

DEPRA'VEMENT, *n.* A vitiated state.

*Brown.*

DEPRA'VER, *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a villifier.

DEPRA'VING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.

DEPRA'VING, *n.* A traducing. *Obs.*

DEPRA'VITY, *n.* Corruption; a vitiated state; as the *depravity* of manners and morals. *Burke.*

2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.

DEPRECATE, *v. t.* [*L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray. See Pray and Preach.*]

1. To pray against; to pray or intreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted.

The judgments we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Snodgrass.*

We should all *deprecate* the return of war.

2. More generally, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. This word is seldom used to express actual prayer; but it expresses deep regret that an evil exists or may exist, which implies a strong desire that it may be removed or averted.

2. To implore mercy of. [*Improp.*] *Prior.*

DEPRE'CATED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DEPRE'CATING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DEPRE'CIATION, *n.* A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. *Milton.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for. *Johanson.*

DEPRE'CIATOR, *n.* One who depreciates.

DEPRE'CIATORY, } *a.* recate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; as *deprecatory* letters. *Bacon.*

2. Having the form of prayer.

DEPRE'CIATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. deprecio; de and pretium, price; Fr. deprecier. See Price.*]

1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value.

2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, one author is apt to *depreciate* the works of another, or to *depreciate* their worth.

3. To lower the value. The issue of a superabundance of notes *depreciates* them, or *depreciates* their value.

DEPRE'CIATE, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will *depreciate*, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to *depreciate* in the hands of tenants on short leases. Continental bills of credit, issued by the congress, during the revolution, *depreciated* to the one hundredth part of their nominal value.

DEPRE'CIATED, *pp.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.

DEPRE'CIATING, *ppr.* Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing.

2. Falling in value.

DEPRE'CIATION, *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value.

2. The falling of value; reduction of worth; as the *depreciation* of bills of credit.

DEPREDATE, *v. t.* [*L. deprador; de and prador, to plunder, prada, prey.*]

1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force; as, the army *depradated* the enemy's country.

That kind of war which *depradates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. *Bacon.*

3. To devour; to destroy by eating; as, wild animals *depradate* the corn.

DEPREDATE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops *depradated* on the country.

DEPREDATED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.

DEPRE'DATING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DEPRE'DATION, *n.* The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence. The sea often makes *depradations* on the land. Intemperance commits *depradations* on the constitution.

DEPRE'DATOR, *n.* One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DEPRE'DATORY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging. *Encyc.*

DEPREHEND, *v. t.* [*L. deprehendo; de and prehendo, to take or seize.*]

1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. *More. Hooker.*

2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. *Bacon.*

DEPREHENDED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.

DEPREHENDING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.

DEPREHEN'SIBLE, *a.* That may be caught, or discovered.

DEPREHEN'SIBLENESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEPREHEN'SION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.

[*Deprehend* and its derivatives are little used.]

DEPRESS, *v. t.* [*L. depressus, deprimus; de and pressus, premo, to press.*]

1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position; as, to *depress* the end of a tube, or the muzzle of a gun.

2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to *depress* the eye.

3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to *depress* commerce.

4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad; as, to *depress* the spirits or the mind.

5. To humble; to abase; as, to *depress* pride.

6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon; as, a man sailing towards the equator *depresses* the pole.

7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; as, misfortunes and losses have *depressed* the merchants.

8. To lower in value; as, to *depress* the price of stock.

DEPRESSED, *pp.* Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; a *depressed* languid.

2. In *botany*, a *depressed* leaf is hollow in the middle, or having the disk more depressed than the sides; used of succulent leaves, and opposed to *convex*. *Martyn.*

DEPRESSING, *ppr.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid.

DEPRESSION, *n.* The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state.

1. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inwards; as roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

3. The act of humbling; abasement; as the *depression* of pride; the *depression* of the nobility.

4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as *depression* of the mind.

5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. *Coxe.*

6. A low state of business or of property.

7. The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole towards the equator. Also, the distance of a star from the horizon below, which is measured by an arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Bailey. Encyc.*

8. In *algebra*, the *depression* of an equation, is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Bailey.*

DEPRESSIVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DEPRE'SSOR, *n.* He that presses down; an oppressor.

2. In *anatomy*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached; as the *depressor* of the lower jaw, or of the eyeball. It is called also *deprimant* or *deprimus*.

DEPRIVABLE, *a.* [See *Deprive.*] That may be deprived.

A chaplain shall be *deprivable* by the founder, not by the bishop. *Encyc.*

[See *Deprive*, No. 4.]

DEPRIVATION, *n.* [See *Deprive.*] The act of depriving; a taking away.

2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.

3. In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds; a *beneficio*, and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter, of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*. *Encyc.*

DEPRIVE, *v. t.* [*L. de and privo, to take away. Sp. privar, It. privare, Fr. priver. See Private.*]

1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of*; as, to *deprive* a man of sight; to *deprive* one of strength, of reason, or of property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. Job xxxix.

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*. *Milton.*

[This use of the word is not legitimate, but common.]

3. To free or release from. *Spenser.*