the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by the king's letters patent. *Encyc.*

2. An officer in each college of the universities in England. *Watson.*

3. In the U. States, an officer in a medical school.

DEANERY, n. The office or the revenue of a dean. *Clarendon. Swift.*

2. The house of a dean. *Shak.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural dean, or arch-presbyter, had originally jurisdiction over ten churches; but afterwards he became only the bishop's sub-

stitute, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, &c. His office is now lost in that of the archdeacon and chancellor. *Encyc.*

Dean of a Monastery, a superior established under the abbot, to ease him in taking care of ten monks. Hence his name. *Encyc.*

Dean and Chapter, are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see. *Encyc.*

DEANSHIP, n. The office of a dean.

DEAR, a. [Sax. *dere*; *G. theuer*, dear, rare; *theure* or *theuring*, dearness, scarcity, dearth; *D. duur*, dear; *duurde*, dearth; *Sw. dyr*, dear; *dyrhet*, dearth; *Dan. dyre*, dyrtid, id. It seems that the primary sense is scarce, rare, or close, narrow; this is obvious from *dearth*. So in *L. carus*, *caritas*.] Class Dr. No. 7. 8. 19. and Class Sr. No. 4. 34. 47.]

1. Scarce; not plentiful. *Obs. Shak.*

2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. Wheat is *dear* at a dollar a bushel, when the usual price is seventy five cents. This sense results from the former, as *dear*ness is the effect of scarcity and demand.

3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children. *Eph. v.*

DEAR, a. [Sax. *derian*, to hurt; *Scot. dere* or *deriv*, to annoy, and *der*, to fear.]

Thurlful; grievous; hateful. *Obs. Shak.*

DEAR, v. t. To make dear. [*Nd used.*]

DEAR, n. A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, *my dear*.

DEARBUGHT, a. [See *Bought*.] Purchased at a high price; as, *dear*bought experience; *dear*bought blessings.

DEARLING. [See *Darling*.]

DEARLOVED, a. Greatly beloved. *Shak.*

DEARLY, adv. At a high price; as, he pays *dearly* for his rashness.

2. With great fondness; as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved.

DEARN, a. [Sax. *dearn*.] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *Obs. Shak.*

DEARNESS, n. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; as the *dear*ness of corn.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love; as the *dear*ness of friendship.

DEARLY, adv. Secretly; privately. *Obs.* [See *Derly*.]

DEARTH, n. *derth*. [See *Dear*.] Scarcity; as a *dearth* of corn.

2. Want; need; famine. *Shak.*

3. Barrenness; sterility; as a *dearth* of plot. *Dryden.*

DEARTICULATE, v. t. To disjoint. [*Nd used.*]

DEATH, n. *deith*. [Sax. *death*; *D. dood*; *G. tod*; *Sw. dod*; *Dan. dod*. See *Die* and *Dead*.]

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs