

- preaching; as a faithful denunciation of the gospel. *Milner.*
2. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as a *denunciation* of war, or of wrath.
- DENUNCIATION, n.** He that denounces: one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.
2. An accuser; one who informs against another. *Ayliffe.*
- DENY, v. t.** [Fr. *denier*; L. *denego*; de and *nego*, to deny, Sw. *neka*, W. *nacu*. Hence *nay*, Dan. *nej*. The sense is to thrust from.]
1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition. We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. The sense of this verb is often expressed by *no* or *nay*.
2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man *denied* us.
3. Not to afford; to withhold.
Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives, and what it *denies*? *Pope.*
4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess.
He that *denieth* me before men, shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii.
5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace.
He hath *denied* the faith, and is worse than an infidel. 1 Tim. v.
Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts. Tit. ii.
6. Not to afford or yield. *Kirwan.*
To *deny* one's self, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain. The temperate man *denies* himself the free use of spirituous liquors. I *denied* myself the pleasure of your company.
"God cannot *deny* himself." He cannot act in contradiction to his character and promises. He cannot be unfaithful. 2 Tim. ii.
- DEOSTRUCT, v. t.** [L. *de* and *obstruo*, to stop; *ob* and *struo*, to pile.]
- To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to *deconstruct* the pores or lacteals.
- DEOSTRUCTED, pp.** Cleared of obstructions; opened.
- DEOSTRUCTING, ppr.** Removing impediments to a passage.
- DEOSTRUENT, a.** Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient. *Coxe. Encyc.*
- DEOSTRUENT, n.** Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient. Calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.
- DEODAND, n.** [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.]
- In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, given to God, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in

- alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a *deodand*.
- DEONERATE, v. t.** [L. *deonero*; de and *onero*.] To unload. [Not used.]
- DEOPILATE, v. t.** [L. *de* and *oppilo*.] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [Little used.]
- DEOPILLATION, n.** The removal of obstructions. [Little used.]
- DEOPILATIVE, a.** Deobstruent; aperient. *Harvey.*
- DEORDINATION, n.** [L. *de* and *ordinatio*.] Disorder. [Not in use.]
- DEOSCULATE, v. t.** [L. *deosculor*.] To kiss. [Not in use.]
- DEOSCUATION, n.** A kissing. [Not in use.]
- DEOXYDATE, v. t.** [de and oxydate, from Gr. *oxy*, acid.]
- To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd. *Chemistry.*
- DEOXYDATED, pp.** Reduced from the state of an oxyd.
- DEOXYDATING, ppr.** Reducing from the state of an oxyd.
- DEOXYDATION, n.** The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.
- DEOXYDIZATION, n.** Deoxydation.
- DEOXYDIZE, v. t.** To deoxydate.
- DEOXYDIZED, pp.** Deoxydated.
- DEOXYDIZING, ppr.** Deoxydating.
- NOTE.** Deoxydate and deoxydize are synonymous; but the former is preferable, on account of the length of the word deoxydization.
- DEOXYGENATE, v. t.** [de and oxygenate.] To deprive of oxygen. *Davy. Med. Rep.*
- DEOXYGENATED, v. t.** Deprived of oxygen.
- DEOXYGENATING, ppr.** Depriving of oxygen.
- DEOXYGENATION, n.** The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.
- DEPAINT, v. t.** [Fr. *depeindre*, *depeint*; de and *peindre*, L. *pingo*, to paint.]
1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.
2. To describe in words. *Spenser. Gay.*
- DEPAINTED, pp.** Painted; represented in colors; described.
- DEPAINTER, n.** A painter. *Douglas.*
- DEPAINTING, ppr.** Painting; representing in colors; describing.
- DEPART, v. t.** [Fr. *departir*; de and *partir*, to separate; Sp. *departir*. See *Part*.]
1. To go or move from.
Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. Matt. xxv.
It is followed by *from*, or *from* is implied before the place left.
"I will *depart* to my own land," that is, I will depart from this place to my own land. Num. x.
2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. Jehu *departed* not from the sins of Jeroboam. Jehoshaphat *departed* not from the way of Asa his father.
3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we cannot *depart* from our rules.
- It has not *departed* from thy judgments. Ps. exiv.
4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he

- would not *depart* from his purpose, resolution, or demand.
5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his glory has *departed*.
6. To die; to decrease; to leave this world. Lord, now testest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii.
- To *depart* this life is elliptical, from being understood.
7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to *depart* from evil.
8. To cease.
The prey *departeth* not. Nah. iii.
9. To deviate; to vary from.
If the plan of the convention be found to depart from republican principles — Madison.
10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. *Blackstone.*
11. To part with. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- To *depart* from God, is to forsake his service and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.
- God *departs* from men, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations, or ceases to bestow on them his favor. Hosea ix.
- DEPART, v. t.** To divide or separate; to part. [Not used.] *Shak. Spenser.*
- DEPART, n.** The act of going away; death. [Not used.] *Shak.*
2. Division; separation. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- DEPARTMENT, n.** One who refines metals by separation. [Not used.]
- DEPARTING, ppr.** Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.
- DEPARTING, n.** A going away; separation. *Shak.*
- DEPARTMENT, n.** [Fr. *departement*; Sp. *departamento*.]
1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as the *departments* of France.
2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as the *department* of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury *department*; the *department* of war.
3. A separate station; as, the admirals had their respective *departments*. Nearly in this sense, during war, were used in America, the terms, Northern and Southern *departments*.
- DEPARTMENTAL, a.** Pertaining to a department, or division.
- DEPARTURE, n.** The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as a *departure* from London.
2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.
The time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv.
3. A forsaking; abandonment; as a *departure* from evil.
4. A desisting; as a *departure* from a purpose.
5. Ruin; destruction. Ezek. xxvi.
6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading. *Blackstone.*
7. In navigation, the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator. *Mar. Dict.*
- DEPASCENT, a.** [L. *de pascent*, *de pascor*; de and *pascor*, to feed.] Feeding.