

tion; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law.

Indeed, in fact; in reality. These words are united and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by *very*, in *very deed*; a more emphatical expression. Ex. ix.

DEED, v. t. To convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

DEED-ACHIEVING, a. That accomplishes great deeds.

DEE'DLESS, a. Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.

DEED-POLL, n. A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only. Blackstone.

DEEM, v. t. [Sax. *deinan*; D. *doemen*; Sw. *döma*; Dan. *dömmen*; whence *doom*. Russ. *думай*, to think, reflect, reckon, believe; *думна*, a thought or idea, a privy council; *думной*, a privy counselor. See Class Dm. No. 5. 36. 39. and Class Sm. No. 5.]

1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration; as, he *deems* it prudent to be silent.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. Dryden.

The shipmen *deemed* that they drew near to some country. Acts xxvii.

2. To estimate. [Obs.] Spenser.

DEEM, n. Opinion; judgment; surmise. [Obs.] Shakspeare.

DEEMED, pp. Thought; judged; supposed.

DEEMING, ppr. Thinking; judging; believing.

DEEMSTER, n. [*deem* and *ster*. See *Steer*.] A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey. Johnson.

DEEP, a. [Sax. *deop*, *dypa*; D. *diep*; G. *tief*; Sw. *dyup*; Dan. *dyb*. It seems to be allied to *dip* and *dive*, whose radical sense is to thrust or plunge. Qu. W. *dwyrn*.]

1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow*; as *deep water*; a *deep pit* or well.

2. Low in situation; and/or descending far below the adjacent land; as a *deep valley*.

3. Entering far; piercing a great way. A tree in a good soil takes *deep root*. A spear struck *deep into* the flesh.

4. Far from the outer part; secreted.

A spier *deep* ambushed in her den. Dryden.

5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.

He discovereth *deep* things out of darkness. Job xii.

6. Remote from comprehension.

O Lord, thy thoughts are *very deep*. Ps. xcii.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as a man of *deep thought*; a *deep divine*.

8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; as a friend, *deep*, hollow, treacherous.

9. Grave in sound; low; as the *deep tones* of an organ.

10. Very still; solemn; profound; as *deep silence*.

11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight.

Now *deeper* darkness brooded on the ground. Hoole.

12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed.

The Lord God caused a *deep sleep* to fall on Adam. Gen. ii.

13. Depressed; sunk low, metaphorically; as *deep poverty*.

14. Dark; intense; strongly colored; as a *deep brown*; a *deep crimson*; a *deep blue*.

15. Unknown; unintelligible.

A people of *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive. Is. xxxiii.

16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting; as a *deep sense* of guilt.

17. Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled; as a *deep plot* or intrigue.

This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Piesian spring. Pope.

DEEP, n. The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli.

2. A lake; a great collection of water.

Lance out into the *deep*, and let down your nets. Luke v.

3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi.

4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, in *deep* of night. Shakspeare.

DEEP-DRAWING, a. Sinking deep into the water. Shakspeare.

DEEPEN, v. t. [*deep*, *pn*.] To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbor; to *deepen* a well.

2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the shades of night; to *deepen* gloom.

3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger color; as, to *deepen* a color; to *deepen* a red, blue or crimson color.

4. To make more poignant or distressing; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow.

5. To make more frightful; as, to *deepen* the horrors of the scene.

6. To make more sad or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.

7. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

DEEPEN, v. i. To become more deep; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.

DEEPENED, pp. Made more deep.

DEEPENING, ppr. Sinking lower; making more deep.

DEEPLY, adv. At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as a passion *deeply* rooted in our nature; precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy.

3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii.

It was *deeply* affected at the sight. Anon.

4. To a great degree; as, he has *deeply* offended.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix.

5. With a dark hue, or strong color; as a *deeply* red liquor; *deeply* colored.

6. Gravely; as, a *deeply* toned instrument.

7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

This word cannot easily be defined in all its various applications. In general it gives emphasis or intensity to the word which it qualifies.

DEEP-MOULTHED, a. Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as a *deep-mouled* dog. Shakspeare.

DEEP-MUSING, a. Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly. Pope.

DEEPNESS, n. Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Matt. xiii.

2. Craft; insidiousness. [Unusual.]

DEEP-READ, a. Having fully read; profoundly versed. L'Estrange.

DEEP-REVOLVING, a. Profoundly revolving or meditating. Shakspeare.

DEEP-THROATED, a. With deep throats. Milton.

DEEP-TONED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-VAULTED, a. Formed like a deep vault or arch. Milton.

DEEP-WAISTED, a. Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and fore-castle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck. Mar. Dict.

DEER, n. *sing.* and *plu.* [Sax. *deor*; D. *dier*; G. *tier*; Sw. *diur*; Dan. *dyr*; Polish *ziewier*; Gr. *orp*, a wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.]

A quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species, as the stag, the fallow deer, the roe-buck, the rane or rane-deer, &c. These animals are wild and hunted in the forest, or kept in parks. Their flesh called venison, is deemed excellent food.

DEER-STEALER, n. One who steals deer.

DEER-STEALING, n. The act or crime of stealing deer.

DEESSE, n. [Fr. *deesse*.] A goddess. [Not in use.] Croft.

DEFACE, v. t. [Arm. *difacca*; de and L. *facio*; Fr. *défaire*, to undo or unmake.]

1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superfluities or beauty; to disfigure; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice.

2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* letters or writing; to *deface* a note, deed or bond; to *deface* a record.

3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.

DEFACED, pp. Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.

DEFAACEMENT, n. Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty or disfigures.

DEFACTION, n. He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars or disfigures.

DEFACTION, ppr. Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.

De facto, [L.] actually; in fact; existing; as a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

DEFAIANCE, n. [Fr. See *Fail*.] Failure; miscarriage. Obs. Taylor.