

DEHISCENCE, *n.* [L. *dehiscens*, *dehisco*, to gape; *de* and *hisco*, id.]

A gaping. In botany, the opening of capsules; the season when capsules open.

DEHISCENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant. *Eaton.*

DEHORT, *v. t.* [L. *dehortor*, to dissuade; *de* and *hortor*, to advise.]

To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake.

DEHORTATION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something. *Wilkins. Ward.*

DEHORTATORY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEHORTING, *ppr.* Dissuading.

DEICIDE, *n.* [L. *deicidio*; L. *deus*, God, and *caedo*, to slay.]

1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior. *Prior.*

2. One concerned in putting Christ to death. DEIFIC, *a.* [L. *deus*, god, and *facio*, to make.] Divine; pertaining to the gods.

Trans. of Pausanias.

2. Making divine.

DEIFICATION, *n.* [See *Deify*.] The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.

DEIFIED, *pp.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DEIFORM, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

These souls exhibit a *deiform* power.

Trans. of Pausanias.

DEIFY, *v. t.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cesar was *deified*.

2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, a covetous man *deifies* his treasures. *Prior.*

3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity.

The pope was formerly extolled and *deified* by his votaries.

DEIFYING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.

DEIGN, *v. i. dane.* [L. *deignere*, *id.* *degnare*; Sp. *degnarse*; Port. *id.*; L. *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy.]

To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*

DEIGN, *v. t. dane.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*

DEIGNING, *ppr.* *de'ning.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

DEINTEGRATE, *v. t.* To disintegrate. [Not used. See *Disintegrate*.]

DEIPAROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus*.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.

DEIPNOSOPHIST, *n.* [Gr. *deipnon*, a feast, and *sophist*, a sophist.]

One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals. *Ash. Observer.*

DEISM, *n.* [Fr. *deisme*; Sp. *deismo*; It. *id.*; from L. *deus*, God.]

The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation; or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity or a disbelief in the divine origin of the scriptures.

The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of *deism*, which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DEIST, *n.* [Fr. *deiste*; It. *deista*.] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DEISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to DEISTICAL, *a.* deists; embracing deism, as a *deistical* writer; or containing deism, as a *deistical* book.

DEITY, *n.* [Fr. *deité*; It. *deità*; Sp. *deidad*; L. *deitas*, from *deus*, Gr. *deos*, God; W. *dau*; Ir. *dia*; Arm. *doue*; Fr. *dieu*; It. *dio*, *idid*; Sp. *dios*; Port. *dios*; Gypsy, *deve*, *devel*; Sans. *deva*. The latter orthography coincides with the Gr. *deos*, Zeus, Jupiter, and L. *deus*, a god, and *dium*, the open air, or light. So in W. *dye*, is day; Hindoo, *dyo*; Gypsy *dyees*, day. Qu. Chinese *Ti*. The word is probably contracted from *dy*, may coincide with *dy*, Sax. *deg*, the primary sense of which is to open, expand, or to shoot forth, as the morning light. But the precise primary meaning is not certain.]

1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works.

2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit.

3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; as *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Apollo*, *Diana*, &c.

4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god. *Spenser. Raleigh.*

DIJECT, *v. t.* [L. *deicio*; *de* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement.

But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

Nor think to the *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

DEJECT, *a.* [L. *dejectus*, from *deicio*.] Cast down; low-spirited. *Shak.*

DEJECTED, *pp.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

DEJECTEDLY, *adv.* In a *dejected* manner; sadly; heavily. *Bacon.*

DEJECTEDNESS, *n.* The state being cast down; lowliness of spirits.

DEJECTING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

DEJECTION, *n.* A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowliness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune. *Milton.*

2. Weakness; as *dejection* of appetite. [Unusual.] *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected. *Ray.*

DEJECTIV, *adv.* In a downcast manner.

DEJECTORY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool. *Ferrand.*

DEJECTURE, *n.* That which is ejected; excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DELACRYMATION, *n.* [L. *delacrymatio*; *de* and *lacrymatio*, a weeping.]

A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; watersickness of the eyes. *Diet.*

DELACTATION, *n.* [L. *delactatio*.] A weaning. [Not used.] *Diet.*

DELAPEMENT, *n.* A falling down. *Ray.*

DELAPESE, *v. i. delaps'*. [L. *delabor*, *delapsus*; *de* and *labor*, to slide.] To fall or slide down.

DELAPEMENT, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DELAPESED, *pp.* Fallen down.

DELA'TE, *v. t.* [L. *delatus*; *de* and *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.]

1. To carry; to convey. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against. *B. Jonson.*

DELA'TION, *n.* Carriage; conveyance; as the *delation* of sound. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; a term of the civil law.

DELA'TOR, *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer. *Sandys.*

DELA'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *delai*, delay; Sp. *dilatar*, Port. *id.*, to delay; It. *dilatata*, delay; *dilatate*, to dilate, to spread; from L. *dilatatus*, differo. We see that *delay* is from spreading, extending. See *Dilate*.]

1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. *Matt. xxiv.*

2. To retard; to stop, detain or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis, whose artificial strains have oft *delayed* The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3. To allay. [Not in use, nor proper.] *Spenser.*

DELA'Y, *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y, *n.* A lingering; stay; stop.

2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the *delay* of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.

3. Hindrance for a time.

DELA'YED, *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DELA'YER, *n.* One who defers; who who lingers.

DELA'YING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.