

rounded by a ditch. *Jamieson*. It was used for confining prisoners, and hence its application to prisons of eminent strength.]

1. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of confinement.

And in a *dungeon* deep. *Spenser*.
They brought Joseph hastily out of the *dungeon*. *Gen. xli.*

2. A subterranean place of close confinement.

Jeremiah.
DUNG-EON, v. t. To confine in a *dungeon*.

Hall.
DUNG-FORK, n. A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

DUNG-HILL, n. A heap of dung.

2. A mean or vile abode.

3. Any mean situation or condition.

He lieth the beggar from the *dung-hill*. *1 Sam. ii.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

[*Not used.*] *Shak.*
DUNG-HILL, n. Sprung from the *dung-hill*; mean; low; base; vile.

DUNG-Y, a. Full of dung; filthy; vile.

Shak.
DUNG-YARD, n. A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

Mortimer.
DUN-LIN, n. A fowl, a species of sandpiper.

Pennant.
DUN-NAGE, n. Faggots, boughs or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

Mar. Dict.
DUN-NED, pp. [from *dun.*] Importuned to pay a debt; urged.

DUN-NER, n. [from *dun.*] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Spectator.
DUN-NING, ppr. [from *dun.*] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favor, or for the obtaining any request; importuning.

DUN-NING, ppr. or n. [from *dun*, a color.]

The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular color and quality. Fish for *dunning* are caught early in spring, and often in February.

At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt-hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight.

In April or May, they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use.

J. Haven.
DUN-NISH, a. Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

Rog.
DUN-NY, a. Deaf; dull of apprehension.

[*Local.*] *Cruse*.
DUN-NY, n. [L. two.] A song in two parts.

DUODECAHE'DRAL, } [See Dodecahe-

DUODECAHE'DRON. } dral, Dodecahe-

dron.]

DUODECIMFID, a. [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *fido*, to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.

DUODECIMO, a. [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *fido*, to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.

Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as a book of *duodecimo* form or size.

DUODECIMO, n. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, a. [L. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold.] Consisting of twelve.

Arbuthnot.
DUODENUM, n. [L.] The first of the small intestines.

DUOLITERAL, a. [L. *duo*, two, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

Stuart.
DUPÉ, n. [Fr. *dupé*. See the Verb.] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as the *dupé* of a party.

DUPÉ, v. t. [Fr. *duper*; Sw. *tubba*. Qu. Sp. and Port. *estafur*.]

To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be *duped* by flattery.

DUPION, n. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

Encyc.
DUPLE, a. [L. *duplus*.] Double. *Duple* ratio is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c. *Sub-duple* ratio is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.

DUPPLICATE, a. [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, two-fold; *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See *Double*.] Double; twofold.

Duplicate proportion or ratio, is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4.

DUPPLICATE, n. Another corresponding to the first; or second thing of the same kind.

2. A copy; a transcript. Thus a second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a *duplicate*.

DUPPLICATE, v. t. [L. *duplico*.] To double; to fold.

DUPPLICATION, n. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.

2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as the *duplication* of a membrane.

DUPPLICATION, n. A doubling; a fold. In anatomy, the fold of a membrane or vessel.

Encyc.
DUPPLICITY, n. [Fr. *duplicité*; Sp. *duplicidad*; It. *duplicità*; from L. *duplex*, double.]

1. Doubleness; the number two.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.

3. In law, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

Blackstone.
DURABILITY, n. [See *Durable*.] The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing; as the *durability* of cedar or oak timber; the *durability* of animal and vegetable life is very limited.

DURABLE, a. [L. *durabilis*, from *dur*, to last, *durus*, hard; W. *dur*, steel; *durare*, to harden.]

Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wear-

ing out; as *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

DURABLENESS, n. Power of lasting; durability; as the *durableness* of honest fame.

DURABLY, adv. In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

DURANCE, n. [from Fr. *dur*, *durer*, L. *durus*.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer.

2. Continuance; duration. [See *Endurance*.] *Dryden*.

DURANT, n. A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *everlasting*.

DURATION, n. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as, the *duration* of life; the *duration* of a partnership; the *duration* of any given period of time; everlasting *duration*. This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us arbitrarily into certain portions, as minutes, hours and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or any other succession; and the interval between two events is called a part of *duration*. This interval may be of any indefinite length, a minute or a century.

2. Power of continuance. *Rogers*.

DURE, v. i. [L. *duro*; Fr. *durer*; Sp. *durar*; It. *durare*. See *Durable*.]

To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. [This word is obsolete; *endure* being substituted.]

DUREFUL, a. Lasting. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

DURELESS, a. Not lasting; fading.

Raleigh.
DURESS, n. [Norm. *duresse*, *durette*, from *dur*, hard, grievous; L. *durities*, *durus*. See *Durable*.]

1. Literally, hardship; hence, constraint. Technically, *duress*, in law, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats* [per minas], when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no *duress*. *Duress* then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed; or to commit an offense; in which cases the act is voidable or excusable.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Blackstone*.

DURING, ppr. of dure. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as *during* life, that is, life continuing; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year; *during* this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; *durante vite*, *durante hoc*.

DURITY, n. [Fr. *durété*, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *durus*.]

1. Hardness; firmness.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness. [Little used.]

DUROUS, a. Hard. [Not used.] *Smith*.

DURRA, n. A kind of millet, cultivated in Africa.

DURST, pret. of dare. [D. *dorst*.]

DUSE, n. A demon or evil spirit. "Quosdam demones quos *dusios* Galli nuncupant." August. *De Civ. Dei*, 15. 23.

What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [Fulgar.]

DUSK, a. [D. *duister*; G. *duister*; Russ.