

to disrepute; as, to *deery* the measures of administration.

DECUBATION, *n.* [*L. decumbo*.] The act of lying down. *Encyc.*
DECUMBENCY, } [*L. decumbens*, from
DECUMBENT, } *n.* *decumbo*, to lie down;
de and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

DECUMBENT, *a.* In botany, declined or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as a *decumbent* flower. *Martyn.*

DECUMBITURE, *n.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.

2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUPLE, *a.* [*L. decuplus*; *Gr.* *δισκαλιος*, from *deka*, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DECUPLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DECURION, *n.* [*L. decurio*, from *decem*, *Gr.* *deka*, ten.]

An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the turma, and a thirtieth of the legion of cavalry.

Encyc. Temple.
DECURRENT, *a.* [*L. decurrens*, from *decurro*, to run down; *de* and *curro*, to run.] Extending downwards. A *decurrent* leaf is a sessile leaf having its base extending downwards along the stem. *Martyn.*

DECURSION, *n.* [*L. decursio*, from *decurro*; *de* and *curro*, to run.]

The act of running down, as a stream.

Hal.
DECURSIVE, *a.* Running down. *Decursively* *piniate*, in botany, applied to a leaf, having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

DECURT, *v. t.* [*L. decurto*.] To shorten by cutting off. [*Not in use.*]

DECURTATION, *n.* [*L. decurtio*, to shorten; *de* and *curto*.] The act of shortening, or cutting short.

DECURY, *n.* [*L. decuria*, from *decem*, *Gr.* *deka*, ten.] A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DECUSSATE, *v. t.* [*L. decusso*, to cut or strike across.]

To intersect at acute angles, thus X; or in general, to intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, or nerves in the body. *Encyc.*

DECUSSATE, } Crossed; intersected.
DECUSSATED, } *a.* In botany, *decussated* leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner.

Martyn. Lec.
 In rhetoric, a *decussated* period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in opposite opposition to each other. For example, "If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, Cesnia would now yield to the impudence of Eblatius, as it then yielded to his insolent assault." J. Q. Adams, *Lect.*

DECUSSATING, *ppr.* Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.

DECUSSATION, *n.* The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two

lines, rays or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.

Encyc.
DEDA'LIAN, *a.* [from *Dadalus*, the Athenian, who invented sails or wings.] Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert.

DEDALOUS, *a.* [from *Dadalus*.] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; a term applied to the leaves of plants.

Martyn. Lec.
DEDECORATE, *v. t.* [*L. dedecoro*.] To disgrace. [*Not used.*]

DEDECORATION, *n.* A disgracing. [*Not used.*]

DEDENTITION, *n.* [*de* and *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

Brown.
DEDICATE, *v. t.* [*L. dedico*; *de* and *dico*, *dicare*, to vow, promise, devote, dedicate. See Class Dg. No. 12. 15. 45. The sense is to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.]

1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which king David did *dedicate* to the Lord. 2 Sam. viii.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. The ministers of the gospel *dedicate* themselves, their time and their studies, to the service of Christ. A soldier *dedicates* himself to the profession of arms.

3. To inscribe or address to a patron; as, to *dedicate* a book.

DEDICATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. *Shaks.*

DEDICATED, *pp.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.

DEDICATING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.

DEDICATION, *n.* The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.

2. The act of devoting or giving to.

3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect and recommending the work to his protection and favor.

Pope.
DEDICATOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron.

Pope.
DEDICATORY, *a.* Composing a dedication; as an epistle *dedicatory*.

DEDITION, *n.* [*L. deditio*, from *dedo*, to yield.]

The act of yielding any thing; surrender.

Hal.
DEDOLENT, *a.* [*L. dedoleo*.] Feeling no compunction. [*Not used.*]

DEDUCE, *v. t.* [*L. deduco*; *de* and *duco*, to lead, bring or draw. The *L. duco* is the *Sax. toegan*, *teon*, Eng. *to tug*, *to tone*, *Gr.* *ziehen*; hence *L. dur*, Eng. *duke*. See *Duke*. Class Dg. No. 5. 12. 15. 37. 62. 64.]

1. To draw from; to bring from.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To deduct. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

4. To transplat. [*Not in use.*] *Selden.*

DEDUCED, *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.

DEDUCEMENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises. *Dryden.*

DEDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.

The properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.

DEDUCTIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*Little used.*]

DEDUCT, *v. t.* [*L. deduco*, *deductum*. See *Deduce*.]

To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers, *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits, *deduct* the charges of freight.

DEDUCTED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.

DEDUCTING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.

DEDUCTION, *n.* [*L. deductio*.] The act of deducting.

2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent.

3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced.

DEDUCTIVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive*. *Glansville.*

DEDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence.

Brown.
DEED, *n.* [*Sax. dæd*; *D. daad*; *G. that*; Dan *daad*; the participle of *Sax. don*, Goth. *tungan*, *G. thun*, *D. doen*, to do; probably a contracted word.]

1. That which is done, acted or effected; an act; a fact; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, what *deed* is this whereby ye have done? *Gen. xlv.*

We receive the due reward of our *deeds*. *Luke xxv.*

2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act. Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency. With will and deed created free. *Milton.*

4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execu-