

Dwell, as a verb transitive, is not used. We who *dwell* this wild, in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.

DWELLER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place. *Dryden.*

DWELLING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELLING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. *Jer. xlix.*

2. Continuance; residence; state of life. *Thy dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field. *Dan. iv.*

DWELLING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELLING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [*Sax. dwīnan*, to pine, to vanish; *Sw. tvīna*; *G. schrunden*. I suppose, formed on the root of *win*, vanish.]

1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. The body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object *dwindles* in size, as it recedes from view; an army *dwindles* by death or desertion.

Our drooping days have *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away. Religious societies may *dwindle* into factitious clubs. *Surft.*

DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low. *Thomson.*

2. To break; to disperse. *Clarendon.*

DWIN'DLED, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.

DYE, *v. i.* [*Sax. dengen*; *L. tingo*, for *tigo*; *Gr. teigō*; *Fr. teindre*, whence *tint*, *taint*, *attaint*; *Sp. tēir*; *Port. tingir*; *It. tignere*;

Ar. عِلَب taicha, to dye and to die. *Class.*

Dg. No. 40. The primary sense is to throw down, to dip, to plunge.]

To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk and linen; also to hats, leather, &c. It usually expresses more or a deeper color than *tinge*.

DYED, *pp.* Stained; colored.

DYEING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.

DYEING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.

DYER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DYING, *ppr.* [from *die*.] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing.

2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death; as *dying* bodies.

DYNAMETER, *n.* [*Gr. δυναμις*, strength, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. *Ramsden.*

DYNAMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAMICAL, *a.* [*Gr. δυναμις*, power.] Pertaining to strength or power.

DYNAMOMETER, *n.* [See *Dynameter*.] An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

DYNAST, *n.* [See *Dynasty*.] A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

DYNASTIC, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DYNASTY, *n.* [*Gr. δυναστια*, power, sovereignty, from *δυνας*, a lord or chief, from *δυναμις*, to be able or strong, to prevail; *It. tanastia*. The *W. dyn*, man, is probably from the same root. *Class. Du.*]

Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as the *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia. *Encyc.*

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of dynasties. *E. Everett.*

DYS-CRASY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσκрасια*; *δυσ*, evil, and *κρasis*, habit.]

In *medicine*, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices. *Coze. Encyc.*

DYSENTERIC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.

2. Afflicted with dysentery; as a *dysenteric* patient.

DYS-ENTERY, *n.* [*L. dysenteria*; *Gr. δυσεντερια*; *δυσ*, bad, and *εντερια*, intestines.]

A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus. *Encyc.*

DYS-OIBLE, *n.* A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish gray color, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odor. *Haily. Cleveland.*

DYS-OREXY, *n.* [*Gr. δὺς*, bad, and *ορεξις*, appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. *Coze.*

DYSPEPSY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσπεψια*; *δυσ*, bad, and *πρω*, to concoct.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. *Encyc. Coze.*

DYSPEPTIC, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion; as a *dyspeptic* person.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as a *dyspeptic* complaint.

DYS-PHONY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσφωνια*; *δυσ*, bad, hard, and *φωνη*, voice.]

A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. *Dict.*

DYSPNOEA, *n.* [*Gr. δυσπνοια*.] A difficulty of breathing. *Coze.*

DYS-URY, *n.* [*Gr. δυσουρια*; *δυσ*, and *ουρον*, urine.]

Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat. *Encyc.*

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English Alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phœnician and Hebrew *ē* inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew *ē*. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here, mere, me*; a short sound, as in *met, men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *there, prey, vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane, cane, plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man, can, plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to change these letters from hard to soft, or to indi-

cate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g*, as *j*. Thus without the final *e*, in *mace* [nase], this word would be pronounced *mak* [uak], and *rage* [raj] would be pronounced *rag*. In a numerous class of words, indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, the final *e* is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words, and in many cases, it does not answer this purpose. In words ending in *ice*, as *active*; in *ile*, as *futile*; in *ine*, as in *sanguine, examine*; in *ile* as in *definite*; *i* is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of *e* is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is, beyond measure, absurd.

When two of this vowel occur together, the sound is the same as that of the single *e* long, as in *deem, esteem, need*; and it occurs often with *a* and *i*, as in *mean, hear, siege, deceive*, in which cases, when one vowel only has a sound, the combination I call a digraph [double written]. In these combinations, the sound is usually that of *e* long, but sometimes the short sound of *e*, as in *lead, a metal, read, pret. of read*, and sometimes the sound of *a* long, as in *rein, feign*, pronounced *rane, fane*. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules.

As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts; *E.* by *S.*, East by South.

EACH, *a.* [*Scot. eik*. This word is either a contraction of the *Sax. ælc, elc, D. elk*, or