

cabbage head. The compact head formed by the leaves of a cabbage; fig., *Colloq.*, a stupid person; a numskull.

cabbage looper. A measuring worm, the larva of a geometrid moth (*Plusia brassicae*), which feeds on the leaves of cabbage, peas, asparagus, etc.

cabbage moth. A noctuid moth (*Mamestra brassicae*) whose larva eats into cabbages and cauliflowers.

cabbage palm. A palm whose terminal bud is eaten as a vegetable, as the cabbage palmetto of the United States (*Inodes palmetto*) and *Oreodoxa oleracea* of the West Indies. Also called *cabbage tree*. **b** = CABBAGE TREE *a. Australis*.

cabbage palmetto. A fan-leaved palm (*Inodes palmetto*) native of the southern United States near the coast. It attains a height of 50 feet, and is often planted in cities.

cabbage rose. A garden rose (*Rosa gallica centifolia*) of upright habit, with large, full, white or pink flowers. It is the parent of several varieties.

cabbage tree. Any of several trees the heart of which is eaten like a cabbage by the natives of Australasia; as: **a** In Australia, either of the fan palms *Livistona australis* and *L. inermis*; also, the loranthaceous tree *Nyctia forficata*. **b** In New Zealand, the titree. See *CORYLINUM*. **c** = ANGLIN. **d** = CABBAGE PALM.

cabbage-tree hat, or colloq. cabbage-tre. In Australia, a broad-brimmed hat plaited from the fibrous leaves of the cabbage tree.

cabbage webworm. A widely distributed webworm (*Hellula undalis*), imported from southern Europe or Asia. It injures cabbages and other vegetables in the Gulf States.

cabbage wood. The wood of a cabbage tree. **b** The silk-cotton tree of the West Indies (*Ceiba pentandra*).

cabbage worm. Any of numerous insect larvae that attack cabbages, esp. larvae of the cabbage butterfly and moth, and certain cutworms.

cab'ble (kăb'bl), *v. t.* **CAB'BLE** (-l'd); **CAB'BLING** (-l'ng). [*Oris.* Cabbage Webworm (*Hellula undalis*). *a* Imago; *b* Larva. *SCAPPL.*] *Mech.* To break up, as iron bars or slabs, into pieces suitable for forming fagots. See *FAGOT*, *n.*, 2. — **cab'bler** (-l'ër), *n.*

cab'ber (kăb'ber), *n.* [*Gael. cabar.*] A pole or beam, esp. one used in Gaelic games for tossing as a trial of strength.

ca-be'za de ba-ran-gay' (kă-bë'sä dë bā-rān-gī'; 133, 268). [*Sp.*] A chief or head of a barangay, formerly an important official, later little more than an agent for the Spanish government. See *BARANGAY*. *Phil. I.*

cab'e-zon (kăb'ë-zōn; kă'bë-sōn'; 133, 268), *n.* [*Sp.*, aug. of *cabeza* head.] Any of several fishes; as: *Hemilepidotus spinosus*, of the sculpin family, and *Porichthys notatus*, a kind of toadfish (both of California); and *Larimus breviceps*, a West Indian sciaenid fish having a short, thick head and a nearly vertical mouth.

cab'in (kăb'in), *n.* [*ME. caban, cabane, fr. F. cabane, fr. Pr. cabanna, LL. capanna, of uncertain origin.*] 1. A temporary shelter of slight materials, as a soldier's tent or shelter; a booth or temporary hut. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A small house, esp. one rudely constructed; as, a log cabin; a hut; a hovel; a poor cottage. *Swift.*

3. A cell or small room; specif.: **a** Bedroom or boudoir; **cave; den.** *Obs.* "In secret cabin there he held her captive." *Spenser.* **b** A room in a ship for officers or passengers; specif., in the U. S. navy, the quarters of the captain or admiral.

4. A berth in a ship; also, a cot; a litter. *Obs.* *Milton.*

5. A political cabinet. *Obs.*

6. *Railroads.* A building from which switches (points) and signals are worked; a switch and signal tower. *Eng.*

cab'in, v. t. **CAB'IN** (-l'nd); **CAB'IN-ING.** To live in or as in a cabin; to lodge. *I'll make you . . . cabin in a cave. Shak.*

cab'in, v. l. 1. To lodge or confine in or as in a cabin, or in narrow space or limits. *I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To saucy doubts and fears. Shak.*

2. To partition into cabins or compartments; — with *off*; also, to construct like a cabin.

cabin boy. A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and cabin passengers of a ship.

cab'i-net (kăb'i-nët), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *it. gabinetto*, which is a dim. fr. *LL. capanna*, or *perh.* formed in English as a dim. of *ME. caban*. See *CABIN*.] 1. A little cabin or hut; a close habitation, as the hole of a beast, a bird's nest, a soldier's tent, etc. *Obs.* *The gentle lark . . . From his moist cabinet mounts up. Shak.*

2. A bowler or summer house in a garden. *Obs.*

3. A small room or retired apartment; a closet or boudoir. Philip passed some hours . . . in his father's cabinet. *Prescott.*

4. A room for the safe keeping and exhibition of works of art, etc., as a museum. *Obs. or Archaic.*

5. A case, set of drawers, or cupboard intended to contain jewels or other articles. Hence: **a** Case, often a decorative piece of furniture, whether closed with doors or not, fitted with drawers, shelves, etc., for the keeping and display of a collection of specimens; also, the collection itself. **b** An inclosed frame for printers' cases or material.

cab'bage-leaf min'er (mĭn'ër), *n.* A small fly (*Scaptomyza grammium*), native of Europe, whose maggot is injurious to cabbages and allied vegetables.

cabbage lettuce. A variety of lettuce with a solid head.

cabbage net. A small net for holding cabbage in.

cabbage plusia. See *PLUSIA*.

cabbage plutea. See *PLUTEA*.

cab'bage-root mag'got. The larva of the cabbage fly.

cabbage white. = *CABBAGE BUTTERFLY*.

cab'bay. + *KABAYA*. **cab'ber, n.** A cab horse; a horse suitable for use on cabs. **cab'bon** (kăb'on), *n.* **CAB'BY** (-y), *n. pl.* **BIES** (-yz). A cabman. *Colloq.* [*CAVEACH*.] **ca-beach** (kă-bëch'), *n.* Var. of **ca-be'ca** (kă-bë'sä), **ca-besse** (kă-bë's), *n.* [*Fr. cabeste, or F. cabesse.*] The finest kind of silk received from India. [*ca-be'ca* (kă-bë'sä-rä; 138), *n.* [*Sp.*] The capital of a province. *Phil. I.* **ca-be'ri, ca-be'ric, etc.** Vars. of *CABIRI, CABIRIC, etc.* **ca-be'ria.** Var. of *CABILLIAU*. **ca-be'l'e-ro'te** (kă-bë'l'y-ër-ò'të; 193), *n.* The gray snapper (*Lutjanus griseus*). *West Indies.* **ca-be'net** (kă-bë'nët'), *n.* [*F.*, a variety of grape.] A kind of Bordeaux wine. See *BOURDEAUX*, *n.*, 2. **ca-be'ra.** = *CABECA*. **ca-be's-tro** (kă-bë's-trò; 133; often *metathetically*, kă-bë's-tò), *n.* [*Sp.*, halter.] A rope of hair, esp. one used as a lasso or lariat. *Southeastern U. S.* **ca-b'i'tan** (kăb'i'tān), *n.* [*Native S. Amer. name.*] The capybara. **cab'idge.** + *CABBAOE*. **cab'le** + *KABAYA*. **cab'le-lan** (kă-bë'lān), *n.* [*F.* *cabellan*, *cabellān*, *cabellān*; prob. of *L.G.* origin.] A codfish; specif., a salted and partly dried cod; also, a dish of mashed cod. **cab'lin** *See* *NAVY*. **a** berth. *Obs.*

6. *Orig.*, a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or the chief ministers of a country; — a specific use of sense 3. Hence, now, what goes on or is done in such a place; political advisement and business.

7. The body of persons meeting in such a room or cabinet; a body of advisers, esp. to a political or church official; esp., the advisory council of the sovereign or the chief executive officer of a nation, usually constituting with him the executive of the nation and often also having the leadership in legislation (the sole function of the cabinet in France). In the *United States* the cabinet is a creation of statute law and not of the Constitution. It is composed of the heads of the executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President and removable at his will. Similar cabinets exist in those republics whose forms of government are modeled upon those of the United States. In *England* the cabinet, which has no legal status, but is a creation of custom, developed out of the Privy Council and first became important in the reign of Charles II. (1660-85). It consists of those privy councilors who actually carry on the government's administration and who also take the leadership of all legislation, being responsible for it by custom to Parliament. They are appointed nominally by the sovereign, but actually by the leading man of the dominant party, who becomes prime minister. With the crown the cabinet constitutes the executive, but real authority is with the cabinet alone. The cabinet does not consist invariably of the same number, but eleven officials always have seats in it, namely, the First Lord of the Treasury, which position the Prime Minister usually holds, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the five Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. To these are generally added from three to six others according to circumstances, as, often, the President of the Board of Trade, usually, lately, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and frequently the President of the Local Government Board. The English self-governing colonies have similar cabinets. In *France* the cabinet is not an executive body, but a purely political body, shaping legislation in the Chambers and being responsible by law to them. The same men are also heads of the different administrative departments, but they act in an entirely different capacity and have a different name (the Council). Like the English cabinet, the French cabinet is not a body recognized by law.

8. A meeting of the Eng. cabinet; a cabinet council. *Obs.* Short for *cabinet photograph*. See *PHOTOGRAPH*.

cab'i-net (kăb'i-nët), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private place; private; secret; as, *cabinet counsel*.

2. Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet or small room; as, a *cabinet picture*; a *cabinet organ*.

3. Suitable for cabinetmaking.

4. Of or pert. to a political cabinet; as, a *cabinet office*.

cab'i-net, v. t. **CAB'INET-ED, -NET'ED; CAB'INET'ING, -NET'ING.** To inclose in or as in a cabinet. *Hewitt.*

cabinet council. 1. Secret council. *Obs.* 2. The former full title of the English cabinet; now, a meeting of it. See *CABINET*, *n.*

cabinet finish. *Building.* Interior finish in hard woods, iron, or steel, molded, and furnished or polished like cabinetwork, as distinguished from that in soft woods, nailed together and usually painted. *U. S.*

cab'i-net-mak'er (-măk'ër), *n.* One whose occupation is to make fine woodwork, as cabinets, furniture, interior finish of houses, etc. — **cab'i-net-mak'ing** (-măk'ing), *n.* *Syn.* — *CARPENTER*.

cabinet organ. *Music.* An organ of small size, as for a chapel or for domestic use; esp., a reed organ.

cabinet piano. *Music.* An upright piano, esp. one suited to a private chamber.

cabinet pudding. A pudding of bread or cake, candied fruit, nuts, and eggs, usually served hot with a sauce.

cabinet trim. *Arch.* Interior hardwood trimming treated like cabinetwork.

cabinet window. *Arch.* A kind of bay window formerly much used in shops for the display of goods; also, an imitation of it sometimes used in mansions and villas.

ca-b'i-ri (kă-b'i-ri), *n. pl.*; *sing.* *CABIR* (kă'bër), [*L.*, fr. *Gr. Κάβειρος*.] *Gr. Relig.* A group of deities (two, three, or four) whose primary worship was in Samothrace, Lemnos, and Imbros, and who were probably agricultural or earth gods of Pelagian origin. They were associated esp. with Hephaestus as being master metal workers, and with Demeter, Persephone, Rhea, and Hecate, as nature deities (see *CORYBANT*). The *Cabiric* mysteries of Samothrace were second in repute only to the Eleusinian mysteries, initiation thereto carrying with it right of asylum in the city, and, as was supposed, special protection against mishap by sea.

Ca-b'i-ri-an (kă-b'i-ri-ăn), *n.* [*Native S. Amer. name.*] **Ca-b'i-ric** (kă-b'i-ric), **Ca-b'i-ri-tic** (kăb'i-ri-tik), *a.*

ca'ble (kăb'l), *n.* [*F. câble, LL. capulum, captum, a rope (perh. through Pr. cable), perh. fr. L. capere to take; cf. D., Dan., & G. kabel, from the French.* See *CAPABLE*.] 1. A strong rope, orig. only of hemp or other fiber and of any thickness; now, a rope of 10 or more inches in circumference (smaller ones being called *cablets, hawsers, etc.*); by extension, a wire rope or a chain of great strength, used for hauling, for securing a ship to an anchor, for supporting the rods and roadway of a suspension bridge, etc.

2. = *CABLE'S LENGTH*.

3. *Elec.* A bundle of wires, often twisted around a core, insulated by outside wrappings, the whole forming a waterproof and insulated conductor of considerable strength, used esp. as the "wire" in submarine telegraphy.

cabin car. A caboose car.

cab'ind. *Cabined.* *Ref. Sp.* cabinet counselor or councillor. A private counselor; also, a member of the English cabinet.

cabinet file. See *FILE*, *n.*, tool.

cabinet photograph. See *PHOTOGRAPH*, *n.*

cable. + *CABALL*. **cable drilling.** Rope drilling.

cable grip. A cable-car grip.

cable hand. A hand of twisted cord.

cab'le-er. = *CABLE WHEEL*.

cab'le-less. = *CABLE WHEEL*.

cable lifter. = *CABLE WHEEL*.

cab'bler (kă'b'lër), *n.* One who cables, or telegraphs by cable.

cable range. A range of cable. See under *RANGE*.

cab'le-rope. = *CABLE RAILROAD*.

4. A telegraphic message by cable; a cablegram. *Colloq.*

5. *a Arch., Goldsmith's Work, etc.* A cable molding. **b Arch.** A molding having a convex section, formed in a flute of a column or pilaster, generally used only on the lower half or less of the shaft.

cab'le (kăb'l), *v. t.* **CAB'LE** (-b'ld); **CAB'LING** (-b'lyng). 1. To provide with cables; to fasten with or as with a cable.

2. To form (yarn) into sewing thread by twisting two ends together and then twisting three of these into one.

3. *Arch.* To ornament with cables.

4. To transmit or telegraph by a submarine cable.

cab'le, v. i. To communicate by a submarine cable.

cable bend. *Naut.* **a** A small rope used for lashing the end of a cable into a loop for securing the anchor. **b** The knot or clinch by which the anchor is secured to the cable.

cable buoy. An empty cask employed to buoy up a submarine cable, as over a rocky bottom.

cable car. A car used on a cable road.

cable carrier. A carrier, as a car or basket, used on a cableway, or rope railway.

cab'led (kă'b'ld), *a.* 1. Provided or fastened with a cable.

2. *Arch.* Adorned with cables.

cab'le-gram (kă'b'l-grăm'), *n.* [*cab'le* + *-gram*.] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

cab'le-laid (-lăd'), *a.* 1. *Naut.* Composed of three ropes laid together left-handed, each containing three strands twisted together; as, *cable-laid rope*. See *CORDAE, Illust.*

2. Twisted like a cable; as, a *cable-laid gold chain*.

cable molding or moulding. A form of twisted molding resembling a cable or rope; a cable; sometimes, a member having this form, as a twisted shaft.

cable railroad or railway. One on which cars are moved by an endless cable operated by a stationary motor.

cable screw. A twisted wire used in fastening boot soles.

cab'le's, or cab'le, length (kă'b'lz), *n.* The length of a ship's cable; specif., a maritime measure, usually considered to be about 10 fathoms, that is, 60 feet, an approximation to one tenth of a nautical mile.

cable stopper. *Naut.* A contrivance to hold an anchor cable so as to prevent the anchor from running out or to relieve the strain at the inboard end.

cab'let (kă'b'lët'), *n.* [*Dim. of cable: cf. F. câblot.*] A small cable; specif., a cable-laid rope less than ten inches in circumference.

cable tank. A large cylindrical water-tight iron tank used for storing, or in testing, telegraphic cable.

cable wheel. *Naut.* A drum or wheel on a windlass or capstan having in its circumference a deep groove with projections which engage the links of a chain cable as it passes, thus regulating the speed of the cable.

cab'ling (kă'b'lyng), *n.* An ornamentation with cables.

b Cable moldings collectively. **c** = *CABLE*, 5 **b**.

cab'man (kăb'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mën). A cab driver.

ca-bob (kă-bôb'), [*Hind. kabab.*] 1. (Now always *pl.*) Meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer and seasoned with garlic, oil, etc.; — so called in the Orient. Also, in India, roast mutton in general.

2. A leg of mutton roasted, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

ca-bob', v. l. To roast, as a cabob. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ca'bo'chon (kă'bô'chôn'), *n.* [*F.*] *Jewelry.* A stone of convex form, highly polished, but not faceted; also, the style itself. Such stones are said to be *en cabochon*.

Ca-bom'ba (kă-bôm'bä), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. native name.] *Bot.* A small genus of nymphaeaceous aquatic plants closely related to *Brasenia*, but having, besides peltate floating leaves, submerged dissected ones. They are natives of the warmer parts of America. *C. caroliniana* is the Carolina water shield.

ca-boose' (kă-bôos'), *n.* [*Of. D. kabuts, kombuts, Dan. kabys, Sw. kabysa, G. kabuse* a little room or hut. The first part of the word seems to be allied to *E. cabin*.] 1. *Naut.* A house on deck where the cooking is done; galley.

2. *Railroad.* A car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*

3. An open-air cooking oven.

ca-booshed', ca-boched' (kă-bôsh't'), *a.* [*F. caboché* head. *Cent. Mag.* *Century Mag.* *Her.* Designating an animal's head borne affronté without showing any part of the neck.

ca-b'o-tage (kăb'ò-tăj), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *cabotier* to sail along the coast.] Navigation along the coast; coast pilotage; coasting trade.

ca-brer'ite (kă-brër'it; kă-brër'ic), *n.* [*From the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.*] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of nickel, cobalt, and magnesium, found in green crystals and masses.

ca-bril'ia (kă-brĭl'yä; kă-brĭl'ä; 195), *n.* [*Sp.*, prawn.] Any of various edible fishes of the genus *Serranus*, and related genera, inhabiting the Mediterranean, the coast of California, etc. In the West Indies and Spanish America, the red hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) or other group.

cab'ri-ole (kăb'ri-òl), *n.* [*F.* See *CAPRIOLE*.] 1. A capriole.

2. *Furniture.* A form of curved leg, frequent in Queen Anne furniture, often carved with representations of a scroll, a shell, an animal's paw grasping a ball, etc.

3. A cabriolet. *Obs.*

cable rope. A cable; also, a cable-laid rope.

cable tier. That part of a vessel where cables and spare rigging are stowed, now called *chain locker* in U. S. navy.

cable tool. Any tool of the set used in cable or rope drilling.

ca-bossed' (kă-bôs't'), *n.* [*Fr. cabosse*, a rope railway.

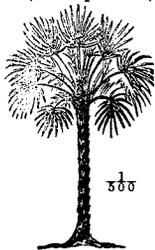
cab'lish. *n.* [*Of. F. cabalis.*] Trees blown down, or branches blown off; — explained by 16th century antiquaries as meaning brushwood. *Obs. Ozf. E. D.*

ca-b'ra-mo'tra (kă-b'rä-mò'trā), *n.* [*F.* *cabra*, a goat. *Var.* of *CABUYA*.] *Var.* of *CABUYA*.

ca'bra mo'tra (kă-brä-mò'trā), *n.* [*Sp.*, prop. Moorish goat.] The rock hind. *Sp. Amer.*

ca-br'e' (kă-br'ë'), *a.* [*F.*, lit., reared.] *Her.* = *BALLEN*, 5.

ca'bree' (kă-br'ë'), *a.* Also



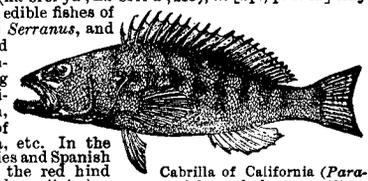
Cabbage Palmetto (*Inodes palmetto*).



Cabbage Webworm (*Hellula undalis*).



Caboshed.



Cabrilla of California (*Paralabrax clathratus*). (5)

cab/ri-o-let' (kăb'ri-ô-lĕt'), n. [F., dim. of cabriole a leap, caper (cf. Pr. cabriolo), fr. It. capriola, fr. dim. of L. caper he-goat, capra she-goat. So called from its skipping lightness. Cf. CAB, CAPER a leap.] 1. Originally, a kind of light one-horse carriage with two wheels and a single seat; now, a kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash, canopy, or extension top; a cab. 2. A kind of small armchair, in vogue in the 18th century.

In general design the cabriolet was like the large armchair, but it was even more curved. E. Singleton.

ca-cos-the-sis (kăk'ô-s-thĕ-sĭs), n. [NL.; Gr. kakos bad + aisthōsis sensation.] Med. Any morbid sensation.

ca-ca-li-a (kă-kă-lĭ-ă), n. [NL., fr. Gr. kakalia a plant, perhaps dog's mercury.] a Bot. See MESADENIA. b [L. c.] Hort. Any plant of the genus Emilia.

ca-ca'o (kă-kă-g'ô; kă-kă-g'ô; 277), n. [Sp., fr. Mex. kakaauti. Cf. COCOA.] 1. A South American sterculiaceous tree (Theobroma cacao), now extensively cultivated in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It bears small yellowish flowers on the old branches, succeeded by fleshy yellow pods containing numerous seeds.

2. The dried and partially fermented seeds of this tree as a commercial product. Cacao is used chiefly in the preparation of cocoa and chocolate. It contains a yellowish white fixed oil, solid at ordinary temperatures, known as cacao butter, or cocoa butter; this is employed in the manufacture of soap, cosmetics, etc., and, in medicine, for suppositories. See CHOCOLATE, COCOA, 2.

ca-ca'tra (kă-kă-tră), n. [NL., fr. Malay kachangkara, or kachangkara-kara, name of a plant.] Bot. A small genus of tropical fabaceous vines. They have trifoliate leaves and long, slender, a large tuberous root, and violet-purple, bracted flowers with a 4-lobed calyx succeeded by straight flat pods. C. erosa is the yam bean.

ca-ca'mi-a, ca-che'mi-a (kă-kă-mĭ-ă; kă-kă-mĭ-ă), n. [NL.; caco- + -hemia.] Med. A degenerated or poisoned condition of the blood. -ca-che'mic, -che'mic (kă-kă-mĭk; kă-kă-mĭk), a. ca-ch'a-lot (kăsh'ă-lôt; 277), n. [F., fr. Sp. cachalote.] The sperm whale. See SPERM WHALE.

ca-che (kăsh), n. [F., a hiding place, fr. cacher to conceal, to hide.] 1. A hole in the ground, or a hiding place, esp. for concealing and preserving provisions or implements, as of explorers, which it is inconvenient to carry. Kane. 2. That which is hidden in a cache.

ca-che, v. t. & i. To put, hide, or store, in a cache. ca-cheo'tic (kă-kă-k'ô-tĭk), a. [L. caeheticus, Gr. καχετικος.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

ca-che'pot' (kăsh'pôt; kăsh'pôt), n. [F.; cacher to hide + pot a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot. ca-chet' (kăshĕt'), n. [F., fr. cacher to hide.] 1. A seal, as of a letter. 2. Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark.

The ways of the people, their ideas, their peculiar cachet. The very expression of their faces amuses me. H. James. 3. Med. A wafer made of unleavened bread for inclosing a dose of ill-tasting medicine.

ca-chez'a (kă-kă-k'ă-s'ă), n. [L. cachexia, Gr. καχεξία; ca-chez' (kă-kă-k'ă-s'ă)] a. [L. cachecticus, Gr. καχεκτικός.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

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ca-chez'a (kă-kă-k'ă-s'ă), n. [L. cachexia, Gr. καχεξία; ca-chez' (kă-kă-k'ă-s'ă)] a. [L. cachecticus, Gr. καχεκτικός.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, cachexia.

ca-che'pot' (kăsh'pôt; kăsh'pôt), n. [F.; cacher to hide + pot a pot.] An ornamental casing for a flowerpot. ca-chet' (kăshĕt'), n. [F., fr. cacher to hide.] 1. A seal, as of a letter. 2. Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark.

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2. [cap.] Bot. A genus of Old World apiaceous herbs having flowers without an involucre, and a thick, spongy, 5-ribbed fruit. The seeds are pungent and carminative. ca-chu'cha (kă-chŭ'chă), n. Incorrectly ca-chu'ca. [Sp.] An Andalusian dance in triple time, resembling the bolero. ca-chun'le (kă-chŭn'le), n. [Sp.] Med. A pastil or troche of aromatic and other ingredients, used in India as an antiseptic, and as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

ca-ci-que' (kă-sĕk'), n. [Sp., fr. the language of Haiti: cf. F. cacique.] 1. A chief or petty king among the natives of the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, and other parts of America. 2. Amer. Hist. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, a county noble next below the landgrave in rank. See FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS.

3. Any of numerous tropical American orioles of the genus Cacicus (syn. Cassicus) or allied genera, having the base of the bill expanded into a frontal shield. Some are entirely black in plumage, others are conspicuously colored. cack (kăk), v. i. & t. [ME. caken, fr. L. cacare; akin to Gr. kakao, and to Oir. cac dung.] To go to stool; to void, or discharge as, excrement. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

cack, n. 1. Act of cacking; stool. Obs. 2. Human excrement. Obs. or Dial. Eng. cack'er-el (kăk'ĕr-ĕl), n. [OF. caquerel, cagarel (Cotgr.), from the root of E. cack.] A small Mediterranean fish (Smaris pagrellus or allied species).

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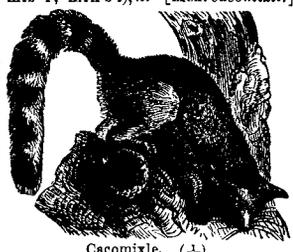
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ca-co'let' (kăk'k'ô-lĕt'), n. [F.] A chair, litter, or other contrivance fitted to the back or pack saddle of an animal for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or for the transportation of the sick and wounded of an army. ca-co'ly-gy (kă-kô-lĭ-gĭ-jĭ), n. [caco- + -logy: cf. F. cacolygie.] Bad speaking or pronunciation; bad diction. ca-co'mix'tle (kăk'k'ô-mĭks'le; -mĭks'le), n. [Mex. cacomiztl.] A carnivore (Bassariscus astutus) of California, Mexico, etc., related to and resembling the raccoon.



Cacomixle. (12)

ca-co'nym (-nĭm), n. [caco- + -nym name.] A bad or objectionable name. -ca-co'nym'ic (-nĭm'ĭk), a. ca-coon' (kă-kôon'), n. a The snuffbox bean. West Indies. b A tropical American cucurbitaceous plant (Fevilla cordifolia) having cathartic seeds.

ca-coph'o-nous (kă-kôf'ô-nŭs), ca-coph'o-ni-ous (kăk'ô-fô-nĭ-ŭs), a. [Gr. κακόφωνος.] Ill-sounding; harsh-sounding. -ca-coph'o-nous-ly, adv. ca-coph'o-ny (kă-kôf'ô-nĭ), n.; pl. -nies (-nĭz). [Gr. κακοφωניה; kakos bad + φωνή sound.] Harsh or discordant sound; discord; specif., Rhēt., an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, owing to the concurrence of harsh letters or syllables; use of ill-sounding words or expressions.

ca-c'o-plas'tic (kăk'ô-plăst'ĭk), a. [caco- + -plastic.] Med. Showing a low grade of organization; defective in formation; as, caecoplasmic tissue.

ca-c'o-sto-mi-a (-stô'mĭ-ă), n. [NL.; caco- + -stoma.] Med. Diseased or gangrenous condition of the mouth. ca-cox'e-nous (kă-kôk'sĕn) } n. [caco- + Gr. ξένος guest.] ca-cox'e-nite (-sĕ-nĭt) } Min. A hydrous phosphate of iron occurring in yellow or brownish radiated tufts. ca-c'o-zyme (kăk'ô-zĭm), n. [caco- + Gr. ζύμη leaven.] Med. Any disease-producing microorganism.

ca-ca'ta-ce-æ (kă-kă-tă-sĕ-ĕ), n. pl. [See CACTUS.] Bot. A family of plants, the cactus family (order Opuntiales), commonly recognized by their fleshy stems and branches, on which the foliage leaves are replaced by scales or sharp spines. There are about 1,000 species, comprised in 20 genera, all American, of which the principal are Cereus, Cactus, and Opuntia. The family is sometimes known as Opuntiacæ. -ca-ca'ta-ce'ous (-shŭs), a.

ca-ca'ti-form (kăk'ă-tĭ-fôrm), a. Shaped like a cactus; having fleshy joints like those of a cactus. ca-c'us (-ŭs), n.; pl. E. CACTUSES (-ĕz; -ĭz), L. CACTI (-tĭ). [L., a kind of prickly plant, Gr. κάκτος.] 1. Bot. A genus of plants, type of the family Cactaceæ, consisting of about 300 species. See MAMMILLARIA. 2. [L. c.] Any plant of the family Cactaceæ, as the prickly pear or the night-blooming cereus. See Illustr. of OPUNTIA, CERUS, ECHINOCACTUS, etc.

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ca-das'tral (kã-dã's'trãl), a. [F.] Of, pertaining to, or for the purpose of making, a cadastral; or of pertaining to landed property, esp. as to its extent, value, and ownership.

ca-das'tral survey, map, or plan, strictly, a survey, map, or plan for the purpose of making a cadastre; hence, commonly, one made on a large scale (usually of 7,270, that is, about twenty-five inches to the mile or a square inch to the acre) so as to represent exactly the relative positions and dimensions of objects and estates.

ca-das'tra'tion (kãd'ã's'trã'shãn), n. Act or process of making a cadastre or cadastral survey.

ca-das'tre (kã-dã's'trã), n. [F. cadastre.] An official ca-das'ter) statement or register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate for the apportionment of taxes.

ca-da-ver (kã-dã'vã), n. [L., fr. cadere to fall.] A dead body, esp. a human one, as for dissection; a corpse.

ca-da-ver-ic (kã-dã'vã'ãr-ãk; 277), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cadaver, or the changes produced by death; cadaverous; as, cadaveric rigidity.

2. Due to contact with cadavers; as, cadaveric poisoning, cadaveric alkaloid. Chem. = PTOMAIN.

ca-da-ver-ine (kã-dã'vã'ãr-ãn; -ãn; 184), n. Also in. [From CADAVÉR.] Chem. A sirupy, nontoxic ptomaine, C6H13N2, (chemically pentamethylene diamine), formed in putrefaction of flesh, etc.

ca-da-ver-ous (-ãs), a. [L. cadaverosus.] Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a dead body; specif., of the color of a dead human body; pale; ghastly; as, a cadaverous look. "The scent cadaverous." Young.

ca-da-ver-ous-ly, adv. = ca-da-ver-ous-ness, n.

cad'die, cad'dy (kãd'dy), n. Also cadie, cad'y, cadwite, etc. [See CADRT.] 1. Mil. A cadet. Obs. Scot.

2. One who waits about for chances to do errands or other odd jobs; specif., one of the Edinburgh commissionaires of the 18th century. Scot.

3. A lad; young fellow. Scot.

4. An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

5. A slouch hat. Australia.

cad'dis, cad'dice (kãd'dis), n. [ME. caddis, Scot. caddis lint, caddis a kind of woolen cloth. Cf. Gael. cada, caddh, a kind of cloth, cotton, fustian, W. caddas, F. & Pr. caddis serge.] 1. Shreds, as floss silk, cotton wool, or lint. Obs., Dial. Eng., or Scot.

2. Worsted yarn; crewel; specif., a kind of worsted ribbon or binding, used for garters, etc.

3. [F. cadis.] A kind of fabric; now, a kind of coarse woolen stuff or serge.

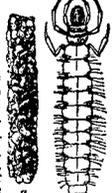
cad'dis fly, n. [E. dial. caddy, cadew.] A caddis worm. Genus aquatic larvæ of certain insects having (except in one genus) aquatic larvæ called caddis worms (see CADDIS WORM). They are included in the Neuroptera, or constitute the order Trichoptera. They have four membranous wings more or less clothed with hairs, rudimentary mouth parts, and slender, many-jointed antennæ. The pupas resemble the adults and become active before the last moult. In some classifications the caddisflies constitute one family (Phryganeidae), in others, several families.



European Caddis Fly (Phryganea striatella)

cad'dish (kãd'dish), a. Like a cadet; lowbred and presuming. = cad'dish-ly, adv. = cad'dish-ness, n.

cad'dis worm. The wormlike aquatic larva of a caddis fly. They generally live in (and drag around as they move) cylindrical, sometimes curved or spiral, cases or tubes of silk covered externally with pieces of shells, fine gravel, bits of wood, straw, etc. The larger forms are used as bait by anglers. Most of them feed on vegetable substances, but a few are carnivorous and spin a sort of net before the opening of their tube to catch their prey.



Caddis Worm

Cad'do (kãd'do), n.; pl. -dooz (-dooz). An Indian of the principal tribe of the southern division of the Caddoan stock. Their original habitat was in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, esp. along or near the Red River, but they later removed to Indian Territory. The Caddoes were noted for their fine bows.

Cad'doan, a. Pertaining to, or of the Caddoan stock.

Cad'doan stock, n. The Caddoan stock.

cade (kãd), v. t. To bring up by hand, or with tenderness; to coddle; to pet. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Johnson.

cade, n. A cade animal, as a lamb or foal; a pet. B A spoiled or indulged child. Dial. Eng.

cade, n. [L. cadus jar, Gr. κάδος.] A barrel, cask, or keg; esp., a small barrel for herrings; hence, a measure of herrings, being the number contained in a cade. It was originally 720, later 500, and of sprats 1,000. Obs. Shak.

ca-delle' (kã-dãl'), n. [F., fr. Pr. cadello; cf. L. catella, fem. of catellus little dog, whelp.] The larva or adult of a beetle (Tenebroides mauritanicus), very destructive to provisions, esp. in granaries. See GRAIN BEETLE, Illust.

cadence (kãd'ãns), n. [ME. cadencia, cadens, LL. cadentia a falling, fr. L. cadere to fall; cf. F. cadence, It. cadenza. See CHANCE.] 1. A rhythmical flow of language; rhythm; meter. "Golden cadence of poetry." Shak. Chaucer. 2. The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as music, dancing, or marching.

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, esp. at the end of a sentence. B The general or a rhythmical modulation of the voice, or the modulation of any sound; as, music of bells in cadence sweet; also, national or characteristic accent in speech.

The accents . . . were in passion's tenderest cadence. Scott.

3. Music. The close or fall of a strain; specif., a subsiding of melody or chord sequence, with or without fall in pitch, to a harmonic close or point of rest; a sequence of chords, ending a phrase or period with an effect of partial or total harmonic completion. A cadence is major or minor according as it ends on a major or minor chord, and extended when the two chords determining it are led up to by a formula of preliminary chords. An authentic cadence is formed by the resolution of the dominant, or dominant seventh, chord to the tonic; a plagal cadence, by that of the subdominant chord to the tonic; a mixed cadence, by the chord sequence, subdominant, dominant, tonic. A perfect cadence, authentic or plagal, has both chords in fundamental position, with the soprano ending on the tonic. Any other arrangement of the parts gives an imperfect cadence, which sometimes also designates a half cadence, one formed by a sequence of the tonic chord to the dominant. A deceptive cadence, interrupted, or suspended cadence is a cadence (so called) on an unexpected or foreign chord, evading the final close.

4. Music. A concluding strain. B A trill or other closing embellishment.

5. Man. Harmony and proportion in motions.

6. Harmony, as of colors. Swinburne.

7. In the Latin literal sense, act, state, or manner of falling or sinking. Obs.

Now was the sun in western cadence low. Milton.

Syn. — See RHYTHM.

cadence, v. t.; CADENCED (-dãnst); CADENCING (-dãns-ãg). To put into cadence or rhythm. Rare.

These parting numbers, cadenced by my grief. Philips.

CADENCED (kãd'ãnst), p. a. Performed in, or characterized by, cadence; rhythmical. Lowell.

cad'en-gy (kãd'ãn-gy), n. 1. Cadence, or rhythmical flow.

2. Her. Descend of a younger branch of a family from the main line; status of a cadet, or member of a younger branch. A figure on a shield indicating the position of a cadet with respect to a chief is called a mark of cadency. The English marks of cadency are the label, crescent, mullet, martlet, annulet, fleur-de-lis, rose, cross moline, and double quarterfoil, indicating the first, second, and so on to the ninth, sons. Thus a mullet on a label would indicate the third son of the eldest son of the chief of the family. See DIFFERENCE, Her.

cad'dent (kãd'dãnt), a. [L. cadens, -entis, p. pr. of cadere to fall.] 1. Falling. Obs. or Archaic. "Cadent tears." Shak.

2. Astrol. Descending; specif., designating the four houses (the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth) in which a planet is weak in its influence on the nativity.

3. Having cadence, or rhythmical fall. Emerson.

cad'dent, n. In old English music, one of the graces.

cad'dent'za (kãd'dãnt'zã; kã-dãnt'zã), n. [It.] Music. A parenthetical flourish or flight of ornament in the course of an aria, concerto, or other solo piece, commonly just before the final cadence or a final section.

cad'der, cad'dar (kãd'dãr), n. [W. cadair, cader, chair, cadair fagu cradle, or Corn. cader (for sense 3).] Obs. or Dial. Eng.

1. A child's cradle.

2. A grain cradle.

3. A small wooden frame on which a fishing line is wound.

cad-det' (kãd'dãt'), n. [F. cadet a younger or the youngest son or brother, Pr. capdet, dim. fr. L. caput head; i. e., a smaller head of the family, after the first or eldest. See CHIEF; cf. CAD, CADDIE.] 1. A younger brother or son; the youngest son; a younger branch of a family, or a member of such a branch.

The cadet of an ancient and noble family. Wood.

2. A gentleman who enlisted in a regiment, as a volunteer private, to acquire military skill and obtain a commission. Obs. except Hist. B A youth appointed to the English colonial civil service after a competitive examination, esp. in the colonies of Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hongkong (collectively known as the "Eastern ca-

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dets"), and in New Zealand; also, formerly, a junior in the civil service of the English East India Company. C A young man in training for military or naval service; esp., a pupil in a military or naval school, as at West Point, Annapolis, or Woolwich.

3. In New Zealand: a A young man who lives and works on a sheep station, to learn sheep farming, his instruction being paid for. B Occasionally, a junior member of the staff of a large business concern.

4. A young man who makes a business of ruining girls to put them in brothels. Slang, New York City.

Ca-det's' flin'd or liq'id (kãd'ãz'), Also Cadet's' fuming liq'u'id. Chem. A poisonous, stinking liquid first obtained in 1760 by the French chemist L. D. Cadet de Gassicourt by distilling arsenious acid with potassium acetate. It consists chiefly of cacodyl oxide, and is spontaneously inflammable owing to the presence of cacodyl.

ca-det'ship (kãd'ãt'ship), n. The position, rank, or commission of a cadet; as, to get a cadetship.

ca'dette' (kãd'ãt'), n. [F., fem. of cadet.] 1. A younger daughter or sister.

2. A woman appointed to the civil service after a competitive examination. New Zealand.

cadge (kãj; [Dial. also kãj], v. t. & i.; CADGED (kãjd); CADG'ING. [cf. Scot. cache, catch, cadge, to toss, drive, ME. cachen to drive, catch, caggen to bind. Cf. CADGER.] 1. To carry, as a burden. Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.

2. To hawk or peddle, as fish, poultry, etc. Dial.

3. To intrude or live on another meanly; to sponge; to beg, or get by begging. Dial. or Slang, Eng. Kipling.

cadge, n. [Cf. 2d CADGER.] Hawking. A circular frame on which caddies carry hawks for sale.

cadger' (kãj'ãr), n. [From CADGE, v.; cf. CODGER.] 1. A carrier. Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.

2. A packman or itinerant luckster; hawker.

3. One who gets his living by trickery or begging. "The gentleman cadger." Dickens.

cadger, n. [OF. cagier one who sells caged hawks. Cf. CAZE.] Hawking. One who carries hawks on a cadge.

cadgy' (-ã), a. [Cf. E. dial. kedgy, ME. kygge.] Cheerful; mirthful; also, wanton; lustful. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

ca'di (kãd'y; kãd'y), n. [Ar. qãdî. Cf. ALCALDE.] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans, usually the keeper of a town or village.

ca'di-les'ker (kãd'y-les'kãr), n. [Ar. qãdî judge + al'asker the army, Per. lesker.] A chief judge in the Turkish empire. His jurisdiction orig. extended to the cases of soldiers.

cad'i-nene (kãd'y-nãn), n. [NL. cadinum in oleum cadinum oil from the juniper. Cf. CADZ juniper.] Chem. An oily hydrocarbon of the sesquiterpene class, C15H24, found in the oils of cubens and patchouli.

cad'jan (kãd'jãn), n. Also cajan. [Malay kajang a kind of waterproof matting.] 1. Interwoven coco-palm leaves, used for thatching.

2. A strip of fan-palm leaf, as of the talipot, used to write upon; also, the writing itself, as a letter.

Cad-me'an (kãd-mã'n), a. Also Cad-me'an (-mã'n), CAD'ml-an (kãd'ml-ãn), n. [L. Cadmeus, Gr. Κάδμος, from Κάδος (L. Cadmus), which perh. means lit., a man from the East; cf. Heb. qedem east.] Of or pert. to Cadmus; as, the Cadmean letters, forming the earliest Greek alphabet.

Cadmean victory, a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished; — prob. referring to the mutual slaying of the soldiers sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, or to the fratricidal war of Polyneices and Eteocles.

cad'mi-a (kãd'my-ã), n. [L. cadmia calamine, Gr. κάμεια. Cf. CALAMINE.] Min. a Calamine. Obs. B An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of zinc-subliming furnaces.

cad'mic (kãd'mik), a. Chem. Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, cadmium.

cad'mi-um (kãd'my-ùm), n. [NL. See CADMIA.] Chem. A tin-white, malleable, ductile metal, capable of a high polish, and emitting a crackling sound when bent. Sp. gr., 8.6; melting point, about 320° C. (608° F.); boiling point, about 778° C. (1432° F.). Symbol, Cd; atomic weight, 112.4. Cadmium occurs in the rather rare mineral greenockite (CdS) and also in small amounts in ores of zinc, from which metal it is separated by fractional distillation. It was discovered by Stromeyer in 1817. It is used in making fusible alloys and an amalgam for filling teeth, and in electroplating. Chemically, cadmium is bivalent, forming but one oxide, CdO (of characteristic brown color), a basic hydroxide, Cd(OH)2, the salts CdCl2 and CdSO4, etc. It is soluble in dilute acids, and when heated in air it burns, yielding the oxide. All its soluble compounds are poisonous.

cadmium yellow. A pigment composed of cadmium sulphide, CdS, and varying in hue from lemon yellow to orange (in the latter case often called cadmium orange).

Cad'mus (kãd'mãs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κάδμος.] Gr. Myth. A son of Agenor, king of Phenicia, and brother of Europa. He became the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, where he killed a dragon, the teeth of which, when he had sown them, produced armed men, who fought one another until only five were left. These became the ancestors of the Theban families. Cadmus was regarded as the inventor of many useful arts and the introducer of the alphabet from Phenicia into Greece. He married Harmonia, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and was father of Agave, Autonoe, Ino, and Semele. Cf. ACADÉMUS.

cad'rãns (kãd'rãnz), n. [Cf. F. cadrãn quadrant. Cf. QUADRANT.] An instrument with a graduated disk by means of which gems are cut to measured angles.

cad'g'er (kãj'ãr), Var. of COZIER.

cad'g'ly (kãj'gy-ly), adv. of CADGY. Scot.

cad'g'ness, n. See NESS. Scot.

cad'g'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CADGE.

cad'hl, + CADT.

cad'ice, + CADDIS.

cad'ie, + CADT.

cad'le, Var. of CADTIE.

ca'di-lesch'er, -lesh'er (kãd'y-lesh'er), -lak'er. Vars. of CADY-LESKER.

cad'li-lac' (kãd'y-lãk'), n. [Prob. from Cadiligne, a French town.] A kind of large pear.

cad'li. Var. of CADDIS.

cad'lish (kãd'lish), a. [See E. CADE, a.] Tame; gentle. Dial.

cad'ism (kãd'yãm), n. See ISM.

ca'dit'que'st'ã (kãd'yãt'kã'st'ã), n. [L.] The question falls; the argument or case collapses.

cad'lock. Var. of CHARLOCK.

cad'lock. + KELOCK.

Cad'mã-an. Var. of CADMEAN.

Cad'ml-an (kãd'ml-ãn), = CADMIA.

cad'mi-el (-ãl). Bib.

cad'mi'er-ous (kãd'myãr-ãs), a. [Cadmium + ferrous.] Containing cadmium.

cad'mi-ous. Greenockite. Also catogan. [After William, Earl Cadogan.] A kind of knot or loop with ribbon in which the hair is tied back of the head.

ca-dog'an (kãd'ãg'ãn), n. Also catogan. [After William, Earl Cadogan.] A kind of knot or loop with ribbon in which the hair is tied back of the head.

ca-dog'phore (kãd'ãf'ãr), n. [Prob. from κάδος urn + phore, a Zol

|| **ca/hier'** (kã'yã'; 277), n. [F., fr. OF. *cayer*, fr. LL. *quaternum*. See QUART of paper. The sheets of manuscript were folded into four parts.] 1. A number of sheets of paper or leaves of a book put loosely together, as for binding. 2. A memorial of a body; a report of legislative proceedings, etc.

ca-hin'ca root (kã-hin'kã). Also *camca root*. [Native name of a Brazilian species of *Chiococca*.] The root of a tropical American rubiaceae shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*), found as far north as the Florida Keys. It yields cahibouic acid, and is used medicinally as a purgative and diuretic. b The root of the allied South American species *C. anguifuga*, a celebrated antidote for snake poison.

ca-hin'cic (kã-hin'sik), a. Pertaining to, or derived from, cahibou root; as, *cahibouic acid*.

ca-hoot' (kã-hoot'), n. Partnership;—used in the *sing.*, or sometimes in the *pl.* with *sing.* meaning, after *in*, or in the *pl.* in phrase to *go cahoots*, to go shares. *Slang.*

ca-hot' (kã-hot'; kã'ot'), n. [F.] *Canada*. 1. A jump or leap taken by a vehicle in going over an inequality. 2. Any inequality causing such a jump;—called also locally in Canada and northern U. S., *pitch hole*.

ca-how' (kã-how'), n. [Named from its cry.] A brown and white nocturnal edible sea bird, which formerly bred in vast numbers in Bermuda in the month of January, in earth burrows, but was exterminated by man. It has been, probably erroneously, identified with a shearwater.

Cain (kãn), n. The brother of Abel. See ABEL, 2. Hence, a murderer.

Cain'-col'ored, or **Cain'-col'oured** (kũl'ẽrd), a. Yellow or reddish yellow;—Cain's hair and beard being reputed to be of this color. Cf. JUDAS-COLORED. *Shak.*

Cain'guas (kin'gwãz), or **Cain'guass** (kiv'), n. *pl.* A native people of Paraguay, of Guaranian stock. Although still uncivilized, they are intelligent, practice agriculture, make their own pottery and fabrics, and possess rudimentary arts.

Cain'ite (kãn'it), n. 1. A descendant of Cain. 2. *Ecll. Hist.* One of an obscure sect of Gnostics, said to have been of the 2d century and to have deliberately done what the Creator forbade, holding that he was evil, and professing to admire Cain and other characters condemned in the Bible. They were a branch of the Ophites.

Cain'it'e (kãn'it'ik), a. Of or pert. to Cain or the Cainites.

ca'ique' (kã'ik'), n. [F., fr. Turk. *qâiq* boat.] *Naut.* A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosphorus; also, a Levantine sailing vessel of larger size.

Ca'ira' (sã'ãrã'), [F.] A French popular song composed early in the Revolution by Becourt, the words being variously attributed to Ladré or Poirier, all obscure persons. The refrain, *Ah, ca ira, ca ira, ca ira*, "it will go on," with the addition of *Les aristocrates à la lanterne!* ("hang the aristocrats to the street lamp," became a rallying cry during the Reign of Terror.

ca'ird (kãrd), n. [Ir. *ceard* a tinker.] A traveling tinker; also, a tramp, vagrant, or gypsy. *Scot.*

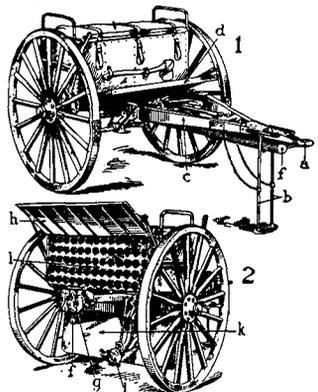
ca'irn (kãrn), n. [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, a heap; cf. Ir. & W. *carn*.] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a memorial or mark of some kind; specif.: a *Archæol.* One raised as a monument to the dead or as the memorial of some event, such as those made by early inhabitants of the British Isles. Cf. BARROW. b One heaped up as a landmark, or to arrest attention, as by surveyors or explorers.—**ca'irned** (kãrd), a. *Tennyson.*

ca'irn'gorn (kãrn'gõrn), n., or **Cairngorm stone**. [Gael. *carn* a cairn + *gorm* azure.] *Min.* A yellow or smoky brown variety of quartz crystal, found esp. at Cairngorm, in Scotland; smoky quartz.

ca'is'on (kã'sõn; 277), n. [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest. See CASE a box.]

1. *Mil.* A chest filled with explosive materials, to be laid in the way of an enemy and exploded on his approach. *Obs.* 2. A chest to hold ammunition. 3. An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery; specif., a body on two wheels combined with a limber, two ammunition chests being commonly carried on the body and one on the limber.

In light field batteries there is usually one caisson to a 4 Foot Hest; caisson to a 4 Foot Pole; a 4 Pintle; 4 Chest Door; 4 Fuse piece. In heavy. Setter; 4 Apron; 4 Ammunition Chest. *Artillery* batteries there may be as many as three.



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ca'it'hou' (kã'it'hou'). Var. of CACHIBOU.

ca'ho't'a (kã-yõ'tã). Var. of CHAYOTE.

ca-hiz' (kã-hiz'; 263), n. Sp. form of CAJIZ. See MESQUITE.

ca-houm' (kã-houm'). The cohune.

ca-hoy' (kã-hoi'). [Tag.] Wood timber. *Phil. I.*

ca'ie, + CAIOTE.

ca'ik', Var. of KAYAK.

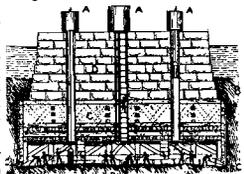
ca'is'phas (kã'yã-fãz; kã'yã-fãz), n. [Gr. *Kaia* Phas.] A high priest of the Jews from 18-26 A. D., who presided at the trial of Jesus. See *Mat. xxvii. John ix. and xviii. and Acts iv.*

ca'ice, *Obs.* or dial. var. of CASE.

ca'ich, + CATCH.

ca'ic, + CAIQUE.

2. A *Civil Engin.* A water-tight box or chamber within which submarine construction is carried on under great air pressure to keep out the water. b A reservoir formerly made and used to float forward materials of construction during the work of extending a canal over lower ground. c A hollow floating box or boat used as a flood gate for a dock or basin. d A Caisson 2 a. A Air Lock, communicating with interior; b Bottom; c Cutting Edge; d Masonry.



3. *Arch.* A sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit, usually one of many, forming a continuous pattern.

caisson disease. A disease often induced by remaining for some time in an atmosphere of high pressure, as in caissons, diving bells, etc. It is characterized by neuralgic pains, paralysis, or sudden death. It is due to too rapid a decrease in air pressure, causing bubbles of gas to form in the blood, which, if they lodge in the heart or brain, may cause paralysis or death.

Ca'i-tan'yas (chi-tãn'yãz), n. *pl.* [SKR. *Caitanya*, the name of the prophet.] A Krishnaitic sect of India, followers of Caitanya, a native of Bengal born in 1485 and now regarded as a deity. The sect combine an erotic worship of the child god Krishna with a religious, but not practical, assertion of caste equality. They usually belong to the lowest social classes.

ca'it'iff (kã'tif), a. [ME. *caitiff*, *cheitiff*, captive, miserable. OF. *caitif*, *cheitif*, captive, mean, wretched, F. *che'tif*, fr. L. *captivus* captive, fr. *capere* to take, akin to E. *heave*. See HEAVE; cf. CAPTIVE.] 1. Captive; wretched; unfortunate. *Obs.* 2. Base; wicked and mean; cowardly; despicable. *Irving.*

ca'it'iff, n. 1. A captive; a prisoner. *Obs.* 2. A wretched or unfortunate man. *Obs.* 3. A mean, despicable person; one in whose character meanness and wickedness meet.

Ca'it'us, Dr. (kã'yãz). A French physician in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," who speaks broken English and is an unsuccessful suitor for Anne Page.

Ca'jan (kã'jan), n. [NL., fr. *Sundanese kajang*.] *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous shrubs consisting of a single species, *C. cajan*, the pigeon pea, cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible seeds. See PIGEON PEA.

ca'je'put (kã'jẽ-pũt), n. A var. of CAJUPUT. b The California laurel.

ca'ji' (kã'jẽ'; 189), n. Also *cazi*. [Sp. *caji*, prob. fr. native name.] *Zool.* The schoolmaster (*Lutianus apodus*).

ca'jole' (kã'jõl'), v. t.; CA-JOLE'ER (-jõld'); CA-JOL'ING (-jõl'ing). [F. *cajoler*, of uncertain origin.] To deceive with, or persuade by, delusive flattery, fair words, or other false persuasives; to wheedle; to coax.

I am not about to try the power of priestcraft, nor to cajole or flatter you into the reception of my views. F. W. Robertson. *Syn.*—Flatter, wheedle, delude. See COAX.

ca'jole', v. i. To use cajolery.

ca'jole', n. To cajole. *Obs.*

ca'jole'ment (-mẽnt), n. Act of cajoling; cajolery.

ca'jole'ry (kã'jõl'ẽr'y), n.; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). [Cf. F. *cajoleries*.] Act or practice of cajoling; use of false persuasives; cajolement. "Infamous cajoleries." *Evelyn.*

ca'jol'ing (-ing), n. a. That cajoles.—**ca'jol'ing'ly**, adv.

ca'jon (kã'hõn'; 189), n. [Sp., box.] 1. A narrow gorge with vertical sides; a box cañon.

2. *Arch.* A kind of pisé used in Spain, Spanish America, and elsewhere.

Ca'jun (kã'jun), n. [Corrupt. of ACADIAN.] In Louisiana, a person reputed to be of Acadian French descent.

ca'ju'put (kã'yũ-pũt), n. [Of Malay origin; *kayu* tree + *pũt* white.] An East Indian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*);—called also *paperbark* and *white tree*. It yields a pungent greenish oil known as *oil of cajuput*, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

cake (kãk), n. [ME. *cake*, *kaak*; akin to Dan. *kage*, Sw. & Icel. *kaka*, D. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, OHG. *chuocho*.] 1. A small mass of dough baked; esp., a loaf from unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. In Scotland, specif., a kind of thin hard-baked bread of oatmeal; an oatcake.

2. A sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients, leavened or unleavened, baked in a loaf or form of any size or shape; as, walnut cake; wedding cake.

3. A thin water-shaped mass of fried batter; a griddlecake or pancake; as, buckwheat cakes.

4. A mass of matter concreted, congealed, or molded into a solid mass of any form, esp. into a form rather flat than high; as, a cake of soap; an aque cake.

Cakes of rusting ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

5. A silly person; simpleton; fool. *Dial. & Slang, Eng.* cakes and ale, the so-called good things of life;—with allusion to Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," II. iii. 123: "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

—one's cake is dough, or to have one's cake dough, one's project has failed or miscarried; to fail or be disappointed in one's plans or expectations. "My cake is dough." *Shak.*

ca'is'on gate. = CAISSON, 2 c.

ca'it'iff, *Ca'it'iff*. *Ref. Sp.*

ca'it'iff'y, *ca'it'iff'y*, adv. of CAITIFF. *Obs.*

ca'it'ive'ness, *ca'it'ive'ness*, n. See NESS. *Obs.*

ca'it'ive'ty, *ca'it'ive'ty*, n. [OF. *cattive'te*, *chattive'te*. See CAITIFF.] Captivity; wretchedness; also, villainess; despicableness. *Obs.*

Ca'is'us (kã'yãz). *D. Bib.*

ca'iz'a, + CASH.

ca'ja (kã'jã'; 189), n. [Sp., lit., box.] Funds; moneys.

ca'ja-nu' (kã'jã-nũ'). [ALUM.] *Ca'ja-nu'* (kã'jã-nũ'). [NL.] *Bot. Syn.* of CAJUPUT.

cake (kãk), v. t.; **CAKED** (kãkt); **CAK'ING** (kãk'ing). To form or harden into a cake or mass.

cake, v. i. To concreate or consolidate into a cake or hard mass, as dough in an oven; or to coagulate. *Addition.* Clotted blood that coag within.

cake urchin. Any of numerous flat sea urchins belonging to the order Clypeasteridae.

cake'walk' (-wõk'), n. A form of entertainment, of American negro origin, in which a prize of cake is given for what are regarded as the most accomplished steps and figures in walking, usually to a musical accompaniment.

cake'walk', v. i. To do, or walk as, a cakewalk.—**cake'walk'er** (-wõk'ẽr), n.

ca'k'ing (kãk'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CAKE.

ca'king coal, any bituminous coal that softens and becomes pasty or semiviscid when heated. On increasing the heat, the volatile products are driven off, and a coherent, grayish black, cellular mass of coke is left.

ca'l'a-bã (kã'l'ã-bã), n. [From a native South Amer. name; cf. Sp. *calaba*.] A guttiferous tree (*Calophyllum calaba*) of the West Indies and Guiana, which yields a fluid balsam like copaiba;—called also *galba* and *Santa Maria tree*.

Ca'l'a-bar' (kã'l'ã-bãr'; kã'l'ã-bãr'), n. A district on the west coast of Africa.

Calabar bean, the highly poisonous seed of a climbing fabaceous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*) of tropical Africa. It is used to produce contraction of the pupil of the eye, and in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic affections. It is also the common ordeal bean employed by the natives in trials for witchcraft.

ca'l'a-bãsh (kã'l'ã-bãsh), n. [Sp. *calabaza*, or Pg. *calabaca*, *cabaca* (cf. F. *calabasse*), lit., a dry gourd, fr. Ar. *qar'*, fem., a kind of gourd + *abas* dry.] 1. A gourd; esp., a form of the bottle gourd. See LAGENARIA.

2. The fruit of the calabash tree; and also, the tree itself.

3. A water dipper, bottle, basket, or other utensil, made from the dry shell of a calabash, or gourd, or sometimes of some other material.

calabash nutmeg. The fruit of a tropical anonaceous shrub (*Monodora myristica*). It is about the size of an orange, and contains many aromatic seeds which are used like nutmegs. Also, the plant itself.

calabash tree. A bignonaceous tree of tropical America (*Crescentia cujete*), the hard-shelled globose fruit of which is used for drinking and other utensils. b The bacaba.

ca'l'a-bã-zil'ia (kã'l'ã-bã-zil'yã; 194, 268), n. [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *calabaza* gourd. See CALABASH.] A wild squash (*Cucurbita foetidissima*) of California and Mexico, having a very large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as an application in hemorrhoids.

ca'l'a-ber, **ca'l'a-bar** (kã'l'ã-bẽr), n. [F. *Calabre* Calabria.] Now, in commerce, the gray fur of a Siberian squirrel.

ca'l'a-boose' (kã'l'ã-bõos'), n. [Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*

ca'l'a-bo'zo (kã'l'ã-bõ'zõ; 133, 268), n. [Sp.] 1. A jail. 2. A pruning hook or knife.

ca'l'a-brã-sel'ia (kã'l'ã-brã-sel'yã), n. [It. *calabresella*, supposed to come from *Calabris*.] A game of cards for three players, one against two, played with a Spanish pack and without trumps.

Ca'l'a-bri'an (kã'l'ã-br'yãn), a. Of or pertaining to Calabria.—n. A person native or resident in Calabria.

ca'l'a-bur tree (kã'l'ã-bũr'), [Prob. fr. native name.] An elastic tree or shrub or small tree (*Muntingia calabura*) of Mexico and South America, the bark of which yields a silky fiber used in making cordage. The wood is also valuable, esp. for staves. Also called *silkwood*.

ca-lade' (kã-lãd'; 277), n. [F.] A declivity in a manège ground down which a horse is galloped, to supple his haunches.

Ca-la'di-um (kã-lã'di-ũm), n. [NL., fr. Malay *kalãdi*, name of a plant.] 1. *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Polynesian aroids having very large tuberous roots, basal cordate-peltate leaves, and a spadix terminating in a naked club-shaped appendage. *C. calocasia* is the taro. b *Syn.* of CYRTOSPADIX.

2. [L. c.] *Hort.* A Any cultivated plant of the genus *Cyrtospadix*. b The taro, or elephant's-ear.

Ca'l'a-mã-gro's'tis (kã'l'ã-mã-grõs'tis), n. [NL.; Gr. *kála-magos* a reed + *áγρωστίς* a kind of grass.] *Bot.* A large genus of tall, mostly perennial grasses having the flowering scale entire, with the rachilla not extended beyond the palea. The species are widely distributed, none being of great value. They are known by the names *reed grass*, *reed bent grass*, and *small reed*. *C. canadensis* is the bluejoint.

ca'l'a-mã'co (kã'l'ã-mã'kõ), n. [Cf. LL. *calamancus*, *calamancus*, *camelancum*, a head covering made of camel's hair, NGR. *καμηλαύκιον*, and F. *calmande* a woolen stuff.] 1. A glossy satin-twilled woolen stuff, checkered in the warp so that the checks appear only on the right side. 2. A garment of this stuff. 3. Fig.: Something suggestive of calamanco, as a wood and plaster building.

ca'l'a-mã'der wood (kã'l'ã-mã'dẽr). The wood of an East Indian ebaceous tree (*Diospyros hirsuta*). It is hazel-brown with black stripes, and is much used for furniture.

ca'j'un' (kã'hõn'; 189), n. [Prob. fr. a native name.] The West Indian plant *Furcraea cubensis*, or its fiber. See FURCRAEA.

ca'ju'put-õil' (kã'yũ-pũt'õil'), n. Inactive limonene from oil of cajuput. See LIMONENE.

ca'ju'put-õil' (kã'yũ-pũt'õil'), n. *ca'ju'put-õil'* (a source of cineol) + *õil'*. *Chem.* = CINEOL.

Ca'k'chi-que' (kãk'chẽ-kẽl'), n. A Mayan people of Guatemala speaking a Quiché dialect. Their ancient capital was Sololá. See MAYAN.

ca'l'a-bã'zã (kã'l'ã-bã'zã; 133, 268), n. [Sp., gourd.] A small variety of squash.

calabre, + CALIBRE.

Ca'l'a-bress'e (kã'l'ã-brẽz'; -brẽs'). [It. *calabrese*.] = CALABRIAN.

Calabrone, + CALIBRINE.

caladrie, n. [Cf. CALANDER.] An unknown bird, perhaps a lark. *Obs.* [GALAFATE.] **ca'l'a-tã'te** (kã'l'ã-tã'tẽ), Var. of Ca'l'a-bã'zã. *Bib.* [CALEAN.] **ca'l'a-hãn** (kã'l'ã-hãn), Var. of ca'l'a-tã'te (kã'l'ã-tã'tẽ). [L. *calais*, Gr. *καλαίς*, *καλαίσις*; cf. F. *calais*.] *Min.* Turquoise. *Obs.*

der, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; to heat so as to expel volatile matter from, as carbonic acid from limestone, and thus (usually) disintegrate; as, to calcine bones. Cf. ROAST, v. t. Often used fig., sometimes with the implication of purification.

2. To oxidize, as by the action of heat; to convert to a calc. calcined cocoon, Silk Raising, a cocoon in which the worm has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cal'cine (käl'sin'; käl'sin), v. i. To undergo calcination. cal'cine (käl'sin'; -sín), n. A product of calcination.

cal'ci'no (käl-ché'nó), n. [It. fr. L. calx, calcis, lime.] A disease of silkworms caused by the parasitic fungi Botrytis bassiana and B. tenella, and characterized by a red coloration and paralysis of the body and death in from 20 to 30 hours. After death the body dries up and is covered with a white efflorescence, giving it a chalky appearance.

cal'cite (käl'sit), n. [L. calx, calcis, lime.] Min. Calcium carbonate, CaCO3, crystallized in hexagonal form, and thus distinguished from aragonite; — called also calc-spar and calcareous spar. It cleaves readily into rhombohedrons. H. 3. Sp. gr. of crystals, 2.71. Besides common limestone, chalk, and marble, calcite includes, among other varieties, agate mineral, apatite, argentine, calc-sinter or calc-tufa, dogtooth spar, Iceland spar, stactactites, stalagmites. — cal'cite (käl-sit'ik), a.

cal'ci-trant (käl'si-tránt), a. [L. calcitrans, p. pr. of calcitrare to kick, fr. calx, calcis, heel.] Kicking; hence, stubborn; refractory. Rare.

cal'ci-trate (-trát), v. t. & i. [L. calcitratus, p. p. of calcitrare.] To kick. — cal'ci-tra'tion (-trá'shán), n.

cal'ci-um (-úm), n. [NL, fr. L. calx, calcis, lime. See CALX.] Chem. A silver-white, rather soft metal of the alkaline earth group, quickly tarnishing in air and, when heated, burning with a brilliant light. Symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40.07. It never occurs native, but in combination is very common, its chief minerals being: carbonates (including limestone, chalk, etc.), calcite, aragonite, dolomite, ankerite; sulphates, gypsum, anhydrite; phosphates, apatite; fluorides, fluorite; tungstate, scheelite; titanate, perovskite; it occurs also in many silicates. Calcium salts are present in practically all natural waters and are essential constituents of the bodies of most plants and animals. Metallic calcium was first prepared by Davy in 1808. It is made by electrolyzing the chloride or iodide or by heating the iodide with sodium. It melts at 810° C. (1490° F.). Sp. gr. 1.56. Calcium is bivalent, forming the highly basic oxide, CaO (quicklime), and hydroxide, Ca(OH)2 (slaked lime), the salts CaCl2 and CaSO4, etc. Calcium salts color the test flame yellowish red.

calcium carbide. A crystalline solid, CaC2, colorless when pure, but often resembling gray limestone. It is made by heating lime and carbon together in the electric furnace, and is used for the generation of acetylene. calcium carbonate. A solid, CaCO3, occurring in nature as calcite (limestone, marble, etc.) and aragonite, and obtained as a white precipitate by passing carbon dioxide into lime water. It is also found in plant ashes, in bones, to a large extent in many shells, etc.

calcium chloride. Chem. A compound, CaCl2, crystallizing commonly with six molecules of water. In its anhydrous state it is a white porous solid having a strong attraction for water, hence it is used as a drying agent. The calcium chloride obtained as a by-product of certain technical processes is used in making chlorine.

calcium fluoride. The compound CaF2, occurring in nature as the mineral fluorite, and also in bones, the enamel of the teeth, etc. It is used as a flux in metallurgy.

calcium hydroxide. Slaked lime, Ca(OH)2. See LIME, n. calcium phosphate. Any of the phosphates of calcium, esp. the neutral or tertiary phosphate, Ca3(PO4)2, occurring in nature as the mineral apatite, and also as the chief mineral constituent of bones.

calcium sulphate. The compound CaSO4, occurring in nature as anhydrite and (with water) as gypsum.

cal'cog'ra-phy (käl-kóg'rá-fí), n. [L. calx, calcis, lime, chalk + graphy.] The art of drawing with chalks or pastels. — cal'cog-ra-pher (-fí), n. — cal'co-graph'ic (käl'kó-gráf'ik), -i-cal (-i-kál), a.

cal'co-mal'a-chite (käl'kó-mál'a-kit), n. [L. calx, calcis, lime + mala-chite.] A form of malachite containing calcite and gypsum, used as an ornamental stone, as for table tops. It takes a high polish.

cal'co-sin'ter, n. [G. kalkrainer; kalk (L. calx, calcis) lime + sinter sinter.] Calcareous sinter, or travertine. cal'co-tu'fa, cal'co-tu'f', n. [G. kalk (L. calx) lime + E. tu'fa.] Min. Calcareous tufa. See TUFFA, TRAVERTINE.

cal'cu-la-ble (käl'kü-lá-b'l), a. [Cf. F. calculable.] 1. That may be calculated or ascertained by calculation. 2. That may be reckoned or depended on; — said of persons. G. Eliot.

— cal'cu-la-ble'ty (käl'kü-lá-b'l-í-tí), n.

cal'cu-lary (-lá-rí), a. [L. calculus a calculus: cf. calcularius pert. to calculation.] Med. Of or pert. to calculi.

cal'cu-late (käl'kü-lá-té), v. t. CAL'CU-LAT'ED (-lá'éd) / CAL'CU-LAT'ING (-lá'ing). [L. calculatus, p. p. of calculare to calculate, fr. calculus a pebble, a stone used in reckoning; hence, a reckoning, fr. calx, calcis, a stone used in gaming, limestone. See CALX.] 1. To ascertain or determine by mathematical processes, usually by the ordinary rules of arithmetic; to reckon; to estimate; to compute.

A calendar more exactly calculated than any other. North. 2. Astron. & Astron. To find out and fix, by mathematical computation, the time and circumstances of (a) a horizon, an eclipse, or the like, either beforehand or in after time. 3. To plan with forethought; to frame. Archaic.

4. To adjust for a purpose; to adapt by forethought or calculation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; as, to calculate a system of laws for the government and protection of a free people.

[Religion] is . . . calculated for our benefit. Abp. Tillotson. 5. To plan; expect; think; "reckon." Local, U. S. SYN. — Estimate, determine; tell, number, enumerate, cast up. — CALCULATE, RECKON, COMPUTE, AGREE in the idea of numerical or arithmetical estimation or determination.

cal'cin'ér (käl-sin'é-ér; käl'sin'é-ér), n. One that calcines; specif., a furnace or calciner. CAL'CI-NÉ-ATION (-ká-lé-sin'é-á-shún), n. CAL'CI-NÉ-ATE, v. t. To calcine. Obs. cal'cion (käl'si'ón), n. [Calcium + ion.] Chem. Ionic calcium, Ca⁺⁺. cal'ciph'olous (käl'sif'ól-ús), a. [calce + pholous.] Chalk-loving. cal'ciph'o-bous (-bó-us), a. [See CALCE + PHOBUS.] Calciphilous. cal'ciph'o-ques't (käl'sif'ók-wé'st), n. See SERVITUDE. cal'ciph'on'gi-á (käl'sif'ón'jé-á), n. pl. [NL. See CALCE + SPONGE.] Zool. = CALCAREA.

nation. CALCULATE (cf. calculation, under PRUDENCE), implies a process, frequently elaborate, directed to ascertaining or determining a particular result, which is looked on as problematical; as, to calculate the velocity of light, to calculate an eclipse, a nativity; "To calculate . . . the chances of a northwest passage to the Indies" (J. A. Green). COURAGE suggests rather an estimate (whose processes may or may not be elaborate) of some things, data for which are regarded as given; as, to compute interest, the area of a field. RECKON frequently implies simpler or less technical processes than calculate or compute (as, to reckon by counters, to reckon on one's fingers); in present usage it is distinguished from COUNT (see etym.), which denotes mere enumeration or telling of objects one by one; as, to count the eggs in a basket, the people in a room. The use of calculate in the sense of "compute" suppose (as, Evaluate if you are right), for reckon (itself now colloquial in this sense), is a violation of good usage.

cal'cu-late (käl'kü-lá-té), v. i. 1. To make a calculation; to forecast consequences; to form an estimate. The strong passions, whether good or bad, never calculate. F. W. Robertson.

2. To count or rely; — with upon or on. All this time my uncle was calculating on the thing as concluded by the lawyer.

cal'cu-lat'ed (-lá'téd), p. p. & p. a. 1. Worked out, or fixed upon, by calculation; as, calculated tables; calculated velocity. 2. Adapted by calculation, contrivance, or forethought to accomplish a purpose; as, to use arts calculated to deceive. 3. Likely to produce a certain effect, whether intended or not; fitted; adapted; suited.

Some of them may be calculated to injure rather than benefit society. Goldsmith. [He] had never gone through an experience calculated to lead him beyond the scope of generally received laws. Hawthorne.

cal'cu-lat'ing (-lá'ing), p. a. 1. That calculates; performing or able to perform mathematical calculations. 2. Given to contrivance or forethought; forecasting, or shrewd in foreseeing, what will be promotive of self-interest; scheming; as, a cool calculating disposition.

calculating machine, any machine for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations, such as the computer, etc. Calculating machines . . . may be classified as follows: addition machines, the first invented by Pascal (1642); addition machines modified to facilitate multiplication, the first by Leibnitz (1671); true multiplication machines, Leon Bolles (1888), Steiger (1894); difference machines, Müller (1786), Bab-bage (1822), and other mathematicians.

cal'cu-la'tion (-lá'shún), n. [ME. calculacioun, fr. L. calculatio; cf. OF. calculatiun.] 1. Act or process, or result, of calculating; computation; reckoning; estimate. "The calculation of eclipses." Nichol.

The mountain is not so high as his calculation makes it. Boyle. In treating of inference it will be incumbent upon us to discuss the differentia which separates calculation from ordinary reasoning; and we shall find the outward and visible sign of this differentia to consist in the enormous abbreviation of reasoning processes, by their condensation into the import of recognized symbols.

2. An expectation based on circumstances; forecast. The lazy gossip of the port. Abhorrent of a calculation crost. Began to chafe as at a personal wrong. Tennyson.

SYN. — See PRUDENCE. cal'cu-la-tive (käl'kü-lá-tív), a. Of or pertaining to calculation; involving, or given to, calculation. Long habits of calculative dealings. Burke.

cal'cu-la'tor (-lá'tér), n. [L.: cf. F. calculateur.] 1. One who calculates. 2. A set or book of tables for facilitating computations, a ready reckoner. b. A calculating machine.

cal'cu-la'to-ry (-lá'tó-rí), a. [L. calculatorius.] Of or pertaining to calculation. cal'cu-li-form' (-lí-fórm'), a. [L. calculus pebble + form.] Pebble-shaped.

cal'cu-lous (käl'kü-lús), a. [L. calculosus.] 1. Hard like a stone; stony; gritty; as, a calculous concretion. 2. Med. Caused or characterized by the presence of a calculus or calculi; as, a calculous disorder; also, affected with gravel or stone; as, a calculous person.

cal'cu-lus (-lús), n.; pl. -lí (-lí). [L. calculus. See CALCULAT'ES.] 1. A solid concretion formed in any part of the body, esp. in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as: biliary calculi, gallstones, found mainly in the biliary passages and gall bladder; urinary calculi, found in the bladder or any part of the urinary passages; renal calculi, formed in the kidney, etc. 2. Math. A method of computation; any process of reasoning involving calculation; specif., the infinitesimal, or differential and integral, calculus devised by Leibnitz, equivalent to Newton's method of fluxions.

3. Symbolic Logic. Deduction from hypotheses or premises algebraically expressed and manipulated. 4. Calculation; computation. Obs. or R. Coleridge.

calculus of enlargement, Math., in the calculus of finite differences, a method of finding algebraic expansions, etc., by means of E and other operators. — c. of finite differences, Math., a method employing chiefly the symbols E, Δ, and Σ to denote respectively enlarging a variable's value by 1, the corresponding change in the value of another variable (the function), and summing all values of the function that correspond to positive integral values of the variable. This calculus, unlike the differential, deals with finite changes and does not assume continuity. — c. of forms, Math., invariante analysis as treated by the symbolic methods of Gordan. — c. functions, Math., the calculus of finite differences applied to find functions that fulfill given conditions. — c. of imaginaries, Math., two-dimensional algebra, employing the so-called imaginary unit i or √-1. — c. of limits, Math., a method of demonstration that consists in finding a series that satisfies formally a certain differential equation and assumes a certain value for a certain argument value, and then testing its convergence by comparing it term by term with another series known to be convergent and formed similarly from another differential equation.

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cal'cu-lus (-lús), n.; pl. -lí (-lí). [L. calculus. See CALCULAT'ES.] 1. A solid concretion formed in any part of the body, esp. in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as: biliary calculi, gallstones, found mainly in the biliary passages and gall bladder; urinary calculi, found in the bladder or any part of the urinary passages; renal calculi, formed in the kidney, etc. 2. Math. A method of computation; any process of reasoning involving calculation; specif., the infinitesimal, or differential and integral, calculus devised by Leibnitz, equivalent to Newton's method of fluxions.

3. Symbolic Logic. Deduction from hypotheses or premises algebraically expressed and manipulated. 4. Calculation; computation. Obs. or R. Coleridge.

calculus of enlargement, Math., in the calculus of finite differences, a method of finding algebraic expansions, etc., by means of E and other operators. — c. of finite differences, Math., a method employing chiefly the symbols E, Δ, and Σ to denote respectively enlarging a variable's value by 1, the corresponding change in the value of another variable (the function), and summing all values of the function that correspond to positive integral values of the variable. This calculus, unlike the differential, deals with finite changes and does not assume continuity. — c. of forms, Math., invariante analysis as treated by the symbolic methods of Gordan. — c. functions, Math., the calculus of finite differences applied to find functions that fulfill given conditions. — c. of imaginaries, Math., two-dimensional algebra, employing the so-called imaginary unit i or √-1. — c. of limits, Math., a method of demonstration that consists in finding a series that satisfies formally a certain differential equation and assumes a certain value for a certain argument value, and then testing its convergence by comparing it term by term with another series known to be convergent and formed similarly from another differential equation.

calculus of operations, Math., that branch of mathematics which subjects symbols of operation as well as of magnitude to algebraic operations. — c. of probabilities, Math., the mathematical doctrine and computation of the probabilities of events, or the application of numbers to chance. — c. of variations, Math., a calculus an offshoot of the infinitesimal calculus whose fundamental notion is the variation of a curve, and whose problem is to find the form of a function that shall maximize or minimize a definite integral of an expression involving that function.

cal-da'ri-um (käl-dá-rí-úm), n.; L. pl. -RIA (-á). [L. fr. caldus, calidus, hot.] The hot room of the Roman thermæ. cal-de'ra (käl-dé-rá), n. [Sp., lit., a caldron.] Phys. Geog. a very large crater produced by a gigantic explosion. It is usually open at one side. b. A crater produced by fusion of the core of a volcano and the falling in of its summit.

Cal-de-ra'ro (käl'dé-rá-ró), n.; pl. -BARI (-rè). [It. calderaro, calderaiò, coppersmith, brazier, one who attends to the caldron. Cf. CALDRON.] A member of a secret political association organized in Italy early in the 19th century to oppose the Carbonari in their revolutionary designs.

cal'dron, cau'l'dron (käl'drón), n. [ME. caldron, caudron, caudron, OF. caudron, caudron, dial. form of chaudron, F. chaudron, fr. F. chaudrière kettle, LL. caldaria, fr. L. caldarius suitable for warming, fr. calidus, calidus, warm, fr. calere to be warm; cf. Skt. çrā to boil. Cf. CALDRON, CALORIC, CAUDLE, CHOWDER.] 1. A large kettle or boiler, as of copper, brass, or iron. "Caldrons of boiling oil." Prescott. 2. Something suggesting a caldron in shape, or likened to a caldron of boiling liquid.

cal'dron, cau'l'dron, v. t. To put or inclose in or as in a caldron. Rare.

Ca'leb (käl'leb), n. [Heb. Kaleb.] 1. Lit., probably, dog; inasmuch proper name. 2. Bib. One of the men sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan. He dissented from the general opinion that the Canaanites were too strong to be conquered, and to him therefore was promised that he should enter the land and that his seed should possess it. See Num. xiii. and xiv., Deut. i., and Joshua xiv.

ca'leche (käl'lesh), n.; pl. CALÉCHES (-é; F. -lèsh'). [F.] 1. = CALASH; — usually with reference to continental European countries. 2. In Quebec, Canada, a two-wheeled vehicle with a folding hood or top.

Ca'le-do-nia (käl'é-dó-ní-a), n. [L. calidus, warm, fr. calere to be warm; cf. Skt. çrā to boil. Cf. CALDRON, CALORIC, CAUDLE, CHOWDER.] 1. A large kettle or boiler, as of copper, brass, or iron. "Caldrons of boiling oil." Prescott. 2. Something suggesting a caldron in shape, or likened to a caldron of boiling liquid.

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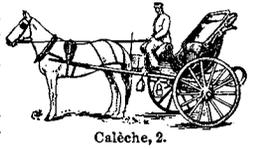
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times indicating the dates of ecclesiastical or other festivals and other events connected with particular days; sometimes, a table giving only dates and facts belonging to a particular profession, pursuit, or institution; as, a racing, gardener's, academic, church, or ritualistic, calendar. Also, a set of tables giving these data or facts more fully; an almanac. See PERPETUAL CALENDAR. Also used fig. Shepherds of people had need know the calendars of tempests of state. Bacon.

3. A guide or direction; pattern; example. Obs. Shak.

4. An orderly list of persons, things, or events; schedule; as, a calendar of bills presented in a legislative assembly. Esp.: a list of canonized saints, martyrs, or the like; — connected with sense 2, the saints' days being noted in the calendar or almanac. b Law. A list of causes to be tried in court, or, in criminal courts, of the prisoners to be tried, with the time and cause of their commitment, etc. c A chronological register of documents with a brief summary of the contents of each, made to serve as an index to the documents of a period.

Chinese, Jewish, Mohammedan, and other calendars. See under the adjectives.

cal'en-dar (kál'én-dár), v. t.; CAL'EN-DARED (-dórd); CAL'EN-DAR-ING. To enter or write in a calendar, as of saints; to make a calendar or chronological register of, as documents; to register. Waterhouse. — **cal'en-dar-er** (-ér), n. **cal'en-der** (-dér), n. [F. *calendrier*, in sense 2, LL. *calendria*, corrupted fr. L. *calendarius*, a cylinder, Gr. *κάλανδρος*. See CYLINDER.] 1. [See the verb.] One who pursues the business of calendaring. Obs.

2. A machine for calendaring cloth, paper, etc. In the plate calendar the paper to be glazed is squeezed between polished copper or zinc plates.

cal'en-der, v. t.; CAL'EN-DERED (-dér); CAL'EN-DER-ING. [Cf. F. *calendrier*. See CALENDER.] To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers for the purpose of making it smooth and glossy, or glazed, or of watering it or giving it a waxy appearance. See WATER, v. t., 3.

cal'en-der, n. [Per. *qalandar*.] One of a sect or order of wandering mendicant dervishes.

cal-en-drio (ká-lén-drí-ó), n. Of, pertaining to, or of the cal-en-dri-cal (-dri-kál) nature of, a calendar.

cal'ends. kal'ends (kál'éndz), n. pl. [ME. *kalendes* month, calends, AS. *calend* month, fr. L. *calendae*, *calendae* calends; akin to *calare* to call, proclaim, Gr. *καλέω*.] 1. The first day of the ancient Roman month. See ROMAN CALENDAR.

2. The Jewish festival of the New Moon. Obs.

3. Fig.: First days; beginning; first experience. Obs.

4. A calendar; register; record. Rare.

5. Forewarnings. Obs.

cal-en-du-la (ká-lén-dú-lá), n. [NL., fr. L. *calendae* the calends, when the plant was supposed to blossom.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous plants, the pot marigolds, natives of temperate regions. They have alternate leaves and large heads of yellow-rayed flowers with a naked receptacle and incurved achenes. *C. officinalis* is common in cultivation. The flowers are aperiect and diaphoretic; they are employed chiefly externally as a vulnerary. Also [fr. c.] a plant of this genus.

cal'en-du-lin (-lín), n. Chem. A gummy or mucilaginous tasteless substance obtained from the pot marigold (*Calendula*), and analogous to bassorin.

cal'en-tur (kál'én-túr), n. [F. *calenture*, fr. Sp. *calentura* heat, fever, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. p. pr. of L. *calere* to warm.] 1. Med. A name given to: A ny of various fevers, formerly so called, occurring in the tropics, due to exposure to excessive heat. b Thermic fever; sunstroke.

2. Fig.: Fever; passion; ardor; glow. Jer. Taylor.

cal'en-tu'ral (-tú-rál), a. — **cal'en-tu'rist** (-ríst), n.

cal'en-ture, v. t.; CAL'EN-TURED (-túrd); CAL'EN-TUR-ING. 1. To fever; to fire. Obs. or I.

2. To see or figure as in the delirium of calenture. Poetic.

Hath fed on peasants dead though the air
Or calentured in depths of himpid flood. Wordsworth.

cal-es-cent (ká-lés'ént), a. [L. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calere*, incho. of *calere* to be warm.] Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **cal-es-cence** (-éns), n.

calf (káf), n.; pl. CALVES (kávz). [ME. *calif*, *kelf*, AS. *kalv*; akin to D. *kalv*, G. *kalb*, E. *kalf*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, Goth. *kalbō*; cf. Skr. *garbha* fetus, young; Skr. *grabh* to seize, conceive.] 1. The young of the cow, or of the bovine family of quadrupeds. Also, the young of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, moose, and whale.

2. Leather made of the skin of the calf; esp., a fine, light-colored bookbinder's leather; as, to bind books in calf.

3. An awkward or silly boy or youth; a dolt. Collog. Some silly, doting, brainless calf. Drayton.

4. A small island near a larger; as, the Calf of Man.

5. A small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe. Kane.

calif, n. [Cf. Icel. *kálfi*.] The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

calif love. Transitory affection felt by a boy or a girl for one of the opposite sex. Collog.

calf's-foot' jelly (káf's-foót' jél-y), n. Jelly made from calves' feet; gelatin jelly.

calf'skin' (káf'skín'), n. The hide or skin of a calf, or the superior kind of leather made of the skin.

calf's-tongue' mold'ing or mould'ing. Arch. A molding bearing in relief a series of tongue-like members.

cal'i-a-tour' wood (kál'i-a-tóor), n. A red dyewood of East

India closely resembling sandalwood, but not positively identified. It is one of the important insoluble redwoods.

Cal'i-ban (kál'i-bán), n. A savage and deformed slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He is represented as being the "freckled whelp" of Syracus, a foul hag, who was banished from Argier (or Algiers) to the desert island afterward inhabited by Prospero. In Browning's "Caliban upon Setebos," he is represented as giving his views upon deity. By extension, a man of degraded and savage character like Caliban. — **Cal'i-ban-ism** (-iz'm), n.

cal'i-ber (kál'i-bér), n. [F. *calibre*, of uncertain origin; **cal'i-bre**] cf. It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre*. Cf. CALIPER.] 1. Gunnery. a The diameter of a bullet or other projectile. b The diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or other firearm, measured or expressed in inches, or, in small arms, in hundredths of an inch, or, in the metric system, in centimeters, or millimeters; as, a forty-four revolver, i. e., a revolver of .44 calibre. In a typical modern rifle it is equivalent to the diameter of a cylinder which will just touch the highest points of all the lands. The length of bore is often expressed in calibers; as, a 40 calibre 10 in. gun.

2. The diameter of a round or cylindrical body; esp., the internal diameter of a tube or hollow cylinder.

The *caliber* of these empty tubes. Reid.

3. Degree of importance or station in society; rank. Obs.

4. Fig.: Capacity or compass of mind. Hence, size; degree of excellence or importance, quality. Burke.

cal'i-brate (-brát), v. t. To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, more generally, to determine or rectify the graduation of, as of the various standards or graduated instruments. — **cal'i-brat-ion** (-brát'shún), n.

cal'i-oh (ká-lí'oh), n. [Amer. Sp., fr. *Sp. caliche* a pebble in a brick, a flake of lime.] Min. Any of various mineral deposits; specif.: a Native Chile saltpeper, containing from 50 to 75 per cent sodium nitrate. b A calcareous deposit, sometimes gold-bearing, occurring in Arizona.

cal'i-cle (kál'i-kí), n. [L. *calculus*, dim. of *calix*, *calix*, cup.] Zool. Any of various cuplike cavities or structures, as one of the cavities of a coral containing the polyps, the theca of a campanularian hydroid, etc.

cal'i-co (kál'i-kó), n.; pl. COCS or -COS (-kóz). [So called because first imported from Calicut, in the East Indies; cf. F. *calicot*.] 1. Orig., cotton cloth of any kind imported, first in 1631, from India and the East; also, later, any of various cotton stuffs of European make.

2. Plain white cotton cloth, which receives distinctive names according to quality and use; as, *super calicoes*, shirting *calicoes*, unbleached *calicoes*, etc. Eng.

3. Cheap cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern. U. S.

4. Bot. See MOSAIC DISEASE.

5. A woman; a girl; womankind. Dial. U. S.

cal'i-co, a. Looking like calico; — often applied to an animal, as a horse or cat, marked with conspicuous patches of color. Collog., U. S.

calico aster. An American aster (*Aster lateriflorus*) having small crowded flower heads with purple or yellow disks.

cal'i-co-back' (-bák'), n. a The calico bass. b A hemipteran insect (*Murgantia histrionica*) which injures the cabbage and other garden plants; — called also *calico bug* and *harlequin cabbage bug*.

calico bass. An edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis sparoides*) of the rivers and lakes of the Mississippi valley and parts of the eastern United States. It is allied to the sunfishes, and so called from its variegated colors. Called also *strawberry perch*.

calico bush. The mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*); — called also *calico flower* and *calico tree*. U. S.

calico marble. A brecciated limestone conglomerate of Maryland, used as a decorative stone.

calico printing. The art or process of impressing the figured patterns on calico. — **calico printer**.

cal'i-u-lar (ká-lí'ú-lár), a. cal'i-u-late (-lát), a. [L. *calculus* a little cup.] 1. Relating to, or resembling, a cup.

2. Improperly used for DICYCLULAR, CALYCEULATE.

cal'i-duct (kál'i-dúkt), n. [See CALORIDUCT.] A pipe or duct to convey hot air, hot water, or steam, for heating. Subterranean *calducts* have been introduced. Evelyn.

Cal'i-for'ni-a (kál'i-fór'ní-á), n. One of the United States. California bay laurel or bay tree. — *California laurel*, below. — C. *bi-nell*, a handsome Californian hydrophyllaceous plant (*Nemophila insignis*), bearing blue flowers some times an inch in diameter. — C. *cedar*, the redwood. — C. *clover*, the bur clover. — C. *coffee*, the cascara buckthorn. — C. *condor*, a very large North American bird of prey (*Gymnogyps californianus*) of the

kind of soft sweet pear. Obs. & R. calf clover. Rabbit-foot clover. calf hood, n. See HOOD. calf kill, n. U. S. A mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). b Sheepkill (*K. angustifolia*). calf knee. = KNOCK-KNEE. calf lass, a. See LESS. calfing, n. [Calf + 1st-ing.] A little calf. calf fret, v. t. [OF. *calfréter*, F. *calfréter*; cf. It. *calafatere*, Sp. *calafatara*; perh. fr. Ar. *qalafa*.] To calf. Obs. calf's-foot' (káf'sfoót'), n. The cuckoo-pint.

calf's-head', n. The California pitcher plant (*Chrysanthophora californica*). calf's-snout', calves'-snout', n. The snout of a calf. — from the shape of the flower. Rare. calf time. The time of youth.

calf ward. A small inclosure for calves. Scot. calgard, or KALEYARD, n. See those in CALLE, CALLE, CALIATUR WOOD. Var. of CALIATUR WOOD. [PASH.] cal'i-bash' + CALABASH, CALICO, CALIBER, or CALIBRE, n. A gunner's calipers, an instrument with two scales arranged to determine a ball's weight from its diameter, or the converse. Obs. cal'i-bered, or cal'i-bred (kál'i-bér-d), a. Having caliber; — chiefly in composition. cal'i-bo-gus (kál'i-bó'gúz), n. [A local Labrador word.] An old-fashioned beverage made of rum and spruce beer. U. S. cal'i-bras'tor (kál'i-brás'tér), n. An instrument for measuring the caliber of any passage.

family Cathartidae, related to the condor of South America and sometimes larger than it, though of lighter build. It formerly inhabited the Pacific States and parts of Lower California, but is now nearly extinct, probably because of feeding on carcasses poisoned to destroy wolves. It is chiefly dull black, with some white, has a bare head and neck, and is vulturelike in habits. — *California fan palm*, a fan-leaved palm (*Acrostachyone flamentosa*) of southern and Lower California, often cultivated for its graceful leaves, which bear slender filaments on their margins. — C. *fever bush*. = BEAR BRUSH. — C. *fuchsia*, any ornagraceous plant of the genus *Zauschneria*, which has red, fuchsia-like flowers. — C. *grasswood*, a chenopodiaceous branching shrub (*Atriplex occidentalis*) growing in alkaline soils in California, where it is useful in winter as a grazing plant. — C. *herring*. See HERRING. — C. *holly*, the toyon. — C. *hyacinth*, any species of *Hookera*. — C. *Jack*, *Card Playing*, a variety of seven-up for two players. The hands are replenished after each trick by drawing (the winner of the trick first) from the top of the pack, turned face upward. Cf. SHASTA SAM. — C. *laurel*, a lauraceous tree of California (*Umbellularia californica*) having very aromatic evergreen foliage and small umbellate flowers succeeded by fleshy drupes resembling olives. The wood is hard and tough. Also called *mountain laurel*, *sassafras laurel*, *spice tree*, *California bay tree*, etc. — C. *liac*, the blue myrtle a. — C. *live oak*. b The encina. c The maul oak. — C. *maybush*, the toyon. — C. *mountain holly*, an evergreen species of *Rhamnus* (*R. crocea*). — C. *nutmeg*, a Californian taxaceo tree (*Taxodium californicum*) having a fleshy fruit appearing like a nutmeg, but with a strong turpentine flavor. See FURZON. — C. *olive*. = *California laurel*, above. — C. *onyx*, an amber and brown variety of aragonite. — C. *peppergrass*, an East Asian cress (*Brassica japonica*) cultivated in the United States as a pot herb. — C. *pepper tree*, the Peruvian mastic. — C. *pitcher plant*, *Chrysanthophora californica*. See CHRYSANTHOPHORA. — C. *poppy*, any yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Eschscholtzia*. See ESCHSCHOLTZIA. — C. *post cedar*, the incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*). See AMOLG, a. — *handsome Japanese privet* (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), used for hedges, and differing from the common privet in its evergreen foliage. — C. *quail*. See QUAIL. — C. *red fir*. See RED FIR. — C. *redwood*. = REDWOOD. — C. *rose bay*, a species of *Rhododendron* (*R. californicum*) of northern California, having rose-purple flowers. — C. *sassafras*. = *California laurel*, above. — C. *slippery elm*. = SLIPPERY ELM. b. — C. *sosproot*, the plant (*Cotyledon pomeri-dianum*). See AMOLG, a. — *swamp pine*. See SWAMP PINE. — C. *thrasher*. See THRASHER. — C. *vulture*. = *California condor*, above. — C. *white fir*. = WHITE FIR. — C. *woodpecker*, a common woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*) of the Pacific States, noted for its habit of sticking acorns in little holes that it digs in the bark of trees. — C. *yellow bells*, a Californian annual hydrophyllaceous plant (*Emmenanthe penduliflora*) with pendulous yellow flowers; — also called *whispering bells*.

Cal'i-for'ni-an (kál'i-fór'ní-án), a. Of or pertaining to California. — n. A native or inhabitant of California.

cal'i-for'nite (-nít), n. [It is found in California Wood-Siskiyou County, California.] Min. pecker. (1) A compact variety of vesuvianite of an olive-green or grass-green color closely resembling jade.

cal'i-ga (ká-lí'gá), n.; pl. -GÆ (-jé). [L.] 1. Rom. Antig. A heavy-soled military shoe or sandal, worn by all ranks up to and including centurions.

2. A buskin or stocking worn by bishops and mitred abbots.

cal'i-gate (-gát), a. Wearing caliga. — **cal'i-gate**, n.

cal'i-gat-ed (-gát'éd), a. [L. *caligatus* booted, fr. *caliga* a boot.] Zool. Laminipilant.

cal'i-gat-ion (gát'shún), n. [L. *caligatio*, fr. *caligare* to be dim.] Dimness or cloudiness of sight. Obs.

cal'ig-i-nos'i-ty (ká-lí'í-nós'i-tí), n. [L. *caliginosus* dark. See CALIGINOUS.] Dimness of sight. Archaic. G. E. Hol.

cal'ig-i-nous (ká-lí'í-nús), a. [L. *caliginosus*; cf. F. *caligineux*.] Affected with dimness; dark; obscure. Archaic. The caliginous regions of the air. Hallywell.

— **cal'ig-i-nous-ly**, adv. — **cal'ig-i-nous-ness**, n. Obs.

cal'i-ga (ká-lí'gá), n. [L. darkness.] Med. Dimness or obscurity of sight.

cal'i-pash (kál'i-páh; kál'i-páh'; 277), n. [OF. CARAPACE, CALIPE, CALABASH.] A part of a turtle which is next to the upper shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge, esteemed as a delicacy.

cal'i-pee (kál'i-pé; kál'i-pé'; 277), n. [See CALIPASH.] A part of a turtle which is attached to the lower shell. It contains a fatty and gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color, much esteemed as a delicacy.

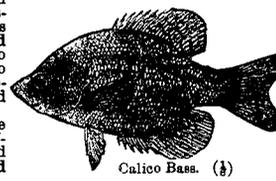
cal'i-per, cal'i-per (kál'i-pér), n. [Corrupted from *cal'iber*.] 1. A usually in pl. An instrument with two legs, usually bent, fastened together with a hinge or spring, used for determining the thickness or diameter of objects or the distance between surfaces, the caliber of a cylindrical hole, etc. Called also *pair of Calipers*: 1 Outside; 2 Inside; 3 Calipers. b A graduated Double 4 Spring; 5 Slide.

2. The clip for holding the load in a crane. Orf. E. D.

3. Horology. The arrangement of the train or parts of a watch or clock.

Cal'i-burn. Cal'i-bur'no, n. = EXCALIBUR. [CATE.] cal'i-cate. Erron. var. of CALYCAL'IBER. cal'i-ces (kál'i-séz), n. 1. pl. of CALIX. 2. Var. of CALYCES, pl. of calico bird. The turnstone. cal'ico-bird' (kál'i-kó-bér-d), n. CALICOBIRD. b. CALICO SALMON. The dog salmon. The wood of the silver-bell tree (*Mohrodendron carolinum*); also, the tree itself. cal'i-cut, a. CALICO. cal'i-dus (kál'i-dús), n. [L. *calidus*.] Warm; hot; burning. Archaic. cal'i-da-ri-um (kál'i-dá-rí-úm), n. pl. -DARIA (-dá) = CALDARIUM. [LEGE.] cal'i-dus (kál'i-dús), n. [L. *calidus*.] Warm; hot; burning. Archaic. cal'i-dus (kál'i-dús), n. [L. *calidus*.] Warmth; heat. Obs. Cal'i-dore (kál'i-dó-ré), n. The hero of the sixth book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene." He is modeled after Sir Philip Sidney, and represents Courtney.

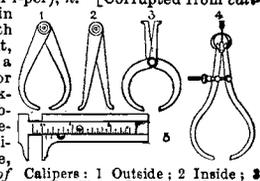
cal'i-fa (kál'i-fá), n. [Cf. F. *calif*, n. *calif*, etc. Var. of CALIPH, etc. cal'i-graph, cal'ig-ra-pher, etc. Incorrect vars. of CALIOPHORA, -GRAPH, etc. cal'i-man'che', n. [Cf. F. *calimanche*, n. [F. fr. *calim* cf. Ar. *qalim* Indian tin, and Malay *kalam* tin.] An alloy, apparently of lead and tin, of which the Chinese make tea canisters, etc. cal'in-ga (ká-lén'gá), n. A member of a wild or heathen tribe of the North American continent. cal'i-of-ogy (kál'i-ó'f-ó-gí), n. [Gr. *kalos* hut, nest + *logos*.] The study of birds' nests. — **cal'i-of-ol-cal** (-ó-ló'f-kál), a. — **cal'iper**. + CALIPER.



Calico Bass. (1)



California Condor.

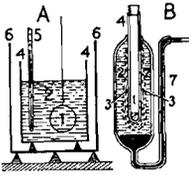


Calipers: 1 Outside; 2 Inside; 3 Calipers. b A graduated Double 4 Spring; 5 Slide.

cal-or'ic (kă-lôr'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to caloric or heat. **caloric engine**, a kind of engine operated by heated air. — *c. paradox.* *Physics.* See THERMAL PARADOX.
cal'o-ric'i-ty (kăl'ô-ris'i-ti), *n.* *Physiol.* The faculty in animals of developing and maintaining animal heat.
cal'o-ric (kăl'ô-ris), *n.* Also **calory**. [*F.*, fr. *L. calor heat.*]
Physics. Any of several thermal units: a The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade; — called specif. *small caloric*. Symbol, *cal.* Since the specific heat of water varies slightly with the temperature, the rise of one degree is sometimes specified to be from 0° to 1°, or at or near 4° (the temperature of greatest density), or from 15° to 16°. In this last case the value of the unit is almost exactly that of the *mean caloric* (see below). b The amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree C.; 1,000 small calories; — called specif. *large, or great, caloric*. Symbol, *Cal.* 1 Cal. = 3.968 B. T. U. c The amount of heat required to raise one gram of water from 0° to 100° C.; — called *centuple, or rational, caloric*. Symbol, *K.* d One one-hundredth of the centuple caloric. — Called *mean caloric*.
cal-or'i-fa-cent (kă-lôr'î-fă-sĕnt), *a.* [*L. calor heat + faciens, p. pr. of facere to make.*] *Physiol.* Heat-producing, as foods.

cal'o-ric'ic (kăl'ô-ris'ik), *a.* [*L. calorificus; heat heat + facere to make; cf. F. calorifique.*] 1. Producing heat; heating; as, *calorific rays*.
 2. Loosely, of or pertaining to heat; thermal.
caloric capacity. *Physics.* = SPECIFIC HEAT.
cal-or'i-fi-ca-tion (kă-lôr'î-fî-kă'shĕn), *n.* [*Cf. F. calorification.*] Production of heat, esp. animal heat.
cal'o-ric'ic (kăl'ô-ris'ik), *n.* See CALORIFIC. 1. *Physics.* The science of heat; esp., the old doctrine according to which the phenomena of heat and cold were ascribed to an imponderable fluid called *caloric*.
 2. The technics of artificial heating.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (rĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*L. calor heat + -meter.*]
Physics. An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, as those developed by friction, combustion, etc. In the ice calorimeter heat is measured by the amount of ice which it melts. In other forms the amount of heat is calculated from the increase in temperature or volume of some liquid, as water or mercury, from the amount of vapor condensed there to liquid by a cooler body, etc. See RESPIRATION CALORIMETER.
cal'o-rim'e-tric (kă-lôr'î-mĕ-trik), *a.* Of or pert. to calorimetry.
cal'o-rim'e-tri-cal-ly, *adv.*
cal'o-rim'e-try (kăl'ô-rĭ-mĕ-trĭ), *n.* *Physics.* Measurement of quantities of heat.
cal-or'i-mo'tor (kă-lôr'î-mô'tĕr), *n.* [*L. calor heat + E. motor.*] *Physics.* A voltaic battery having a large surface of plate and producing powerful heating effects.
cal-or'i-sa'tor (kă-lôr'î-să'tĕr), *n.* [*N.L., heater, fr. L. calor heat.*] An apparatus used in beet-sugar factories to heat the juice in order to aid the diffusion.



A Water, B Ice, Calorimeter. 1 Substance; 2 Water; 3 Ice; 4 Containing Vessel; 5 Thermometer; 6 Metal Jacket; 7 Mercury, registering contraction from melting ice.

cal-or'i-ro-pis (kă-lôr'î-rô-pis), *n.* [*N.L.; cal- + Gr. ῥοπίς a ship's keel; — alluding to the shaly keel-shaped pods of the crown.*] *Bot.* A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees, of tropical Asia and Africa, distinguished by the five saccate enlargements of the corolla tube. They are important fiber plants, *C. gigantea* yielding mudar.
cal-ot'te (kă-lô'tĕ), *n.* [*F., dim. of cale a sort of flat cap.*] *Cf. CAUL.* 1. A close cap without visor or brim; a plain skull cap; esp.: a Formerly, the coil of English sergeants at law. b The cap of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.
 2. Anything shaped like a small cap, as a fulminating cap.
 3. *Arch.* a A member having the general form of a cap; as, a cupola, a part of a cupola, an inner cupola of light material, or a half cupola. b The metal capping or covering of a spire or pinnacle.
 4. *Zool.* A cap or hood, or a part likened to a cap.

cal'o-type (kăl'ô-tĭp), *n.* [*calo- + -type.*] An old photographic process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800-1877) and hence called also *talbotype*. It employed paper sensitized with silver iodide, which required to be developed after exposure. The translucency of the paper, esp. when waxed, made possible the multiplying of positives and led to the use of the glass plate. — **cal'o-ty'pic** (-tĭp'ik), *a.* — **cal'o-ty'p'ist** (-tĭp'ist), *n.*

cal'o-yer (kăl'ô-yĕr; kă-lô'ĕr; 277), *n.* [*F., fr. NGR. καλόγερος a monk; καλός beautiful, good + γέρος, equiv. to Gr. γέρων an old man.*] A monk of the Eastern Church. The caloyers mostly follow the rule of St. Basil, but some that of St. Anthony.
 The convent's white walls glisten fair on high:
 Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he,
 Nor niggard of his cheer. *Byron.*

cal'pac (kăl'păk), *n.* [*Turk. qal'pâq.*] A large cap of sheepskin, felt, or the like, worn by the Turks, Armenians, and other Orientals. — **cal'packed** (-păkt), *a.*
Cal'tha (kăl'thă), *n.* [*L., a strong-scented yellow flower.*] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous marsh or aquatic plants, the marsh marigolds, natives of arctic and temperate regions. They have simple, mostly basal leaves, and yellow,

cal'or'i-cal-ly, *adv.* As heat.
cal-or'i-duct (kă-lôr'î-dĭkt), *n.* [*L. calor heat + E. duct.*] A duct.
cal'o-rif'i-cal, *a.* [*caloric.*]
cal'o-rif'i-cal-ly, *adv.* As CALORIC.
cal-or'i-fa-cent (kă-lôr'î-fă-sĕnt), *n.* [*See CALORIFIC.*]
cal'o-rif'i-ty (kă-lôr'î-fĭ-ti), *n.* [*L. calor heat + -itas.*] To render hot. — **cal-or'i-fa-cent**, *a.*
cal'o-ris't, *n.* One who held the caloric theory of heat. *Tyndall.*
cal'o-riz'er (kăl'ô-rĭz'ĕr), *n.* A calorimeter.
cal'o-ry, *Var. of CALORIC.*
cal'o-type (kăl'ô-tĭp), *n.* To produce or represent by the calotype process; to photograph.
calour, *cf. CALOR.*
calow, *cf. CALLOW.*
calp (kălp), *n.* A dark shaly limestone found in Ireland.
Cal'phi (kăl'fĭ), *Bob.*

white, or pink apetalous flowers, with petaloid sepals. *C. palustris* is often called *couslip* in the United States.
cal'trap (kăl'trăp), *n.* [*ME. calctrappe, calctrappe, cal'trap (kăl'trăp)*] trap (in both senses), fr. AS. *calctrappe, calctrappe*, sort of thistle; cf. *F. chaussetrappe* star thistle, trap, OF. also *kaucktrappe*, the name of a plant, *It. calca-treppo, calca'treppo*, star thistle. Perh. from *L. calx heel* — the same word as *E. trap*. See TRAP to adorn.
 1. *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that, any three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward, used to impede the progress of an enemy's cavalry, etc.
 2. *Zool.* A sponge spicule so shaped.
 3. *Bot.* Any of several plants possessing stout spines on the fruit or flower heads. A The star thistle. b Any species of either of the zygochylaceous genera *Tribulus* and *Kall-stremia*. See TRIBULUS. c Water caltrop (*Trapa natans*).



Caltrap.

ca-lum'ba (kă-lŭm'bă), *n.* Also **colombo, columbo, and colombo**. [*Said to be fr. kalumb, its native name in Mozambique.*] *Pharm.* The root of an African menispermaceous plant (*Jateorhiza columba*). It has a bitter taste, and is used as a tonic and antiseptic in dyspepsia and diarrhea.
ca-lum'bin (-bin), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter substance to which the remedial effects of calumba are partly due.
cal'u-met (kăl'ŭ-mĕt), *n.* [*F. calumet, fr. L. calamus reed.* See HAULM; cf. SHAWM.] The ceremonial pipe of the North American Indians, used in the ratification of all solemn engagements, assent being expressed by smoking the pipe. Owing to its use in ratification of treaties, it is often called the *peace pipe*. The pipes are of various sizes, the stems being long and highly ornamented. The most famous are the pipes of red catlinite from the pipestone quarry in Minnesota.
ca-lum'ni-ate (kă-lŭm'ni-ă-tĕ), *v. t.*; **ca-lum'ni-ate** (-ă-tĕd); **ca-lum'ni-ator** (-ă-tĕr), *n.* [*L. calumniator, p. p. of calumniare to calumniate.* See CALUMNY; cf. CHALLENGE, *v. t.*] To accuse falsely and maliciously of a crime or offense, or of something disreputable; to slander; to libel; to aspersion.
 Hatred unto the truth, he always falsely report
 and calumniate all goodly men's doings. *Shakespeare.*
Syn. — Defame, traduce, vilify, malign, slander, libel, blacken, belie. See ASPERSION.
ca-lum'ni-ate, *v. i.* To utter calumnies or slanders.
ca-lum'ni-a-tion (-ă-shĕn), *n.* Act of calumniating; slandering; aspersion; also, a calumniating report; a calumny.
ca-lum'ni-a'tor (-ă-tĕr), *n.* [*L.*] One who calumniates.
Syn. — Slanderer, defamer, libeler, traducer.
ca-lum'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [*L. calumniosus.*] Containing or implying calumny; false, malicious, and injurious to reputation; slanderous; as, *calumnious reports*.
Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes. *Shakespeare.*
Syn. — Defamatory, opprobrious, libelous, abusive.
 — **ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-lum'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*
cal-um'ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [*L. calumnia, fr. calvi to devise tricks, deceive; cf. F. calomnie. Cf. CHALLENGE, n.*] False accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; malicious misrepresentation; slander; detraction.
 Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shakespeare.*



Calumet.

cal-va'ri-a (kăl-vă'ri-ă), *n.* [*L. calvaria.* See CALVARY.]
cal-va'ri-um (-vă'ri-ŭm), *n.* [*Lat. domelike upper portion of the cranium.*] — **cal-va'ri-al** (-ă-ri-ă), *a.*
Cal'va-ry (kăl-vă'ri), *n.* [*L. calvaria a bare skull, fr. calva the scalp without hair, fr. calvus bald; cf. F. calvaire.*] 1. The place, outside of the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke xxiii. 33.* The traditional site is within the walls of modern Jerusalem and is occupied by the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Another site which fulfills the requirements of the gospel narratives and has of late found favor with many is a skull-shaped rock or hillock above Jeremiah's grotto outside the Damascus gate. In a garden near by a tomb has been discovered which is said to be the only one which satisfies the requirements in all respects. The Latin *calvaria* is a translation of the Greek *κεφαλον* of the Evangelists, which is an interpretation of the Hebrew *Golgotha*.
 2. [*cf. R. C. Ch.*] A representation in the open air, as on a hill near a city, of the crucifixion, consisting of three crosses with the figures of Christ and the thieves, often life-size, and sometimes surrounded by figures of other personages who were present at the crucifixion; also, a series of representations, as in a chapel, of the various scenes of Christ's Passion; sometimes, the church or chapel provided with such representations.
 So I dream until I come upon the calvary set on a solitary hillside. *Longfellow.*

Calvary cross, or cross Calvary. *Her.* A cross set upon three steps. See CROSS, *Illustr.*
cal've (kăv), *v. i.* [*Cf. CAVE, in cave in.*] Of earth, rock, etc., to fall, as from undermining; to cave; — with *in*. *Dial. Eng. Calve*, *v. i.*; CALVED (kăvd); CALVING. [*AS. cealfan, See CALF.*] 1. To bring forth a calf.
 2. To bring forth young; to produce offspring.
 Canst thou mark when the hinds do calve? *Job xxxix. 1.*
 3. To separate or break so that a calf or calves become detached; — said of an iceberg or glacier.
calve (kăv), *v. t.* 1. To bring forth, as a calf. *Shakespeare.*

ca-lum'pit' (kăl'ŭm-pĕt'), *n.* [*Tag.*] A combretaceous tree (*Ternstroemia alata*), of the Philippines, or its soft wood.
calv, *Calve*, *Ref. Sp.*
Calv, *Adverb.*
cal'vaire (kăl'vă'rĕ), *n.* [*F.*] *R. C. Ch.* A calvary.
Calvary clover. A prickly-fruited medick (*Medicago echinosa*) of the Mediterranean region.
calv'd, *Calved*, *Ref. Sp.*
calv'd (kăvd), *a.* Having calves; as, *big-calv'd legs*.
calv'er (kăv'ĕr), *n.* A cow that calves.
calves (kăvz), *n.* [*pl. of CALF.*]
cal'ville (kăl'vĭl), [*F.*] A sort of apple.
Cal'vin (kăl'vĭn), [*N.L. Calvinus, fr. F. Calvin or Chauvin; cf. L. calvus bald.*] Masc. proper name. *F. or O.* *Calvin* (shĕv'vĕn) or *Calvin* (kăv'vĕn), Latinized into *Calvinus* (kăl'vĭn'ŭs), whence modern *Calvin* (kăl'vĕn); *Sp. & It. Calvino* (kăl'vĕ'nŏ).
Calvinistic, [*Calvin' + -istic.*] *a.* Calvinistic. — *n.* A Calvinist.
Calvin's-tic, [*CALVINISTIC.*]
Calvin's-tic-ly, *adv.* of Calvinistic.
Cal'vin-ize, *v. t. & i.* To convert to, or follow, Calvinism; to imbue with Calvinism.
calv'ish (kăv'ish), *a.* Like a calf; stupid.
cal'vi-ty (kăl'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Calvinities; baldness. *Rare.*
cal'vus (kăl'vŭs), [*L. calvus bald.*] Bald or naked.
cal'x (kălk), *n.*; *pl.* CALCES (kăl'sĕz). [*L.*] Heel.
cal'y-bite (kăl'y-bĭt), *n.* [*Gr. κάλυπτω living in a hut.*] One of a class of early Christian saints who lived in huts.
cal'y-can'the-my (-kănt'hĕ-mĭ), [*n.*] (*Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + ἀνθεμον flower.*) *Bot.* Abnormal petaloid of the calyx.

2. To let become detached; to let fall off; — said of a glacier or iceberg; as, the glacier *calved* a large berg.
cal'ver (kăl'vĕr), *v. t.*; **CALVERED** (-vĕrd); **CAL'VER-ING**. *Cookery.* To prepare (fish) in a certain way, probably by treating them in some way while alive, as by crimping them, or slicing and then pickling them. *Obs. or R. or Hist.*
cal'ver, *v. i.* To become calvered or bear being calvered; as, grayling's flesh will *calver*. *Cotton.*
Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-iz'm), *n.* [*Cf. F. Calvinisme.*] The theological tenets or doctrines of the French theologian and reformer John Calvin (1509-64) and his followers, or of the so-called Calvinistic churches. The distinguishing doctrines of this system, usually termed the *five points of Calvinism*, are election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, effectual calling, and the perseverance of the saints. Calvinism especially emphasizes the sovereignty of God in the bestowal of grace. It has been subjected to many variations and modifications in different churches and at various times. It is set forth in all the Confessions of the Reformed churches, as the Gallican (1559), Belgic (1561), Second Helvetic (1566), Dort (1619), Westminster (1647), and its teaching as to predestination is in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. The chief changes are those of Moses Amyraut (1664), Cocceius (1680), Whitius (1708), Edwards (1758), and Andrew Fuller (1815). *Cf. ARMINIANISM.*

Cal'vin-ist, *n.* [*Cf. F. Calviniste.*] A follower of Calvin; an adherent of Calvinism.
Cal'vin-ist'ic (-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin.
Cal'vin-ist'ic-ly (-is'tik-ly), *adv.* or Calvinism; following Calvin; accepting or teaching Calvinism.
Calvinistic Baptists. See BAPTIST, *n.* — *Cf. Methodist*, a religious body in Great Britain, who follow the Calvinistic opinion of Whitefield instead of the Arminian opinions of Wesley, so that here the word "Methodist" applies not to doctrine, but to methods of work. This antedates the other form of Methodism. They are in three divisions: the Whitefield Connection, dating from 1741; the Lady Huntingdon Connection, 1748; the Welsh Methodists, who are classed with the Presbyterians, 1750.

cal'vi'ti-ous (kăl'vĭ-tĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*L., baldness, fr. calvus bald.* See CALLOW, *a.*] *Med.* Baldness, esp. of the top and back of the head.
calx (kălk), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALCES (kălk'sĕz; -sĭz). *L.* CALCE (kăl'sĕs). [*L. calx, calcis, limestone.* *Cf. CHALK.*] 1. *Chem.* a Lime. b The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion by heat. Metallic calxes are now called *oxides*.
 2. Broken and refuse glass, returned to the pots.
Cal'y-can'tha-ce-ŭs (kăl'y-kănt'hă-sĕ-ŭs), *n.* [*N.L. See CALYCAN'THUS.*] *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Ranunculales), of the eastern United States and eastern Asia, having opposite leaves and large solitary flowers. It embraces the genera *Butneria* and *Chimonanthus* (which see). — **cal'y-can'tha-ce-ŭs** (-shŭs), *a.*

Cal'y-can'thus (-kănt'hŭs), *n.* [*N.L. See CALYX; -ANTHUS.*] *Bot.* Syn. of *BUTNERIA*. b [*l. c.*] *Horl.* Any plant of the genus *Butneria*; the strawberry shrub.
cal'y-cate (kăl'y-kăt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a calyx.
Cal'y-ce-ra-ce-ŭs (-sĕ-ră-sĕ-ŭs), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + κέρας horn.*] *Bot.* A family of South American herbs or undershrubs (order Campanulales), consisting of 3 genera and about 25 species. They have flowers in heads like the composites, but differ in seed characters. — **cal'y-ce-ra-ce-ŭs** (-shŭs), *a.*

cal'y-clif'er-ous (-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*L. calyx, calycis, calyx + -ferous.*] *Bot.* Bearing a calyx.
cal'y-c'form (kăl'y-sĭf'ŏrm; kăl'y-sĭf'ŏrm), *a.* [*L. calyx, calycis, calyx + -form.*] *Bot.* Like a calyx in form.
cal'y-c'nal (kăl'y-sĭn-ăl), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Pertaining to calyx.
cal'y-c'ine (kăl'y-sĭn; -sĭn); *or* resembling a calyx.
cal'y-cle (kăl'y-kĭl), *n.* [*L. calyculus small flower bud, calyx, dim. of calyx.* See CALYX.] 1. *Bot.* An epicalyx.
 2. *Zool.* A calicle.
cal'y-coid (kăl'y-kŏid), *a.* [*Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + κῶιδε-ous (-kŏidĕ-ŭs) + -oid.*] *Bot.* Like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.
Cal'y-coph-o-ra (-kŏf'ŏ-ră), *n.* [*N.L.; Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + φέρω to bear.*] *Zool.* A division of Siphonophora containing forms with a long stem along which the zooids are arranged. It has one or more swimming bells near its upper end, but no air sac. — **cal'y-coph-o-ran** (-răn), *a. & n.*
cal'y-c'u-lar (kăl'y-k'ŭ-lăr), *a.* *Bot.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a calyx.

cal'y-c'u-late (-lăt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a calyx.
cal'y-c'u-late (-lăt'ĕd), *a.* *Bot.* Having a calyx.
cal'y-do'ni-an (kăl'y-dŏnĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calydon, an ancient city of Ætolia, Greece.
Calydonian bear hunt. *Gr. Myth.* the pursuit by a band of heroes of the bear sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon, whose king, Meleager, had neglected her in sacrificing. The bear was finally slain by Meleager (which see).
Cal'y-m'e-ne (kă-lĭm'ĕ-nĕ), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. κεκαλυμμένη concealed.*] *Paleont.* A genus of trilobites of the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian eras.
Cal'y-p'so (kăl'y-p'sŏ), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. Καλυψώ.*] 1. In the Odyssey, a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia. *Calymmene* (*C. bimemneria*).
 2. *Bot.* Syn. of CYTHEREA.
 3. [*l. c.*] *Horl.* A plant or flower of the genus *Cytherea*.

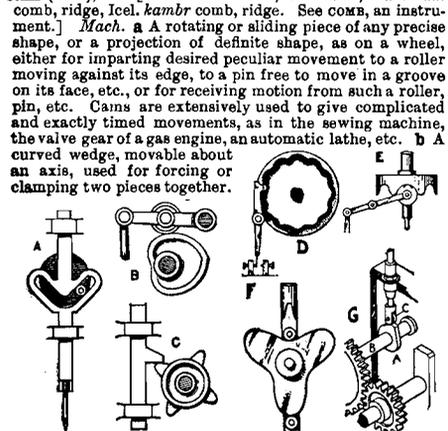


— **cal'y-can'the-mous** (-mŭs), *a.*
cal'y-can'tine (kăl'y-kănt'ĭn), *n.* [*From Calycanthus.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₃N₃, bitter and poisonous, from seeds of *Butneria fruticosa*.
cal'y-ces (kăl'y-sĕz), [*pl. of CALYX.*]
cal'y-c'fo'ral (kăl'y-sĭf'ŏ-răl; kăl'y-sĭf'ŏ-răl), *a.* [*L. calyx, calycis, calyx + -fo'ral (-răl), flower.*] *Bot.* Having stamens attached to the calyx.
cal'y-c'fo'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [*L. calyx, calycis, calyx + -fo'rous (-rŭs), flower.*] *Bot.* Having stamens attached to the calyx.
cal'y-c'hor-ŭs (-hŏr-ŭs), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. κάλυψομαι to conceal.* See CALYMMENE.] *Zool.* The gelatinous, commonly vacuolated, envelope of radiolarians, which surrounds the central capsule and often includes the exterior skeleton.
cal'y-phy-o-m'ny (kăl'y-fĭ-ŏ-m'ni), *n.* [*N.L.; Gr. κάλυξ, -υκος, calyx + φύω to grow.*] *Bot.* Adhesion of the sepals and petals.

calyp'ter (ká-lyp'tér), n.; pl. -TERES (-tér-és). [NL., fr. Gr. *καλύπτρα* a sheath.] a *Zool.* In dipterous insects, the alula (see ALULA b). *Bot.* A calyptra.
calyp'tro-blas'tic (ká-lyp'tró-blás'tík), a. [Gr. *καλύπτω* covered + *blas'tic*.] *Zool.* Having the gonophores enclosed in a capsule or gonotheca; — said of the hydrozoa of the suborder Leptomedusae; which is sometimes called **calyp'tro-blas'te-a** (-tè-á).
calyp'tra (ká-lyp'trá), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *καλύπτρα* a covering for the head.] *Bot.* a In mosses, a thin hood or cap covering the mouth of the capsule and consisting of the remains of the archegonium within which the capsule has developed. *b* Any caplike covering of a flower or fruit, as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia*. *c* A rootcap.
Calyp'tra-a (ká-lyp'trá-á), n. [NL. See CALYPTER.] *Zool.* A genus of limpetlike taenioglossate gastropods having a curved internal lamina in the shell. The species of this and allied genera are sometimes called *bonnet limpets*.
Calyp'tra-tis (-trá'tis), n. pl. [NL. See CALYPTER.] *Zool.* A group of dipterous insects, including in recent classifications the Muscidae and closely allied families, distinguished by the large alula.

calyp'trate (ká-lyp'trát), a. 1. *Bot.* Having a calyptra. 2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Calyptrae.
calyp'tro-form (-trí-fórm), a. Of the form of a calyptra.
calyp'tro-gen (-tré-jén), n. [*calyptra* + *gen.*] *Bot.* The layer of cells at the apex of a growing root, in which the rootcap originates.
calyx (ká-lyks; kál'iks; 277), n.; pl. E. CALYCES (-és; -íz), L. CALYCES (ká-lyf-séz). [L. *calyx*, -ycis, fr. Gr. *καλύξ* husk, shell, calyx, fr. root of *καλύπτω* to cover. Cf. HELMET.] 1. *Bot.* The outer series of floral leaves; the external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower, contrasted with the inner showy portion, or corolla. The calyx and corolla may be colored alike, or the former may even be more conspicuous. When the perianth consists of one series, it is commonly called a calyx, and the corolla is then said to be wanting, as in the anemone and four-o'clock. The calyx may have distinct segments (*sepals*), or these may be united into a cup. See PERIANTH, COROLLA. 2. *Anat.* A cuplike division of the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding one or more of the renal papillae. 3. *Zool.* Any of various structures likened to a calyx or cup, as the body of a crinoid, from which the arms arise.
calyx teeth. *Bot.* The tips of the calyx lobes or divisions.
calyx tube. *Bot.* The lower tubular or cup-shaped portion of a gamosepalous calyx.

cam (kám), n. [Cf. D. *kam* comb, G. *kamm*, Dan. *kam* comb, ridge, Icel. *kamb* comb, ridge. See COMB, an instrument.] *Mach.* a A rotating or sliding piece of any precise shape, or a projection of definite shape, as on a wheel, either for imparting desired peculiar movement to a roller moving against its edge, to a pin free to move in a groove on its face, etc., or for receiving motion from such a roller, pin, etc. Cams are extensively used to give complicated and exactly timed movements, as in the sewing machine, the valve gear of a gas engine, an automatic lathe, etc. *b* A curved wedge, movable about an axis, used for forcing or clamping two pieces together.



A Needle-bar Cam; B Heart Cam; C Cam Wheel; D Cam in telegraph commutator; E Cylindrical Cam; F Clover-leaf Cam; G Cam for spindle valve in gas engine, A Cam, B Cam Shaft, C Cam Follower.

CAM, v. t.; **CAMMED** (kámmd); **CAMMING.** *Mech.* a To move, or control the movement of, with a cam. *b* To shape, as by grooving, into a cam; — often with out.
cam'bell (ká-má-lyb), n. [Fr. *camail*, Pr. *capmáil*, fr. L. *caput* head + source of *E. mail*.] 1. A hood or neck guard of chain mail, esp. one hanging from the basinet or other headpiece. See BASINET. — **cam'bell'd** (ká-má-lyb'd), a. 2. A hooded mantle; esp., *Ecclesi.*, a small mantle worn over the rochet by Roman Catholic clergy.
Cam'bal-do-lite (ká-má-lyb-dó-lít), n. [*Ecclesi. Hist.*] A member of an austere order of the Roman Church founded by St. Romuald in 1012 at Camaldoli, near Florence, Italy.
cam'ba-ra (kám-bá-rá), n. [From a native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* The hard and durable wood of the tonka-bean tree and other species of *Comarostaphylos*.

Calyp'tro-ryna'chus (ká-lyp'tró-ryná'chus), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *καλύπτω* covered + *ρύγχος* beak.] *Zool.* A genus of coeloceros. **calyp'tro-phous** (ká-lyp'tró-fhous), a. [*calyptra* + *phous*.] Calyptriform. **cal'za** (ká-lzá), n. [Sp. See CAUSEY.] A paved road; highway. *Sp. Amer.* **cal'zona**, n. pl. [Fr. *calceons* (cf. It. *calzoni* breeches), fr. L. *calceus* shoe.] Drawers. *Obs.* *Cam.* *Obs.* or dial. pret. of *come*. **Cam.** *Abbr.* Cambridge; Camille. **cam** (kám; kám), a. [From Celtic; cf. W. Gael. & Ir. *cam*. Cf. JAMB, n.] Crooked; twisted; perverse. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **cam'ade.** Crookedly; awry; askew. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **cam'ay'** (ká-má-ý), n. [Amer. Sp.] Any plant of the

cam'ba-ra-de-rie' (ká-má-rá-dé-rí-é; -rá-dé-rí-é), n. [Fr. See COMBADE.] The spirit of familiarity and good will that exists between comrades; loyalty to one's associates; comradeship; good-fellowship.
 A spirit of camaraderie and partisanship prevails in matters of an especially Thackeray. **cam'ba-ra-nú'teg** (ká-má-rá-nú'tég), n. The fruit of a lauraceous tree of Guiana (*Acroclitidium camara*) somewhat resembling the nutmeg.
Cam'ba-ra-sau'rus (-rá-só-rús), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *καμάρα* a vaulted chamber + *saurus*.] *Paleont.* A genus of gigantic American Jurassic dinosaurs of the order Saurópoda.
cam'ba-ri-la (ká-má-rí-lá; Sp. ká-má-rí-lyá), n. [Sp.] 1. A small chamber, as a king's private audience chamber. 2. A company of secret and irresponsible advisers of one in authority, as a king; a cabal or clique; a coterie or set.
cam'bas (ká-m'bas), n. Also *camass*, *cammas*, *quamash*. [American Indian name.] 1. Any American plant of the genus *Quamashia*, esp. *Q. quamash*, of the western United States, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Indians. 2. [Perh. a different word.] A small prairie in a forest; a small grassy plain among hills. *Western U. S.*
cam'bas rat. A pocket rat (*Thomomys talpoides*) of the northwestern United States, which feeds mainly on the camas.
ca-ma'ta (ká-má-tá; -má'tá), n. The immature acorns of the valonia oak (*Quercus segilops*), used when dried for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called **cam'a-tá-na** (ká-má-té-ná).
cam'ber (kám'bér), n. [OF. *cambr* bent, curved; akin to F. *cambrer* to vault, to bend, fr. L. *camerare* to arch over, fr. *camera* vault, arch. See CHAMBER; cf. CAMBERATE.] 1. Slight convexity of a member or part, as of a deck, a beam, girder, etc. 2. A piece of timber having a camber; a camber beam. 3. A part of a dock or a small dock for timber or boats. *Eng.* **cam'ber, v. t.**; **CAM'BERED** (-bér'd); **CAM'BER-ING.** [Cf. F. *cambrer* to arch.] To give camber to; to cut or bend to a slight convex curve.
cam'ber, v. i. To have camber.
camber arch. *Arch.* An arch whose intrados cambers, though apparently straight.
camber beam. *Arch.* A beam which cambers.
cam'ber-keel'd (-kéld'), a. *Naut.* Having the keel cambered, but not actually hogged; — said of a ship.
camber piece or **slip.** *Arch.* A piece or frame of wood cambered for use as a center in building camber arches.
cam'bi-al (ká-m'bí-ál), a. [LL. *ambiabilis*, fr. *ambiare*. See CHANGE.] Of or pertaining to exchanges in commerce. In old Dutch law there was a special form of procedure on bills of exchange called *parat* or *welrecht*, or the *cambi* process. In accordance with this procedure, if a merchant did not pay a bill of exchange when due, his person and property could be arrested by order of a judge. *Geo. T. Morice.*
cam'bi-ál, a. *Bot.* Consisting of, or relating to, cambium.
cam'bi-form (-fórm), a. [*cambium* + *form.*] *Bot.* Of the form or character of the cambium or cambium cells.
Cam'bins-kan' (ká-m'bíns-kán'), n. A Tatar king in Chaucer's unfinished "Squire's Tale," to whom the king of Arabia and India sends a magic sword and steed of brass. He had two sons, Algarsyf and Cambalo; also, a daughter, Canacee, to whom were presented a magic ring and mirror. *Milton*, in referring to the story in "I. Penseroso," writes the names *Canace*, *Cambali*, *Algarsyf*, and *Cambusson*, differing from Chaucer's in accenting the last on the second syllable.
cam'bi-ge-net'ic (ká-m'bí-jé-nét'ík), a. [*cambium* + *genetic*.] *Bot.* Generating or forming cambium.
cam'bi-ism (ká-m'bíz'm), n. The theory and practice of exchange in commerce.
cam'bi-ist (ká-m'bíz't), n. [Fr. *cambiiste*, It. *cambiata*, fr. *cambio* exchange. See CHANGE.] One who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the science and practice of exchange; also, a book giving the exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures of various countries.
cam'bi-ist-ry (-rí), n. The science of exchange, weight, measures, etc.
cam'bi-tum (ká-m'bí-túm), n. [LL. *cambium* exchange, fr. L. *cambire* to exchange.] 1. Exchange or barter; also, a place of exchange. *Obs.* 2. *Med.* A fancied nutritive juice, formerly supposed to originate in the blood, to repair losses of the system, and to promote its increase. 3. *Bot.* The soft formative tissue from which new wood and bark originate in the stems and roots of dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees. The first formed cambium (fascicular cambium) occurs as a primary meristematic tissue between the xylem and phloem (wood and bark) elements of a vascular bundle. Later a secondary meristem (interfascicular cambium) develops between the bundles, and as the stem grows in thickness these unite to form a complete cambium ring separating the wood from the bark tissue. From its somewhat viscid consistency, the cambium was formerly supposed to be sap which changed into wood. See ANNUAL RING, SECONDARY GROWTH, WOOD.

Cam'brí-a (ká-m'bry-á), n. [LL. Cf. CYMBRIC.] The Latin name of Wales. It is used by modern poets.
Cam'brí-an (-án), n. 1. A native of Cambria, or Wales. 2. *Geol.* The Cambrian period or system. See the *adj.*
Cam'brí-an, a. 1. Of or pert. to Cambria (Wales); Welsh. 2. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the earliest division of the Paleozoic era and the lowest systems of Paleozoic rocks; — so called by Sedgwick from *Cambria*, or Wales, where the system was first differentiated. See *geology*, *Chart*. The Cambrian formations (conglomer-

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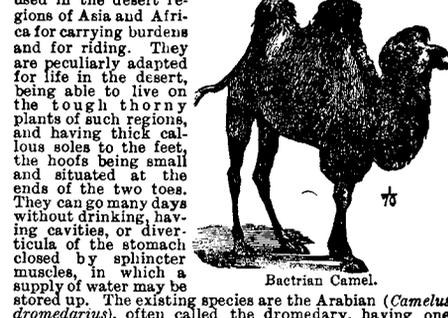
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ates, sandstones, shales, limestones, etc.) indicate, by general conditions of shallow sea water, and a period of great duration. Plant fossils are scarcely recognizable, but the record of animal life (the first fairly good one) indicates that the larger part of animal evolution was probably accomplished in Pre-Cambrian times. Every great animal type except the vertebrate is represented in the fossils of the Cambrian. Trilobites were one of the most characteristic groups. Glacial formations have been recognized recently at the base of the Cambrian in China (lat. 30°), showing that the climate of the period was probably less uniform and less warm than has been supposed.
cam'bric (ká-m'bryk), n. [Formerly *camerike*, fr. *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France (formerly of Flanders), where it was first made.] 1. A fine, thin, white fabric made of flax or linen. He hath ribbons of all the colors 't the rainbow; . . . inkles, caddises, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.* 2. A fabric made, in imitation of linen cambric, of fine, hardspun cotton, often with figures of various colors; — called also *cotton cambric*, and *cambric muslin*.
cambric tea. A beverage of hot water, esp. with milk, and sugar, and little or no tea.
Cam'bridge Flat'form (ká-m'bry'fórm), *Ecol. Hist.* A platform of church government, based on the teachings of Henry Barrowe (d. 1599) and setting forth the exclusive claim of Congregationalism to divine origin, adopted by a Massachusetts synod at Cambridge in 1648, and published in 1649.
Cam'bridge Pla'to-nists. A 17th-century school of Christian apologists (chiefly of Emmanuel College in Cambridge University) who derived their inspiration from Plato, the Neo-Platonists, and Descartes, and directed their attack against Hobbes and the growing materialism of the time. Ralph Cudworth and Henry More were the most conspicuous of them. Called also the Cambridge Latitudinarians.
Cam'bro- (ká-m'bry-), *Geol.* Combining form of *Cambrian*.
cam'bu'ca (ká-m'bú-ká), n., pl. -cæ. [LL. See CAMMOCK.] 1. *Ecol.* A bishop's staff or crook. 2. A club with a crook at one end, used in some ball games.
came (kám), n. [Cf. E. dial. *caim*, *caum*, in a mold or frame.] A slender grooved rod of cast lead, used, in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass; a lead.
cam'el (ká-m'él), n. [ME. *camel*, *chamel*, OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau*, L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. *κάμηλος*; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *gámal*, Ar. *jumál*. Cf. AS. *camel*, fr. L. *camelus*.] 1. Either of two species of large ruminant mammals used in the desert regions of Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. They are peculiarly adapted for life in the desert, being able to live on the toughest thorny plants of such regions, and having thick callous soles to the feet, the hoofs being small and situated at the ends of the two toes. They can go many days without drinking, having cavities, or diverticula of the stomach closed by splinter muscles, in which a supply of water may be stored up. Existing species are the Arabian (*Camelus dromedarius*), the dromedary, having one large hump on the back, and the Bactrian (*C. bactrianus*), an Asiatic species having two humps. The Arabian camel is no longer found in a wild state, except where it has escaped from domestication. See DROMEDARY, CAMELIDÆ. 2. A water-tight structure (as a large box or boxes) used to assist a vessel in passing over a shoal or bar or through shallow water, or to raise sunken ships, to remove rocks, etc. By admitting water, the camel or camels may be sunk and attached beneath or at the sides of the vessel or object to be lifted. As the water is pumped out, the camel rises, thus tending to lift anything to which it is attached. 3. *Fig.* A person carrying, or of such size and strength as to be able to carry, a heavy burden. *Shak.* 4. *Fig.* Something hard to "swallow," believe, or accept because of its size; — in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24. 5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAMELOPAR, 2.
cam'el-eer' (ká-m'él-é-ér'), n. A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel. *De Quincy.*
camel gun. A gun, as a machine gun, made light and short so as to be transportable by camels.
Ca-mel'i-dæ (ká-mél'i-dé), n. pl. [NL. See CAMEL.] *Zool.* A small family of selendont ruminants consisting of the camels, llamas, and extinct forms. They have long limbs with two toes. The metapodials are fused, but diverge at the distal end. The stomach has three chambers; the rumen has diverticula for the storage of water. Their red blood cells are oval, a unique character among mammals. The family constitutes a superfamily, *Cam'eloidæ* (ká-m'él-oidé-á) or *Tyllopoda*. — **cam'el-oid** (ká-m'él-oid), a.
Cam'el-i'na (ká-m'él-i'ná; ká-m'él-ná), n. [NL., said to be irregularly formed from Gr. *καμαί* on the ground (in plant names, dwarf) + *λίον* (L. *lionum*) lion.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World brassicaceous plants, two species of which have been introduced as weeds into the United States. *C. sativa* is the gold-of-pleasure. The seeds yield an oil, and the dried stems are sometimes used for brooms.

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Ca-mel'i-dæ (ká-mél'i-dé), n. pl. [NL. See CAMEL.] *Zool.* A small family of selendont ruminants consisting of the camels, llamas, and extinct forms. They have long limbs with two toes. The metapodials are fused, but diverge at the distal end. The stomach has three chambers; the rumen has diverticula for the storage of water. Their red blood cells are oval, a unique character among mammals. The family constitutes a superfamily, *Cam'eloidæ* (ká-m'él-oidé-á) or *Tyllopoda*. — **cam'el-oid** (ká-m'él-oid), a.
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Bactrian Camel.

Cam'bridge Flat'form (ká-m'bry'fórm), *Ecol. Hist.* A platform of church government, based on the teachings of Henry Barrowe (d. 1599) and setting forth the exclusive claim of Congregationalism to divine origin, adopted by a Massachusetts synod at Cambridge in 1648, and published in 1649.
Cam'bridge Pla'to-nists. A 17th-century school of Christian apologists (chiefly of Emmanuel College in Cambridge University) who derived their inspiration from Plato, the Neo-Platonists, and Descartes, and directed their attack against Hobbes and the growing materialism of the time. Ralph Cudworth and Henry More were the most conspicuous of them. Called also the Cambridge Latitudinarians.
Cam'bro- (ká-m'bry-), *Geol.* Combining form of *Cambrian*.
cam'bu'ca (ká-m'bú-ká), n., pl. -cæ. [LL. See CAMMOCK.] 1. *Ecol.* A bishop's staff or crook. 2. A club with a crook at one end, used in some ball games.
came (kám), n. [Cf. E. dial. *caim*, *caum*, in a mold or frame.] A slender grooved rod of cast lead, used, in casements and stained-glass windows, to hold together the panes or pieces of glass; a lead.
cam'el (ká-m'él), n. [ME. *camel*, *chamel*, OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau*, L. *camelus*, fr. Gr. *κάμηλος*; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *gámal*, Ar. *jumál*. Cf. AS. *camel*, fr. L. *camelus*.] 1. Either of two species of large ruminant mammals used in the desert regions of Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. They are peculiarly adapted for life in the desert, being able to live on the toughest thorny plants of such regions, and having thick callous soles to the feet, the hoofs being small and situated at the ends of the two toes. They can go many days without drinking, having cavities, or diverticula of the stomach closed by splinter muscles, in which a supply of water may be stored up. Existing species are the Arabian (*Camelus dromedarius*), the dromedary, having one large hump on the back, and the Bactrian (*C. bactrianus*), an Asiatic species having two humps. The Arabian camel is no longer found in a wild state, except where it has escaped from domestication. See DROMEDARY, CAMELIDÆ. 2. A water-tight structure (as a large box or boxes) used to assist a vessel in passing over a shoal or bar or through shallow water, or to raise sunken ships, to remove rocks, etc. By admitting water, the camel or camels may be sunk and attached beneath or at the sides of the vessel or object to be lifted. As the water is pumped out, the camel rises, thus tending to lift anything to which it is attached. 3. *Fig.* A person carrying, or of such size and strength as to be able to carry, a heavy burden. *Shak.* 4. *Fig.* Something hard to "swallow," believe, or accept because of its size; — in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24. 5. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = CAMELOPAR, 2.
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Cam'bro- (ká-m'bry-), *Geol.* Combining form of *Cambrian*.

cam'e-line (kám'ē-līn), n. [OF. *camelīn*.] An old fabric made, or reputed to be made, of camel's hair; also, a garment made of the fabric.

Ca-mel-li-a (kám-mē'lī-ā; 277), n. [NL., after Georg Joseph Kamel, or Camelli, a Jesuit who is said to have brought it from the East.] A Bot. Syn. of *THEA*. b [l.c.] (*pron. kám-mē'lī-ā; -mē'lī-ā*) Hort. An ornamental greenhouse shrub (*Thea japonica*) with glossy evergreen leaves and handsome red or white double flowers resembling a rose.

ca-mel-o-pard (kám-mē'lō-pārd; kám'ē-lō-pārd; 277), n. [LL. *camelopardus*, L. *camelopardalis*, *camelopardalis*, fr. Gr. *καμηλορραδάλος*; *καμηλος* a camel + *ραδάλος* pard, leopard; cf. F. *camelopard*.] The camelopard has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. See **CAMEL**, **PARD**. 1. The giraffe. See **GIRAFFE**.

2. [cap.] Astron. A northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major; the Giraffe.

Cam'e-lot (kám'ē-lōt), n. In the Arthurian legends, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court and where the Round Table was. It has been variously located in Somersetshire, at or near Winchester, and in Wales.

cam'el-ry (kám'ē-lī-ri), n. Troops mounted on camels. The British and Egyptian camel corps became famous in the Sudan campaigns.

cam'el's hair (kám'ēlz), 1. The hair of the camel, or a substitute for it, such as the hair from the tail of a squirrel, used in making painters' pencils. 2. Cloth made of the camel's hair; also, a fabric in imitation of such cloth; specif., a kind of fine light-weight dress goods with long hairs on the right side; — called also *camel's-hair cloth*.

cam'el's-hair pencil or brush, a small brush used by painters, made usually of hair from the tails of squirrels. — camel's-hair shawl, a cashmere shawl. U. S.

cam'el's thorn. a A low, spiny, fabaceous shrub (*Alhagi maurorum*) of the Arabian desert, which yields a kind of manna. See **ALHAGI**. b An East Indian spiny rhamnaceous shrub (*Zizyphus nummularia*) used as fodder for sheep and goats. c Any of several South African acacias, esp. *Acacia giraffe*, whose herbage is browsed upon.

Ca-mel'us (kám-mē'lūs), n. [L., *camel*.] Zool. The genus consisting of the camels. See **CAMEL**.

Ca-mem'bert? (kám-mēn'ber), n., or **Camembert cheese**. A kind of soft, unpressed cream cheese made in the vicinity of Camembert, near Argentan, France; also, any cheese of the same type, wherever made.

Ca-mē-nēs (kám-mē'nēs), n. pl.; sing. **CAMENA** (-nā). [L.; akin to L. *carmen* song.] Rom. Myth. Orig., nymphs of fountains or springs, esp. of the springs in the grove near the Porta Capena of ancient Rome from which the Vestals drew water. These nymphs were later identified with the Greek Muses.

cam'e-nō (kám'ē-nō), n.; pl. **CAMENOS** (-ōz). [It. *cammeo*; akin to F. *camée*, *camaiéu*, Sp. *camaféu*, LL. *camaeus*, *camahu-tus*; of unknown origin.] 1. A gem carved in relief, esp. sculpture on a stone, as onyx or sardonyx, a shell, or other material, usually having layers of different colors, the figure being cut in relief in one layer, another serving as background.

2. Carving or sculpture of such a kind; — opposed to *intaglio*.

cameo conch. Any of various large marine univalve shells, esp. *Cassis cameo*, *C. rufa*, and allied species, used for cameos. See **QUEEN CONCH**, **CASSIS**.

cameo glass. Glass consisting of layers of different colors and cut in the manner of a cameo. Beautiful specimens have been found at Pompeii. The Portland vase is of this glass.

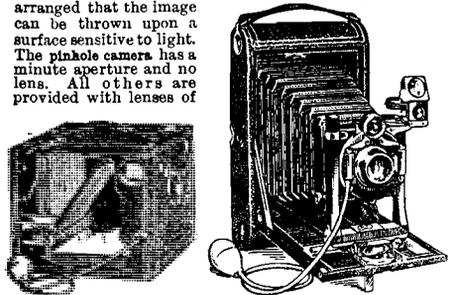
cameo ware. Pottery. A kind of fine ware decorated with relief figures on a different-colored ground, such as Wedgwood ware; also, a kind of highly glazed shell-tinted ware, generally pink shading into white.

cam'er-a (kám'ēr-ā), n.; pl. **ERAS** (-āz), L. **ERĒ** (-rē). [L., vault, arch, LL., chamber. See **CHAMBER**.] 1. A chamber; specif.: a Arch. A vaulted or arched roof or chamber. b Law. A judge's chamber; as, in *camera*. c The Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese legislative or council chamber. d The treasury department of the papal curia.

2. A camera obscura; specif.: *Photog.* An apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown upon a surface sensitive to light. The pinhole camera has a minute aperture and no lens. All of these are provided with lenses of



Caméo. Head of Augustus.

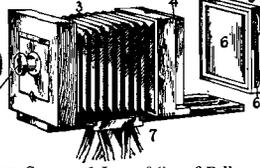


Magazine Plate Camera. Folding Film Camera (Kodak).

Wormseed. Obs. b Any plant of the genus *Camelina*. cam'e-line (-līn; 183), a. [L. *camelīnus*.] Zool. Pert. to or like the camels. camel oil. See **OIL**, **Table I**. camel insect, *Camelotabes camel* horse. A mantis; — so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the neck of a camel. cam'el-ish, a. Obstinate like a camel. — cam'el-ish-ness, n. cam'al-kneed, a. Having knees hard from much kneeling, like those of a camel. ca-mel-lar, n. Camelier. Obs. ca-mel'lin (kám-mē'līn), n. A glucoside in the seeds of *Thea* (syn. *Camellia japonica*). camel load. The load ordinarily borne by a camel, for short distances about 600-900 pounds, for long journeys 200-450 pounds. Ca-mel'o-par'da-lis (kám-mē'lō-pārd'ā-līs; kám'ē-lō-pārd'ā-līs; 183), n. [L. Zool. Syn. of **CAMELOPARD**.] 1. Zool. Syn. of **CAMELOPARD**. 2. Astron. = **CAMELOPARD**.

ca-mel'o-par'del (-pārd'ēl), n. A fabulous animal like a camelopard, but with ibex horns. Ca-mel'o-par'di-dēs (-dī-ēz), n. pl. [NL. Zool. Syn. of **GIRAFFE**.] Ca-mel'is-pārd'ūs, n. [LL. Astron. = **CAMELOPARD**.] camelot, **CAMELOT**. [flower.] cam'el's-foot, n. The mosslike camel's hair. Camel grass, camel's straw. Either of two common rushes (*Juncus conglomeratus* and *J. effusus*). Eng. camel's wool. 1. Camel's hair. 2. Mohair. camel tree. = **CAMEL'S THORN**. camel wasp. Any hymenopter of the genus *Xiphidria*, as *X. camelis* and *X. dronedarius*, with long neck and large head. Ca-mē'nēs (kám-mē'nēs), n. pl. = **CAMENA**. Cam'e-nēs (kám'ē-nēs), n. *Logic*. See **MODE**, fourth figure. camel's-hair = **CAMELOPARD**. camelopard. Rare var. of **COMRADE**.

some type, and many cameras are made extensible in order to adjust the focus. For introducing and removing the sensitive surface, plate holders are used, except in the case of a magazine camera (in which several plates can be exposed in turn without reloading) or one carrying a flexible film on rollers. For making the View Camera; 1 Lens; 2 Cap; 3 Bellows; exposure there are 4 Focusing Screen; 5 Plate Holder; 6 Slide. In use, in addition to the removable cap, various kinds of shutters, some of which permit an exposure as short as 1/100 of a second, though 1/50 of a second is short enough for most purposes. There are many special forms of cameras, panoramic, binocular, enlarging, etc.



cam'er-al (kám'ēr-āl), a. [G. *kameral* (in comp.); cf. F. *caméral*.] Of or pertaining to a camera, or chamber; specif.: a Of or pertaining to the council, or chamber, having the management of state property, expenditures, and other public business, as in Germany; hence, of or pertaining to camerality. b The cameral sciences. . . had a wider scope than the political, or "national," economy of the present day. In the narrow sense, as cameral science proper, the study comprises merely the financial administration. . . in its wider sense it embraced not only the doctrines relating to the administrative measures for the public welfare, but also the technical side of production, e. g., agriculture, mining, technology, commerce, etc. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.* Designating a chamber rent (which see). Rare.

cam'er-al-ism (-īz'm), n. The theory of the cameralists. cam'er-al-ist, n. An economist who pays undue or exclusive attention to public revenue as a measure of national prosperity; — chiefly applied to certain Continental writers of the 17th and 18th centuries.

cam'er-al-ist'ic (-is'tik), a. Of or pertaining to public finance, esp. with reference to sources of revenue and the effect of expenditures upon them. cam'er-al-ist'ics (-it'iks), n. [Cf. F. *caméralistique*, G. *kameralistik*, fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, treasury.] The science of finance.

cam'era-lu'ci-da (kám'ēr-ā-lū-sī-dā), LL. *camera* chamber + L. *lucidus*, *lucida*, *lucidus*, light, *Optics*. An instrument Camera Lucida. 1 Diagram showing path of which, by means light rays. 2 Camera Lucida attached to microscope. 3 Diagram showing path of light rays. 4 Diagram showing path of light rays. 5 Diagram showing path of light rays. 6 Diagram showing path of light rays. 7 Diagram showing path of light rays. 8 Diagram showing path of light rays. 9 Diagram showing path of light rays. 10 Diagram showing path of light rays. 11 Diagram showing path of light rays. 12 Diagram showing path of light rays. 13 Diagram showing path of light rays. 14 Diagram showing path of light rays. 15 Diagram showing path of light rays. 16 Diagram showing path of light rays. 17 Diagram showing path of light rays. 18 Diagram showing path of light rays. 19 Diagram showing path of light rays. 20 Diagram showing path of light rays. 21 Diagram showing path of light rays. 22 Diagram showing path of light rays. 23 Diagram showing path of light rays. 24 Diagram showing path of light rays. 25 Diagram showing path of 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- 7. A great number; a host, as of facts.
- 8. A body of partisans defending or actively seeking to promote any theory, doctrine, etc.; also, a fortified and strongly defended position, as of old ideas.
- 9. A lodge or local division of certain patriotic societies connected with past wars; as, a *camp* of the Sons of Veterans. *U. S.*
- 10. A place for assembling cattle or other animals.
- 11. A town which has sprung up around mines of gold, silver, or copper, and whose chief support is from their working;—chiefly applied to new and hastily formed communities. *Western U. S.*
- 12. = CAMPO, 1.

camp (kämp), *v. t.*; **CAMPED** (kämp't); **CAMP'ING**. [Cf. *F. camper*.] To put into camp or a camp; also, to afford rest or lodging for. *Rare*.

Had our great palace the capacity
To camp this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

camp, *v. i.* 1. To pitch or prepare a camp; to encamp; to lodge in a camp;—often with *out*.
They camped out at night, under the stars. *Irving*.

2. To stay or live temporarily in a tent.
cam-pa-gna, **cam-pa'gna** (kämp-pän'yä), *n.* [It. *campagna*. See **CAMPAIGN**.] *Obs.* as *Eng.* 1. An open level tract of country; a *champaign*; esp., "Champaign of Rome," the extensive undulating plain surrounding Rome.

2. A military campaign. *Rare*. *Pepys*.
cam-pa-gnol (kämp-pän'yöl); **cam-pän'yöl'**, *n.* [F., fr. *campagne* field.] The European field vole (*Microtus agrestis*). See **VOLE**.

cam-pa-ign (kämp-pän'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*, fr. *L. Campania* the level country about Naples, fr. *campus* field. See **CAMP**; cf. **CHAMPAIGN**, **CHAMPAGNE**.] 1. An open level country; a plain; a *champaign*. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A connected series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war; originally, the time during which an army kept the field.

3. A trip into the country, as in summer; a summer's stay.

4. In metallurgy, a period of continuous furnace operation; also, hence, a period during which work is continuously carried on in a factory.

5. A connected series of operations to bring about some desired result, as is done in a military campaign; as, a *campaign* against vice; esp., *Politics*, an organized series of operations or a systematic effort to influence voters, etc., carried on before an election; a canvass.

cam-pa-ign'er (-ër), *n.* One who serves in campaigns; esp., one who has served in several campaigns; a veteran.

|| **Cam-pain'** (kämp-pän'), *n.* [From *Campan*, in France.] A marble of the French Pyrenees, of several varieties.

cam-pa-na (kämp-pänä), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell. Cf. **CAMPANILE**.] 1. A bell. *Obs.*, except as *fl.* or *Sp.*

2. A bell-shaped flower, perh. the pasque flower. *Obs.*

3. *Arch.* A bell-shaped member, as the body of a Corinthian capital, or, in Doric architecture, a *gutta*.

cam-pa-ne-ro (kämp-pän-ë-ro'), *n.* [Sp., a bellman.] The bell bird of South America. See **BELL BIRD**.

cam-pa-ni-an (kämp-pän'i-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to Campania, now Campagna di Roma, Italy.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Campania.

cam-pa-ni-form (-pän'förm), *a.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-form*.] Bell-shaped.

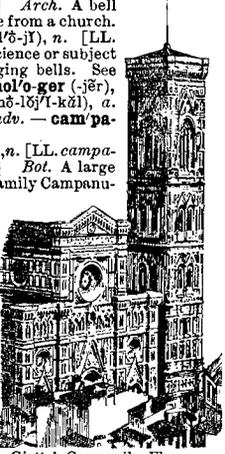
cam-pa-ni-le (kämp-pän-ë-lë); *by some as French* kämp-pän-ë-lë, or, as *Eng.*, kämp-pän-ë-lë, *n.*; *pl.* It. *-nili* (-në'lë), E. *-niles* (-nï-lë, -nï-lë). [*It. campanile* bell tower, steeple, fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] *Arch.* A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.

cam-pa-nol-o-gy (kämp-pän-ö-lö-jë), *n.* [LL. *campana* bell + *-logy*.] The science or subject of bells; esp., the art of ringing bells. See **CHANGING RINGING**.

cam-pa-nol-o-ger (-jër), *n.* — **cam-pa-nol-o-gist** (-jës-t), *n.* — **cam-pa-nol-o-gist** (-në-lö-jës-t), *n.*

cam-pa-n'u-la (kämp-pän'ü-lä), *n.* [LL. *campanula*, dim. of *campana* bell.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs, type of the family Campanulaceae, disting. by the regular, bell-shaped corolla, separate anthers, and laterally dehiscent capsule. The species are widely distributed in the north temperate zone. Many have flowers of great beauty and are familiar in cultivation, being called *bellflower* and *Canterbury bell*. *C. rotundifolia* is the harebell.

Cam-pa-n'u-la-ce-æ (-lä-së-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. See **CAMPANULACEÆ**.] *Bot.* A large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, the bellflower family, typifying the order Campanulales. They have an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and rather showy



Giotto's Campanile, Florence.

cam-pa-gus (kämp-pä-güs), *n.*; *pl.* **CAMPAGI** (-jî). [*L.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A kind of boot worn by the emperors, and later also by military officers, popes, etc.

cam-pa-ign', *a.* 1. Level and open; *champaign*; as, *champaign* open; also, of or pert. to open country; as, the *champaign* rose. 2. Of, pertaining to, or used on, a campaign; as, a *champaign* coat; *champaign* banners, etc.

cam-pa-ine + **CAMPANE**.
cam-pa-nä-lës (kämp-pän-ä-lës), *n. pl.* [NL. See **CAMPANULACEÆ**.] *Bot.* In Linnaeus's classification, an alliance nearly coextensive with the modern order Campanulales.

cam-pa-nä-ri-an, *n.* [LL. *Campanariensis* bell founder.] Of or pert. to bells or bell founding.

cam-pa-ne', *n.* [F.] 1. A bell. *Obs.* or *Her.*

2. A fine white linen lace, used for edging on other laces.

regular or irregular flowers. There are about 1,500 species, in 60 genera, including *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, and other important genera.— **cam-pa-n'u-la-ceous** (-shüs), *a.*

Cam-pa-n'u-la-lës (kämp-pän'ü-lä-lës), *n. pl.* [NL. See **CAMPANULACEÆ**.] *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants having a tubular 5-lobed corolla and 5 stamens, the anthers connivent and often partially or wholly united, including the Campanulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Goodeniaceae, Candelaceae, and Calyceraceae.

Cam-pa-n'u-la-ri-æ (-ri-æ), *n. pl.* [NL. See **CAMPANULACEÆ**.] *Zool.* A suborder of hydroids having each polyp protected by a bell-shaped hydrotheca into which it can be retracted;—exactly or nearly equiv. to *Calyploblastea* and *Leptomedusa*. The typical family is *Cam-pa-n'u-la-ri-æ-dæ* (-lä-ri-æ-dæ), having the zooids terminal on the branches. **Cam-pa-n'u-la-ri-a** (-lä-ri-a) is the typical genus. See **HYDROMEDUSA**, *Illust.*

cam-pa-n'u-la-ri-an (-än), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Campanulariæ, or, in a narrower sense, the Campanulariidae.— **cam-pa-n'u-la-ri-an**, *n.*

cam-pa-n'u-late (kämp-pän'ü-lät), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pas-pë (kämp-päs-pë), *n.* [Gr. *Καμπαση*.] A mistress of Alexander the Great. She is said to have been the model for the Aphrodite Anadyomene of Apelles. She is the heroine of the play "Alexander and Campaspe," by John Lyly, the Euphuist, which contains the well known lyric "Cupid and my Campaspe played at cards for kisses; Cupid paid," etc.

camp bed or **bedstead**. A light bed or bedstead that can be folded up into a small space. *late Corolla.*

Camp'bell-ite (kämp-bë-lit; kämp'bël), *n.* 1. *Ecol.* A member of the denomination called Disciples of Christ (which see);—so called from Alexander Campbell (1788–1866), of Virginia, the founder of the sect, which, however, repudiates the nickname. 2. A follower of John McLeod Campbell (1800–72), a Scotch theologian, who was ejected from the Church of Scotland because of his views of the atonement, which he held to be unlimited.— **Camp'bell-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

2. [*l. c.*] The crapple. *Local, U. S.*

camp ceiling. *Arch.* A kind of ceiling often used in attics or garrets, in which the side walls slope in at the top with the rafters, to meet the plane surface of the upper ceiling.

camp chair. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

camp color or **colour**. A small color, or flag, used to indicate the location of some particular corps, post, regiment, etc.

Cam-pe-phag'i-dæ (kämp-pë-fäg'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *καμπη* a caterpillar + *φαγειν* to eat.] *Zool.* The family of birds consisting of the cuckoo shrikes.— **cam-peph'a-gine** (kämp-pë-fä-jin; jîn; jës), *n.*

Cam-peph'i-lus (kämp-pëf'i-lüs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καμπη* caterpillar + *φίλος* loving.] *Zool.* A genus including some of the largest woodpeckers, as the ivory-bill, the imperial woodpecker, and related tropical American species.

camp'er (kämp-për), *n.* 1. One belonging to or with a camp. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. One who camps or encamps; one who lodges temporarily in a camp, tent, or hut;—often with *out*.

3. The wou-wou. See **GIBBON**.

cam-pes'tral (kämp-pës'träl), *a.* [L. *campester*, fr. *campus* field.] Relating to a level field; specif., growing in or inhabiting a field or an open flat country; *campestrine*.

camp fever. Any continued fever prevailing in camps; esp., typhus or typhoid fever.

camp fire. A fire lighted in an encampment or camp, as of soldiers; hence, a military social gathering around, or as if around, a camp fire; specif., *U. S.*, of the members of one or more lodges or local divisions of different patriotic societies, esp. the Grand Army of the Republic, connected with past wars; as, Wilcox Post held a *camp fire* last night.

camp follower. A civilian accompanying an army, as a sutler, servant, etc.

camp furniture. Light, compact, easily folded or portable furniture, suitable for camp use.

cam-pa'nif (kämp-pän'), *n.* [From *camphor*.] *Org. Chem.* A saturated, crystalline hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, which may be regarded as the parent substance of camphor and various allied compounds constituting together the **camphane** group.

Some authorities include in this group all terpenes and related compounds having a bicyclic, or double-ring, structure; others include only those which contain a double five-membered ring. The former include pinene and carone, the latter do not. Cf. **TERPENE**.

cam-phan'ic (kämp-fän'ik), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C₁₀H₁₄O₄, obtained as the first oxidation product of camphoric acid.

cam-phonë (kämp-fën; kämp-fën'; zÿt), *n.* [From **CAMPHORE**.] *Chem.* A solid terpene, C₁₀H₁₆, resembling camphor in appearance and odor and closely related to it in structure; also, any of a group of terpenes of this type.

cam-phine (kämp-fën; kämp-fën'; 184), *n.* [From **CAMPHORE**.] A rectified oil of turpentine, used for burning in lamps, and as a common solvent in varnishes. 2. A mixture of this substance with three times its volume of alcohol and sometimes a little ether, used as an illuminant.

cam-pa-n'u-lar (kämp-pän'ü-lär), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pa-n'u-la-tës (-lä'të), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Syn.* of **CAMPANULACEÆ**.

cam-pa-n'u-lat-ed (-lä'tëd), *a.* — **CAMPANULATE**.

cam-pa-n'u-lous (-lüs), *a.* Campanulate.

camp ball. See **CAMP**, the conical disease.

cam-pe'che', or **cam-pe'che'**, *wood* (kämp-pë'chë). [From *Campeche*, Mexico.] Logwood.

Cam-pa-sa-dor' (kämp-pä-sä-dör'; 146), *n.* [Sp.] *Ill. hist.* A name for the *Campeche* of Ruy Diaz, the Cid (1400–99).

camp'er, *n.* A player at the game of camp; also, a talker or wrangler;—*obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

Cam-per-down elm. [From *Camperdown*, Scotland.] A cultivated variety (*Ulmus scabra penula*) of the Scotch elm or wych-elm, having long drooping branches.

cam-pes'tri-al, *a.* *Campestral*.

cam-pes'tri-an (kämp-pës'tri-än), *a.* *Campestral*.

cam-pes'trine (-trîn), *a.* = **CAMPES'TRAL**.

camp'fight (kämp'fî't), *n.* [Cf. *CAMP* + *fight*.] *O. Eng. Law.* Trial by battle.

cam-phe-nous (kämp-fë-nüs), *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline unsaturated ketone, C₁₀H₁₄O, obtained indirectly from camphor.

cam-phile (kämp-fî-lë), *n.* *Chem.* One of the camphenes.

cam-phire (kämp-fî-rë), *Obs.* or *dialectal* var. of **CAMPHORE**.

cam-pho-gen (-fö-jën), *n.* [*camphor* + *-gen*.] = **CYMENE**.

cam-phoid (kämp-föid), *n.* [*camphor* + *-oid*.] *Pharm.* A solution of pyroxylin in an alcoholic solution of camphor, used as a substitute for collodion.

cam-phol (kämp-föl; -föi), *n.* *Chem.* = **BORNEOL**.

cam-pho-len'ic (kämp-fö-lën'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Designating either of two (distinguished as a and β) isomeric, unsaturated acids,

cam-pho'lic (kämp-fö'lik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₉H₁₂CO₂H, obtained from camphor by various methods.

cam-pho-ly'lic (kämp-fö-lü'lik), *a.* [*camphor* + *electrolytic*, because first obtained by electrolysis.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating either of two unsaturated acids, C₉H₁₂CO₂H, related to camphor, and distinguished as a and β.

cam-phor (kämp-fër), *n.* [ME. *camfere*, *F. camphre* (cf. It. *canfora*, Sp. *canfora*, *alcánfor*, LL. *canfora*, *camphora*, NGR. *καφορά*), fr. Ar. *kāfir*, prob. fr. Skr. *karphura*.]

1. A tough, gumlike, crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₆O, existing in three optically different varieties, all of which have the same qualities of volatility, fragrance, etc. It is a saturated ketone related to the terpenes. Ordinary camphor, or Japan camphor, is *dextro* camphor. It is obtained from the wood and bark of *Cinnamomum camphora*, chiefly from Japan and Formosa, and is used in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant, and sedative, in celluloid manufacture, etc. *Levo* camphor, or *Matricaria* camphor, is found in the oils of feverfew and tansy. Inactive, or *racemic*, camphor is obtained by mixing equal parts of the two active varieties, by the oxidation of inactive borneol, etc. It is manufactured artificially on a commercial scale from certain terpenes. The so-called *artificial camphor* is pinene hydrochloride, C₁₀H₁₆HCl, a crystalline body with camphorlike odor, made by passing hydrochloric acid gas into oil of turpentine. See **BORNEOL**, **MENTHOL**.

2. By extension, any of a number of compounds of similar properties, all alcoholic or ketonic derivatives of various terpenes; as, *Borneo camphor* (see **BORNEOL**).

cam-pho-ra-ceous (kämp-fö-rä-së-shüs), *a.* Of the nature of camphor; like camphor.

cam-phor-ate (kämp-fër-ät), *v. t.*; *-AT'ED* (-ät'ëd); *-AT'ING* (-ät'ing). To impregnate or treat with camphor.

cam-phor-ate (-ät), *n.* A salt or ester of camphoric acid.

cam-phor-ät-ed (-ät'ëd), *a.* Combined or impregnated with camphor; as, *camphorated* oil.

cam-phor'ic (kämp-för'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, camphor.— **camphoric acid**, *Chem.*, any of six white crystallizable acids of the formula C₉H₁₀(CO₂H)₂, distinguished as *dextro*, or *ordinary*, *camphoric acid*, *levo*, *camphoric acid*, *racemic camphoric acid*, and *dextro*, *levo*, and *racemic isocamphoric acids*. The first is obtained by the oxidation of common camphor.

camphor ice. A cerate made chiefly of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil.

cam-phor-on'ic (kämp-fër-ön'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline, trisbasic acid, C₉H₁₁(CO₂H)₃, obtained from the oxidation of camphor.

camphor tree. A large evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) with lax, smooth branches and shining triple-nerved lanceolate leaves, probably native in China, but now cultivated in most warm countries. Camphor is collected from it by steaming the chips and subliming the product so obtained.

cam-phor-wood (kämp-fër-wöod'), *n.* The wood of the camphor tree. 2. An Australian pinaceous tree (*Callitris robusta*) having fine-grained aromatic wood.

cam-phyl (-fil), *n.* [*camphor* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The radical C₉H₁₁, assumed to be contained in a number of derivatives of camphor.— **cam-phyl'ic** (kämp-fil'ik), *a.*

Cam-pine' (kämp-pën'), *n.* [From *Campine*, a district of Belgium.] One of a breed of domestic fowl resembling the Hamburgs, but having a single comb. The Campines originated in Europe and are remarkable as egg producers. The golden Campines have the neck plumage golden bay, and the body color a darker yellow. The silver Campines are silvery white and black.

cam-pi-on (kämp-pi-ön), *n.* [Prob. fr. *L. campus* field.] Any plant of the genus *Lycchnis*; also, any of several species of *Silene*; as, *alpine campion*, *bladder campion*, etc.

camp meeting. A religious gathering held, usually by Methodists, for conducting a series of religious services in the open air or in a tent in some retired spot, as a grove or wood. It usually lasts for several days, during which those present lodge in tents, temporary houses, etc. This form of gathering originated in Kentucky in 1799.

cam-po (kämp-pö; kämp-pö), *n.*; *pl.* **-POS** (-pöz). [Fg., Sp., & It.] See **CAMPUS**, **CAMP**. 1. A field; also, a plain; a tract of level open country, as those of South America corresponding to the prairies of North America.

2. In Italy, an open place in a town, sometimes smaller and less important architecturally than a piazza.

Cam-po-dë-a (kämp-pö-dë-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καμπη* caterpillar + *εἶδος* form.] *Zool.* A genus of wingless, elongated insects of the order Thysanura, with six legs and no eyes and the abdomen ending in two long filaments. See **BRISTLETAIL**, *Illust.* It is the type of a family, **Cam-po-dë-i-læ** (kämp-pö-dë-i-læ), and is regarded as illustrating a generalized form from which many insects are descended.— **cam-po-dë-i-læ** (kämp-pö-dë-i-læ), *a.* & *n.* — **cam-po-dë-old** (-dë-öld), *a.*

cam-po-dë-i-form (kämp-pö-dë-i-förm), *a.* [*Campeodes* + *-form*.] *Zool.* Designating insect larva which resemble adult insects of the genus *Campeodes*.

Cam-po-no'tus (-nöt'üs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καμπη* a bending + *νότος* the back.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidae, represented both in Europe and America. Cf. **CARPENTER ANT**.

Cam-po-no'tus (-nöt'üs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καμπη* a bending + *νότος* the back.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidae, represented both in Europe and America. Cf. **CARPENTER ANT**.

Cam-pho-lid (kämp-fö-lid), *n.* [*camphor* + *-id*.] *Chem.* A crystalline solid, C₁₀H₁₄O₂, obtained by reducing camphoric anhydride.

cam-phor (kämp-fër), *v. t.* To camphorate. *Rare*.

cam-phor-ate, *a.* Camphorated. *Obs.* or *R.*

cam-phor-lau-rel. The camphor laurel. See **Table I**.

cam-phor-ous (-üs), *a.* Camphoraceous.

cam-phor-phor'one, *n.* *Chem.* See **PHORONE**.

cam-pho-ry (kämp-fö-rë), *n.* [*camphor* + *-ry*.] *Pharm.* A solution of pyroxylin in an alcoholic solution of camphor, used as a substitute for collodion.

cam-phol (kämp-föl; -föi), *n.* *Chem.* = **BORNEOL**.

cam-pho-len'ic (kämp-fö-lën'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Designating either of two (distinguished as a and β) isomeric, unsaturated acids,

C₉H₁₂CO₂H, obtained indirectly from the oxime of camphor.

cam-pho-tide (kämp-fö-tid; -lîd), *n.* *Org. Chem.* A crystalline solid, C₁₀H₁₄O₂, obtained by reducing camphoric anhydride.

cam-phor (kämp-fër), *v. t.* To camphorate. *Rare*.

cam-phor-ate, *a.* Camphorated. *Obs.* or *R.*

cam-phor-lau-rel. The camphor laurel. See **Table I**.

cam-phor-ous (-üs), *a.* Camphoraceous.

ca-nard' (ká-nárd; F. ká'nár; 277), n. [F., properly, a duck, fr. cane female duck. In F. vendre un canard à moitié formerly meant to make one believe something impossible or false.] 1. An extravagant or absurd report or story set afloat to delude the public; a fabricated sensational report or statement, as by a newspaper; a hoax.

2. (pron. ká'nár) Cookery. A duck. Used as French. can'a-rin (kán'á-rín), n. [canary + -in.] Chem. A yellow substance prepared by treating potassium sulphocyanate with bromine or chlorine. It is probably identical with persulphocyanogen, C₂H₂N₂S₂, and is used as a pigment in calico printing, and as a mordant.

ca-na-ri-um (ká-ná-rí-úm), n. [NL. See KANARI.] Bot. A large genus of tropical balsamaceous trees, having compound leaves, panicked trimerous flowers, and triangular, drupaceous, often edible fruits. Most species yield balsamic resins. C. indicum is the Java almond; C. strictum is the black dammar tree of India. See KLEMI.

ca-na-ry' (-rí), a. [F. Canarie, L. Canaria insula, one of the Canary Islands, said to be so called from its large dogs, fr. canis dog.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands; as, canary wine; canary birds.

2. Of the pale yellowish color of a canary bird.

3. Of or pertaining to the canary bird.

ca-na-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-ríz). 1. An antiquated dance similar to the jig but somewhat slower.

Make you dance canary. With sprightly fire and motion. Shak. 2. Wine made in the Canary Islands, similar in general character to Madeira; esp. a sweet wine once much used in England. Vidonia or Tenerife, made on the island of Tenerife is a variety of canary.

3. A canary bird. Also used fig.

4. A light yellow color, like that of a canary bird.

5. Short for CANARY GRASS, etc.

6. A diamond of a pale yellow color.

ca-na-ry, v. i. To perform the canary dance; to dance nimbly. Obs. Shak.

canary bird, 1. A small finch (Serinus canaria) native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, Madeira, etc., now the commonest and best-known cage bird in all parts of the world. It was brought to Europe early in the 16th century. In its wild state it is greenish above with brown streaks, and yellowish below, but many artificial breeds differ much from the wild birds in size, form, and color, a bright yellow color predominating in them. The canaries raised in the Harz Mountains are most famous for their song.

2. Any of various small birds of different countries, most of which are so called because they are largely yellow in color, as certain American warblers of the genus Dendroica, some of the African weaver birds, the bush canary (Molua ochrocephala) of New Zealand, and.

3. A jailbird; a convict. Old Thieves' or Australian Slang.

canary-bird flower. A climbing plant (Tropaeolum peregrinum) with canary-colored flowers of peculiar form. The bird plant (Tropaeolum tetradactylus).

canary grass. The Canary Island grass Phalaris canariensis, producing the seed used as food for canary birds. b Any species of Lepidium, or peppergrass, the pods of which are sometimes fed to tame birds.

Canary Island date palm. A date palm (Phoenix canariensis) indigenous in the Canary Islands. It is larger and more graceful than the common date palm.

canary laurel. The native laurel of the Canary Islands (Laurus canariensis).

canary moss. Either of the parmeliaceous lichens Parmelia perlata and Roccella tinctoria. See ARCHIL.

canary nut. The fruit of any tree of the genus Canarium.

canary parrot. The zebra parakeet. Australia.

canary seed. The seed of the canary grass, used as food for cage birds.

canary stone. A yellow species of carnelian.

canary wine. = CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.

canary weed. = CANARY MOSS.

canary wood. A beautiful wood of the lauraceous trees Persea indica and P. canariensis, of Madeira and the Canary Islands. b The Indian mulberry. c The yellow wood of the Australian Eucalyptus hemiphloia.

ca-na-ter (ká-nás'tér), n. [Sp. canasta, canastro, basket, fr. L. canistrum. See CANISTRER.] A tobacco for smoking made of the dried leaves, coarsely broken. It was formerly imported from South America in rush baskets.

Can-a-va-ri' (kán'á-vá-rí), n. [NL.] Bot. A genus of fabaceous twining herbs containing several species, known as jack beans, of wide tropical distribution. They have long tough pods with large seeds or beans, which are sometimes used for food when young, but when taken to adulterate coffee.

can/can (kán'kán, F. kán'kán'), n. [F.] A rollicking French dance, accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures and gestures. = can/can-ling, p. a.

can/cel' (kán'sél), v. t.; CAN/CELED (-séd) or CAN/CELLED; CAN/CELEING or CAN/CELE-ING. [F. canceller, OF. canceller, L. cancellare to make like a lattice, to strike or cross out, fr. cancelli lattice, crossbars, dim. of cancellus lattice; cf. Gr. κενεκέ lattice gate. Cf. HANCEL.] 1. To cross and de-face, as the lines of a writing, or as a word or a factor common to both terms of a fraction; to mark out by a cross line or lines; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; specif., of legal documents, to annul, or make void or invalid, by such marking, or (by extension) in any way.

2. To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall.

He was unwilling to cancel the interest created through former secret services, by being refractory on this occasion. Scott.

3. To neutralize or counterbalance; to compensate for; as, an injustice may cancel a previous kindness.

4. Print. To suppress or omit; to delete, as matter in type.

ca'nard' bran'ch' (ká'nár'brán'shít), F. canard d'uck - branched branching. The wood duck. Fr. Amer. Can-a-ress'. Var. of KANARESE. ca-na-ry, n. Also ca-na-ries. A blunder for quandary; - used humorously. Shak. canary wine. = CANARY, n. 2. ca-na-ut' (ká-nót'), n. [Hind. & Per. ganat, tr. Ar. ganah cane, backbone.] Side wall of a tent; canvas inclosure. Anglo-Ind. ca-na-va-ri-a (kán'á-vá-rí-á), n. [NL.] Bot. Syn. of CANAVALLI. can buoy. See BUOY, n. can crew. A two-wheeled cart supporting a large can, as for milk, on its axle. can/cel-a-ble, can/cel-a-ble (kán'sél-á-b'l), a. See ABLE. can/cel-a-tion. Cancellation. Ref. Sp. can/cel'd. Canceled. Ref. Sp. can/cel-a-ti-on (kán'sél-á-rí-ón), a. Also can/cel-la-re-an. Of or pert. to a cancellor. R. can/cel-late (kán'sél-lát), v. t. Rare. 1. To cancel; strike out. 2. To confine as by cancelli. can/cel-ler', can/cel-ler'. Vars. of CANCELER. can/cel-ment, n. See MENT. can/cer-drops, n. Recchdrops, a. can/cered (kán'séred), p. a. Affected with cancer. Goldsmith. can/cer-in (-ín), n. Also sme. [L. cancer a crab.] An artificial guano made from crabs. can/cer-ism (-íz'm), n. Med. Tendency to develop cancer. can/cer-ize (-íz), n. [L. cancer a crab.] To infuse crab. can/cer-jalap. The pokeberry. can/cel-ler', can/cel-ler', lier'. Vars. of CANCELER. can/cel-o-ner' (kán'thýd-ó-nér'), n. [Sp.] Span. Lit. A collection of songs and poems, usually by several authors.

5. To inclose or shut off with a railing or lattice. Obs. Syn. = Blot out, obliterate, efface, expunge, strike out; annul, abolish, revoke, abrogate, repeal, make void, do away, set aside. See BRASE, ABOLISH.

canceled figures, Print., figures cast with a line across the face, as for use in arithmetics.

can/cel' (kán'sél), n. [See CANCEL, v. t.; cf. CHANCEL.] 1. pl. Lattice; gratings; limits; confines. Obs. Jer. Taylor.

2. Act of canceling.

3. Print. a The suppression or striking out of matter in type or in print. b The part thus suppressed, or the page or passage after new matter has been substituted.

4. Something used to cancel writing or printing, as an instrument for canceling postage stamps.

can/cel-ler', can/cel-lier' (kán'sél-ér'), n. [OF. canceller to waver, totter, F. canceller, orig. to cross the legs so as not to fall; the same word as OF. canceller to cancel. See CANCEL.] Falconry. The turn of a hawk upon the wing made before seizing or after missing the prey. Also fig.

can/cel-ler', can/cel-lier', v. i. [See CANCELER, n.] Falconry. To turn in flight before seizing or after missing the prey; - said of a hawk. Also fig.

can/cel-er', can/cel-ler' (kán'sél-ér'), n. One that cancels; specif., a hand stamp or instrument for canceling.

can/cel-late (kán'sél-lát), a. [L. cancellatus, p. p. of can/cel-lat'ed (-lát'éd)] cellare. See CANCEL, v. t. 1. Marked with numerous crossing lines or ridges; lattice-like; reticulated; specif., Bot., coarsely reticulated.

2. Divided into small spaces by laminae; cancellous.

can/cel-la-tion (-lá'shún), n. [Cf. F. cancellation, and L. cancellatio the fixing of boundaries.] 1. Act, process, or result of canceling, esp. so as to deprive of force, effect, or validity; as, the cancellation of words in a contract or of the contract itself; the cancellation of stamps; the cancellation of figures or symbols in mathematical expressions, etc.

2. Act of marking with cross lines, or state of being so marked; reticulation.

can/cel'li (kán'sél-lí), n. pl. [L., a lattice. See CANCEL, v. t. 1.] Lattice-work, rails, or crossbars, as around the bar of a court of justice; a latticed wall or screen, as between the chancel and the nave of a church.

2. Anat. The intersecting osseous plates and bars of which cancellous bone is composed.

can/cel-lous (kán'sél-lús), a. [Cf. L. cancellous covered with bars.] Anat. Having a spongy or porous structure; made up of intersecting plates and bars which form small cavities or cells; - applied the bony tissue so constituted, found near the ends of the long bones and elsewhere where both rigidity and lightness are essential.

can/cer' (kán'sér), n. [L. cancer, cancer, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac; akin to Gr. κρκπος, Skr. karkaka, crab, and prob. Skr. karkara hard, the crab being named from its hard shell. Cf. CANCER, CHANCER.] 1. Zool. [cap.] A genus of brachyuran Crustacea, including some of the commonest shore crabs of Europe and North America, as the rock crab, Jonah crab, etc. See CRAB.

2. [cap.] Astron.; gen. CAN-cri (kán'krí). a A northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo, pictorially represented as a crab. b The fourth sign of the zodiac, whose first point is the summer solstice, or the northern limit of the sun's course in its declination. See SIGN, TROPIC.

3. Med. Formerly, any malignant growth, esp. one attended with great pain and ulceration, with cachexia and progressive emaciation. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. Now, a malignant tumor having its origin in the epithelial tissue and invading any of the surrounding structures. Four kinds of cancers are recognized: a epithelial cancer, or epithelioma, in which there is no trabecular framework. See EPITHELIOMA. b scirrhous cancer, or hard cancer, in which the framework predominates, and the tumor is of hard consistence and slow growth. c encephaloid, medullary, or soft, cancer, in which the cellular element predominates, and the tumor is soft, grows rapidly, and often ulcerates. d colloid cancer, in which the cancerous structure becomes gelatinous. The last three varieties are also called carcinoma.

4. Fig. : An evil corroding like a cancer. Bp. Ken.

5. Some herb reputed to counteract poison. Obs.

can/cer', v. t.; CAN/CRER (-sér); CAN/CR-ING. To eat into or eat like a cancer. De Quincey.

can/cer-ate (-át), v. i. & t.; CAN/CRER-AT'ED (-át'éd); CAN/CRER-AT'ING (-át'ing). [LL. canceratus eaten by a cancer. See CANCEL.] To grow into a cancer; to become or make cancerous. = can/cer-a-tion (-át'shún), n.

can/cer-ous (-ús), a. [Cf. F. cancéreux.] Like a cancer; having the qualities or virulence of a cancer; affected with cancer. "Cancerous veins." G. Elliot. = can/cer-ous-ly, adv. = can/cer-ous-ness, n.

can/cer-root', n. Any of several orobanchaceous root parasites, as the squawroot, beechdrops, naked broom rape, etc.

can/cer-weed' (-wéd'), n. A white lettuce (Nabasis albus), the root of which has bitter, tonic properties. b A sage (Salvia lyrata) of the eastern United States.

can/cer', a. [cancer + phagous] = CAN/CRER-OROUS. A. Fluor spar. Eng.

can/cer-da-ce (kán'dá-sé; kán'dá'sé), n. [L. Candace, Gr. Kανδακίη.] A title given to the queens of ancient Ethiopia in Upper Nubia; specif., Bibi, a queen whose treasury was conquered and captured by the apostle Philip. (Acts viii. 27-38.)

can/cer-dales (kán'dá-léz), n. [Gr. Κανδαλίης.] A Lydian king, at the instigation of his wife, was exposed by Gyges, to whom he had exposed her.

can/cer-da-valg (kán'dá-vág), n. [Daek. ceann head + dabhach dark.] A salmon that stays in fresh water till summer. Scot. c. and b. Abbr. Caught and bowled. See CAUGHT, p. c.

can/cer-de', a. CAN/DE-ING. To render

n.; pl. -BRAS (-brás). See CANDE-LABRUM, 2.

can/cer-dé-ry' (kán'dé-rí), n. Bad weather, esp. if cold, with rain and sleet, such as to kill sheep and cattle. Sp. Amer.

can/cer-de-ry, n. [L. candidia whiteness.] Obs. = CANDID.

can/cer-dé-ros (kán'dé-rós), can/cer-ros, n. A white East Indian resin, sometimes used for making toys, etc. Obs.

can/cer-de-ry, n. Obs. = CANDID.

can/cer-di-cant (kán'dí-kánt), a. [L. candidans, p. pr. of candicare to be whitish.] Growing white; whitish. Obs. = CANDID.

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can/cer-wort' (kán'sér-wúrt'), n. Either of the European scrophulariaceae plants Kickxia spuria and K. elatine. canch (kánsh), n. Dial. Eng. a descent or a rise like a step, esp. in a coal working. b A sloping trench. c A slice or cut, as from a hayrick, or of bread, cheese, etc. d A small rack; a small stack or pile.

can/cha-la'gua (kán'chá-lá'gwá), n. [Sp., prob. fr. native Chilean name.] Any bitter, tonic herb of the gentianaceous genus Erythraea, esp. E. chilensis of Chile and E. venusta of California.

Can/crid (kán'krí), n. [Cancer + 1st -id.] Astron. Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cancer; - usually in pl.

can/cr'i-nite (kán'krí-nít), n. [After Count Cancrin, a minister of finance in Russia.] Min. A silicate and carbonate of sodium, calcium, and aluminum, occurring usually as transparent to translucent masses of various colors, in igneous rocks. H., 5-6. Sp. gr., 2.42-2.5.

can/cr'i-xans (-zánz), a. [LL., p. pr. of cancrizare, fr. L. cancer crab.] Lit., moving backwards, like a crab; specif., Music, having the theme or subject repeated backwards; - said of a canon.

can/croid (kán'króid), a. [cancer + -oid.] 1. Zool. Resembling a crab; pert. to the genus Cancer or allied genera.

2. Med. Like a cancer; as, a cancróid tumor.

can/croid, n. Med. A form of cutaneous cancer.

can/crum (-krúm), n. [NL.] Med. Canker.

can/crum óris (ó-ris) [NL., lit., canker of the mouth], Med., a disease of childhood marked by a gangrenous process affecting the gums, cheeks, and lips, often following an exhausting disease, such as measles.

can/da-reen' (kán'dá-rén'), n. [Malay kunduring.] A Chinese and Malaysian weight and money of account; a hundredth of a tael. See TAEI.

can/de-la'brum (kán'dé-lá-brúm), n.; pl. L. -LABEA (-brá), E. -LABRUMS (-brúmz). [L., fr. candela candle. See CANDELE.] 1. Class. Antig. A candelabrum, usually ornamental. b A lamp stand of any sort, often large and highly ornamental.

2. A large ornamental candlestick, having several branches.

3. In this sense candelabra is often used as a singular, with pl. candelabras.

Arch. A small decorated modified column or columnlike rib, or a design of which it forms the center.

candelabrum tree. An African pandanaceous shrub or tree (Pandanus candelabrum) with a spreading head of foliage; - also called chandeliey tree.

can/dent (kán'dént), a. [L. candens, p. pr. of candere to glitter. See CANDID.] Heated to whiteness; glowing. Also fig. "A candid vessel." Boyle.

can/des'cence (kán-dés'éns), n. Candescence state; incandescence.

can/des'cent (-sént), a. [L. candescens, -entis, p. pr. of candescere, v. incho. fr. candere to shine.] Glowing; dazzling; incandescence. = can/des-cent-ly, adv.

can/did (kán'díd), a. [F. candide (cf. It. candido), L. candidus white, fr. candere to be of a glowing white; akin to accendere, incendere, to set on fire; cf. Skr. chamd to shine. Cf. CANDELE, INCENSE.] 1. White; of. Skr. Archaic.

2. Fig. : A splendid; illustrious. Obs. Herrick. b Clear; pure; immaculate. Archaic. R. Browning.

3. Free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; fair; just; impartial; as, a candid opinion.

Candid and dispassionate men. Irving.

4. Not malicious or captious; favorable. Obs.

5. Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken.

Syn. = Fair, impartial, unbiased, equitable. See FRANK.

can/di-da-ry (kán'dí-dá-rí), n. Position of a candidate; state of being a candidate; candidateship.

can/di-date (-dát), n. [L. candidatus, n. (because candidates for office in Rome were clothed in a white toga), fr. candidus clothed in white, fr. candidus glittering, white; cf. F. candidat.] 1. One who offers himself, or is put forward by others, as a suitable person or an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor; as, a candidate for the office of governor; a candidate for holy orders.

2. A person considered worthy or likely to attain some dignity or to come to some place or end, etc.; as, he is a candidate for the penitentiary.

can/di-date, v. t.; -DAT'ED (-dát'éd); -DAT'ING (-dát'ing). To take the position of a candidate; specif. (of a clergyman), to preach in competition with a view to settlement. Collog.

can/di-da-ture (-dát-túr), n. Candidacy.

can/died (kán'díed), p. a. [From CANDY, v.] 1. Preserved in or with sugar; incrustated or coated with sugar or with a sugarlake or candylake substance; as, candied fruits.

Will the cold brook.

2. Converted wholly or partially into sugar or candy; crystallized; congealed; as, candied sirup.

3. Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp. Shak.

L. candela (a white) light made of wax or tallow, fr. *candere* to be white. See **CANDID**; cf. **CHANDLER, CANNEL**.
1. A slender cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffin, or some similar substance, containing a wick of loosely twisted linen or cotton threads, used to furnish light. Also, without *pl.*, the material of a candle or candles; as, a piece of *candle*. Candles are made by repeatedly dipping the wicks in the melted tallow, etc. (as "tallow dips"), by pouring the melted material over the wicks (as wax candles), or, commonly, by casting in a mold. Also used fig., as for life. *Out, out, brief candle!* *Shak.*
How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shak.*

2. That which gives light; a luminary.
 By these blessed *candles* of the night. *Shak.*
3. Pharm. **a** A pastil. **b** A bougie or suppository. *Obs.*
4. Something resembling a candle in shape or use; as, a Roman *candle*; a sulphur *candle* for fumigating.
5. In soda-bath making, one of the long pointed flames of carbon monoxide which issue from the burning material and indicate the completion of the process; — called also a *pipe*.
6. *Photom.* A kind of candle used as a standard or unit of illumination. It is usually of spermaceti and so made as to burn at the rate of 120 grains, or 7.3 grams, per hour.

can/dle (kán'dl), *v. t.*; — **LED** (d'ld); — **PLING** (d'ling). **1.** To cover so as to make into a candle; — with *over*. *Obs. & R.*
2. To test or examine by holding between the eye and a candlelight, or (hence) any light. Eggs of unknown age are so tested, those unclouded and almost translucent being classed as *candled eggs*, next in grade to fresh-laid eggs.

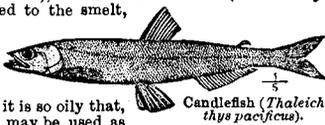
can/dle-beam ('bém'), *n.* *Obs. ecc. Hist.* **1.** A hanging beam to set candles on.
2. In old churches, a horizontal beam or rail upon which liturgical or votive candles were placed.

can/dle-berry ('béri'), *n.* **a** The fruit of the candlenut. **b** The wax myrtle or its berry.

can/dle-bomb ('bóm'; -b'ám'), *n.* **1.** A glass bubble, filled with water, which bursts if placed in the flame of a candle. **2.** A pasteboard shell used in signaling. It contains a composition which makes a brilliant light when it explodes.

candle end. The end of a burned-down candle. In drinking the health of a lady, gallants sometimes formerly drank down or ate a candle end as proof of their devotion. *Shak.*

can/dle-fish ('físh'), *n.* **a** A marine fish (*Thalichthys pacificus*), allied to the smelt, found on the north Pacific coast; — called also *eulachon*. It is an excellent food fish; it is so oily that, when dried, it may be used as a candle, by drawing a wick through it. **b** The beshow.



Candlefish (*Thalichthys pacificus*).

candle foot. *Photom.* The illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot; — used as a unit of illumination. Cf. **CANDLE METER**.

can/dle-light (kán'dl-'lít'), *n.* **1.** The light of a candle or candles; artificial illumination in general.
2. Light of life. *Obs.*
3. Nightfall, when candles are lighted; twilight.

can/dle-light'er ('lít'ér), *n.* One that lights a candle; specif.: **a** An acolyte. **b** A spill. — **can/dle-light'ing**, *vb. n.*

candle lumen. A unit of flux of light; is the $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ part of the total flux of light emitted by a source having a mean spherical intensity of one candle power.

Can/dle-mas ('mäs), *n.* [**AS.** *candelmasse*; *candel* + *masse* mass.] **1.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary or Presentation of Christ in the Temple, celebrated on February 2d; — so called because the candles for the altar or other sacred uses are blessed on that day.
2. More fully *Candelmas Day*. The day or date of this feast; February 2d. In Scotland it is one of the quarter days. In some parts of the United States *Candelmas Day* is often popularly called *ground hog*, or *woodchuck day*, in allusion to the tradition that on that day the animal comes out of his hole, and if he casts a shadow runs back, in which case a return of wintry weather is to be expected.

candle meter. *Photom.* The illumination given by a standard candle at a distance of one meter; — used as a unit of illumination, except in Great Britain. Cf. **CANDLE FOOT**.

can/dle-nut ('nú't'), *n.* **a** The fruit of a euphorbiaceous tree or shrub (*Aleurites moluccana*), native of some of the Pacific islands. It is used by the natives as a candle. The oil from the nut (*candlenut*, or *kekone*, oil) has many uses. See *oil*, *Table I*. **b** The tree itself.

can/dle-pin ('pín'), *n.* *Tempins.* **a** A form of pin slender and nearly straight like a candle. **b** *pl.* The game played with such pins.

candle plant. An asteraceous succulent plant from Cape Colony (*Kleinia articulata*), often grown for its clustered heads of white flowers.

candle power. *Photom.* Illuminating power, as of a lamp, or of a flame, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle. Cf. **CANDLE FOOT, CANDLE METER**.

candle rush. The common rush (*Juncus effusus*), the pith of which is used in Europe for rushlights. *Eng.*

can/dle-stick ('stík'), *n.* [**AS.** *candel-sticca*; *candel* + *sticca* stick.] A utensil for supporting a candle, whether elaborately made or in the common form of a saucer with a socket at the center. Used fig., with reference to the candlestick, more properly lamp stand, of the Jewish Tabernacle (cf. *Rev. i*, 20), as a symbol for a church or some spiritual enlightener. — **can/dle-stick'ed** ('stík't'), *a.*



Candle-pin.

candle tree. **a** The wax myrtle. **b** A bignonaceous tree (*Parmentiera cerifera*) of Panama, having a long yellow candlelike pod. **c** The catlupa, having a long slender pod.

can/dle-wick (kán'dl-'wík'), *n.* **1.** The wick of a candle. **2.** The cat-tail.

can/dle-wood ('wóod'), *n.* **1.** Pine or other resinous wood, split fine for burning, as on a hearth, in place of candles. **2.** Any of several trees or shrubs, chiefly of resinous character; as: **a** Any tree of the genus *Fouquieria*, esp. *F. splendens*. **b** The rhodeswood (*Myrsin balsamifera*). **c** The South American ochraceous tree *Diporidium guianense*. **d** An araliaceous shrub (*Panax capitatum*) of South America.

can/dock (kán'dók), *n.* Also as two words, **can dock**. [**Prob.** fr. *can* + *dock* (the plant). Cf. *G. kennekraut* horsetail, lit. "canweed."] **a** Any British species of *Equisetum* used for scouring cans or other vessels. **b** The spatterdock of Europe (*Nymphaea lutea*); — so called from its docklike leaves and flagon-shaped capsules. *Dial. Eng.*

Can/dol-le-a (kán-dó'l-'é-á), *n.* [**NL.**, after Augustin Pyramus de Candolle, Swiss botanist.] **a** A genus of shrubs, the styleworts, type of the family *Candolleaceae*. They have handsome flowers, with a very irregular corolla, its fifth lobe forming a curved lip. The column of stamens is long and elastic, whence the name *trigger plant* or *hair-trigger flower*. The 85 species are nearly all Australian, many being cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Can/dol-le-a-ce-æ ('dól-'é-'s'é-é), *n. pl.* [**NL.**] **a** A family of plants (order *Campanulales*), distinguished from *Campanulaceae* by having the two stamens united into a column with the style. There are 3 genera and about 100 species, low herbs or undershrubs, chiefly of Australia and New Zealand. — **can/dol-le-a-ceous** ('shús), *a.*

can/dor, can'dour (kán'dór), *n.* [**L.** *candor*, fr. *candere*: cf. *F. candeur*. See **CANDID**.] **1.** Whiteness; brightness; (as applied to moral conditions) purity; innocence. *Obs.*
2. A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or mental bias; candidness; impartiality. Attribute superior sagacity and *candor* to those who held that side of the question. *When well.*
3. Freedom from malice; kindliness; kindness. *Obs.*
4. Unreserve, as in speaking; outspokenness; frankness. Eva sat by his side, weeping in her terrible *candor* of grief and joy. *Mary Wilkins.*

Can'dour, Mrs. A woman in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" who slanders under the guise of frankness.

can'dy (kán'di), *n.* [**Marathi** *khandi*, **Tamil** *kandi*.] An East Indian weight varying greatly with the locality, commodity, etc. It frequently contains twenty maunds. At Bombay its customary value is 560 lbs. (254.0 kg.). Called also, locally, *behar* or *balhar*. At Mocha it equals 435.5 lbs.

can'dy (kán'di), *n.* **pl.** **DIES** ('di-é). [**F.** *candi*, *sucre candi*; cf. *It. candi*, *zucchero di candia*, *zucchero candido*, *Sp. azucar candi* (or *candi*), *G. zuckerand*, *i. e.*, sugar candy; all fr. *Ar. & Per. gandi* cane sugar, fr. *Skr. khanda* piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, *khand*, *khaq*, to break.]

1. A more or less solid preparation made by boiling sugar or molasses to the desired consistency, and then crystallizing, molding, or working it into the required shape. It is usually flavored or colored, and often contains fruit, nuts, etc. Also, any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, a preparation of sugar or molasses; a piece of confectionery. In England the term *candy* is generally used only for crystallized confections made from sugar; those made from molasses are called *lolly*. *Confection* or *sweet*, and in Australia *lolly*, are the terms used by the British in the wider sense of any sugar confection.

2. *Apiculture.* A doughlike mixture of sugar and honey, used as a bee food, esp. for queen bees; also, a preparation of boiled sugar sometimes so used.

can'dy (kán'di), *v. t.*; **CAN'DIED** ('di-d); **CAN'DY-ING**. [**Cf.** *F. candir*. See **CANDY, n.**] **1.** To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar; to incrust or coat with sugar; as, to *candy* fruits; to *candy* ginger.

2. Fig. To make appear pleasant or agreeable, as if covered with candy; to sweeten; to honey; to sugar. *Fuller.*

3. To crystallize or congeal into sugar crystals, candy, or a candylike substance; as, to *candy* sirup.

4. To incrust or cover with a substance resembling crystallized sugar or candy, as frost.

Which frosts that winter brings
 Drayton.
can'dy, v. i. To become coated or incrustated with sugar crystals; also, to crystallize or congeal, as fruits preserved.

can'dy-tuft ('túft'), *n.* Any cultivated brassicaceous plant of the genus *Iberis*. The first introduced species, *I. umbellata*, was brought from Candia. This and *I. amara* include the common annual candytufts, with white, pink, or purple flowers. Other species are half-shrubby perennials.

can/e (kán), *n.* [**ME.** *canne*, **OF.** *cane*, **F.** *canna*, **L.** *canna*, fr. *Gr. kanna*, *kivri*; prob. of Semitic origin; cf. *Heb. qanah* reed. Cf. **CANISTER, CANNON**, a gun.] **1.** *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible; specif.: **a** The stem of any palm of the genus *Calamus*, commonly known as *rattan*. **b** The stem of any one of various bambusaceous grasses, esp. of the genus *Arundinaria*; and also, one of the plants themselves.

2. The sugar cane. See **SUGAR CANE**.

3. *Hort.* One of the stems of certain bush fruits, esp. a shoot springing directly from the base of the plant, as in the raspberry.

4. A lance or dart made of cane. *Obs.*

5. A walking stick; a staff; — so called because originally made of one of the species of cane.

Stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift*.

cane + **RHAK**. [**Eng.** *cane*, *n.* A small weasel. *Local.*]

cane *var.* of **KAIN**. **cane apple.** The strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*).

cane ash. The white ash.

cane bast. Bast of sulphur.

cane fruit. = **BUSH FRUIT, b.**

cane gun. A gun made in the shape of a cane. [**KNENNEL**.]

cane + **CANNEL**, **CHANNEL**, **CANAL**, **can'el**, or **can'nel** ('), [**OF.** *canele*, *F. canelle*, *pro.*, a little tube, dim. of *L. canna* cane.] **Cinnamon**. *Obs.*

[**can-ne-la** (kán-'né-lá), *n.* [**Sp.**] **Orig.**, the cinnamon; hence, any of several other lauraceous trees, esp. the lancewood (*Ocotea cathartiana*). *Sp. W. Indies.*]

5. A tube or pipe, as of glass. *Obs.*

6. A slender cylindrical rod or stick, as of sulphur, solid glass, or, *Obs.*, tobacco.

7. A local European measure of length. See **CANNA**.

8. *Silk Manuf.* **WARP**.

can/e (kán), *v. t.*; **CANED** (kánd); **CAN'ING** (kán'ing). **1.** To beat with a cane. *Macaulay.*
2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.
3. To present a cane to. *Humorous.*

cane blight. A disease affecting the canes or stems of various bush fruits, as the raspberry, blackberry, and currant. It is caused by several parasitic fungi of the genera *Nectria*, *Phoma*, etc.

cane borer. Any of various beetles, as *Oberria bimaculata*, which, in the larval state, bore into the pith and destroy the canes or stalks of the raspberry, blackberry, etc.

cane/brake ('brák'), *n.* A thicket of canes; esp., in the southern United States, a dense growth of the giant cane (*Arundinaria macrostachma*).

cane killer. A scrophulariaceous root-parasitic plant (*Melasma brasiliense*), native of Brazil, but adventive in Jamaica, where it is injurious to the sugar cane.

ca-nel/la (kán-'né-lá), *n.* [**LL.** (**ME.** *canel*, *canelle*, *cinnamon*, fr. *F. cannelle*), dim. of *L. canna* a reed. *Canella* is so called from the shape of the rolls of prepared bark. See **CANEX**.] **1.** **Cinnamon**. *Obs.*

2. [**Cap.**] **Bot.** A genus of trees, type of the family *Canellaceae*. The only species is the cinnamon bark, whitewood, or wild cinnamon (*C. winterana*) of South Florida and the West Indies. It has coriaceous leaves and small flowers in terminal cymes. The orange-colored inner bark, known as *canella bark*, *short*, *canella*, is highly aromatic, and is used as a condiment and in medicine as a tonic.

Can/el-la-ce-æ (kán-'é-'s'é-é), *n. pl.* [**NL.** See **CANELLA**.] **Bot.** A small family of trees (order *Hypericales*), containing 4 genera, chiefly tropical American, having flowers with a calyx of 3 sepals, the stamens united into a tube. The fruit is a berry. *Canella* is the type and most important genus. — **can/el-la-ceous** ('shús), *a.*

ca-neph'o-ros (kán-'néf-'ró-s), *n. fem., pl. -ræ ('-ræ); or **ca-neph'o-rus** ('-rús), *pl. -ri* ('-ri); or **ca-neph'o-ra** ('-rá), *pl. -ræ* ('-ræ). [**L.**, fr. *Gr. κανηφόρος*, *kánephoros* a basket of reed (cf. *kanna* cane; see **CANE**) + *φορός* bearing. See **PHOROUS**.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A basket bearer; specif. and esp., one of the maidens selected to bear upon their heads wicker baskets containing the sacred utensils and offerings in religious festivals.*



Canephoros. From a Greek vase.

2. *Arch.* A representation of the foregoing, as on a frieze; also, a cartatid represented as carrying a basketlike cushion upon the head.

cane press. A press for expressing the juice of sugar cane.

cane sugar. Saccharose, esp. from SUGAR CANE. *n.*

Ca/n'es Ve-na'ti-ci (kán-'éz vé-'nát'i-'s); *gen.* **CANUM VENATICORUM** (kán-'núm vé-'nát'i-'kó-'rúm); [**L.**, hunting dogs.] *Astron.* A northern constellation, between *Ursa Major* and *Boötes*; the Hunting Dogs.

Ca/n'es Ve-na'ti-cid (kán-'éz vé-'nát'i-'síd). *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation *Canes Venatici*.

cane trash. Refuse of sugar cane; bagasse.

can/field-ite (kán-'fíld-'ít), *n.* [After *F. A. Canfield*, American engineer.] *Min.* Silver sulphostannate, Ag_2SnS_3 , containing some germanium. It occurs in black, metallic-looking octahedrons. *Sp. gr.*, 6.28.

can frame. *Cotton Spinning.* A roving frame which delivers the roves into cans.

cangue (káng), *n.* [**F.**, fr. *Pg. canga* yoke.] A square wooden collar, three or four feet across, in which the neck and (usually) the hands are confined, — used in China in punishing certain minor crimes.



Cangue and Prisoner.

cangue (káng), *v. t.*; **CANGUED** (kángd); **CANGUING** (káng'ing). To make to wear a cangue; to punish with the cangue.

can hook. A device consisting of a short rope or jointed bar with flat hooks at each end, for hoisting casks or barrels by the ends of the staves.

can-ic'u-la (kán-'ik-'ú-lá), *n.* [**L.** *canicula*, dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* The Dog Star. [**can-ic'u-lar** ('-lár), *a.* [**L.** *canicularis*.] **1.** Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog Star (either *Sirius* or *Procyon*).
2. Of or pertaining to the canicular days (about mid-August).
3. Of or pertaining to a dog. *Humorous.* **Can Hook.**

canicular cycle or period. The Sotic period of 1,460 Julian years. — *c. days*, dog days. — *c. year*, the Sotic year.

can'i-cule (kán-'ik-'ú-l), *n.* [**F.**] The dog days. *Addison.*

Can'i-dæ ('-dæ), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, fr. *L. canis* dog.] **Zool.** The dog family; the family of digitigrade *Carnivora* which consists of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes. They closely resemble the cat family in most anatomical characters, but typical members of the two groups differ greatly in external characters and habits. The dogs are more social in habits than the cats, many species habitually hunting their prey in packs, and running it down by their speed and endurance, rather than approaching it by stealth, though this

white. Growing white or whitish. — **can-er** ('cane), *a.* [**L.** *caner*, *OF.* *quenet*, *kennet*, *chenet*, dim. fr. *L. canis*.] **a** dog. *Obs.*

can'ne-ton (kán-'nó-'tón), *n.* [**F.**] *Cookery.* Young duck's liver.

can-net'te (kán-'nét'), *n.* [**F.**, dim. of *OF. canne*, *chêne*, pitcher.] A small pitcher or drinking mug, cylindrical or nearly so, with a handle, usually a cover.

can-vas + **CANVAS**. **cane with'y** ('wíth'y'). The golden willow.

ca'n-ze-son (kán-'n-'són'), *n.* [**F.**] A kind of woman's outer corset or jacket.

can'ful. See **FUL**. **can'ful**. *Var.* of **CANOE**. **can'ful**. Foolish. *Obs.* — *n.* A fool. *Obs.*

cannon bone. [F. *canon*, prop., a tube. See CANNON.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone supporting the leg from the knee or hock joint to the fetlock. In the horse it is the enlarged metacarpal or metatarsal of the third digit. In cloven-hoofed ungulates it is composed of the metacarpals or metatarsals of the third and fourth digits more or less completely fused together. The large pastern bone is sometimes called *small cannon bone*.

cannon cracker. A firecracker of large size.

can/non-er' (kân'nûn-er'), n. [F. *canonnier*.] An artilleryman who serves the guns; a gunner. — **can/non-er/ing**, n.

cannon pinion. The pinion on the minute-hand arbor of a watch or clock, which drives the hand but permits it to be moved in setting.

can/non-proof', a. Impenetrable by cannon projectiles.

can/non-ry (kân'nûn-rî), n. 1. Cannonading. *R. Browning*. 2. Cannon, collectively; artillery.

The ringing of bells and roaring of *cannovry* proclaimed his course through the country. *Irving*.

can/not (kân'nôt). [*can* to be able + *not*.] Am, is, or are, not able; — the more usual form of *can not*.

can/not but. See *NOT*, 1 b (1); 2d CAN, *Syn*.

can/nu-la (kân'nû-lâ), n. [L., a small reed, dim. of *canna* a reed, tube.] *Surg.* A small tube, as of metal or India rubber, for insertion into the body, as for drainage. It usually incloses a cutting or puncturing instrument.

can/nu-lar (lâr), a. Of the form of a cannuia; tubular.

can/nu-late (kân'nû-lât) a. Hollow; affording a passage

can/nu-lated (-lâv'êd) through its interior length for wire, thread, etc., as, a *cannulated* (suture) needle.

can/ny, can/nie (kân'nî), a. [Cf. *Icel. kæn* skilled, learned, or *E. conny*. Cf. *KEEN*.] 1. Knowing; sagacious; prudent; also, wary; cautious. *Archaic, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. Esp., cautious or shrewd in worldly affairs; sagacious or watchful for self-interest; — a somewhat contemptuous use of the Scotch word by English writers.

3. Skillful; clever; cunning; dexterous; as, *canny wife*, a wise woman or midwife, and hence, *canny moment*, the moment of childbirth. *Archaic, Scot.*

4. Wise in supernatural affairs; having magic or occult powers. *Obs. Scot. "Canny Elshie."* *Scott.*

5. Fortunate; lucky. *Obs. or Scot.*

6. In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; trustworthy; — used esp. with a negative. *Scot.*

7. Careful; thrifty; frugal. *Archaic, Scot. & Dial. Eng.*, but adopted into literary English as describing a quality characteristic of the Scotch.

8. Exercising care or caution in moving or acting; hence, free from disturbance, noise, or the like; quiet; gentle; of speech, soft. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gie me a canny hour at e'en. *Burns*.

9. Of humor, quiet; sly; pawky. *Scot.*, used by Eng. writers as characteristic of Scotch humor. *Oxf. E. D.*

10. Quiet; comfortable; snug; cozy. *Scot.* *Burns*.

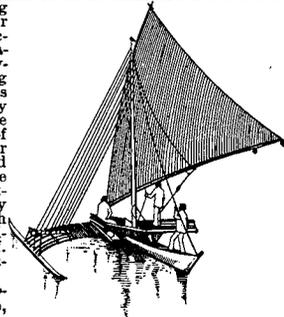
11. Agreeable to the eyes or perception; pleasant; comely; — a general term of approbation. *Chiefly North of Eng.*

can/ny, can/nie, adv. In a canny manner; cautiously; carefully; gently; quietly; — esp. in phrase to *ca' canny*. See *CALL*, 7, 4, 4.

ca-noe' (kâ-nôe'), n.; pl. *canoes* (-nôe'). [*Sp. canoa*, orig. due to a misreading of *L. [scapha] boat*.] 1. Any light boat of a primitive



Algonquian Canoe.



Canoe of Marshall Islands.

people; usually, a frail craft, rudderless and sailless, propelled only by paddling. The most primitive forms of the canoe are found in Africa, where the log hollowed out by burning or hewing is still employed on inland waters. The most elaborate forms are found in Oceania, where seagoing craft with outrigger and sails are characteristic. Canoes capable of long sea voyages and of carrying fifty or sixty persons are constructed by the Indians of the northwest coast of America, while for inland waters and portage no primitive craft has ever exceeded in beauty and utility the birch bark canoe of the Algonquian tribes. Cf. *KAYAK, UMIAK, CORACLE, PROA*.

2. A light boat, propelled by a paddle, or by a small temporary sail or sails.

ca-noe' (kâ-nôe'), n. 1. *ca-noe'* (-nôe'); *ca-noe'/ing*. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe; to manage a canoe; — sometimes with *it*.

canoe cedar. An arborescent (*Thuja plicata*) of the northwestern United States. It is a large and valuable forest tree. Called also *red cedar*.

canoe gum. A substance obtained, in the West Indies, by boiling the juice of the breadfruit tree with coconut oil. It is used as birdlime, and, when hardened, for calking the seams of canoes, etc.

ca-noe'ing, n. Act or art of using or managing a canoe.

ca-noe'ist, n. One engaged or expert in canoeing.

ca-noe'man (-mân), n.; pl. *-men* (-mên). One who uses a canoe; one who travels in a canoe.

can/on (kân'nûn), n. [ME. *canon*, *canoun*, AS. *canon* rule (cf. *F. canon*, *L. canon*), fr. LL. *canon* a measuring line, rule, model, fr. Gr. *κάνων* rule, rod. Cf. *CANONICAL*.] 1. *Ecll.* A law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or the sovereign; a decree, decision, regulation, code, or constitution made by ecclesiastical authority. The *canon*, collectively, = *CANON LAW*.

Various *canons* which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook*.

2. In general: a law, rule, or decree not ecclesiastical. Or that the Everlasting had not fixed His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shak.*

cannon curls. Cannons.

can'nonet (kân'nôd), a. Furnished with canons. [*FR.*]

can'non-er'. Var. of *CANNON-ER*.

cannon metal. Gun metal.

cannon proof. Impenetrability to cannon shot; cannon-proof armor.

can'non-roy'al, n. *Mil.* A medieval cannon of 8 or 9 inch bore firing a shot variously said to weigh from 48 to 250 pounds. *Obs. or Hist.*

cannon shot. A cannon ball.

b The range of a cannon.

cannon stove. A form of cast-iron stove, somewhat like a cannon set up on its breech.

Can'n/stat' (kân'n'stât), a. Designating a human skull, said to have been found at Cannstatt, or Cannstadt, Germany, in 1700, or the race of man having skulls of this character. The type re-

b A general rule, law, or truth, or an axiom or principle by which the scientific or systematic treatment or application of anything is governed; as, a *canon* of art, criticism, or taste; a *canon* of taxation. **c** A critical standard; a criterion; a means of discrimination; a test.

3. *A Math.* A general rule, formula, or table. *Obs.* **d** *As-tron.* A set of mathematical tables; as, the *Canon* der Finster-nisse (eclipses) of Oppolzer (Vienna, 1887).

4. *Bib.* The collection of list of books which are received as genuine and inspired Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*; that is, the general rule of moral and religious duty; the *canon* of books. Hence, any similar collection of sacred books. The Jewish or Hebrew canon seen originally to have included only the Law (the Pentateuch), but later included the Prophets, and finally the Hagiographa. All these books are included in the Protestant Old Testament canon and printed in the ordinary Protestant Bible. This is frequently called the *Hebrew canon*, distinguished from the larger collection of books, including what Protestants designate as the Old Testament Apocrypha, grouped together in the sacred literature of the Hellenistic Jews, in the Greek Version called the Septuagint, which is often called the *Alexandrian canon*. This latter collection contained all the books included in the Roman Catholic canon (which is based upon it, and hence embraces the apocrypha nearly as now printed in English). The present canon of the New Testament was recognized in the 3d Council of Carthage (A. D. 397), and was left unchanged by the Reformation contro-versies. The *Roman Catholic canon* of the Old and New Testaments was finally fixed by the Council of Trent (1546). For the list of canonical books see *OLD TESTAMENT* and *NEW TESTAMENT*. Also see *MURATORIAN CANON, BIBLE, APOCRYPHA, DEU-TEROCANONICAL, VULGATE*, etc.

5. *Liturgical.* Of the Mass, that part which begins after the Sanctus with the prayer "Te igitur" and ends, according to some, just before the Patenoster, according to others, with the consumption of the sacred species; — so called because it contains the fixed rule according to which the "sacrifice" of the Mass is to be offered.

6. *Music.* a A composition in two or more voice parts, employing *imitation* (which see) in its strictest form. The melody of the leading voice, at a few beats from its beginning, is taken up by another voice and imitated precisely throughout its extent. The canon either winds up with a *coda* (tailpiece), or, as each voice finishes, commences anew, in this latter case forming a perpetual fugue or round. **b** In the hymnology of the Eastern Church, a long hymn consisting of nine odes, based on Scripture canticles, the second being generally suppressed because unsuitable to any other season than Lent.

7. *Law.* A fixed annual or customary payment or tribute, as a contribution payable to the church, a quitrent, or, specif-ically, the annual rent payable under a Roman emphyteusis.

8. A chronological list or calendar, as of rulers or officers after whom years were named, with mention of important events, records of astronomical observations, etc., serving as a basis by which early chronology may be determined; as, the *Assyrian canon*; the *canon* of Ptolemy.

9. *Ecll.* a In monasteries, a book containing the rules of a religious order. **b** A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.

10. *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name; — so called prob. from having been used for printing the canon of the Mass.

11. A surgeon's suturing instrument. *Obs.*

12. [*Cf. CANNON, 5.*] The part of a bell by which it is suspended; — called also *ear* and *shank*.

13. *Kantianism.* A science of method or system of principles for determining the correct use of the understanding, reason, etc.

I understand by a *canon* a system of principles a priori for the proper employment of certain faculties of knowledge in general. *Max Müller (Kant, Crit. Pure Reason, II. 638).*

Book of Canons. a A collection of canons issued by James I. in 1609. Episcopacy was enjoined thereby upon all English clergymen. **b** A code of canons for the Church of Scotland, prepared by the Scotch bishops at the command of Charles I., revised by Lewis, ratified by letters patent under the great seal in 1635, and published in 1636. It asserted most distinctly the royal supremacy and forced upon the Scotch a new service book and a complete episcopal organization. — *Canons of Hippolytus* (hi-pôl'i-tûs), *Ecll. Antiq.*, a collection of canons in Arabic containing instructions, ritual rules, etc., purporting to be by Hippolytus of Rome (d. about A. D. 230), but the author-ship is uncertain. — *Canon of Ptolemy* (tôl'ê-mî), a list drawn up by the Egyptian mathematician and geographer Ptolemy, giving the Babylonian and Persian kings, with the lengths of their reigns, from Nabonassar, 8th century B. C., to Alexander the Great. — *The Canons, Ch. of Eng.*, the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical drawn up by the Convocation and ratified by King James I. in 1603. They are still in force except when they conflict with later canons.

can/on (kân'nûn), n. [*OF. canone, canonie, F. chanoine, L. canonicus, fr. canon rule, canon.*] *Ecll.* Orig., an ecclesiastic residing with others in a clergy house, or in later times in a chapter house of a cathedral or collegiate church, and following the canonical life; in modern times, one of a number of dignitaries who form a sort of council to a bishop and perform certain duties in a cathedral church, or one of a similar body connected with a collegiate church. The term *canon* was first applied to all the clergy of a large church, from their being entered on a canon, or list, and later to the clergy of a large church or of a cathedral who lived together under a canon or rule of life. Their support came from the property of the church which they served, esp. by choir duties. This communal life was abandoned in the 10th century and the income from the property so divided that each of the canons got a prebend. These canons constituted the body called the chapter, which met for certain purposes. The canons thus became secular, that is, they did not live in a monastery or under a monastic rule. Those who received no prebend were called *minor canons*; those who did, *major*, or *full canons*. In the Church of England there are, besides the resident canons, nonresident canons and honorary canons in the recently constituted cathedrals who have no vote in the chapter and no emolument. There are also minor canons who have certain duties, but no vote, and who receive pay. Many Roman Catholic cathedrals have also *secular canons regular*; e. g., the Augustinians, who date from 1256, and claim to follow the rule drawn up by Saint Augustine

of Hippo in the 5th century. Because of the color of their habit, they were known in England as the *Black Canons*. A branch of them were the *Premonstratensians*, called the *White Canons*, because they were clad in white.

ca'ñion (kân'yûn; *Sp. kân'yôn*; 277), or **can'yon** (kân'yûn), n. [*Sp. cañon* tube, hollow, fr. *caño* tube, *caña* reed, fr. *L. canna*. See *CANE*.] A deep valley with high, steep slopes. *Western U. S. & Mex.* Cañons are characteristic of regions where, owing to aridity or to great slope, the downward cutting of the streams greatly exceeds weathering. The cañon of the Colorado River is the most remarkable. In part of it, the Grand Cañon, in northern Arizona, the walls are in places about 6,000 feet high, the width of the cañon at the top being generally several (8 to 10) miles, and at the bottom about that of the stream.

Syn. — *Chasm, gorge, ravine.*

ca'ñion, or can'yon (kân'yûn, v. l.; *CA'NONED* (-yûnd), *CAN'YONED*; *CA'NON-ING*, *CAN'YON-ING*). To make a cañon in; to pierce with cañons.

ca'ñion, or can'yon, v. i. To enter or flow into a cañon; — said of a stream.

ca'ñion-ot'o (kân'yûn-ô-tô), n. [*Amer. Sp. dim.* See *CANON*.] *Southwestern U. S.* 1. A small cañon.

2. A narrow way or lane through chaparral or forest.

can'on-ess (kân'nû-ês), n. [*Cf. LL. canonicissa*.] 1. A woman living with others in a community or college under a rule but not under a perpetual vow; hence, one who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter. Like canons, they became differentiated into *regular* and *secular canonesses*, the former bound by a vow of poverty and observing a strict rule of life, the latter allowed to hold private property and bound only by vows of celibacy and obedience. The Augustinian canonesses are now practically nuns. *Secular canonesses*, esp. in Germany, where several Protestant communities still exist, came to differ little from women living in the world.

2. The wife of a canon. *Jocular, Eng.*

ca'non, or canyon, grape. A wild grape (*Vitis arizonica*) of the southwestern United States with small black fruit of pleasant flavor.

ca-non'ic (kâ-nôn'ik), n. 1. A person in canonical orders; a canon.

2. A system of dialectics, or rules of logic; esp., the Epicurean logic.

ca-non'ic-al (-i-kâl), a. [*L. canonicus, LL. canonicalis, fr. L. canon: cf. F. canonique*. See *CANON*.] 1. *Ecll., Music, etc.* Of or pertaining to a canon; established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons. "The oath of *canonical* obedience." *Hallam*.

2. Of the nature of, or conforming to, a canon, or general rule; authoritative; received; orthodox; standard. *Specif.: Math.* Standard; — said of various simplest and most significant forms to which general equations and expressions may be brought without loss of generality.

3. *Law.* Of or pertaining to the canon law.

canonical book, a book forming part of a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture. See *CANON*, n. 4, — *c. dissection, Math.*, a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface. — *c. epistles*, the seven epistles called also *general* or *catholic*. See *CATHOLIC EPISTLES*. — *c. hour*. *a Eccles.* Any of certain stated times of the day (now seven, viz., matins with lauds, prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, and compline) and fixed for the offices of prayer and devotion. **b** In England, any of the hours of the period from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. (formerly 8 A. M. to 12 M.), before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish church. **c** *Fig.*: An appropriate hour or time. — *c. letters*, letters of several kinds, formerly given by a bishop to traveling clergymen or laymen, to show that they were entitled to receive the communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. — *c. life*, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for the clergy, less rigid than the monastic, and more restrained than the secular. — *c. obedience*, submission to the canons of a church, esp. the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors. — *c. punishments*, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc. *Cf. BENEFIT OF CLERGY*. — *c. purgation*. See *PURGATION*. — *c. Scriptures, Bib.*, the canonical books. — *c. series of points, Math.*, the series cut out on every curve of a system by its adjoints. — *c. sins, Anc. Church*, those sins for which capital punishment or public penance decreed by the canon was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy.

ca-non'ic-als (-i-kâlz), n. *pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by a clergyman when officiating. Sometimes, any distinctive professional dress.

can'on-ic-ity (kân'nûn-ic-î-tî), n. [*Cf. F. canonicité*.] State or quality of being canonical; canonicity.

ca-non'ics (kâ-nôn'iks), n. *Theol.* Theology which treats of the canon of Scripture, its origin, history, authority, etc.

can'on-ist (kân'nûn-ist), n. [*Cf. F. canoniste*.] 1. A professor of, or one skilled in, the canon law; a canon lawyer.

2. A maker or upholder of canons in criticism, science, philology, etc.; a stickler for canons or rules.

can'on-is'tic (-is'tik) a. Of or pertaining to a canon-

can'on-is'tic-al (-is'tikâl) ist.

ca-non'iz-ant (kâ-nôn'î-zânt), n. *Math.* A covariant used to reduce a quantic to canonical form. — **ca-non'î-zant**, a. [*Cf. F. canonisation*.] Act of canonizing, or state of being canonized; specif., *R. C. Ch.*, the final process or decree (following beatification) by which the name of a deceased person is placed in the catalogue (canon) of saints and commended to perpetual veneration and invocation. See *BEATIFY*, 3.

Canonization of saints was not known to the Christian church till toward the middle of the tenth century. *Hook*.

can'on-ize (kân'nûn-î-z), v. l.; *CAN'ON-IZED* (-î-zd); *CAN'ON-IZ'ING* (-î-z'ing). [*F. canoniser* or *LL. canonizare*, fr. *L. canon*. See *1st CANON*.] 1. *Ecll.* To declare (a deceased person) a saint; to put in the catalogue of saints; to saint.

2. To install in a church office; to consecrate. *Obs.*

3. To glorify; to exalt to the highest honor. *Shak.*

4. To include in a canon, esp. the canon of Scripture.

5. To sanction or ratify by or as by ecclesiastical authority.

Placibility = canonized means the unconditional ignoring of all injuries, and treating them as though they were not; for this would be to *canonize* a lie.

ca'no-nes Hip-pôl'y-ti (kân'nô-nes hi-pôl'y-tî), n. = *CANONS* OF HIPPOLYTUS.

ca-non'ial, a. Canonical. *Obs.*

ca-non'ial-ly, adv. *Obs.*

ca-non'ic-a- = *CANONICAL*, 3.

ca-non'ic-al-ly, adv. of *CANONICAL*.

ca-non'ic-al-ness, n. Canonicity.

ca-non'ic-ate, n. The office of a canon; a canonry.

can'on-ism (kân'nûn-iz'm), n. The principles of canon law. *R. C. canonists.* — *CANONIST*.

can'on-iz'er (-î-z'er), n. One who canonizes.

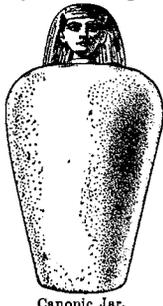
food, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ñk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

canon law. The body of ecclesiastical law adopted in the early Christian Church, chiefly set forth in the Corpus Juris Canonici (which see), and still, with later additions, constituting the law which regulates the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church. Usually, specif., the body of law contained in the Corpus Juris Canonici; sometimes, in a general sense, the body of law adopted by any division of the Christian Church. In the Middle Ages the canon law was legally binding in all countries subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of Rome, and it is still largely legally authoritative in countries where the state religion is Roman Catholic. In England and the United States portions of it (for example, the law of marriage as existing before the Council of Trent) are included in the common law.

cañon, or canyon, live oak. A Californian evergreen oak (Quercus chrysolepis), with oblong, often spiny-margined leaves, the under surface covered with a yellow tomentum.

cañon-ry (kân'ô-ri), n.; pl. -ries (-ri-z). Eccl. The benefice, dignity, or office of a canon.

Ca-no-pis (kâ-nô'pik), n. [L. Canopus.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt. Canopic jar. Egypt. Archaeol. The four jars containing the principal intestines of a deceased person, and buried with the mummy;—so called by early Egyptologists in the belief that they confirmed the classical tradition that Canopus, pilot of Menelaus, was buried in Canopus, Egypt, and there worshipped under the form of a jar. See MENELAIUS. Archaeol. a. A Canopic jar. b A kind of Etruscan cinerary urn of similar shape, made of terra cotta or bronze and having a cover in the form of a human head and often handles in the form of human arms.



Canopic Jar.

Ca-no-pus (-pîz), n. [L. fr. Gr. Κανόπιος a town of Egypt.] 1. A star. Alpha (α) Argus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argos, not visible north of 37° north latitude. Although at least 12 times as far from the earth as Sirius, yet next to the latter it is the brightest fixed star. See STAR. 2. (pl. CANOPI [-pî]). A Canopic jar or vase.

Canopus stone. A stele set up at Canopus, by Ptolemy III., recording a decree regarding festivals in honor of himself and Berenice. The writing is, as on the Rosetta stone, in Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic characters.

can-o-py (kân'ô-pî), n.; pl. -pies (-pîz). [ME. canapie, F. canapé sofa, OF. canopée, canopieu, canopieu, canopy, veil, pavilion (cf. It. canopè canopy, sofa), LL. canopium a bed with mosquito curtains, fr. Gr. κανώπιον, fr. κανών gnat; perh. fr. κανών cone + ὄψ face. See CONE, OPTIC.] 1. A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. "Golden canopies and beds of state." Dryden.



One form of Canopy, Arch.

2. In general, an overhanging shelter or shade; a covering; as, a canopy of clouds; a canopy of tree branches. Specif., the firmament or sky, regarded as overhanging. Shak.

3. Arch. An ornamental rooflike structure projecting from a wall or supported on pillars, as over a door, window, niche, statue, fountain, etc.

can-o-py (kân'ô-pî), v. t.; can'o-pied (-pîd); can'o-py-ing (-pî-ing). To cover with or as with a canopy.

ca-no-rous (kâ-nô'rus), a. [L. canorus, from canor melody, fr. canere to sing.] Melodious; musical; ringing; resonant. "Birds that are most canorous." Sir T. Browne. A long, loud, and canorous peal of laughter. De Quincey.

—ca-no-rous-ly, adv. —ca-no-rous-ness, n.

cant (kânt), n. [OF., edge, angle; perh. fr. a derivative of the Celtic word seen in E. cam crooked; or cf. L. canthus the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, Gr. κανθός the corner of the eye, the felly of a wheel. Cf. CANTON, CANTLE.] 1. A corner; nook; niche. Obs. 2. An outer or external angle, as of a building. 3. A segment forming a side piece in the head of a cask. 4. Mach. A segment of the rim of a wooden cogwheel. 5. An inclined line or surface canting or beveling off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique or slanting face or surface, as of a polygon, a buttress, a bank, etc. 6. A squared log or timber. U. S. 7. Naut. A piece of wood fixed on a deck of a vessel to support bulkheads, etc. 8. A sudden thrust or push producing a bias, or change of direction or position; also, the bias or turn so given; as, to give a ball a cant. 9. An inclination from a horizontal, vertical, or other given line; a slope or bevel; a tilt. 10. Whaling. A transverse slip of plubber cut at the neck of the whale, to which the cant purchase is fastened.

cant, v. t.; CANT'ED; CANT'ING. 1. To give a cant, or oblique edge, to; to cut off an angle from, as the head of a bolt; to bevel;—often with off; as, to cant off a corner. 2. To incline; to set at an angle; to tip or tilt up or over; to slope or slant; as, to cant a cask; to cant a ship. 3. To turn completely; to turn upside down;—often with over; as, to cant over a net. 4. To turn or throw off or out by tilting. 5. To give a sudden turn or new direction to; to pitch, as by an unexpected lurch; to throw with sudden jerk; to toss; as, to cant round a piece of timber; to cant a football. Scott. Syn.—See TIP.

cañon oak. = CAÑON LIVR OAK. can'on-ship, n. Canony. ca-noo' + CANOE. ca-nope (kâ'nôp'), n. [F.] A canopy jar. ca-nop'ia-lis (kâ-nô'pî-lyet), n. [L. canis dog + Gr. ἄλιος to love.] A dog lover. ca-no'tier (kâ'nô'tyèr'), n. [F.] 1. A canoeist. 2. A straw sailor hat. canous + CANON. ca-no-us, a. [L. canus] Gray; hoary. Obs. & R. canow + CANOE. can'ter, + CANCEL. can'tick, n. Candlestick. Obs.

canstow. Contr. of canst thou. Obs. [titles.] cant. Abbr. Canterbury; Can't. cant' (kânt; kânt). A colloquial contraction for CANNOT. cant' (kânt), a. [Cf. D. kant ready, pretty.] Lively; vigorous; lusty; also, merry; cheerful. Scott & Dial. Eng. cant' (kânt), n. [Cf. CANTLE.] A division; portion; slice, as of meat, of a haystack, or of a field. Obs. or Dial. Eng. cant' (kânt), v. t. To sell by auction. Chiefly Irish. cant'ab (kân'tâb), n. Short for CANTABRIGIAN. Colloq. Cantab, or cantab. Can-

cant (kânt), v. t. 1. To take a leaning position; to pitch to one side; tilt; turn;—often with over; as, the ship canted over. 2. To have a sloping position; to slant or slope. 3. Naut. To move into or assume a position oblique to a defined direction or course; to change direction, or swing from a position;—sometimes with round or across.

cant, a. Having canted corners or sides; also, inclined from a perpendicular or other given straight line; sloping; slanting; canting; canted; as, a cant board; a cant molding. cant, n. [Prob. from OF. cant, F. chant, singing, in allusion to the singing or whining tone of voice used by beggars, or fr. its source, L. cantus. See CHANT.] 1. Singing; song; musical sound. Obs. 2. An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine. 3. The idioms and peculiarities of speech in any sect, class, or occupation; specif.: a The secret jargon or language of thieves, gypsies, tramps, etc., or, hence, any jargon adopted for secrecy. b The special phraseology of some profession or trade, or peculiar to some particular subject; professional or technical jargon;—often depreciatory or contemptuous. "The cant of any profession." Dryden. c The phraseology peculiar to a religious class or sect. Obs. Dryden. 4. A form of words; a phrase; specif. (with a pl.), a set or stock phrase; a pet expression. Obs. or Archaic. 5. A mode of talking or phraseology used merely out of convention; esp., the affected or insincere use of religious or pious phraseology; empty, solemn speech or outwardly good or pious conduct implying what is not felt or done; hypocrisy. They shall hear no cant from me. W. Robertson. The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with cant, an affection of high principle which had ceased to touch the conduct, and flowed on in an increasing volume of insincere and unreal speech. Froude. 6. A user of religious cant; a hypocrite. Rare.

Syn.—CANT, JARGON, ARGOT, LINGO, SLANG, VULGARISM, COLLOQUIALISM. Cant, jargon, argot, and lingo apply primarily to the phraseology of a class, slang, vulgarism, and colloquialism to no particular class. CANT usually connotes depreciation or contempt (as, the cant of the schools), and is most frequently applied to stock or conventional, often insincere, religious phraseology; as, "If there be not something very like cant in Mr. Carlyle's later writings, then cant is not the repetition of a creed after it has become a phrase" (Lowell). JARGON adds the implication of unintelligibility except to the initiated; as, "Whitman... has a somewhat vulgar inclination for technical talk and the jargon of philosophy" (Stevenson); "cockets, and dockets, and drawbacks, and other jargon words of the customhouse" (Swift). ARGOT denotes specifically the secret jargon of thieves. LINGO is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and also for technical cant regarded as a dialect; as, "I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a lingo rather than a dialect" (Lowell). "I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. Tell you, I don't understand the lingo" (Fielding). SLANG, while often synonymous with cant or jargon (as, the slang of the race track, college slang), usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained words or turns of speech; as, "The slang of cities in no wise he knew; 'tipping the wink' to him was heathen Greek" (Keats). VULGARISM is a term of wider scope than slang (which it may include) and applies to any vulgar word or phrase substituted for one in good use; as, to "suicide," to "burglarize." COLLOQUIALISMS are expressions permissible in familiar, but not in formal or set, discourse; the term carries no derogatory implication. See CHAT.

cant, v. t. 1. To speak or utter in a cant manner or as cant, esp. religious cant or that of a particular subject, school, etc. 2. To deceive by pious or false pretenses; to coax or wheedle; to humor or pet. Dial. Eng. 3. To sing; to chant; to intone. Obs. Oxf. E. D. cant, v. i. 1. To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singsong tone, as a beggar; hence, to beg. 2. To use, or speak in, some kind of cant, as that of thieves or gypsies, a secret jargon, technical terminology, religious or pietistic phraseology, etc. That uncouth, affected garb of speech, or canting language, if I may so call it. Bp. Sanderson. 3. To speak; to talk; to gossip; to tell tales; to slander; to scold. Slang, or Dial. Eng. & Scot. 4. To talk with an affectation of religion, piety, philanthropy, or the like; to use religious or pious language insincerely or to gain a false reputation for goodness or piety; to practice hypocrisy; as, a canting fanatic. If a man cants in politics, he'll sell you if he gets a chance, you may depend on it. Haliburton.

cant, n. [OF. encant, incant, incant, auction, F. encan, prob. fr. L. in quantum, i. e., "for how much?"] If so, OF. enchant auction is due to influence of F. chant song, chanter to sing.] An auction. Chiefly Irish. cant'ab'le (kân'tâ'b'le), a. [It., fr. cantare to sing.] Music. Suitable for singing; melodious and flowing in style;—opposed to recitativo or parlando.—n. Cantabile style, or a piece or passage of this style. Cf. BRATURA, 2.

Can'ta-bri-an (kân'tâ'bri-ân), a. Pertaining to or designating the Can'ta-bri (kân'tâ'bri), an ancient warlike people of northern Spain, or the region inhabited by them. Cantabrian heath. = IRISH HEATH. Can'ta-brig'i-an (kân'tâ'brij'i-ân), a. Of or pert. to Cambridge, England, or its university.—n. A native or resident of Cambridge [in L. form Cantabrigia]; esp., a student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, England.

can'ta-loupe, can'ta-loup (kân'tâ-lôop; -lôp; 277), n. [F. cantaloupe, It. cantalupo;—from the castle of Cantalupo, in Marca d'Ancona, Italy, where they were first grown in Europe, from seed said to have come from Armenia.] A variety of muskmelon having when mature a hard, furrowed rind, and flesh of a reddish orange color; often, loosely, in the southern United States, any muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ate (kân-tân'kêr-ât), v. t. To make cantankerous; to quarrel; to dispute; to quarrel; to quarrel. Amer. [kerous. Colloq., Amer. can'tan'ker-some, a. Cantan'ka-ta-ra (kân'tâ-râ), n. [Sp.] See MEASURE. cant'ation, n. [Cf. CANTHARIDES. cant'ation, kân'tâ'shân], n. [L. cantatio.] 1. Singing. Obs. 2. Incantation; enchantment. R. Can'ta-to-ry (kân'tâ-tô'rî), n. [N.] pl. of cantator singer.] Zool. In old classifications, a group of birds equivalent in part to Passeres. can'ta-to-ry (kân'tâ-tô-ri), a. Of or pert. to a singer or singing.

can'tan'ker-ous (kân-tân'kêr-ôos), a. [Cf. ME. contek, contak, strife, contention.] Exhibiting ill nature; perverse; contentious; crossgrained; malicious. Colloq.—can'tan'ker-ous-ly, adv.—can'tan'ker-ous-ness, n. The cantankerous old maiden aunt. Thackeray. can'tar (kân'târ), n. [It. cantaro (in sense 1), Sp. can'ta-ro (kân-tâ'rô)] cantaro (in sense 2.) 1. A weight of Mediterranean countries. = KANTAR. 2. = CANTARA. See MEASURE.

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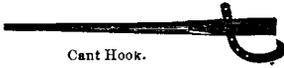
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can'tha-ris (kân'thâ-rîs), n.; pl. CANTHARIDES (kân'thâr-î-dêz). [L., a kind of beetle, esp. the Spanish fly, Gr. *καθάρσις*.] 1. The Spanish fly. See BLISTER BEETLE. 2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of blister beetles of the family Meloidae, containing the Spanish fly.

can'tha-rus (-rûs), kan'tha-rôs (-rôs), n.; pl. CANTHARI (-rî), CANTHARIDES (-rôî). [L. *cantharus*, fr. Gr. *κάνθαρος*.] 1. *Class. Archaeol.* A deep cup with a high stem and loop-shaped handles continuing the curve of the bottom of the body and rising above the brim. Dionysus is often represented with the cantharus. 2. *Ecol.* A fountain or reservoir in the courtyard of an ancient church, at which worshippers washed before entering the church.

cant'hook. A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end;—used for canting or turning over logs, etc. U. S. or Dial. Eng. 

can'tho-plas'ty (kân'thò-plâs'tî), n. [can'thus + -plasty.] *Surg.* The operation of forming a new canthus.

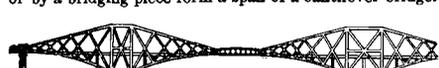
can'tho-fo-my (kân'thò'fò-mî), n. [can'thus + -tomy.] *Surg.* Division of a canthus, usually at the outer angle. can'thus (kân'thûs), n.; pl. -thi (-thî). [NL, fr. Gr. *κάνθός*.] *Anat.* The corner on each side of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet.

can'tic (kân'tîk), a. *Naut.* Having can'ts, or oblique surfaces;—said of three-angled quins used to steady casks.

can'tic-le (kân'tî-k'î), n.; pl. -cles (-k'îz). [L. *canticulum* a little song, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere*, *cantum*, to sing. See CHANT.] 1. A song; properly, a little song or hymn; specif., one of those hymns or chants, consisting of a psalm or of one of those nonmetrical occasional songs occurring in the Scriptures, appointed to be used in public church services. In the Book of Common Prayer the term is applied only to the Benedictine, but it is often used also of the Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Deus Miseratur, etc.

2. *pl.* [cap.] The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. See OLD TESTAMENT. 3. A canto or division of a poem. *Obs.* Spenser. 4. A small canto. *Humorous.* Byron. can'ti-cum (-kûm), n.; pl. -ca (-kâ). [L.] 1. In the Roman plays, a song accompanied by music and dancing or pantomime. 2. *pl.* [cap.] = CANTICUM CANTICORUM. *Obs.* Can'ti-cum Can'ti-co-rum (kân'tî-kò'rûm), *Vulgate*, the Canticles; the Song of Songs. See OLD TESTAMENT. can'ti-le-na (kân'tî-lè-nâ; kân'tè-lè-nâ), n. [It. & L. (in L., a song).] *Music.* a. An upper or solo part in old musical. b. Any short solo piece for the voice. c. In instrumental music, a phrase or passage of flowing or vocal style;—sometimes equivalent to *cantabile*.

can'ti-le-ver (kân'tî-lè-vêr; -lè-vêr; 277), n. Also *cantiliver*, *lever*, *cantiliver*. [Perh. fr. *cant* an external angle + *lever* a supporter of the roof timber of a house.] A projecting beam or member supported only at one end, as by being built into a wall, pier, etc. Specif.: a. *Arch.* A bracketlike member supporting a balcony, cornice, etc. b. *Engin.* Either of the two beams or trusses, projecting from piers towards each other, which when joined directly or by a bridging piece form a span of a cantilever bridge.

 Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Firth of Forth.

can'ti-late (kân'tî-lâ-tè), v. t. [L. *cantillatus*, p. p. of *cantillare* to sing low, dim. of *cantare*. See CANTATA.] To chant; to recite with musical tones, or intone, esp. as in Jewish synagogues. — can'ti-la'tion (-lâ'shûn), n. can'ting, p. a. 1. Speaking whiningly; using cant of any kind, as jargon, thieves' cant, or affected religious terms; affectedly pious; as, a *canting* rogue; a *canting* tone. 2. *Her.* Allusive; dealing with canting arms; as, *canting* heraldry; a *canting* herald. canting arms or coat, *Her.* bearings or a coat of arms in the nature of a rebus alluding to the name of the bearer; allusive arms; arms parlantes. Thus, the *Castletons* bear three castles, and Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare) bore a broken spear. — can'ting-ly, adv. — can't-ing-ness, n. can'ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of CANT, to incline. canting quoin or cotin, *Naut.*, a cantic quoin. can'tle (kân'tlî), n. [OF. *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece. F. *chanterne* a cut from a larger piece, dim. of OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] 1. A corner or nook; a corner piece or part, as of a shield; a segment or slice cut off or out from something, as from a piece of land. *Obs.* or *R.* or *Dial. Eng.*, except of land. Cuts me from the best of all my land. A huge hat, moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shak.* Cutting off . . . a solid *cantle* of high land from the rest of Yorkshire. R. D. Blackmore. 2. The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel. See SADDLE, *Illustr.* 3. The crown of the head; the head. *Scot.*

can'tle, v. t. *Obs.* 1. To divide into cantles or portions; to portion;—sometimes with *out*. 2. To piece or join (cantles of cloth). can'tlet (kân'tlèt), n. [Dim. of *cantle*.] A small cantle; a piece; a fragment. *Dryden.* cant molding or moulding. A beveled molding. can'to (kân'tò), n.; pl. -tos (-tòz). [It., fr. L. *cantus* singing, song. See CHANT.] 1. A song. *Obs.* 2. One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book; as, the "Divine Comedy" contains one hundred *cantos*.

can'thar'idize (kân'thâr-î-dîz), v. t. To treat with cantharides, esp. as an aphrodisiac. can'tha-ro + CANTHARO. can'the-to-my (kân'thèk'ò-mî), n. [can'thus + -tomy.] *Surg.* Excision of a canthus. can'thor'ri-a-phy (kân'thò'r-î-á-fî), n. [can'thus + -rhaphe.] *Surg.* The operation of sewing together the palpebral fissure at either canthus. can'tic-le, n. [L. *canticum*.] A song; a canticle. *Obs.* can'ti-ca (kân'tî-kâ), n. pl. [L.] Canticles, or Song of Songs. *Obs.* can'ti-cl. Canticle. *Rég. Sp.*

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3. *Music.* The highest vocal part; the air or melody in choral music; anciently the tenor, now the soprano. can'ton (kân'tôn; kân-tôn'), n. [F. *canton*, fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] 1. A corner; angle. *Obs.* 2. *Her.* A rectangular division of the shield, occupying either of the corner spaces in chief (usually that on the dexter side) that would be defined by a charged cross of the proper proportions. It is a diminutive of the quarter and an honorable subsidiary, and, being theoretically considered as an addition to the shield proper, is exempt from the usual heraldic rule which prohibits color on color or metal on metal. Also, one of the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltire. 3. A division, part, or section of something. Another piece . . . in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Savior's passion are represented. *By. Burnet.* In another *canton* was the following similar legend. *Scott.* 4. A small territorial division of a country; a district. That little *canton* of land called the English pale. *Sir J. Davies.* Specif.: a one of the states of the Swiss confederation. b In France, a division of an arrondissement. The *canton* is the electoral district from which members are chosen to the general council and the council of the arrondissement. *Woodrow Wilson.* 5. *Hist.* A cluster of village communities each with its own citadel and center of worship. 6. A subordinate body of a branch of Odd Fellows called Patriarchs Militant.

can'ton (kân'tôn; kân-tôn'), v. t.; CAN'TONED (kân'tònd; kân-tònd'); CAN'TON-ING. [Cf. F. *cantonner*.] 1. To divide into parts; to quarter; portion; specif., to divide into cantons or districts;—often with *out*. 2. To separate off or out by dividing or cutting;—with *out* or *from*. *Archaic* or *Obs.* They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. *Locke.* 3. To allot quarters to, as to a body of troops; to quarter. 4. *Her.* To furnish with a canton or cantons; to have in a canton or cantons, as a cross. See CANTONED, 4. can'ton-al (kân'tôn-âl), a. Of pert. to a canton or cantons; of the nature of a canton. — can'ton-al-ism (-îz'm), n. can'ton'crape (kân'tôn'krâp; kân-tôn'krâp), n. [From *Canton*, China.] A soft white or colored silk fabric, of a close texture and wavy appearance, used for dresses, shawls, etc.;—called also *Chinese* or *Oriental crape*. can'toned (kân'tònd; kân-tònd'), p. a. 1. Divided or formed into cantons. 2. Lodged in cantonments; quartered, as troops. 3. *Arch.* Having the angles or exterior corners provided or decorated with projecting members, as moldings or small columns; as, a *cantoned* pier, pilaster, or building. 4. *Her.* Having a charge in each of the four cantons, or angular spaces between the branches;—said of a cross. can'ton-ess' (kân'tôn-èz'; -èz'), a. Of or pertaining to Canton, China, its inhabitants, or their dialect. can'ton-ess', n. *sing.* & *pl.* A native of Canton, China; also, the dialect of Chinese spoken in Canton. The province of Kwangtung is a peculiar one, and the Chinese of the north hardly look upon the *Cantonese* as fellow nationals. I have heard a Shanghai native remark—"There were seven Chinsamen and two *Cantonese*." Those in the north call themselves the descendants of Han, those in the south call themselves the descendants of T'ang, Han and T'ang being the names of Chinese dynasties. *C. P. R. Allen.* can'ton'fan-nel (kân'tôn'), n. A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap, usually only on one side, used for underwear, draperies, etc.;—called also *cotton fannel*, and *swan-skin*, or *swan's-down*, *calico*. can'ton-ment (kân'tôn-mènt; kân-tôn't; kân-tòon't; 277), n. [Cf. F. *cantonement*.] 1. The cantoning of troops. *Burke.* 2. *Mil.* The place, as in a town or village, assigned to a body of troops for quarters; a more or less permanent shelter or place of rest for an army; quarters; esp., in India, a permanent military station or military town, often connected with a native town or city. When troops are sheltered in huts or quartered in the houses of the people during any suspension of hostilities, they are said to be in *cantonment*, or to be *cantonment*. 3. Quartering place; place of residence. *Irving.* can'tor (kân'tôr), n. [L., a singer, fr. *canere* to sing.] A singer; esp., the leader of a church choir; a preacher. The *cantor* of the church intones the Te Deum. *Milman.* can'to-ri-a (kân'tò-rî-â), n. [It.] *Arch.* A balcony or gallery for the singers in a church. can'to-ri-s (kân'tò-rî-s), a. [L., gen. of *cantor*.] Lit., of the cantor; as, the *cantoris* side of a choir, i. e., the north side; a *cantoris* stall;—correlative to *decani*. cant purchase. *Whaling.* A powerful purchase or tackle used to cant, or turn over, a whale in the operation of flensing, one block being fastened to a masthead and the other to the cant in the whale. cant rib-band. *Shipbuilding.* A rib-band which cant or lies obliquely to the middle line or keel. can'trip (kân'trîp), n. [Cf. *leel gandr*, ODan. & OSw. *gan*, witchcraft, and E. *trap* a snare.] A charm; spell; trick, as of a witch; a piece of adroit mischief; a playful, whimsical, extravagant, or eccentric act. *Chiefly Scot.* They would have no devilish *cantrips* going on in the parish, if they could help it. *Wm. Black.* can't spar, n. *Naut.* A small pole suitable for a small mast, yard, boom, etc. cant timber. *Shipbuilding.* One of the timbers rising obliquely from the keel at the extremities of a ship. can'tus (kân'tûs), n., *sing.* & *pl.* [L., fr. *canere* to sing.] *Music.* A song; the plain chant of ancient type; the given melody of the theme; also, the vocal voice. || can'tus ar'mus (fîr'vûs) [NL.] A lit. fixed song, the plain chant or simple Gregorian melody, prescribed as to form and use by ecclesiastical tradition. It was originally sung in unison or in octave. With the beginning

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A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc. — By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led. *Tennyson.* 2. A piece of canvas used for some particular purpose; something made of canvas; as: a sheet, covering, bolting cloth, carriage-window blind, etc. *Obs.* b A covering over the end of a racing boat to keep out water. c Sailcloth; a sail or a collection of sails. d A tent or a collection of tents. A surface prepared to receive painting, commonly painting in oil; hence, an oil painting, or, also, paintings collectively. Also fig. History . . . does not bring out clearly upon the *canvases* the details which were familiar. *J. H. Newman.* 3. A coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle, as in tapestry, or worsted work. 4. *Hawking.* A net or snare for catching hawks. *Obs.* under *canvas*. a *Naut.* = UNDER SAIL. b *Mil.* Provided with, or living in, tents. can'vas, v. t.; CAN'VASED or CAN'VASED (-vâst); CAN'VAS-ING or CAN'VAS-ING. 1. To catch or entangle in or as in a canvas or net; to catch. *Obs.* 2. To furnish, cover, or line with canvas. can'vas-back' (-bâk'), n. A North American wild duck (*Aythya vallisneria*), somewhat resembling the redhead in plumage, but differing in the longer, deeper bill, and in the duller reddish brown head of the male, which has the back finely vermiculated with gray and white, whence the name. It was formerly abundant in Chesapeake Bay, where it fed on the wild celery which gave its flesh a superior flavor. Under other circumstances its flesh is no better than that of related species. can'vas (kân'vâs), v. t.; CAN'VASED (-vâst); CAN'VAS-ING. [From *canvas*, n.; cf. OF. *canavasser* to examine curiously, to search or sift out; properly, to sift through canvas. See CANVAS, n.] 1. To toss in or as in a canvas sheet, etc., by way of sport or punishment. *Obs. Shak.* 2. To knock about; to beat; to trounce; fig., to castigate; to lash with criticism, invective, or the like. *Obs. Nash.* 3. To examine in detail mentally, or rarely, physically; to scrutinize, as votes at an election; to sift; discuss; debate. The lady continued to *canvass* me most deliberately through her eyeglasses. *C. Lever.* I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.* An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*. *Sir W. Hamilton.* 4. To solicit or seek, as favor or a title. *Obs. Goldsmith.* 5. To go through (a district) or go to (persons) to solicit orders, subscriptions, votes, etc., to try to secure political support, or to ascertain the probable number of one's adherents, etc.; as, to *canvass* a city for subscriptions; to *canvass* a county for votes. can'vas, v. i. 1. To debate; to discuss. *Marryat.* 2. To solicit or seek orders, contributions, support, subscriptions, votes, or political support before an election, etc.; to solicit;—commonly followed by *for*; as, to *canvass* for a seat in Parliament; to *canvass* for a book, a publisher, or in behalf of a charity. can'vas, n. 1. A tossing or shaking up. *Obs.* 2. A shock, esp. that of a sudden attack or surprise; also, *Fencing*, a *canvasso*. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* 3. Repulse; rejection, as in a suit. *Obs.* 4. Examination, as in the way of discussion or debate; full discussion; a scrutiny, as of votes. 5. Act of canvassing for votes, subscriptions, political support, etc.; solicitation, esp. of votes before an election, with the idea also of estimating the amount of support a candidate is likely to have; a systematic effort to obtain votes, subscribers, etc. No previous *canvass* was made for me. *Burke.* can'y (kân'y), a. [From CANE.] Made or consisting of cane or canes; abounding with canes; canelike. *Milton.* || can'zo-me (kân-zò'mè), n., pl. -ni (-nè). [It., a song, fr. L. *canto*, fr. *canere* to sing.] OF. CHANSON, CHANT; 1. A song or ballad; specif., a kind of Italian or Provençal lyric poem, usually in praise of love or in homage to beauty. Till after the time of Dante and Petrarch the canzone had several stanzas, all uniform except the last, which was shorter; but later it was less restricted as to the number of stanzas and their forms. 2. *Music.* A setting of such a poem, or a similar instrumental piece, having two or three parts with passages in imitation like a simpler form of madrigal. can'zo-net' (kân-zò-nèt'), n. [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *can-*

can'ton (kân'tôn; kân-tôn'), n. [F. *canton*, fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner. See 1st CANT.] 1. A corner; angle. *Obs.* 2. *Her.* A rectangular division of the shield, occupying either of the corner spaces in chief (usually that on the dexter side) that would be defined by a charged cross of the proper proportions. It is a diminutive of the quarter and an honorable subsidiary, and, being theoretically considered as an addition to the shield proper, is exempt from the usual heraldic rule which prohibits color on color or metal on metal. Also, one of the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltire. 3. A division, part, or section of something. Another piece . . . in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Savior's passion are represented. *By. Burnet.* In another *canton* was the following similar legend. *Scott.* 4. A small territorial division of a country; a district. That little *canton* of land called the English pale. *Sir J. Davies.* Specif.: a one of the states of the Swiss confederation. b In France, a division of an arrondissement. The *canton* is the electoral district from which members are chosen to the general council and the council of the arrondissement. *Woodrow Wilson.* 5. *Hist.* A cluster of village communities each with its own citadel and center of worship. 6. A subordinate body of a branch of Odd Fellows called Patriarchs Militant.

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sona. **Music.** A short or little song, commonly light and graceful, and distinguished from the more elaborate *aria*; a little vocal piece in one or more parts.

caoutchouc (kō'chōok; kōu'; 277: the pron. kōu- is preferred for this and cognate words in British usage), *n.* [*F. caoutchouc*, fr. S. Amer. name, near the source of the Amazon.] A tenacious, elastic substance obtained from the milky juice of a large number of tropical plants, belonging chiefly to the families Euphorbiaceae, Moraceae, and Apocynaceae. Perfectly pure caoutchouc is white in color, with the chemical formula (C₅H₈)_n. It is soluble in chloroform and many oils, but not in water or alcohol. Being impermeable to liquids and gases, and not readily affected by exposure to air, acids, and alkalis, caoutchouc is used, especially when vulcanized, for many purposes in the arts and in manufactures. Also called *India rubber* and *gum elastic*. Central American caoutchouc is chiefly derived from the moraceous tree *Castilla elastica*; South American, from the euphorbiaceous trees *Manihot glaziovii* and species of *Hevea*; Asiatic, from *Ficus elastica*; African, from the apocynaceous genera *Vaheia* and *Landolphia*. See RUBBER, VULCANIZATION.

cap (kăp), *n.* [*ME. cappe*, *AS. cappe*, cap, cape, hood, fr. LL. *cappa*; of unknown origin. See list CAPE; cf. list COPE.] 1. A covering for the head; esp.: a One of lace, muslin, etc., for women or infants. b One usually with a visor and without a brim, for men and boys; also, a helmet or headpiece. c One used as the mark or ensign of some rank, office, or dignity, as that of a cardinal. 2. The top, or uppermost part; the chief or acme. 3. A respectful uncovering of the head.

He that will give a cap and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*
 4. *Zool.* The whole top of the head of a bird from the base of the bill to the nape of the neck.

5. Anything resembling a cap in form, position, or use; as: a *Arch.* The uppermost of any assemblage of parts; as, the cap of a column, door, etc.; a capital, coping, cornice, lintel, or plate. b Something covering the top or end of a thing for protection or ornament. c *Naut.* A collar, as of iron, used in joining spars, as the lower mast and the topmast, the bowsprit and the jib boom; and also, a covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope. d A percussion cap. e *Mach.* See BEARING, *n.*, 7. f *Mining.* See SAFETY LAMP, *g* Gun. An apron. h *pl.* Curved-back points of file teeth. 1 *Ordnance.* A blunt nose of soft steel fitted on the point of an armor-piercing projectile, to facilitate penetration (cf. BITTING ANGLE). j *Logging.* A cone of sheet iron or steel placed over the end of a log to enable it to ride over obstacles, used when skidding by steam power. *Southern U. S.* k *Astron.* A whitish region or zone of varying size encircling either pole of Mars, and probably due to snow and ice. 1 *Geom.* (1) A portion of a convex surface. (2) A section, plane or curved.

6. Any part of an animal or plant suggestive of a cap; as: a *Bot.* = PILEUS. b = CALYPTRA. c = KNEBCAP. 7. A size of writing paper; as, flat cap; foolscap; legal cap. See PAPER.

cap and bells. A headdress sometimes worn by court fools and professional jesters in the Middle Ages and later times consisting of a cap with bells attached. "A cap and bells for fools." *Engel.* b A fool's babble, or marotte; — so called when having on it a representation of a fool's head with a cap and bells. — c. *in hand*, obscurovisually; submissively. — c. of liberty. = LIBERTY CAP. — c. of maintenance. Also c. of dignity, estate, etc. a A kind of cap formerly worn as a symbol of office or of high rank. b A cap of state carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities. c *Her.* A kind of cap borne as a charge, or sometimes under a crest instead of a wreath. — **Caps and Hats.** See HATS AND CAPS.



Cap of Maintenance. — *B. Taylor.*

cap (kăp), *v. t.*; CAPPED (kăpt); CAP'PING. 1. To cover with a cap or with a cap; to provide with a cap or cover; to cover the top or end of; to put or place a cap on; as, to cap a post; to cap a gun. The bones next the joint are capped with a smooth cartilaginous substance. *Derham.* 2. To deprive (a person) of a cap. *Obs. Spenser.* 3. To form a cap to; to serve as a cap, covering, or top to; to crown; to overlie. *B. Taylor.* 4. To surprise; to puzzle; to perplex. *Dial. Eng. It capped her beyond expression. C. Brown.* 5. To salute by removing the cap. *Thackeray.* 6. To match; to mate in contest; to furnish an equal, a better, or an offset to; as, to cap a text; to cap a proverb. Now I have him under gridler I'll cap verses with him to the end of the chapter. *Dryden.* 7. *In copying verses*, when one quotes a verse another must cap it by quoting one beginning with the last letter of the first, or with its first letter, or with the first letter of the last word, or ending with a rhyming word, or by applying any other arbitrary rule that may be agreed upon. 8. *Veter.* To injure and cause to swell; as, to cap a hock; a capped hock; a capped elbow. 9. To remove the cap from, as a bale of wool. 10. To cap the climax, to top or exceed the climax; to reach the utmost limit in action or words, as of absurdity.

cap, *n.* 1. To uncover the head respectfully. 2. A fine grade of Cuban tobacco, used largely for wrappers. 3. *pa-bili-ty* (kă'pă-bi-lī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). 1. Quality of being able to receive or contain. *Obs.* 2. Quality of being capable; capacity; capableness; esp., intellectual power or ability. 3. A capability to take a thousand views of a subject. *H. Taylor.*

cap (kăp), *n.* Oil of caoutchouc. **cap** (kăp; kăp), *n.* Also **cap**. [*AS. cap*, vessel.] A kind of wooden dish or shallow bowl, often with two handles. *Scott.* — to drink cap out. To drain the cap. **cap**, *v. t.* [*CF. OF. caper* to seize, or *L. capere* to take.] To arrest; to seize. *Obs. or Scot.* **cap**, *n.* 1. [D. *kapen* to rob, commit piracy. To privateer; to seize as a privateer. *Obs. or Scot.* *cap. Abb.* Captial (L. let him or her take); capital; capitalize; captain; caput or capitulum (L., chapter). **Cap**-bil-ty *Brown.* Lancet-ist Brown (1715-53), a famous

3. Legal or moral capacity. *Bunyan.*

4. Susceptibility of treatment in some particular way; capacity of being used, improved, or developed.

5. Usually *pl.* A feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development or improvement. *Syn.* — See CAPACITY.

cap-a-ble (kă'pă-b'ē), *a.* [*F. capable*, LL. *capabilis* capacious, capable, fr. *L. capere* to take, contain. See HEAVE.] 1. Able to receive; having ability (whether physical or mental) for the reception of, for giving reception to, or for providing reception for; furnished with capacity; hence, having ability for the reception and retention, or for the taking in and holding of (anything); provided with physical capacity or mental comprehension. Formerly, *capable* was used (with of, to, or for) directly with the thing held or the thing measuring capacity; as, a theater capable of two thousand people; an ear capable of distant sounds; its general sense was thus "receptive ability" or "containing ability" (cf. etymology, above). Now, however, the verbal idea of "receiving" or "containing" is nearly lost, the stress being upon the notion of "ability" or "adaptation" (cf. CAPACIOUS); consequently, *capable* is now used almost entirely with present participles; as, a theater capable of seating two thousand; an ear capable of hearing distant sounds; or, with nouns conveying a verbal idea; as, a mind capable of discipline; an animal capable of thought; a body capable of nourishment.

2. Roomy or capacious; also, wide; comprehensive; adequate. *Obs.* "A capable and wide revenge." *Shak.* 3. Endowed with susceptibility; able to appreciate and perform the action understood. *Rare.* On him, on him! Look you, how pale he glares! His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones, Would make them capable. *Shak.*

4. Having general ability or efficiency; competent; as, a capable instructor; a capable judge.

5. Having legal power, qualification, or right; formerly, qualified to receive or possess (cf. def. 1). *And of my land, Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means To make thee capable. Shak.*

cap-a-cious (kă'pă-sh'ūs), *a.* [*L. capax, -acis*, fr. *capere* to take. See HEAVE.] 1. Able to take in or contain; — with of or to (and *in*). *Obs.* 2. Able to contain much; large; roomy; spacious; ample; as, a capacious vessel, room, bay, or harbor. In the capacious recesses of his mind. *Bancroft.* 3. Qualified, disposed, or fitted for receiving; — with of. *Archaic.*

Syn. — Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large, considerable; plentiful, plenteous, copious, abundant. — CAPACIOUS, SPACIOUS, AMPLI, GOODLY agree in the idea of largeness. CAPACIOUS stresses ability to hold much; as, capacious pockets, a capacious cupboard. It has frequently a more or less humorous connotation; as, "Gradually had the capacious chin encroached upon the borders of the white cravat" (*Dickens*). SPACIOUS implies roominess, wide extent, breadth of sweep, or (fig.) the absence of trammels or limitations; as, "the whole interior... a dim, spacious, fragrant place, aloft with golden lights" (*W. Pater*). "Fielding lived when days were longer... when summer seasons were spacious" (*G. Eliot*). AMPLI implies sufficiency to meet all demands; it frequently connotes fullness or completeness; as, "the fortune... ample enough to have supported the expense" (*Clarendon*). "More pellucid streams, an ampler ether, a diviner air" (*Wordsworth*). GOODLY adds to the idea of considerable size the implication (sometimes humorous) of comeliness or excellence; as, "Ample indeed, a sign of goodly presence" (*Irving*). See PLENTIFUL, RIGHT, GREAT.

— **cap-a-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **cap-a-cious-ness**, *n.*

cap-a-pa-tate (kă'pă-tăt), *v. t.*; **cap-a-pa-tat-ed** (-tăt'ēd); **cap-a-pa-tat'ing** (-tăt'ing). [*See CAPACITY.*] To render capable; enable; qualify. **cap-a-pa-tat'ion** (-tăt'sh'ūn), *n.* — By this instruction we may be capacitated to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

cap-a-pa-t'ity (kă'pă-t'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [*L. capacitas*, fr. *capax, capax*; cf. *F. capacité*. See CAPACIOUS.] 1. Power of receiving, containing, or absorbing; hence, extent of room or space; content; spec., cubic content; volume; as, capacity for moisture; thermal capacity; electric capacity; the capacity of a vessel is five quarts. Had our great palace the capacity To camp this host, we all would sup together. *Shak.*

2. The power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; the comprehensiveness of the mind; the receptive faculty; capability of understanding or feeling; active mental power; mental ability. Capacity is now properly limited to these [the mere passive operation of the mind]; its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. Ability; capability; possibility of being or of doing. The capacity of blessing the people. *Alex. Hamilton.* A cause with such capacities endowed. *Blackmore.*

4. A position which capacitates or qualifies; fit condition; — in phrases with *in*, *out of*, etc. *Obs.*

5. Outward condition or circumstances; relation; character; position; as, in the capacity of a mason or carpenter. 6. *Law.* Legal qualification, competency, power, or fitness. 7. *Phys. Geog.* The ability of a stream to transport detritus, as measured by the quantity it can carry past a given point in a unit of time. Cf. COMPETENCE, 4.

Syn. — Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness. — CAPACITY, CAPABILITY. CAPACITY (See ABILITY) refers primarily to the receptive powers. CAPABILITY more frequently implies competence or qualification for some active exercise of power, or (usually in the *pl.*) suggests undveloped

possibilities; as, a student of good natural capacity; as an officer he showed great capability; "Fielding remained ignorant of certain capabilities which the novel possesses over the drama" (*Stevenson*). See ABLE.

capacity cage. *Wireless Teleg.* A cage of wire, usually cylindrical, sometimes forming the top of an antenna to increase its capacity.

capacity reactance. *Elec.* The reactance of a condenser; negative reactance, as compared with positive inductive reactance.

cap-a-pie (kă'pă-pī'), *adv.* Often *cap-a-pie*, although not a modern *F.* word. [*OF. (def) cap a pié* from head to foot, now *de pied en cap* from foot to head; and *L. pes* foot + *caput* head (prob. through *Pr. cap*).] From head to foot; at all points. "He was armed cap-a-pie." *Prescott.*

cap-ari-son (kă'pă-rī'sūn), *n.* [*F. caparazon*, fr. *Sp. caparazon* a cover for a saddle, coach, etc.; *capa* cloak, cover (fr. LL. *cappa* cape, cf. LL. *caparo* hood) + the *Sp.* suff. *-azon*. See CAP.] 1. An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse; harness or trappings of a horse, collectively, esp. when decorative. 2. The clothing or dress and ornaments of men and women; outfit; equipment. Also *fig.* My heart groans beneath the gay caparison. *Shollett.*



Caparison of 13th century. *Shak.*

cap-ari-son-er, *v. t.*; **cap-ari-son-ing**. [*CF. F. caparisonner*.] To cover with caparisons, or housings, as a horse; to harness or fit out with decorative trappings, as a horse; to trap; hence, to adorn with rich dress; to dress. I am caparisoned like a man. *Shak.*

cap-case' (kăp'kās'), *n.* A small traveling case or bag; hence, a receptacle; a chest; case. *Obs.*

cap coil. *Bot.* In angiospermous plants, one of the upper sister filaments of the embryo sac. These cells are compressed as the latter develops, and remain as a cap upon its apex during the early stages of the ovule.

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against Thebes" (see under SEVEN, while scaling the walls he was struck with lightning by Zeus, whom he had defied. **cap-a-pe'**, *adv.* = CAP-A-PIE. **cap-par-to** (kă'pă-păr'tō), *n.* [*Nal.* Indian name.] A large South American monkey (*Lagothrix humboldtii*), with prehensile tail and woolly fur. **cap-pa-taz'** (kă'pă-tăz'; 298), *n.*; *pl.* -TIZES (-tăz'ēz), [*Sp.*] Boss, or foreman. **cap-pă** (kă'pă), *a.* [*L. See CAPACIOUS.*] Capable. *Obs.* except: *Law Lat.* Legally capable of payment. — *A* person legally capable or competent. **capicoun**. + CAPTION.

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2. To have equal value if computed as a capital sum bearing interest at a given per cent; — used with at; as, an annuity of \$10,000 capitalizes at 4 per cent at \$400,000.

3. To use capitals, or capital letters. **cap'i-tal-ly** (káp'í-tál'ly), *adv.* 1. In a capital manner; as: a With forfeiture of life; as, to punish capitally. b Fatally; destructively. Richardson. c Primarily; mainly; vitally; eminently; as, capitally important. d Excellently; admirably; as, it was capitally done.

2. In capital letters. **cap'i-tal-ly** (káp'í-tán'ly), *n.* [It. *capitano* or Sp. *capitán*. See CAPTAIN.] 1. Captain; — chiefly attrib.; as, *Capitán Pasha*, the former title of the chief Turkish admiral. 2. [Sp.] The hogfish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*).

cap'i-tate (káp'í-tát), *a.* [L. *capitatus*, fr. *caput* head.] Headlike in form; having a headlike apex; specif., Bot. a Gathered into a head; as, *capitate* inflorescences or flowers. b Enlarged and globose; as, a *capitate* stigma.

cap'i-ta-tum (-tá'tum), *a.* [NL.] Of or as so much per head; as, a *capitatum* tax; a *capitatum* grant.

cap'i-ta-tion (-tá'shún), *n.* [L. *capitatio* a poll tax, fr. *caput* head; cf. F. *capitation*.] 1. A numbering of heads or individuals. Obs. or R. Sir T. Browne. 2. a A levying of a tax or charge upon each person. b A direct uniform tax imposed upon each head or person; a poll tax; sometimes, a direct tax shifting according to a fixed scale, as the French *taille* of the 17th century. c Any uniform payment or fee payable by each person, as pupils.

capitulation grant. A grant of so much for each person.

cap'i-tel-late (káp'í-tél'lát; káp'í-tél'lát), *a.* [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput* head.] Bot. a Having a very small knoblike termination. b Collected into small heads, or capitula.

cap'i-tel-lum (káp'í-tél'lám), *n.* [L. *pl. -tella* (-á).] [L., dim. of *caput* head.] A little head; as: a Anat. A knoblike protuberance, esp. at the end of a bone; a *capitulum*; as, the *capitulum* of the humerus, with which the radius articulates at the elbow. b Zool. The part of a polyp which bears the tentacles. — **cap'i-tel-lar** (-ár), *a.* — **cap'i-tel-li-form** (-í-fór'm), *a.*

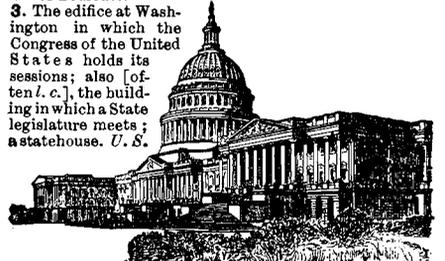
Cap'i-ti-bran'chi-a (káp'í-tí-brán'kí-á), *n. pl.* [NL.; L. *caput*, *capitis*, head + *branchia* gills.] Zool. An order of annelids equiv. to *SEDENTARIA*; — called also **Cap'i-ti-bran'chi-a'ta** (-á'tá). — **cap'i-ti-bran'chi-ate** (-át), *a.*

Cap'i-tol (káp'í-tól), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, fr. *caput* head; cf. F. *capitole*. See CHIEF.] 1. The temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill; also, the whole hill, including the temple and citadel.

Comes Cæsar to the Capitol to-morrow? Shak.

2. A similar building in many provincial cities of the Roman empire, used as a city hall in later times; as, the *Capitol* of Toulouse.

3. The edifice at Washington in which the Congress of the United States holds its sessions; also [often l. c.], the building in which a State legislature meets; a statehouse. U. S.



The Capitol at Washington.

Cap'i-tol-i-ine (káp'í-tól-i-né; káp'í-tól-i-né; 277), *a.* [L. *capitolinus*; cf. F. *capitolin*.] Designating, or pertaining to, one of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN HILLS), the Capitol which anciently crowned it, or the gods whose cult was there centered, esp. Jupiter Optimus Maximus. "Capitoline Jove." Macaulay.

Capitoline games, games instituted at Rome by Camillus, in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, on account of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and reinstated by Domitian, A. D. 86, as a quinquennial festival. — **C. VENUS**, the Venus of the Capitol. See VENUS.

Cap'i-tol-i-um, *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome. The depression between its two summits (see SEVEN HILLS) is now occupied by the Piazza di Campidoglio.

Cap'i-tol-i-dæ (káp'í-tól-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL.; fr. *L. capito* a sort of large-headed fish.] Zool. A family of nonpasserine zygodactyl birds chiefly confined to the warm parts of the Old World, but represented also in America. It comprises the subfamilies *Cap'i-tol-i-næ* (káp'í-tól-i-næ), whose members are called *barbets* (see BARBET), and *Indictornis* (see HONEYGUIDE). The typical forms are of quiet, inactive habits, feeding on fruits, insects, etc., and nesting in holes in trees and banks. Their plumage is variegated, often partly bright green.

cap'i-tu-lar (káp'í-tú-lár), *n.* [L. *capitulum* a small head, a chapter, dim. of *caput* head, chapter. Cf. CAPITULAR, *a.*, CAPITULARY, *a.*; see CHAPTER.] a A member of a chapter. b = CAPITULARY, 2. c A heading or title. Rare.

cap'i-tal-ness, *n.* See NESS. **cap'i-tá-næ** (káp'í-tá-næ), *n.* [It. & Sp.] In some navies, the chiefs, or admiral's, ship. **cap'i-tane** = CAPTAIN. **cap'i-tá-né** (káp'í-tá-né), *n.* [It. & Sp.] [It.] A captain, chief, or headman. [Capitane, *cap'i-tá-né* (káp'í-tá-téd), *p. a.* **cap'i-ta-tive** (-tá-tív), *a.* Reckoned by the head; per capita. **cap'i-té** (káp'í-té), *n.* [Fr., abl. of *capit*, head, chief.] Used in the phrase *in capite*, or in chief (see in chief, under CHIEF). Also used adjectively to designate lands held *in capite*. **cap'i-tis** (-tís), *n.* [L.] *dém'v-n'á* (-á'té). [L.] *Roman Law.* Change of status due to loss of freedom by being reduced to slavery, loss of citizenship without loss of liberty, reduction of one sui juris to the potestas or manus of another, a change from potestas to manus, etc. Whether the term includes also a change of status for the

cap'i-tu-lar (káp'í-tú-lár), *a.* [LL. *capitularis*.] 1. Ecccl. Of or pertaining to a chapter; capitulary; as, *capitular* estates. 2. Bot. Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum. 3. Anat. Pertaining to a capitulum.

cap'i-tu-lar-y (káp'í-tú-lár'ý), *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (-ríz). [See CAPITULARY, *a.*] 1. A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or masonic chapter; a capitular. 2. An ordinance civil or ecclesiastical, esp. of the Frankish kings; — chiefly in *pl.*, for a collection of ordinances, and so called because divided into chapters or sections. 3. A heading or title. Landor.

cap'i-tu-lar-y, *a.* [LL. *capitularis*.] Of or pert. to a chapter, esp. an ecclesiastical or masonic chapter; capitular.

cap'i-tu-late (-lát), *a.* [Cf. L. *capitulum* having a small head.] Having, or consisting of, a capitulum or capitula.

cap'i-tu-late (-lát), *v. t.*; *ca-pit'u-lat'ed* (-lát'éd); *ca-pit'u-lat'ing* (-lát'íng). [LL. *capitulum*, *p. p.* of *capitulum* to distinguish by heads or chapters; cf. F. *capituler*. See CAPITULAR, *n.*] 1. To settle or draw up the heads or terms of an agreement, as in chapters or articles; to agree. Obs. 2. To surrender on conditions agreed upon (usually drawn up under several heads); to make terms of surrender.

The Irish, after holding out a week, capitulated. Macaulay. **cap'i-tu-lat'ion** (-lát'íshún), *n.* [Cf. F. *capitulation*, LL. *capitulation*.] 1. A reducing to heads or articles. Obs. 2. A statement of the heads of a subject; a summary; an enumeration. Stevenson. 3. The making of terms or conditions; a stipulation, or agreement, as a treaty, stating terms or conditions. Obs. 4. Hist. Specif.: a The agreement or articles which the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, before their coronation, had to swear to observe. b The agreement or terms which regulated the relations of the Swiss mercenaries with the governments which they served. c Any of various agreements or conventions, made originally by the Greek emperors at Constantinople and afterwards by the Porte, granting special privileges and rights of extraterritoriality to foreign governments; hence, any such treaty or convention. 5. The act or agreement of one who capitulates, or surrenders to an enemy upon stipulated terms. 6. The instrument setting forth the terms of any of these agreements.

cap'i-tu-lu-m (-lú-m), *n.*; *pl. -LA* (-lá). [L., a small head.] 1. Ecccl. A chapter, as of a cathedral. Eng. b A chapter from the Bible. 2. Anat. & Zool. A capitulum; a knoblike protuberance of any part; as: a At the end of a bone or cartilage. b The enlarged tip of the proboscis of a fly. c The enlarged end of a halter of a fly. d The end of a capitata antenna. e The body of a barnacle, as distinguished from the peduncle. 3. Bot. a In Characeæ, a dead cell. b In seed plants, a simple racemose inflorescence in which the primary axis is contracted, forming a rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the buttonbush (see *Illustr.*) or in all composite plants. Cf. ANTHODIUM.

cap'i-tu-lu-m (-lú-m), *n.* [Cf. COPIAIA.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. See COPIAIA.

cap'lin (káp'ín), *n.* The cap of a flail, **cap'ling** (-íng) } through which the thongs pass which connect the handle Capitulum of Cephalanthus.

Cap'no-dæ (káp'no-dé), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *δαίμων* form; — so named from its resemblance to the genus *Fumaria* (fr. L. *fumus* smoke).] Bot. A large genus of papaveraceous herbs with decomposed leaves and racemose, very irregular, flowers. They are natives of north temperate regions and of South Africa. The American species are mostly yellow-flowered; some of the European species have pink or purple flowers. From the tuberous root of *C. tuberosum* the following crystalline alkaloids have been obtained: *bulbocapnine*, C₁₀H₁₅O₂N; *coralybaine* and *isocorybaine*, C₂₁H₃₃O₄N; *corycaevaine*, C₂₁H₃₃O₄N; *corydaine*, C₂₂H₃₅O₄N; *corydine*, C₂₁H₃₃O₄N (probably); *corybulbine*, C₁₉H₂₇O₄N. See CORYDALINE, DUTCHMAN'S-BRECHES, *Mus.*

cap'no-mor (káp'no-mór), *n.* [Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *μόρα*, equiv. to *μοίρα* part.] A highly refracting, colorless oil with a peculiar odor, obtained from wood tar.

cap'nut. *Mach.* A nut with a blind hole.

cap'on (káp'ón), *n.* [ME. *capon*, *chapoun*, AS. *capūn* (cf. F. *chapon*, OF. also *capon*), L. *capo*, fr. Gr. *κάπων*; akin to *κόπτω* to cut, OSlav. *skopiti* to castrate. Cf. COMMA.] 1. A castrated cock, esp. when fattened; a male chicken gelded to improve his flesh for the table. Shak. 2. A eunuch. Obs. 3. Humorously, a red herring or some other fish; as, a Yarmouth capon. Cf. CAPE COD TURKEY. Local. 4. A billet-doux. Obs.

cap'on, v. t. To castrate; to make a capon of.

cap'o-nier', **cap'o-niere'** (káp'ó-nér'), *n.* Also **cap'on-riere'**. [F. *caponnière*, fr. Sp. *caponera*, orig., a cage for fattening capons, hence, a place of refuge; cf. It. *capponi-eria*. See CAPON.] Fort. A work made crosswise in the ditch to sweep it with flank fire or to cover a passageway.

cap'o-ni-an' (káp'ó-ni-án'), *n.* [Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *νάσιος*, *n.*] Divination by means of smoke, used by the ancients in their sacrifices.

cap'poc. Var. of KAPOK.

cap'poc'chis (káp'pók'chis), *n.* [It. fem. of *capocchio* foolish, silly.] Fool; simpleton; — Theobald's emendation of *chippocchia* in "Troilus and Cressida." IV. ii. 33.

cap'poc'poc'ra (káp'pók'pók'rá), *n.* [It. fem. of *capocchio* foolish, silly.] Fool; simpleton; — Theobald's emendation of *chippocchia* in "Troilus and Cressida." IV. ii. 33.

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cap'pon-ize (káp'pón-íz), *v. t.* To castrate, as a fowl. — **cap'pon-ize'r** (-íz'ér), *n.*

cap'po-ral' (káp'pó-rál'), *n.* [Sp. See CORPORAL, *n.*] One who directs work; an overseer. Sp. Amer.

cap'o-ral' (káp'pó-rál'), *n.* [F.] A kind of cut tobacco. "Cigarettes of caporal." Du Maurier.

cap'pot' (káp'pót'), *n.* [F.] A winning of all the tricks at the games of piquet and imperial. It counts forty points in piquet, twelve in imperial.

cap'pot', v. t.; *ca-pot'ted*; *ca-pot'ting*. *Piquet or Imperial.* To win all the tricks from a; to score a capot against.

cap'po-tas'to (káp'pót'ástó), [It. *capotasto*.] *Music.* A sort of bar or movable nut, attached to the finger board of a guitar or other fretted instrument for the purpose of raising uniformly the pitch of all the strings.

cap'pote' (káp'pót'), *n.* [Sp. *capote* (cf. F. *capote*), fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak. See CAP.] 1. A long cloak or overcoat, prop. with a hood; specif.: a A long and full overcoat worn esp. by soldiers. b A very long mantle worn by women. c In the Levant, a long outer garment for either sex made of rough cloth or of skins with the hair on. In his own camee and his shaggy capote. Byron.

2. A kind of bonnet with strings, for women and children. 3. A leather top or hood for a cabriolet or other vehicle.

cap'pá-dí-ne (káp'pá-dín; -dēn), *n.* Silk floss or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off.

Cap'pa-do'ci-an (-dó'shí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Cappadocia, in Asiatic Turkey. — *n.* Native or inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cap'pagh brown (káp'pá'), Also **Cap'pah brown**. [From *Cappagh*, in Ireland, its locality.] A natural pigment consisting chiefly of hydrated oxides of manganese and iron. Its hue is reddish brown, which heating makes richer.

cap'pá-pap', *a.* A kind of paper used for wrapping up commodities, etc. b A kind or size of writing paper including flat cap, foolscap, and legal cap.

Cap'pa-ri-da-ce-æ (káp'pá-rí-dá-sé-æ), *n. pl.* [NL. See CAPPARIS.] Bot. A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Papaverales), the caper family, distinguished from the related Brassicaceæ by the 1-celled capsule. It contains about 35 genera and 400 species of wide distribution, the principal genera being *Capparis*, *Cleome*, and *Polanisia*. — **cap'pa-ri-da-cé-æ** (-shá-æ), *a.*

Cap'pa-ris (káp'pá-rís), *n.* [L., caper. See CAPER, the plant.] Bot. A large genus of shrubs, the capers, typifying the family Capparidaceæ, and widely distributed in warm regions. They have simple leaves and showy flowers with 4 sepals, 4 petals, and numerous stamens. Many species climb by the aid of the stipular thorns. See 3d CAPER.

capped (káp't), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of CAP, *v.* **capped** *swell*. *Veter.* a Bursal swelling (becoming in old cases a hard fibrous mass) on the point of the elbow, due to pressure or repeated injury, as from lying with the fore feet flexed under the body. — *c. cock*, *Veter.*, a similar swelling on the point of the hock of a horse. *Veter.*, a rare condition due to distention of the synovial bursa of the anterior extensor of the cannon as it passes over the knee joint. It usually results from injury. — *c. macaque*, the zati. — *c. projectile*, an armor-piercing projectile. See ARMOR-PIERCING.

cap'per (káp'ér), *n.* 1. A maker or seller of caps. 2. One that caps (in various senses of the verb).

3. Specif.: An instrument for applying a percussion cap. 4. A by-bidder; a decoy, as for gamblers. *Slang. U. S.*

cap'ping, vb. n. 1. Action of the verb CAP (in any sense). 2. Cap making; the trade of making caps. Fuller. 3. That with which anything is capped; as the rock or other material overlying the mineral body of a mine, or the rectangular frame over a sulphuric-acid chamber supporting the roof rafters.

capping plane, *Join.*, a plane for working the upper surface of staircase rails.

Cap'ra (káp'rá), *n.* [L., a she-goat.] Zool. A genus of ruminants of the family Bovidae, consisting of the goats.

cap'rate (káp'rát), *n.* Chem. A salt or ester of capric acid.

cap're-ol (káp'ré-ól), *-ole* (ól), *n.* [L. *capreolus* wild goat, tendril, fr. *caper* goat.] Obs. 1. A kind of roe deer. 2. Bot. A tendril.

cap're-o-late (káp'ré-ólát; káp're'-), *a.* Bot. Having a tendril or tendrils.

Cap're-o-lus (káp'ré-ólús), *n.* [L., wild goat, roebuck.] Zool. The genus consisting of the roe deer. — **ca-pré-oline** (káp'ré-ólín; -lín; káp'ré-), *a.*

Cap'ri (káp'rí), *n.* Wine produced on the island of Capri, commonly a light, dry, white wine.

cap'ric (káp'rík), *a.* [L. *caper* a goat.] 1. Of or pertaining to a goat. 2. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, C₁₆H₃₂O₂, occurring in small quantities in the form of its glyceryl ester in butter, coconut oil, etc. The free acid is a crystalline solid.

cap'ric'cio (káp'ríç'çío), *n.*; *pl. E.* CAPRICCIOS (-chóç), It. CAPRICCI (-ché) [It. See CAPRICIO.] 1. A caper; trick; prank; also, a caprice; freak; fancy. Shak. 2. Music. A piece in a more or less free form, often of a very irregular or whimsical style; a caprice.

cap'per. For various forms in *capper*, see those in CAPER-**cap'ple** (káp'pl; káp'pl), *n.* [From cap + bowl.] A small wooden drinking vessel. Scot. cap'pit. Obs. See *cap'pit* var. of COPPED.

cap'py, a. Characterized by or cap'ral. Corrupt of CAPRIOLE.

cap'ra-lis (káp'rá-lis), *n.* [NL.] dim. of L. *capra* she-goat.] Zool. A genus of small amphipod Crustacea, found upon seaweeds, etc., remarkable for their grotesque form, which suggests that of the praying mantis. — **ca-pré-oline** (çín; -ín), *a.*

cap'pré-ol-iar (káp'ré-ól-ár; káp'ré-ól-ár), *a.* [See CAPREOL.] Anat. Pappiform.

cap're-ol-l = CAPRIOLE.

cap'pres = CAPER, the plant. **cap'pret**, *n.* [Cf. It. *capretto*, a pretty, dim. deriv. of L. *caper*, capra, goat.] A roe. Obs.

Cap'ri blue (káp'rí), [Fr. the Blue Grotto, Capri.] See DYE.



Capparis (*C. spinosa*). Flowers and Leaves.



|| cap'ric-cio'so (káp'pré-chó'sé), a. & adv. [It.] Music. In a free, fantastic style; — used as a direction.

cap'rice' (ká-pré's): Pope rimed it with nice and vice, but the rime is questioned by A. J. Ellis, in. [F. caprice, It. capriccio, caprice (perh. orig. a fantastical goat leap), fr. L. caper, capra, goat. Cf. CAPRIOLE, CAB, CAPER, v. i.] 1. An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, proceeding from some whim or fancy; a freak; whim; fantastic notion. "Caprices of appetite." Irving.

2. The mental disposition or state which produces or is subject to such changes; capriciousness; freakishness. Also used of things; as, the caprice of the winds.

The fiftful caprice that so often thwarted her in the child's manifestations. Hawthorne.

Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice, Curious not knowing, not exact but nice. Pope.

3. Music. A capriccio. Syn. — Humor, fancy, whimsy, quirk. — CAPRICE, FREAK, WHIM, VAGARY, CROCHET agree in the idea of a sudden or arbitrary fancy, desire, or change of mind. CAPRICE emphasizes the lack of apparent motivation, and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness; this implication is stronger in the adj., capricious, as, "They made me, without my search, a species of popular idol; they, without reason or judgment, beyond the caprice of their good pleasure, threw down the image from its pedestal" (Byron); "Fancy . . . is as capricious as the accidents of things" (Wordsworth); "The fantastic and capricious behavior of the passions" (Fielding). FREAK denotes an impulsive, seemingly causeless, change of mind, like that of a child or a lunatic, as, "The wind in the air, more freak of perverse child's temper" (Thackeray); "Follow this way or that, as the freak takes you" (Stevenson); "A thousand Puckish freaks" (J. R. Green). A WHIM is a mental eccentricity; it suggests not so much a sudden as a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn or inclination (cf. whimsical, whimsy); as, "A young lady of some birth and fortune, . . . who had strange whims of fasting" (G. Eliot). VAGARY (see VAGARY) suggests still more strongly the erratic, extravagant, or irresponsible character of the notion or fancy; as, "Straight they changed their minds, flew off, and into strange vagaries fell" (Milton); "A great force of critical opinion controlling a learned man's vagaries, and keeping him straight" (M. Arnold). A CROCHET is a perversely heretical or whimsical opinion on some (frequently) unimportant or trivial point; as, "It is a note of the provincial spirit not to hold ideas of little more easily, to be devoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets" (M. Arnold). See WAYWARD; cf. FASHION.

cap'ric'ious (ká-prísh'ú's), a. [Cf. F. capricieux, It. capriccioso.] 1. Characterized by lively exercise of fancy, wit, or invention; fanciful; fantastic; humorous. Obs.

The most capricious poet honest Ovid. Shak. 2. Governed or characterized by caprice; apt to change suddenly; freakish; whimsical; humorsome; changeable. "Capricious humor." Hugh Miller.

3. Of things, changeable; irregular; changing apparently without regard to laws; as, a capricious climate. Syn. — Freakish, whimsical, fickle, crochety, fiftful, wayward, changeable, unsteady, inconstant, arbitrary.

— cap'ric'ious-ly, adv. — ca-prí'cious-ness, n.

Cap'ri-corn' (ká-prí-kór'n) n.; L. Gen. -ni (ká-prí-kór'ni) n. [Cf. cap'ri-cornus (ká-prí-kór'nú's) ni]. [L. capricornus; caper goat + cornu horn; cf. F. capricorne.] Astron. A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure with its fore part like a goat, and hind part like a fish. b The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstie, about December 21. See sign, tropic.

Cap'ri-corn'us (ká-prí-kór'nú's), n. [Capricorn + 1st id.] Astron. Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Capricorn; — usually in pl.

cap'ri-fi-cate (ká-prí-fí-kát; ká-prí-fí-kát), v. t. [L. caprificare.] To subject to, or cause to ripen by, caprification.

cap'ri-fí-ca-tion (ká-prí-fí-ká-shán), n. [L. caprificatio, fr. caprificare to ripen figs by caprification, fr. caprificus the wild fig; caper goat + ficus fig.] An artificial method of pollinating the cultivated fig, thus insuring its ripening. It is accomplished by suspending fruit of the wild caprifig containing the fig wasp (Blastophaga grossorum) on the branches of the cultivated tree. The insects emerge from the former and enter the edible figs, thus effecting cross pollination. The consequent ripening of the seeds prevents the fruit from dropping prematurely and improves its flavor. Some varieties of figs mature without caprification. Smyrna figs are raised in California through caprification by imported fig wasps. Caprification is practiced in Smyrna, Spain, and Portugal. See fig, fig wasp.

cap'ri-fí-ca-tor (ká-prí-fí-ká-tór; ká-prí-fí-ká-tór), n. One who performs the process of caprification.

cap'ri-fí-g' (ká-prí-fí-g'), n. [L. caprificus; cf. F. caprificuer.] a The wild fig of South Europe and Asia Minor (Ficus carica sylvestris). b The fruit of this tree, commonly used for the purpose of caprificating the edible fig.

Cap'ri-fo-li-a-ce-æ (-fó-rí-fó-sé-s), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. caprifolium; L. caper goat + folium leaf. See foil, a leaf.] Bot. A family of plants (order Rubiales), the honeysuckle family, consisting of woody vines, shrubs, small trees, or perennial herbs having opposite stipulate leaves and often showy flowers with 5 stamens borne on the 5-lobed corolla. The fruit is a berry, drupe, or capsule. There are about 10 genera and 260 species, natives chiefly of temperate regions. The principal genera are Lonicera, Symphoricarpos, Viburnum, and Sambucus. — cap'ri-fo-li-a-ceous (-shú's), a.

cap'ri-form (ká-prí-fórm), a. [L. caper goat + -form.] Having the form of a goat.

Cap'ri-mul-gi-dæ (-múl-gí-dé), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. capri-mulgus a milker of goats, also a sort of bird.] Zool. A family of flirostral nonpasserine birds consisting of the goatsuckers. The typical genus, Cap'ri-mul-gus (-gú's),

family, but now generally merged as a subgenus in Lonicera, b [L. c.] = CAPRIFOLIUM, also a sea fish. Zool. A small family of acanthopterygian fishes with a narrow compressed body and protracile upper jaw. The best-known species is the boardfish (Capros aper).

cap'ri-ny (ká-prí-ró-mí-s), n. [NL.; Gr. kápos wild bear + mys mouse.] See HUTIA.

cap'ri-ón (ká-prí-ón), a. Capricious.

cap'ri-ón (ká-prí-ón), n. The caprifig. Cap'ri-prí-dæ (ká-prí-prí-dé), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. kápos wild bear, also a sea fish.] Zool. A small family of acanthopterygian fishes with a narrow compressed body and protracile upper jaw. The best-known species is the boardfish (Capros aper).

cap'ri-ón (ká-prí-ón), n. [NL.; Gr. kápos wild bear + mys mouse.] See HUTIA.

cap'ri-ón (ká-prí-ón), n. A stone that caps or crowns; a

is conformed to the Old World, but differs but little from the American genus Anrostomus, including the whip-poor-will. cap'ri-mul-gina (ká-prí-múl-gín; -jín), a.

cap'rin' (ká-prín), n. Org. Chem. Any of the esters of glycerin and capric acid; specif., glyceryl tri-caprate, C₂₁H₄₂(C₁₀H₁₈)₃, a fat occurring in butter.

Ca-prí-na (ká-prí-ná), n. [NL., fr. L. caprinus pertaining to a goat; — so called from the corniform shell.] Paleon. A genus of Cretaceous bivalvy mollusks, the type of a family, Caprinæ (ká-prí-né). They were attached by the apex of the conical right valve. The substance of the spirally twisted left valve was perforated by canals.

cap'rine (ká-prín; -rín), a. [L. caprinus.] Of or pertaining to a goat; as, caprine gambols.

Cap'ri-óla (ká-prí-ó-lá), n. [It., the wild goat, which feeds upon this grass. See CAPRIOLE.] Bot. A genus of perennial grasses having short flat leaves and digitate spikes, the second spikelets each 1-flowered. Three species are Australian; the other, C. dactylon, is Bermuda grass.

cap'ri-óle (ká-prí-ó-lé), n. [F. capriole, cabriole, It. capriola, fr. L. caper goat. Cf. CAPER, v. i., CABRIOLE, CAPRICE.] 1. A leap or caper, as in dancing. Now Rare.

2. Man. A leap that a horse makes with all fours, upwards only, without advancing, but with a kick or jerk of the hind legs when at the height of the leap.

3. A kind of headdress worn by ladies. Obs.

cap'ri-óle, v. i. To perform a capriole or ride a horse performing caprioles. Carlyle.

cap'ri-zant (-zánt), a. [LL. caprizans, -antis, p. pr. of caprizare to leap.] Physiol. Leaping; — said of the pulse when irregular from excessive variation in the dilatation of the artery.

cap'ro-ate (-ró-át), n. Chem. A salt or ester of caproic acid. cap rock. Mining. The layer of rock next overlying ore, generally of barren vein material.

ca-pro'ic (ká-pró-í-k), a. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, C₆H₁₂O₂, found in company with capric acid. It is a colorless oil with a faint rancid odor.

cap'ro-ne (ká-pró-né), n. [capric + -one.] Chem. A ketone, (C₇H₁₄)₂CO, prepared by distilling calcium caproate. It is a solid melting at 15° C. (59° F.).

cap'ro-yl (ká-pró-í-l), n. [capric + -yl.] Chem. The radical, C₆H₁₁CO, of caproic acid. Cf. BENZOYL.

cap'ry-late (-rí-lát), n. A salt or ester of caprylic acid. ca-pry'l-ic (ká-prí-lí-k), a. [capric + -yl.] Org. Chem. a Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, C₈H₁₆O₂, accompanying and resembling caproic acid. b Of, pert. to, or containing, capryl; as, caprylic alcohol (octyl alcohol).

cap-sa'c'lin (ká-prí-sá-fí-én), n. [From capsicum.] Chem. A colorless crystalline substance, C₈H₁₆O₂, a powerful irritant, extracted from Cayenne pepper (Capsicum annuum).

cap screw. A headed bolt used without a nut; a tap bolt. cap scuttle. Naut. A scuttle having a cap or top setting closely over the coamings into a rabbit.

cap'sheaf' (ká-prí-shé-f), n. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; fig., the crowning or finishing part of a thing.

cap'shore' (-shóv'), n. Naut. A support under the fore part of the cap of a lower mast.

Cap'si-cum (ká-prí-sí-kú-m), n. [NL., fr. L. capsula box, chest.] 1. Bot. A large genus of tropical solanaceous herbs and shrubs, having small flowers with rotate corollas, succeeded by dry, many-seeded, and very pungent berries known as chillies or peppers. The berries are used in cooking in sauces and as a condiment. C. annuum, the Guinea pepper, includes many garden varieties. This species and C. frutescens, the spur pepper, are the chief sources of Cayenne pepper.

2. [L. c.] The dried and pulverized fruit of these plants. It is a stimulant and rubefacient, and is used as a counter-irritant in neuralgia and rheumatism, as an ingredient of a gargle in diphtheria and tonsillitis, and internally in dyspepsia and delirium tremens, etc. See CAYENNE PEPPER.

Cap'si-dæ (-dæ), n. pl. [NL., fr. Capsus, generic name invented by Fabricius, fr. Gr. kápsiv to gulp down.] Zool. A family of small, often brightly colored, heteropterous insects with long antennæ, which live chiefly on the juices of plants; the leaf bugs. There are many species, but few are common enough to do much injury. — cap'sid'(-íd), a. & n.

cap-siz'al (-síz'(-íz'ál)), n. Act of capsizing; upset.

cap-size' (-síz'), v. t. & i. [CAP-SIZED' (-síz'd); CAP-SIZ'ING (-síz'ing).] Cf. Sp. cabecear to nod, pitch, capuzar, chapuzar, to sink (a vessel) by the head; both fr. L. caput head.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body.

But what if carrying sail capsize the boat? Byron.

cap-size', n. Capsize; upset.

cap square. Ordnance. One of the metal plates passing over the trunnions of a cannon to keep it on its carriage.

cap'stan (ká-prí-stán), n. [F. cabestan or Pr. cabestan, cabestan, fr. Sp. cabestrante, cabrestante, fr. cabestrar to bind with a halter, cabestro halter, L. capistrum, fr. capere to hold (see CAPACIOUS).] A vertical cleated drum or cylinder (called the barrel) revolving on an upright spindle, with pawls at the foot of the drum, and surmounted by a drumhead with sockets for bars or levers; — strictly distinguished from a windlass, which turns on a horizontal axis. It is much used, esp. on shipboard, for moving or raising heavy weights or exerting great power by traction upon a rope or cable passing around the drum.

It is operated either by steam or electric power or by means of capstan bars pushed by hand.

capstan bar. One of the levers by which the capstan is worked.

cap'stan-head'ed, a. Having a head like a capstan, as a bolt or screw with a round head having transverse holes to turn it by. See BOLT, Illust.

cap'stone' (ká-prí-stón'), n. A stone that caps or crowns; a

cap'ri-ty (ká-prí-tí), n. [Cf. CAPRE, and F. (Cotgrave) rosiv red.] A hood or hooded cloak. Obs. Scot. cap'ryl (ká-prí-rí-l), n. [capric + -yl.] Chem. a The radical, C₆H₁₁CO, of capric acid. b Caprylic. c Octyl.

cap'ryl-ene, n. [caprylic + ethylene.] Chem. = OCTYLENE.

cap'ryl-in, n. Chem. Glyceryl caprylate.

cap'ryl-one (-ón), n. [caprylic + -one.] Chem. A ketone, (C₇H₁₄)₂CO, which is obtained as a waxy solid by distilling barium caprylate.

cap'stern, n. CAPSTAN. cap'storm, a. CAPSTAN. cap'string, n. CORRUPT OF CAPSTAN. Obs.

cap'sula (ká-prí-sú-lá), n.; pl. -læ (-lé). [L.] A capsule. cap'su-lar-ly (-lá-rí), a. Capsular. cap'su-lí-form' (-lí-fórm'), a. Having the form of a capsule. cap'su-ló-g'e-nous (ká-prí-sú-ló-g'én-ús), a. Capsuligerous. cap'su-ló-ten-tí-c'ular, a. Pertaining to the lens of the eye and its capsule. cap'stal, a. CAPSTAN. cap'stan head, cap'stan lath. See 2d LATH, n. 1.

topstone. Specif.: a The horizontal topmost stone of a crouch or dolmen. b A coping stone; coping. c The topmost bed of a stone quarry.

cap'su-lar (ká-prí-sú-lár), a. Of or pertaining to a capsule; of the nature of a capsule; hollow and fibrous.

capsular ligament, Anat., a ligamentous sac surrounding the articular cavity of freely movable joints, and attached to the bones, usually near the borders of the articular surfaces, thus completely inclosing the joint. The inner surface is lined with synovial membrane. See SYNOVIA.

cap'su-late (-lát) } a. Inclosed in a capsule; also, cap'su-lat'ed (-lát'éd) } formed into a capsule.

cap'su-la'tion (-lá-shún), n. Inclosure in a capsule.

cap'sule (ká-prí-sú-l), n. [L. capsula a little box, fr. capsula chest, case, fr. capere to take, contain; cf. F. capsule.] 1. A small case or repository.

2. Anat. & Zool. A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ, such as a capsular ligament, the smooth fibrous membrane investing the kidney, the elastic transparent membrane inclosing the lens of the eye, the membranous case of the eggs of certain mollusks, insects, etc.

3. Bot. In general, any closed vessel containing spores or seeds; specif.: a In seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. Capsules are among the most common fruit structures; they vary widely in shape and in the mode of dehiscence. See PYXIS, SILIQUA. b In mosses, the spore sac of the sporogonium.

4. a Old Chem. An earthenware saucer for roasting or melting samples of ores, etc.; Capsules, 3; a Datura; b Poppy; c Gentian.

5. Med. A small cylindrical or spherical envelope of digestible material, in which nauseous or acrid doses are inclosed to be swallowed.

6. A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle.

7. [F.] A percussion cap. Rare.

capsule of Bowman (bó-mán), n. [After Sir W. Bowman, English surgeon.] See MALPIGHIAN BODIES. — c. of Glisson. = GLISSON'S CAPSULE. — c. of Tenon (F. ténón'). [After J. R. Tenon, French surgeon.] Anat. = TENONIAN CAPSULE. — capsules of the brain, Anat., layers or laminae of white matter in the cerebrum, the internal consisting largely of fibers passing up from the crura cerebri, and lying internal to the lenticular nucleus; the external lying between the lenticular nucleus and the claustrum.

cap'sule (ká-prí-sú-l), v. t.; CAP'SULED (-súld); CAP'SUL-ING. To furnish or close, as a bottle, with a capsule.

cap'su-lí-fer-ous (ká-prí-sú-lí-fér-ús) } a. [capsule + -fer-ous, -ferous.] Having or producing a capsule.

cap'su-lí'tis (-lí-tis), n. [NL.; capsule + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of a capsule, esp. that of the crystalline lens.

cap'su-lo-tomy (ká-prí-sú-ló-tóm'), n. Surg. The instrument used in capsulotomy.

cap'su-lo'to-my (-lót'ó-mí), n. [capsule + -omy.] Surg. The incision of a capsule, esp. of that of the crystalline lens, as in a cataract operation.

cap'tain (ká-prí-tán), n. [ME. capitain, captain, OF. capitain, F. capitaine (fr. Sp. capitán, It. capitano), LL. capitaneus, capitaneus, fr. L. caput the head. See CHIEF; cf. CHIEFTAIN.] 1. A chief or headman; one who leads or has authority over others; a leader. "The captain of their salvation." Heb. ii. 10.

Foremost captain of his time. Tennyson.

Specif.: a A military leader or commander, as of a body of troops, a fortress, etc. Milton. b Mil. An officer of the army or marine corps ranking below a major and above a lieutenant. He usually commands a company, troop, or battery. In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps are two silver embroidered bars at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, Illust. c Nav. A naval officer who commands or is entitled to command a man-of-war. He ranks next above a commander and below a rear admiral and equal to a colonel in the army. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver spread eagle in the center with a silver foull anchor at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, Illust. d Nav. By courtesy, an officer actually commanding a vessel, although not having the rank of captain. e In general, an officer holding a subordinate command under a general, sovereign, or the like.

Captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds, and captains over fifties, and captains over tens. Deut. i. 15.

f The commanding officer, or master, of a merchant vessel or of any kind of vessel. g A petty officer in charge of a portion of a ship's company; as, a captain of a top, of a gun, etc. h The foreman of a body of workmen; esp., the superintendent or manager of a mine; a man in charge of mining work. i A person having authority over others acting in concert; as, in sports, the leader of a side or team, or, in England, the head boy of a school or of a form in it; as, the captain of a crew, or of a football team.

2. Any of several European gunnards.

captain general. a The commander in chief of an army or armies, or of the militia. Obs. or Local. b Sp. Hist. The governor or commander of a military division; also, the military governor of a Spanish colony. — c. lieutenant, formerly, in the British army, a lieutenant having the rank and duties of captain but receiving lieutenant's pay. — c. of industry, an entrepreneur; the manager of an industrial enterprise, esp. of a great one.

cap'tain, a. Chief; principal; head. Obs. Captain jewels in the carcanet. Shak.

cap'ryl' (-rí-l), n. [caprylic + -yl.] Chem. The radical, C₆H₁₁CO, of capric acid; — called also capryl.

caps. Abbr. Capitula, i. e., capital letters. [L.] A capsule.

cap'as (ká-prí-ás), n. [L.] Eccl. A pyx; — an old name.

cap'si-cine (ká-prí-sí-sín; -sín; -sín), n. Also, cine. [From CAPSICUM.] Chem. A volatile alkaloid which is extracted from Capsicum annuum.

cap'stal, a. CAPSTAN. cap'stan head, cap'stan lath. See 2d LATH, n. 1.

cap'stern, n. CAPSTAN. cap'storm, a. CAPSTAN. cap'string, n. CORRUPT OF CAPSTAN. Obs.

cap'sula (ká-prí-sú-lá), n.; pl. -læ (-lé). [L.] A capsule.

cap'su-lar-ly (-lá-rí), a. Capsular.

cap'su-lí-form' (-lí-fórm'), a. Having the form of a capsule.

cap'su-ló-g'e-nous (ká-prí-sú-ló-g'én-ús), a. Capsuligerous.

cap'su-ló-ten-tí-c'ular, a. Pertaining to the lens of the eye and its capsule.

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cap'su-ló-ten-tí-c'ular, a. Pertaining to the lens of the eye and its capsule.

cap'tain (kăp'tīn), *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead. Men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms. *Lowell*.

cap'tain, *v. i.* To play the captain. *Dryden*.

cap'tain-cy (kăp'tīn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Action, rank, post, or commission, etc., of a captain.

captaincy general, the office, power, territory, or jurisdiction of a captain general; as, the former *captaincy general* of Cuba.

cap'tain-ship, *n.* 1. Condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain or chief commander. 2. One bearing the dignity of a captain. *Humorous*. 3. [Sp. *capitania*, Pg. *capitanía*.] A captaincy. 4. Skill as a leader, esp. in war; as, good *captainship*.

cap'tation (kăp'tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *captatio*, fr. *captare* to catch, intens. of *capere* to take; cf. F. *captation*.] A reaching after something, as favor or applause, esp. by flattery or address; the making of ad captandum appeals. Without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *Eikon Basilike*.

cap'tion (kăp'tshūn), *n.* [L. *captio*, fr. *capere* to take. In senses 3 and 4, perhaps confounded in meaning with *L. caput* a head. See CAPACIOUS.] 1. Act of taking or seizing; seizure; esp.: a *Chiefly Scots Law*. Arrest, by legal process. *b* In early times, the taking, by way of tax, by the sovereign of a percentage of goods exported. 2. A caviling; quibble; sophism. *Obs.* 3. *Law*. That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. The caption does not constitute a part of an indictment proper, but is a ministerial addition to it. 4. The heading of a chapter, section, page, or article. *Chiefly U. S.*

cap'tious (-shūs), *a.* [F. *capitieux*, L. *captiosus*. See CAPTION.] 1. Apt to catch one; calculated to entrap or entangle subtly; insidious; also, due to a caviling spirit; carping. *Capitiosus* restrains on navigation. *Bacon*. 2. Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find fault or to cavil; eager to object; difficult to please; caviling; carping. *A captious and suspicious age.* *Stillingfleet*. 3. Able to take in or hold; capacious. *Obs.* This *captious* and intenable sieve. 4. Taking; alluring. *Obs.* *Sir P. Francis*. **Syn.** — Faultfinding, hypercritical, severe. — CAPTION, CAVILING, CARPING, CENSORIOUS agree in the idea of faultfinding. One is CAPTION who is apt to catch at faults (often on trivial considerations) and habitually hard to please; as, "Old friends are *captious*, exacting" (*P. Meredith*); "Is it *captious* to say that, when Macaulay's looks are called 'white as down,' whiteness is no characteristic of down?" (*Landon*). CAVILING implies a disposition to raise objections on frivolous grounds; as, "The coxcomb criticizes the dress of the clown, as the pedant *cavils* at the bad grammar of the illiterate" (*Hazlitt*); "envious sneers and petty *cavils*" (*id.*). CARPING (cf. CRITICAL) implies ill-natured, querulous, often personal picking of flaws; as, "When I spoke, he so severely *carped* and censured for want of courtesy" (*Dryden*); "Pedants . . . will ever be *carping*, if a gentleman or man of honor puts a pen to paper" (*Talbot*). CENSORIOUS implies a more deliberate and settled spirit of faultfinding; as, "Another vice of age . . . is severity and *censoriousness*, that gives no allowance to the failings of early life, that expects artfulness from childhood and constancy from youth, that is peevish in every command, and inexorable to every failure" (*Rambler*). See PEVISH, REPROVE.

— **cap'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **cap'tious-ness**, *n.*

cap'ti-vate (kăp'tī-vāt), *v. t.* [L. *cap'ti-vat'ed* (-vāt'ed); CAP'TI-VAT'ING (Ing).] [Cap'tivatus, p. p. of *captivare* to capture, fr. *captivus* captive. See CAPTIVE.] 1. To take prisoner; to capture; to hold captive; to subdue. *Now Rare*. Their woes whom *captivates*. *Shak.* The sledges and what they hold is our prize, *captivated* from the British in a fair fight. *P. L. Ford*. 2. To acquire ascendancy over by reason of some art or attraction; to fascinate; to charm; as, Cleopatra *captivated* Antony; or the orator *captivated* all hearts. Small landscapes of *captivating* loveliness. *Irving*. **Syn.** — Transport, ravish, enrapture. — CAPTIVATE, CHARM, FASCINATE, ENCHANT, BEWITCH agree in the idea of a strong attraction. To CAPTIVATE is to enthrall or capture the fancy by some special excellence, with no particular implication of magic influences; as, "just the hero to *captivate* a romantic girl" (*Irving*); *captivating* frankness. CHARM has lost its original connotation of magic, and implies simply the attractive power of that which gives delight; as, "there was a *charm* in his voice, a *fascination* in his eye" (*H. C. Robinson*); a *charming* woman. FASCINATE still suggests the exercise as it were of an irresistible spell, sometimes with implication of an effort to resist; as, "In the mighty calms that brood . . . over tropic latitudes, she *fascinates* the eye with a Fata Morgana" (*De Quincey*); a *fascinating* subject. In ENCHANT (see ETYM.) and BEWITCH the original connotation is frequently latent; *enchanted* commonly suggesting such compelling qualities as hold and bind, *bewitching*, such engaging graces as draw and allure; as, *enchanted* music, a *bewitching* smile. See ALLURE, COAX, TYPICALLY.

cap'ti-vate, *a.* [L. *captivatus*.] Taken prisoner; made captive; enslaved; charmed. — **cap'ti-vate-ly**, *adv.* Women have been *captivate* ere now. *Shak.*

cap'ti-vat'ing (-vāt'ing), *p. a.* That captivates; charming; winning; as, *captivating* smiles. — **cap'ti-vat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

cap'ti-vat'ion (-vāt'shūn), *n.* [L. *captivatio*.] 1. Act of captivating. *Now chiefly fig.* The *captivation* of our understanding. *Ep. Hall*. 2. Something that captivates or charms; a charm.

cap'tive (kăp'tīv), *n.* [L. *captivus*, fr. *capere* to take; cf. F. *captif*. See CAPTIVE.] 1. A prisoner taken by force or

stratagem, esp. by an enemy in war; one kept in bondage or in the power of another; one held captive. 2. One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection; one who is captivated. **Syn.** — SEPRISONER. **cap'tive** (kăp'tīv), *a.* 1. Made prisoner, esp. in war; held in bondage or in confinement. *Milton*. 2. Subdued by love; charmed; captivated. Even in so short a space, my woman's heart Grossly grew *captiv* to his honey words. *Shak.* 3. Of or pertaining to bondage or confinement or to a captive; serving to confine; as, *captiv* chains; *captiv* hours. **cap'tive**, *v. t.*; CAP'TIVED (-tīvd); CAP'TIV-ING. [Cf. F. *captiver*.] To capture; to captivate. This admirable duke, Valerius, With his disdain of fortune and of death, *Cap'tiv*ed himself, has *captiv*ated me. *Beau. & FL* Their inhabitants slaughtered and *captiv*ed. *Burke*

cap'tiv-ty (kăp'tīv'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [L. *captivitas*; cf. F. *captivité*.] 1. State of being a captive or a prisoner. 2. [cap.] Short for BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY (in either sense). 3. A state of being under control; subjection of the will or affections; bondage. Sink in the soft *captiv*ity together. *Addison*. 4. A body of captives; captives collectively; — a Hebrewism. *Obs.* They delivered up the whole *captiv*ity to Edom. *Amos* i. 9. **Syn.** — Imprisonment, confinement, bondage, subjection, servitude, slavery, thralldom, serfdom.

cap'tor (kăp'tōr), *n.* [L. *captor*, fr. *capere* to take; cf. F. *capture*. See CAPTIVE.] 1. Act of seizing by force, or getting possession of by power or by stratagem; as, the *capture* of an enemy or a criminal. Even with regard to *captures* made at sea. *Blackstone*. 2. The thing taken by force, surprise, or stratagem; a prize; prey. **Syn.** — Seizure, apprehension, arrest, detention. **cap'ture**, *v. t.*; CAP'TURED (-tūrđ); CAP'TUR-ING. To take captive; to seize or take possession of by force, surprise, or stratagem; to overcome and hold; to secure by the exercise of effort, skill, or ingenuity against competition or opposition; as, to *capture* a city in war; to *capture* a prize in debating. Her heart is like some fortress that has been *captured*. *Irving*

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aquatic in habit. It is the largest existing rodent, being over four feet long and half that in height. In form it somewhat resembles the Guinea pig, to which it is related. The tail is entirely absent and the feet are partially webbed; the fur is coarse and rough. Its flesh is edible.



Capybara.

car (kăr), *n.* [ME. *carre*, OF. *car*, char, Fr. *char* (cf. OF. *charre* a cart-load, *carre*, pl. *carres*), fr. L. *carra* wagon, in LL. also *carra*; a Celtic word; cf. W. *car*, Armor. *karr*, Ir. & Gael. *carr*. Cf. CHARIOT.] 1. A vehicle moved on wheels: a *in general*, a carriage; cart, wagon, truck, etc. *Rare in this use*. 2. A chariot of war or of triumph; a vehicle of splendor, dignity, or solemnity. *Poetic*. The gilded *car* of day. *Milton*.

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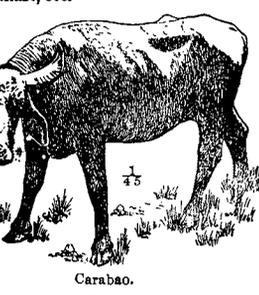
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rather long legs and able to run well on the ground. The common caracara (Polyborus thurstoni), the black caracara (Icthyer ater), and the chimango (Milvago chimango) are well known South American forms. One species (Polyborus cheriwayensis) extends northward to the United States.

car'ack (kär'äk), n. [F. caraque (cf. Sp. & Pg. caraca, It. caracca), LL. caracca, perh. fr. Ar. qarāqir (pl. qarāqir) a merchant vessel.] A kind of large ship of burden, also fitted for fighting, as those formerly used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the East India trade; a galleon. Obs. or Hist.

car'a-ole (kär'ä-köl), **car'a-ool** (-köl), n. [F. caracole, caracol, fr. Sp. caracol snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about.] 1. A spiral shell. Obs. 2. Man. A half turn either to the right or the left; loosely, any turn in a zigzag course, as in capering about. 3. Arch. A staircase in a spiral form. Rare.

car'a-ole, **car'a-ol**, v. i. & t. To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles; also, to ride a caracoling horse. Scott. Prince John caracoled within the lists.

car'a-ole, **car'a-ol**, v. i. To cause to caracole. **Car'ad-oc** (kär'äd'ök), n. Geol. The uppermost subdivision of the European Ordovician (Lower Silurian); from the yellowish and gray sandstones of Caer Caradoc in Shropshire. Called also *Bala*. See **OSILOX**, **Chart**.

car'rafe (kär'raf), n. [F.] A glass water bottle for the table, toilet, etc.; — also corrupted to *croff*. **Car'a-ga'na** (kär'ä-gä'nä), n. [NL, fr. a native name among the Mogul Tartars.] Bot. A genus of ornamental Asiatic fabaceous trees with delicate pale foliage and yellow vernal flowers, commonly known as pea trees, and extensively cultivated. *C. arboreus* is the Siberian, and *C. chalmatje* the Chinese pea tree.

car'am-bo'la (kär'am-bö'lä), n. [Pg., fr. some native name.] An East Indian oxalidaceous tree (*Averrhoa carambola*), and its acid fruit, which is eaten as a preserve; — called also *caramba* and *Coromandel gooseberry*.

car'am-bole (kär'äm-böl), n. [F. & CAROM.] Billiards. a A Carom, or cannon. b A game played with three balls, two white and one red, in which only caroms count. Obs. **car'am-bole**, v. i. & t. To carom; to play carom. [F. *caramboler*.] Billiards. To carom, or cannon.

car'a-mel (kär'ä-mél), n. [F. *caramel*; cf. Sp. *caramelo*, also LL. *canna mellis*, *cannamella*, *cannamella*, *calamellus mellitus*, sugar cane; prob. fr. L. *canna* reed + *mell*, mellis, honey, influenced by L. *calamus* reed. See **CANE**.] 1. Burnt sugar; a brown or black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 200° C. or 400° F. It may also be made from starch by first converting the starch into glucose. It is soluble in water and is used for coloring and flavoring spirits, gravies, etc. 2. A kind of confection, usually a small cube or square of tenacious paste, or candy, of varying composition and flavor.

car'a-mel, v. i. & t. To turn into caramel; to caramelize. **car'a-mel-ize** (-iz), v. t. & i. To turn into caramel. — **car'a-mel-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shün), n.

Car'am-das (kär'am-däs), n. [NL. Cf. CARAUNDA.] Bot. A genus of apocynaceous shrubs, of West Africa and Australia, having axillary flowers sometimes replaced by spines, and edible, baccate fruits. *C. carandas* is used as a hedge plant in India. Some species possess medicinal properties. **car'ane** (kär'an), n. [Carone + *-ane*.] Org. Chem. A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₈, from which carone theoretically is derived. **Car'an-gi-dæ** (kär'äng'i-dæ), n. pl. [NL, cf. F. *carangue*, Sp. *caranga*.] Zool. A large family of marine acanthopterygian fishes containing the pompanos, amber fishes, cavallas, etc. They have a more or less compressed, narrow body, tapering and very slender near the base of the widely forking tail. They swim very swiftly, often near the surface, and inhabit chiefly warm seas, some species moving northward in summer. — **car'ang'idæ** (-id), a. & n.

car'an-gold (kär'äng'gold), n. [Curangida + *-oid*.] Zool. Of or pert. to the Carangidae. — n. One of the Carangidae. **Car'an-gus** (-güs), n. [NL.] Zool. A genus of the Carangidae in which many species, as the typical cavallas, formerly included in the genus *Caranx*, are now placed. It is distinguished from *Caranx* by the better-developed teeth. **car'an-na** (kär'än'nä), n. [From a native name: cf. Sp. *caraña*.] A dark resinous substance obtained from the South American balsameous tree *Protium carana*, and probably also from *P. altissimum* and *Pachylobus hexandrus*. It was formerly used in plasters.

Car'anx (kär'änks; kär'änks), n. [NL. See **CARANGIDÆ**.] Zool. The typical genus of Carangidae, now restricted to species having the teeth very small or wanting, as *C. speciosus*, found on the Pacific coast. **Car'a-pa** (kär'ä-pä), n. [NL. & Sp., fr. native name in Guiana.] Bot. A small genus of tropical meliaceous trees having abruptly pinnate leaves and flowers with 4-5 petals and monadelphous stamens. The wood is of great value; the leaves, called *car'ap nuts* (kär'äp), of all the species yield a bitter oil, which is used as a protective against insects and vermin and sometimes as an insecticidal oil. The principal species are *C. procera* and *C. guianensis*.

Car'a-wood (kär'ä-wood), **car'apa oil**, **car'apa nut**, are used in the 17th century. Obs. **car'an'cha** (kär'än'chä), n. [Native name in southern Brazil.] A South American caracara (*Polyborus thurstoni* or allied species). **car'an-dæ palm** (kär'än-dæ'päl), n. [F. *carandé*.] = CARNAUBA PALM. **car'ant'** (kär'än't'), n. [Portuguese.] Var. of **COGRANTE**. **Dial. Eng.** **car'an-to** (-to), n. [Portuguese.] = CARANTO. **car'ap'ed** (kär'äp'ed), n. [Portuguese.] = CARAPÉ. **car'ap'et** (-pet), n. [Portuguese.] = CARAPÉ. **car'ap'ox** (-pök), n. [NL.] Zool. **car'ap nut**, oil. Wood. See the note under **CARAPA**. **car'a-pök** (kär'äp'ök), n. pl. -pöcs [F. *carapés*.] (Sp. *carapés*) a species of *Gymnotus*. [A South American eel (*Giton fasciatus*).] **car'a spo'sa** (kär'ä spö'sä), n. [F. *caraposa*.] = WAGON BOILER. See **BOILER**.

car'ar'ca (kär'är'kä), n. [Portuguese.] = CARACARA. **car'ar'ca** (kär'är'kä), n. [Portuguese.] = CARACARA. **car'a-gua'ta** (kär'ä-gwä'tä), n. [NL.] SVL. of GUZMANIA. **car'a-gu'ta** (kär'ä-gö'tö), n. Var. of **CARAJARA**. **car'aine**, + **CARRION**. **car'a-ri'p** (kär'ä-rä'p), n. [Brazilian.] *Carapip*, *caripipé*. The nutmeg tree. **Car'a-rite**. Var. of **KARAITÉ**. **car'a-ru'ra** (kär'ä-rü'ra), n. [Native name in South America.] The plant (*Gynonia chioa*) which yields *chica*; also, *chica* itself. See **CHICA**. **car'al**, + **CAROL**. **car'alé**, + **CAROL**. **car'am'ba** (kär'am'bä), n. [Sp.] An exclamation expressing chiefly vexation or admiration. **car'am-bä** (kär'am'bä), n. = CARAMBOLA. **OF CARMELE**. **car'a-mölle** (kär'ämöl), n. **car'a-mous-säl'**, n. [Turk.] *car'ar'na*.] A high-pooped Turkish or Moorish ship of the type

shortened to *carap wood*, *carap oil*, *carap nut*, and these sometimes to *carab wood*, *carab oil*, *carab nut*.

car'a-pace (kär'ä-päs), n. [F., fr. Sp. *carapacho*.] Zool. A bony or chitinous case or shield covering the back or part of the back of an animal, as the upper shell of a turtle, the shield covering the cephalothorax of crustaceans, the shell of an armadillo, etc. Sometimes, the entire shell of a turtle, or of certain lower animals, as pteropods and infusorians.

car'a-pä'to (kär'ä-pä'tö), n. [Pg. *carapatö*.] A South American tick of the genus *Amblyomma*. There are several species, very troublesome to man and beast. **car'at'** (kär'ät'), n. [F. *carat* (cf. It. *carato*, OFg. *quirate*, Pg. & Sp. *quilate*), Ar. *qirät* bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, a carat, fr. Gr. *κεράτιον* a little horn, the carob bean, a weight, a carat. See **HORN**.] 1. The seed or bean of the carob. Obs. 2. A unit of weight for precious stones, esp. diamonds and pearls, varying somewhat in different countries. The "international carat" is 205 milligrams (about 3½ grains Troy), which is very nearly the value of the old English carat. The carat is divided into four grains, sometimes called *carat grains*. Diamonds and other precious stones are estimated by carats and fractions of carats, pearls usually by carat grains. The "international metric carat" (abbr. C. M.) of 200 milligrams has (1913) been made standard in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and the United States. 3. A twenty-fourth part; — used in estimating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 carats fine, that is, containing 14 parts of gold and 10 of alloy. Also fig. 4. The carat has been erroneously taken as ¼ of an ounce, ½ of an ounce, and ⅓ of a pound Troy. 5. Fig. Worth; value; estimate. Obs.

car'au'ndä (kär'än-dä), n. [Hind. *karavandä*.] An apocynaceous evergreen shrub or small tree (*Carandus carandas*) of East India, cultivated for its pleasant subacid fruit, which is pickled green or eaten ripe. **car'a-van** (kär'ä-vän; kär'ä-vän'; 277), n. [F. *caravane* (cf. Sp. *caravana*), fr. Per. *karwän* a caravan (in sense 1), Cf. **VAN WAGON**.] 1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, organized and equipped for a long journey, or traveling together, esp. through deserts and countries infested by robbers or hostile tribes, as in Asia or Africa. 2. A Russian or Turkish fleet, esp. of merchant ships with convoy. Obs. or R. 3. An obligatory expedition or voyage of the Knights of Malta against the Moslems. Obs. 4. A number of people traveling together; a moving company. The innumerable *caravan*, which moves To that mysterious realm. Bryant.

5. A covered vehicle of various sorts; as: a In the 17th and 18th centuries, a vehicle for carrying a number of people; — now called a *van*. b In the early part of the 19th century, a third-class covered carriage on a railway. *Eng. Ozf. E. D. C. Now*, a large covered wagon variously used, as for conveying wild beasts for exhibition, for moving furniture, etc., as a traveling house, etc.; a *van*. **car'a-van'se-ri'** (kär'ä-vän'sä-rä'), n. ; pl. -riks (-rüz). Also **car'a-van'se-ri'** (-sä-rä'). [F. *caravansérot*, fr. Per. *karwän'sarä'*; *karwän* caravan + *sarä'* palace, large house, inn.] 1. A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large rude unfurnished building surrounding a court. 2. A large hotel or inn.

car'a-val (kär'ä-väl), n. Also *carvel*, *caravelle*. [F. *caravelle*, OF. also *carvele* (cf. It. *caravella*, Sp. *carabela*), fr. Sp. *caraba* a kind of vessel, fr. L. *carabus* a kind of light boat, fr. Gr. *καραβος* a kind of light ship.] *Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels; as: a In the 15th and 16th centuries, a small vessel with broad bows, high, narrow poop, three or four masts, and usually lateen sails on the two or three after masts. Columbus had two *caravels* with him on his great voyage. b A Portuguese vessel of 100 or 150 tons burden. c A small fishing boat used on the French coast. d A Turkish man-of-war.

car'a-wäy (kär'ä-wäy), n. [F. *carvi* (cf. Sp. *carvi*, and *al-caravea*, *al-carahueya*, Pg. *al-caravia*), fr. Ar. *karawäy*, *karwäy*; fr. Gr. *κάρωv*; cf. L. *carum*.] 1. A biennial apiaceous plant (*Carum carvi*). The fruits, known popularly as *caraway seeds*, have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste. They are used in cookery and confectionery, also as a carminative. 2. A cake or sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

Caravans, or *biscuits*, or some other [comfits]. **Car'ba-mate** (kär'bä-mät), n. Chem. A salt or ester of carbamic acid. **car-bam'ic** (kär'bäm'ik), a. [Carbo + *amido*.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, NH₂CO₂H, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid.

car'ba-mide (kär'bä-mid), n. [Carbo + *amido*.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, NH₂CO₂H, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid. **car'ba-mid-ic** (kär'bä-mid'ik), a. [Carbo + *amido*.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, NH₂CO₂H, occurring as a salt of ammonium in commercial ammonium carbonate. It may be regarded as an amino derivative of formic acid.

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car'ba-mine (kär'bä-män; -mën; 184), n. Also *in. Chem.* An isocyanide of a hydrocarbon radical; — called also *isomitrile*. The carbamines are in general volatile, poisonous liquids, usually colorless, and of unendurable odor. Their general formula is RNC.

car'ba-nil (-näl), n. [Carbonyl + *aniline*.] Chem. A mobile liquid, CO₂N₂C₆H₅, of pungent odor. It is the phenyl ester of isocyanic acid.

car'ban'il-ide (kär'bän'ä'id; -id; 184), n. Also *lid*. *Org. Chem.* A silky, crystalline substance, (C₆H₅NH)₂CO, obtained by heating aniline with urea, and in other ways; — called also *symmetrical diphenyl urea*.

car'ba-zide (kär'bä-zid; -zid), n. Also *zid*. [Carbo + *azo* + *-ide*.] *Org. Chem.* A derivative of urea in which both the amide groups of urea have been replaced by hydrazine residues; as, diphenyl *carbazide*, CO(NH₂NH₂)₂C₆H₅. A derivative in which but one amide group has been so replaced is called a *semicarbazide*; as, phenyl *semicarbazide*, C₆H₅NH₂NH₂CO₂NH₂.

car'ba-zol (kär'bä-zöl), n. [Carbo + *azo* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* **car'ba-zole** (kär'bä-zöl), n. A white crystalline substance, C₁₂H₈NH, occurring in crude anthracene; — called also *diphenylenimine*. **car'bidé** (kär'bíd; -bíd; 184), n. Formerly called *carburet*. [Carbo + *-ide*.] *Chem.* A binary compound of carbon with some other more positive element; specif., calcium carbide (which see).

car'bine (kär'bän), n. [F. *carabine*, fr. *carabin* carbineer; cf. OF. *calabrin* carabineer (also It. *calabrino* a policeman), perh. fr. OF. & Pr. *calabre* an engine of war, of uncertain origin.] A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket used chiefly by cavalry or less often mounted infantry. **car'bi-nol** (kär'bä-nöl; -nöl), n. [*Carbin* (Kolbe's name for the methyl radical) + *-ol*.] *Org. Chem.* Methyl alcohol, CH₃OH; also, by extension, any of the various alcohols derived from the same by substitution.

car bit. A kind of bit having a long twist; — so called because used originally in car building. **car'bo** (kär'bö), n. A combining form for *carbon*.

car'bo-dy-na-mite (kär'bö-dä-mit; -dän'ä-mit), n. A form of dynamite in which fine charcoal is used as the absorbent. **car'bo-hy'drate** (-häd'rat), n. [Carbo + *hydrate*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a group of neutral compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and characterized by containing six or a multiple of six carbon atoms, combined with hydrogen and oxygen in the proper proportion to form water; — now extended to include allied compounds not having the above characteristic. The carbohydrates are in general aldehyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products of the same. The simple members are called *monosaccharides*, and their condensation products *disaccharides*, *trisaccharides*, or *polysaccharides*, according as they are formed from two, three, or more simple molecules. The monosaccharides are classed as *tetroses*, *pentoses*, *hexoses*, *heptoses*, etc., according to their number of oxygen atoms. See **SUGAR**. For the formation of carbohydrates in plants, see **PHOTOSYNTHESIS**.

car'bo-late (kär'bö-lät), n. *Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid. **car'bo-lat'ed** (-lät'ed), a. Impregnated with carbolic acid. **car'bol'ic** (kär'böl'ik), a. [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Pertaining to or designating a weak monobasic acid derived from coal tar and other sources and called also *phenol*. See **PHENOL**, 1. **carbolic oil**. = MIDDLE OIL.

car'bo-ling (kär'bö-ling), v. l. **car'bo-lized** (-lized); **car'bo-ling-ize** (-liz'ing). *Med.* To wash or treat with carbolic acid. **car'bon** (kär'bön), n. [F. *carbone*, fr. L. *carbo* coal.] 1. *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite or black lead, and forming a constituent of coal, petroleum, asphalt, limestone and other carbonates, and all organic compounds. Symbol, C; at. wt., 12.005. Carbon is also obtained artificially as lampblack, as charcoal, and as coke, in varying degrees of purity. It volatilizes at about 3500° C. (6332° F.). Chemically, carbon is chiefly quadrivalent. It has a remarkable property of forming complex compounds, owing (as explained by the atomic theory) to the ability of its atoms to unite with one another in chains or rings. See **CHEMISTRY**. The molecules of the free element as we know it in the diamond, in charcoal, etc., are no doubt very complex aggregations of atoms. Carbon reduces many metals from their oxides when heated with the latter. The properties of iron are greatly affected by small amounts of it. See **IRON**. 2. *Elec.* A carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp; also, a plate or piece of carbon used as one of the elements of a voltaic battery. 3. *Min.* = 1st **CARBONADO**.

car'bo-na'ceous (kär'bö-nä'shücs), a. Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon. **car'bo-na'do** (-nä'dö), n.; pl. -döcs (-döz). [Fg., carbonated.] An opaque, dark-colored variety of diamond, found in Brazil, and used for drills; — called also *black diamond*. **car'bo-na'do**, n.; pl. -döcs or -döcs. [Sp. *carbónada*, fr. L. *carbo* coal; cf. F. *carboneade*.] *Cookery*. A piece of flesh, fowl, or fish cut across, seasoned, and broiled or grilled on coals. **car'bo-na'do**, v. l.; **car'bo-na' döed** (-död); **car'bo-na'do** name. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus tessellatus*) yielding a white crystalline kino. **car'ber'y** (kär'ber'ä), n. The garden gooseberry. **car'bi-mide** (kär'bä-mid; -mid; 184), n. [Carbo + *amide*.] *Chem.* Isocyanic acid. **car'bi-na'do**, + **CARBONADO**. **car'bine**, + **CARBIN**. [NEER.] **car'bi-neer'**. Var. of **CARBIN**. **car'bo-sz'o'line** (kär'bö-sz'ö-lin; -län; 184), n. [Carbo + *azo* + *-line*.] An explosive resembling gunpowder in composition, but containing ferrous sulphate. **car'bo-sz'o'nic** (kär'bö-sz'ö-nik; -nik; 184), n. [Carbo + *sz'o'nic*.] A compound of carbon dioxide in the air. **car'bage**, + **GARRAGE**. **car'ba-mide** (kär'bä-mid; -mid; 184), n. [Carbonyl + *amide*.] *Chem.* Urea. **car'ba-sus** (kär'bä-süs), n. [L. *carbasus*, Gr. *κάρβατος*, a fine flax.] Lint; surgical gauze. **carbolose yellow**. See **DYE**. **car'baz'o-fate** (kär'bäz'ö-fät), n. *Chem.* A pierate. *Obsol.* **car'ba-zot'ic** (kär'bä-zöt'ik), a. [Carbo + *azote*.] *Picric. Obsol.* **car'boen** (kär'bö'en), n. [Native

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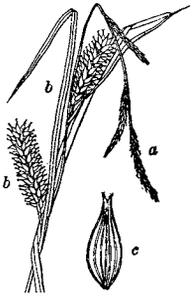
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car/ot (kär'öt; kã'srë; 277, 115), n. [*L. caret* there is wanting, fr. *carere* to want.] A mark [A] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined above or inserted in the margin belongs in the place marked.

care/tak/or (kär'täk'ör), n. One who takes care or charge of any place, person, or thing, as of a child, of the premises of an insolvent, or of an estate or house during the absence of the owner or tenant. — **care/tak'ing** (-täk'ing), n.

care/worm (-wörn), a. Worm with care; exhibiting the wasting effect of care; as, a *careworm* look or face.

Car'ez (kär'ez), n.; pl. (in sense 2) **CARICES** (kär'Y-sëz). [*L. sedge*.] 1. Bot. A genus of cyperaceous plants, comprising over 1,000 species, of very wide distribution. They are generally known as sedges, although this name is often applied to other genera of the family, from which *Carex* is distinguished by having the seedlike achenes inclosed in a utricle called a *perigynium*.



Carex (*C. riparia*). a Staminate and b Pistillate Spikes; c Perigynium. (L)

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus.

car'fax (kär'fäks), n. [*OF. carreforc*. The final z perh. represents a nom. sing. or acc. pl. s of OF. combined in Anglo-French with the c. See **CARFOUR**.] A place where four or more roads meet; — now chiefly in place names. *Eng.*

car'four (F. kär'foür; formerly *Anglicized and accented on first syllable*), n. [*F. carrefour*, *OF. carreforc*, LL. *quadrifurcus* having four forks. See **QUADRATE**, **FORK**; cf. **CARFAX**.] A carfax. *Obs.*

car'go (kär'gö), n.; pl. -gos (-göz). [*Sp. cargo*, *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar* to load, charge. See **CHARGE**.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a vessel or boat; load; freight. The term *cargo*, in law, is usually applied to goods only, and not to live animals or persons. *Syn.* — See **FREIGHT**.

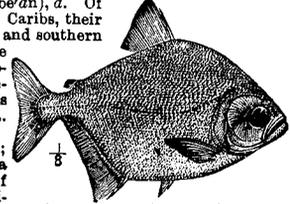
car'goose (kär'göös), n.; pl. -gooses (-göös). [*Perh. fr. Gael. & Ir. cir, cior* (pron. *kir, kior*), crest, comb + *E. goose*. Cf. **GREBE**.] The crested grebe.

Car'i-an (kär'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to Caria, in Asia Minor. — n. A native or inhabitant of ancient Caria. The Carians are supposed to have been an immigrant race, possibly from Crete; they were a warlike, maritime people, but were driven by the Greeks from the coast, and were later subdued by the Persians. Their language was probably not Indo-European, although they employed an alphabet resembling the Greek.

Car'ib (kär'ib), n. [*See CANNIBAL*.] An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles. The Caribs are of short or medium stature, mesocephalic or subdolichocephalic, and when pure of a light skin. The so-called black Caribs are Caribs mixed with negroes. The Caribs of the Antilles flattened the frontal region of the skull and practiced cannibalism and the couvade. Their culture was that of the stone age. The race is supposed to have originated in central Brazil. — **Car'ib-an** (-i-bän), a.

Car'ib-be'an (kär'Y-bë'an), a. Of or pertaining to the Caribs, their islands (the eastern and southern West Indies), or the sea (called the Caribbean Sea) lying between those islands and Central America. — n. A Carib.

ca-ri-be (kä-rë'bä; kär'Y-bë), n. [*Sp.*, a cannibal.] Any of several South American fresh-water fishes of the genus *Serrasalmo* and family Characinae, remarkable for their voracity. They are very abundant in some places, and, though mostly of small size, often attack men and large animals that enter the water, inflicting dangerous wounds.



Caribe (*Serrasalmo scapularis*).

car'i-bou (kär'Y-bö; kär'Y-bö; 277), n. *sing.* & pl. [*Can. Fr.*] Amer. Indian origin, properly meaning pawner, scratcher.] Any of several species or varieties of reindeer found in northern North America and Greenland. The larger forms in habit wooded localities and are distinguished as woodland caribou. The best known of these (*Rangifer caribou*) was formerly found



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

in many of the northern States, but, being easily killed, has been long since exterminated in most of them. The smaller forms inhabiting open country are called *Barren Ground caribou*. See under **BARRÉN**.

Car'i-ca (kär'Y-kä), n. [*L.*, a kind of dried fig, prop. fem. of *Caricus* pertaining to Caria.] Bot. A genus of chiefly tropical American trees, type of the family *Caricaceae*. The only important species is *C. papaya*, the papaw of the tropics. See **PAPAYA**.

Car'i-ca-coe-së (kär'Y-kä'së-së), n. pl. [*NL.*] Bot. A small family of trees (order Hypericales), natives of tropical and subtropical America, consisting of the two genera *Carica* and *Jacartaria*. They have dioecious flowers and fleshy baccate fruits. — **car'i-ca-coe-us** (-shäs), a.

car'i-ca-ture (kär'Y-kä-tür; the older accentuation *car'i-ca-ture* is still often heard, esp. in the verb and derivatives), n. [*It. caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate: cf. *F. caricature*. See **CHARGE**, v. t.] 1. An exaggeration, or distortion by exaggeration, of parts or characteristics, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture.

2. A picture or other figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear grotesque or ridiculous; a burlesque.

The truest likeness of this prince of French literature will be the one that has most of the look of a caricature. *L. Taylor.*

A grotesque caricature of virtue. *Macaulay.*

3. A likeness or imitation so poor or exaggerated as to be, undesignedly, ludicrous.

Syn. — **CARICATURE**, **BURLESQUE**, **PARODY**, **TRAVESTY**. A **CARICATURE** is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion (usually pictorial) of characteristic or peculiar features. A **BURLESQUE** is an imitation (commonly in words or actions) made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous or laughable turn; as, "Burlesque is . . . of two kinds; the first represents men persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people" (*Spectator*). A **PARODY** employs in the treatment of a ludicrous or ridiculous subject the exact style (esp. in its mannerisms) of some serious and (usually) well-known composition or writer; in a **TRAVESTY**, on the other hand, the subject remains unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd; as, "Their idea was to write a number of parodies in the manner of the most popular poets of the day" (*P. Fitzgerald*); "To apply that manner and that rhythm to Homer's incidents, is not to imitate Homer, but to travesty him" (*M. Arnold*). *Fig., parody* may be applied to any feeble or inappropriate attempt at imitation; *travesty*, to any intentionally grotesque suggestion or resemblance; as, "a certain parody of devotion" (*Stevenson*); "a mocking travesty wrought in the dark by an impish finger" (*G. Eliot*). See **LAMPION**, **IRONY**.

car'i-ca-ture, v. t.; **car'i-ca-tured** (-türd); **car'i-ca-turing**. To make or draw a caricature of; to represent with ridiculous exaggeration; to burlesque.

He could draw an ill face, or caricature a good one with a masterly hand. *Lord Lytton.*

car'icature plant. An East Indian acanthaceous plant (*Graptophyllum pictum*) occasionally cultivated for its variegated foliage and red flowers.

car'i-ca-tur'ist (kär'Y-kä-tür'ist; kär'Y-kä-tür'ist; 277), n. One who caricatures.

Car'id-e-a (kä-räd'é-a), n. pl. [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. karis*, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] Zool. A group of macrurous decapod Crustacea including the shrimps, prawns, and allied forms; — also called **Car'i-da** (kär'Y-dä) and **Car'i-do-mor'pha** (-dö-mör'fä). — **car'id-e-an** (kä-räd'é-an), a. & n.

car'i-es (kär'Y-ëz), n. [*L.*, decay.] Med. Decay of animal tissues; esp., ulceration of bone; a process in which bone disintegrates and is carried away piecemeal, as distinguished from *necrosis*, in which it dies in masses.

car'il-ion (kär'Y-lön; F. kär'ë'yön), n. [*F.*, a chime of bells, orig. of four bells; cf. *OF. cariegon*, and *L. quadrus* square, *quatuor* four.] 1. Music. A set of bells played by machinery or by finger keys. b An instrument, or an attachment to one, imitating in sound a carillon of bells. See **CLOCKSPIEL**.

2. A tune adapted to be played on such a set of bells, or a composition suggesting or using bells.

ca-ri-na (kä-rä'nä), n.; pl. -næ (-në). [*L.*, keel.] 1. Bot. A keel; specif.: a That part of a papilionaceous flower which incloses the stamens and pistil. It consists of two commonly united petals. b A longitudinal ridge or projection, as on the glumes of certain grasses.



2. Zool. a A keel-like ridge or prom. Carina (and Calyx) of inence, as that on the breastbone of *Robinia hispida*. The most birds. b The median dorsal keel of a barnacle.

3. [*cap.*] Astron. That part of the southern constellation Argo between *Musca* and *Volans*; the Keel.

ca-ri-nal (-nä), a. 1. Biol. Relating to, or resembling, a carina or keel.

2. Bot. Having the carina inclosing the other petals in the bud; — said of the aestivation of caesalpinaceae flowers.

Car'i-na-ri-a (kär'Y-nä-rä-a), n. [*NL.*, fr. *L. carina* keel.] Zool. A genus of oceanic heteropod Mollusca, having a thin, glassy, bonnet-shaped shell, which covers only the nucleus and gills. See **HETEROPODA**, *Illust.*

Car'i-na-tæ (-nä'tæ), n. pl. [*NL.*, fem. pl. fr. *L. carinatus*. See **CARINATE**.] Zool. The principal group of the class

Aves, containing all existing birds except the Ratitæ (see **RATITÆ**), and also including the majority of known fossil ones. It ranks as a primary division of the subclass *Neornithes*, or as a subclass of *Aves*. The chief distinguishing character is a longitudinal bony ridge or keel on the sternum. (See **BIRD**.) The members of this group are so closely related that its subdivision is a matter of great difficulty. It is commonly divided into orders, twenty or more in some classifications, but these differ less from each other than families do in many other classes of animals.

car'i-mate (kär'Y-mät), a. [*L. carinatus*, *carina* keel.] **car'i-mated** (-mät'äd), a. Shaped like the keel or prow of a ship; having a carina or keel; as, a *carinate* sepal; a *carinate* sternum (of a bird).

car'i-ole, **car'i-ole** (kär'Y-öl), n. [*F. cariole*, dim. fr. *L. carrus*. See **CAR**; cf. **CARRYALL**.] a A small, light, open one-horse carriage. b A light covered cart. c A kind of Canadian sledge.

car'i-ous (kär'Y-üs), a. [*L. cariosus*, fr. *carious* tooth.] Med. Affected with caries; decaying; as, a *carious* decay.

ca-ri-s'in (kä-rä'sin), n. [*From Carissa*, syn. of *Carandac*.] A bitter, poisonous glucoside existing in the bark of an African apocynaceous tree (*Carandac ovatum*).

car'i-ta-tive (kär'Y-tä-tiv), a. [*Cf. It. caritativo*, LL. *caritativus*.] Of the nature of charity; charitable; benevolent; as, the *caritative* principle of Christianity.

car'k (kär'k), n. [*ME. cark*, fr. dial. form *carque* of *F. charge*. See **CHARGE**; cf. **CARGO**.] 1. Load; charge; burden. *Obs.* 2. Something burdensome to the spirit; trouble; hence, anxious condition of mind; anxiety; anxious or corroding care; solicitude; worry. *Archaic.*

His heavy head, devoid of careful cark. *Spenser.*

File a cark and care aside. *Motherwell.*

3. Care; pains; heed. *Obs.*

car'k, v. t. **CARKED** (kär'k); **CARK'ING**. [*OF. carquier*, dial. form of *F. charger*, *OF. chargier*.] 1. To load; burden. *Obs.* 2. To burden an anxiety does; to vex; worry; trouble; to make by anxious care or worry. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. Nor can a man, independently . . . of God's blessing, care and cark himself one penny richer. *South.*

car'k, v. i. 1. To be careful, anxious, solicitous, or troubled in mind; to labor anxiously. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 2. To take care or thought; to be concerned. *Obs.*

car'k'ing, p. a. Burdening; distressing; worrying; perplexing; corroding; as, *car'king* cares; also, of persons, fretting; anxious. *Archaic.* — **car'k'ing-ly, adv.**

car'l (kär'l), n. [*Icel. karl* — a male, a man; akin to AS. *ceorl*, OHG. *charal*, G. *kerl* fellow. See **CHURL**.] 1. In early times, a man of the peasantry or common people, ranking below the thegn; a rustic or husbandman; a villain; in later times, a bondman. Cf. **CHURL**. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Hist.*

The miller was a stout carl. *Chaucer.*

2. A base or low-bred fellow; a churl or boor; — hence used as a term of contempt. *Scott.* or *Archaic*.

3. A niggardly man; a pincupenny. *Obs.* or *Scott.*

4. Short for **CAR HEMP**.

car'let (kär'lët; -lët; 7), n. [*F. carrelet*, dim. of *carreau*, *OF. carrel*. Cf. **QUARREL** an arrow.] A three-square single-cut file, used by comb makers.

car'l hemp. The female hemp plant, larger and coarser than the male, orig. supposed to be the male.

car'lin, **car'line** (kär'lin; -lin), n. [*F. carlin*, fr. *It. carlino*.] A small silver coin first struck by Charles (Carlo) of Anjou, king of Naples and Sicily, orig. equivalent to about fourpence.

Car'li-na (kär'li-nä), n. [*NL.* See **CARLINE THISTLE**.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous thistlelike plants of the Mediterranean region, differing from the true thistles in having scarious or colored involucre scales. They are sometimes cultivated in gardens. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

car'line (kär'lin; *Scott.* usually *kär'lin*), n. [*Icel. kerling*, fr. *karl* male.] A woman, esp. an old one; — often used contemptuously or disparagingly, as of a witch. *Chiefly Scott.*

car'line th'le (kär'lin). [*F. carline*, *It. Sp. & Pg. carlina*. Said to be so called from the Emperor Charlemagne, whose army is reputed to have used it as a remedy for pestilence.] Any plant of the genus *Carlina*; esp., *C. aculeata*, the root of which was formerly valued as a medicine, and *C. vulgaria*, used as a weatherglass on account of its hygroscopic involucre scales. See **CARLINE**.

car'ling (kär'ling), n. [*Cf. Icel. kerling*, *F. carlingue*, *Sp., Pg., & It. carlinga*.] *Naut.* One of the short timbers running lengthwise of a ship, from one transverse deck beam to another, forming part of the framework by which the deck is supported. — usually in pl.

Car'list (kär'list), n. Adherence to Don Carlos of Spain or his successors, or formerly to Charles X. of France; Carlist principles, plans, or claims.

Car'list (kär'list), n. [*Fr. Hist.*] A partisan of Charles X., King of France from 1824-30, and of his family, the elder line of the Bourbons; — afterward called a *Legitimist*.

2. *Sp. Hist.* A supporter of the claims to the throne of Don Carlos (1788-1855) or his successors. The first Don Carlos was the second son of Charles IV. and brother of Ferdinand VII., and in 1833, on the death of the latter, who had no male child, would have become king according to the Salic law had not Ferdinand during his reign abolished the law, so that he was succeeded by his daughter, Isabella II.

car'load (kär'löd), n. A load that fills a car.

car'lock (kär'lök), n. [*Russ. karluk*.] A sort of Russian iced glass, made from the air bladder of the sturgeon, and used in clarifying wine.

row, grief. See **CARE**, n. The fifth Sunday in Lent. *Scott.*

car'rot (kär'röt; *Eng.* kär'rët), n. [*F.*, a species of tortoise.] The hawkbill turtle, *Testudo insculpta*, at *na* (in *na*-th'ö). [*L.*] It wants beginning and end.

car'way. + **CARAWAY**.

car'f. *Obs.* pret. of **CARVE**.

car'f (kär'f; kär'f), n. [*Cf. Ital. CARVE*.] = **KERF**. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

car'f. *Obs.* pret. of **CARVE**.

car'f-ow, **car'f-ow**. + **CARFAX**.

car'ful (kär'fül), n. [*E. dial. car* left-handed, sinister + *ruffe* disorder.] Ruffie; agitation; disorder; flurry. *Scott.*

car'ful, v. t. To disorder; disarrange; ruffle. *Scott.*

car'ful. + **CARFUL**.

car'ga (kär'gä), n. [*Sp.*] See **MEASURE**, **WEIGHT**.

car'gä-dor (kär'gä-dör; 146), n.; pl. -DORRES (-dör'ras). [*Sp.*] A carrier or porter. *Phil.*

car'gä-son, **car'gä-son**, n. [*F. cargaison*.] A *carga*. *Obs.*

car'ge. + **CHARGE**.

car'geese, n. pl. of **CARGOOSE**.

car'go. [*Cf. Sp. cargo*, *carga*, load, charge.] A word of uncertain meaning, applied as a contemptuous term to a person or used as an exclamation or imprecation. *Obs.*

car'go rice. A large-grained kind of rice chiefly from Bengal.

Car'i-a (kär'Y-a), *Bib.*

Car'i-a-cus (kä-rä'ä-küs), n. [*NL.*, fr. *Tupi cariacua*.] Zool. *Syn.* of **ONOCOLEUS**. — **car'i-a-cine** (-sün; -sün), a.

car'riage. + **CARRIAGE**.

car'ri-a-mä (kä-rä'mä), n. [*Native name*.] = **SERIMA**.

car'rian. + **CARRION**.

car'ri-a-tä (kär'Y-tä), n. t. To affect with caries. *Obs.* or *R.*

Car'i-ä-th (kär'Y-th), *D. Bib.*

Car'i-a-thä-im (-ä-thä'im), *D. Bib.*

Car'i-ä-th'ä-r'im (kär'Y-th'ä-r'im), *D. Bib.*

Car'ib-al (kär'Y-bäl), a. Of or belonging to the Caribs.

Car'ib-bee, **Car'ib-bee** (kär'Y-bë; kär'Y-bë), n. A Carib.

Car'ic-a-dö, n. [*Cf. It. caricare* to charge, load.] A motion in fencing. *Obs.*

car'i-ca-tur'ä, n. [*It.*] = **CARICATURE**.

car'i-ca-tur-a-ble (kär'Y-kä-tür'ä-bäl; kär'Y-kä-tür'ä), a. See **ABLE**.

car'i-ca-tur-al (-äl), a. Like, or of the nature of, caricature.

car'i-ces, n. pl. of **CAREX**.

car'i-ce-tum (kär'Y-së'tüm), n. [*carax* + *etum* as in *arborætum*.] Bot. A cultivated collection of sedges of the genus *Carex*.

car'i-cog-tä-ply (-kög'tä-ply), n. [*carax* + *-graphy*.] A monograph or description of the genus *Carex* and its species. — **car'i-cog-tä-ply-er** (-fër), n.

car'i-col'o-gy (kä-röl'ög-y), n. [*carax* + *logi*.] Taxonomic botany treating of the genus *Carex* or the sedges. — **car'i-col'o-gist** (-jist), n.

car'i-corn (kär'Y-körn), n. [*L. carica* a kind of dry fig. *OF.* fig shape; as, a *caricous* tumor. *carie*. + **CARE**, **CARRY**.] **car'ic**. + **CARE**, **CARRION**, **CARRIAGE**.

car'ier. + **CAREER**.

car'ike. + **CARACK**.

car'ion (kär'Y-ön), n.; pl. -NEURS (-f-nür'). [*E.*] A finger of carillons.

car'ion-ä-th (kär'Y-në'shän), n. State of being carinate, or keeled; a carinate formation.

car'ine. + **CAREN**.

car'in-ä-form (kä-rin'Y-för'm), n. Having the form of a carina or keel.

car'i-ol-ing (kär'Y-öl'ing), v. n. Riding in a cariole.

car'ion. + **CARRION**.

car'i-op'is. Var. of **CARYOPHYSIS**.

car'i-ös'ty (kär'Y-ös'Y-ty; kär'Y-), n. *Med.* Caries.

Car'ri-öth (kär'Y-öt), *D. Bib.*

car'ri-ös-ness, n. See **NESS**.

Car'ri-as (kär'Y-äs), n. [*NL.*] Bot. *Syn.* of **CARANDAC**.

car'it'ch. Var. of **CARITICH**.

car'it'ne. + **CARRION**.

car'k (kär'k), a. *Shit*. *Dial. Eng.*

car'k'ä. + **CARACAN**. Forms in *car'k*, see those in **CARACANET**.

car'ka-net. + **CARCANET**.

car'kass, **car'kass**. + **CARCASS**.

car'k'et, n. *Caranet*. *Obs.* or *R.*

car'k'ä. a. [*From CARX*, n.] Full of care. *Obs.*

car'k'led (kär'k'led), a. Something cark or stiff; stiffened. *Dial. Eng.*

car'k'net. + **CARCANET**.

car'l, v. t. To act like a carl; to snarl. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* *Burton*.

car'la-cuo. Var. of **CURLICUE**.

car'lage. + **CARLISH**.

car'lie. Var. of **CARL**; **CARLAGE**.

car'lie. A little carl, or man. *Scott.*

car'li-ness. Var. of **CARLINE**.

Car'li-na oil (kär'li-nä), See **OIL**, *Table I.*

car'li-re (kär'li-re), n. Var. of **CARLING**.

car'li-ness. A woman. [*quin.* *Obs.*]

car'li-ness. n. Probably a pet name for a carl; — because eaten on *Car Sunday*. Patched peas used as a Lenten food; — used, except adjectively, only in the *pl.* *Dial. Eng.* Hence, *Carling Sunday*, the fifth Sunday in Lent. *Dial. Eng.*

car'li-ness. a. Of or pert. to a carl or carlie; churlish; rude; coarse. — **car'li-ness**, n.

Car'li-ness table, or *in full*, **Car'li-ness mortality table** (kär'li-ness), See **MORTALITY TABLE**.

car'lock. Var. of **CARLOCK**.

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kär'lö-vin'j'än), *a.* [F. *Carlovingien*, irregularly formed. See CAROLINGIAN.] Carolingian.
Car'lu-do-v'ca (kär'lü-dö-v'kä), *n.* [NL., after Carlos IV. of Spain, and his consort Maria Luisa (NL. *Ludovica*).] Bot. A rather large genus of tropical American cyclanthaceous plants consisting of simple-stemmed erect or climbing shrubs of palmlike aspect, differing from the palms in their tetramerous flowers and many-seeded fruit. Panama hats are made from the leaves of *C. palmata*.

Car'ly'ism (kär-ly'izm), *n.* 1. The characteristic teachings, ideas, or opinions of Thomas Carlyle, who arraigned modern society, opposing liberalism, democratic government, the conclusions of contemporary economics, etc., and inculcated the doctrine of salvation through the hero, the need of strong rulers and leaders being emphasized.
 2. The literary style, or a literary mannerism, of Carlyle, whose writings are characterized by irregular sentences, copious diction, abundance of metaphors and allusions, use of words in forced constructions or meanings, uncouth neologisms, and the use of Germanisms. So also **Car'ly'e-an** (-än), **-e-ian** (-iän), **-ian** (-iän), *a.* & *n.* **Car'ly'esse** (-'es', -'äs'), **Car'ly'esque** (-'esk', -'äk'), *a.*, etc.
Car'ma/gnole (kär'mä'nöle), *n.* 1. *Costume.* Orig., a kind of jacket with short skirts, a large collar, and several rows of metal buttons, worn in the south of France. It was brought to Paris in 1792 and was adopted by the ardent revolutionists. To it were added large black woolen trousers, a waistcoat of scarlet or of blue, white, and red, and a red cap, the name being extended to this costume.
 2. A popular or Red Republican song and dance, of the time of the first French Revolution. Each stanza ended with the refrain:
 Dansons la Carmagnole, — Vive le son, vive le son, — Dansons la Carmagnole — Vive le son du canon !
 3. A French Revolutionary soldier.
 4. A bombastic report from the French revolutionary armies; the bombastic style of these and similar reports.

Car'man (kär'män), *n.*; *pl.* -mä'n (-män). A man employed to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart; a carter.
Car'me-lite (kär'mel-it), *a.* Of or pert. to the Carmelites.
Car'me-lite, *n.* 1. *Bib.* An inhabitant of Carmel (in Judah).
 2. *R. C. Ch.* A friar of a mendicant order (the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel) established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar. The first definite rule of the order (which was given to it by Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem) required absolute poverty, abstinence from meat, a hermit life, and avoidance of manual labor and silence. In Europe the rigidity of the rule of the order was mitigated by Innocent IV., the order being placed by him among the mendicant orders, and by Eugenius IV. in 1431. Some communities adhered to the stricter rule, and the members were called *Observantines*; the less strict *Conventuals*. In the 16th century St. Theresa instituted reforms among those observing the mitigated rule and thus became the founder of the discolored, or barefooted, Carmelite nuns and friars, who are distinguished from the calced, or shod, Carmelites. The habit of the order, originally striped, was soon changed to the well-known brown one with a white cloak and scapular, which gave the name of *White Friars* to its members. *cf.* *Carmelite*. A nun belonging to the same order. Carmelite nuns were instituted in the 15th century.



Carmelite Friar.

3. [*c.*] An old variety of pear.
 4. [*c.*] A fine woolen fabric.
Car'men (kär'män), *n.* The heroine of a romance (1845) of the same name by Prosper Mérimée and of a famous grand opera composed by Georges Bizet, the libretto of which, by Halévy and Meilhac, is founded upon the novel. She is a brilliant, seductive, and fickle Spanish gypsy girl, employed as a cigarette maker, who is stabbed to the heart by her lover José.
Car'men'ta (kär-män'tä), **Car'men'tis** (-tis), *n.* [*L.*] *Rom. Myth.* A water or spring goddess, who was also guardian of women in childbirth. In this function she was invoked as *Prorsa* or as *Postverta*, according as the child was born facing forward or back; hence, later conceived as two goddesses, the *Car'men'tes* (kär-män'tez). She was also a goddess of prophecy, and, like the poets, mother of a wonder, whom she accompanied from Arcadia to Latium. Her feast, *Car'men'tis* (kär-män'tis'ä), occurred Jan. 11 and 15.
Car'mile. *Railroads.* A mile traveled by a single car, taken as a unit of computation, as in computing the average travel of each car of a system during a given period.
Car'milage. *Railroads.* A Car miles collectively. *b* The amount paid by one road for the use of cars of another road.
Car'mi-nal'äd (kär-mi-näl'äd), *a.* Of, relating to, or mixed with, carmine; as, *carminated* lake.
Car'mi-nal'tive (kär-mi-näl'tiv; kär'mi-näl'tiv; 277), *a.* [*F.* *carminatif*, fr. *L. carminare* to card, hence to cleanse, fr. *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic, griping, or flatulence. — *n.* A carminative agent.
Car'mine (kär'min; -min; 277), *n.* [*F.* *carmin* (cf. *Sp. carmin*, *It. carminio*), akin to *LL. carmesinus* purple. See CRIMSON.] 1. A coloring matter of cochineal, consisting essentially of carminic acid; also, a lake prepared from the same, as by the addition of alum. Carmine possesses a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color and is much used as a stain in microscopic work; but it fades

rapidly and is therefore undesirable as a pigment. *b* Any of several other coloring matters; as, indigo *carmine*.
 2. The color of carmine; a rich red or crimson with a shade of purple.
carmine of indigo. = INDIGO CARMINE.
carmine red. A coloring matter obtained by boiling carminic acid with dilute mineral acid.
car-min'ic (kär-min'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or derived from, carmine. — **carminic acid**, *Chem.*, the essential coloring matter of cochineal, extracted as a purplish red, amorphous substance, $C_{22}H_{22}O_{13}$ (?), and found also in other insects and in plants. It is a glucoside and appears to be an indene derivative.

car'nage (kär'näjä), *n.* [*F. carnage* (cf. *It. carnaggio*, also *OF. carnage, charnage, flesh, meat*), *LL. carnaticum* flesh of animals; fr. *L. caro, carnis, flesh*. See CARNAL.] 1. Flesh of slain animals or men; a collection of carcasses. A multitude of dogs come to feast on the *carriage*. *Macaulay*.
 2. Great destruction of life, as in battle; great bloodshed; slaughter; butchery; massacre.
 The more fearful *carriage* of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*.
Syn. — See MASSACRE.
car'nal (kär'näl), *a.* [*L. carnalis*, fr. *caro, carnis, flesh*; akin to *Gr. κρέας, Skr. kravya*; cf. *F. charnel, OF. also carnal*. Cf. CHARNEL.] 1. Fleshly; bodily; as, *carnal* interment; the *carnal* mother of Christ. *Obs.* or *R.*
 2. Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; hence, material; temporal; secular; worldly; — opposed to *spiritual*.
 For ye are yet *carnal*.
 Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure.
Carnal desires after miracles. *Milton.*
 3. Flesh-devouring; bloodthirsty. *Obs.*
 This *carnal* car
 Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shak.*
carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.
car-nal'i-ty (kär-näl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [*L. carnalitas*] State or quality of being flesh; fleshiness; fleshiness; fleshly lust, or the indulgence of lust; sensuality; unspiritual state; worldliness; concretely, a carnal action, thing, etc.; specif., sexual intercourse.
 Because of the *carnality* of their hearts. *Tillotson.*
car'nal-ize (kär-näl-iz), *v. t.*; **car'nal-ized** (-izd); **car'nal-izing** (-iz'ing). To make carnal; to sensualize.
 A sensual and *carnalized* spirit. *John Scott.*
car'nal-ite (kär-näl-it), *n.* [After von *Carnall*, a Prussian.] *Min.* A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, $KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, sometimes found associated with deposits of rock salt and occurring commonly as white or reddish deliquescent masses. *H.*, 1. Sp. gr., 1.6. It is valuable as a source of potassium.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* In the flesh; bodily; corporeally; according to the flesh, to the world, or to human nature; in a manner to gratify animal appetites or lusts; sensually.
 For to be *carnally* minded is death; but to be *spiritually* minded is life and peace. *Rom. viii. 6.*
car'nal-minded, *a.* Having a carnal mind; worldly-minded; unspiritual. **car'nal-minded-ness**, *n.*
car-nas'si-al (kär-näs'i-äl), *a.* [*F. carnassier* carnivorous, fr. *L. caro, carnis, flesh*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating certain teeth which in most carnivorous mammals are larger and longer than the adjacent teeth; sectorial. They are the last pair of premolars of the upper jaw and the first pair of true molars of the lower jaw. — *n.* A carnassial tooth.

car-na'tion (kär-nä'shün), *n.* [*F. carnation* the flesh tints in a painting, *It. carnagione*, fr. *L. carnatio* fleshiness, fr. *caro, carnis, flesh*. See CARNAL.] 1. A natural color of human flesh or skin; flesh color. *Obs.* *b* A light rosy pink, or often a deeper crimson color; a shade of red.
 Her complexion of the most delicate *carnation*. *Ld. Linton.*
 2. *pl. Paint.* Those parts of a picture in which the human body or part of it is represented in full color; a flesh tint.
 3. A variety of cherry.
 4. Any of the numerous cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the clove pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*). The *carnation* has been in cultivation over 2,000 years, and the flowers, originally flesh-colored, early developed variations. They are now usually divided into four classes, *selfs, flakes, bizarres, and picotees*, the last constituting a distinct race. The flowers exhibit many shades of red and yellow, and pure white. See PINK, DIANTHUS.

5. See SPANISH CARNATION.
car-na'tioned (-shünd), *a.* Having a flesh color; also, made red, or ruddy.
carnation grass. Any species of *Carex* or sedge having leaves resembling those of the carnation, as *C. panicea*, *C. hirta*, and *C. glauca*.

car-nau'ba (kär-nä'ü'bä), *n.* [*Pr.*, prob. fr. native name.] The Brazilian wax palm. It yields *carnauba wax*, which is brittle and yellowish in color, and is extensively used in the manufacture of candles. See WAX PALM.
car-nel'ian (kär-nel'iän), *n.* [*For cornelian*; influenced by *L. carneus* fleshy, because of its flesh-red color. See CORNELIAN.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white color. It is moderately hard, capable of a good polish, and is often used for seals.
car-ne-ous (kär-né'üs), *a.* [*L. carneus*, from *caro, carnis, flesh*.] Consisting of, or like, flesh.
car'nic (kär'nik), *a.* [*L. caro, carnis, flesh*.] Of or pertaining to flesh; specif., *Physiol. Chem.*, pertaining to or designating a hygroscopic monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_3N_3$, obtained as a cleavage product from the phosphocarnic acid of muscle tissue, and said to be identical with aipteptones.

car'not's cycle (kär-nöt's'ä), *n.* [*After N. L. S. Carnot, French physicist.*] *Thermodynamics.* An ideal heat-engine cycle in which the working fluid goes through the following four successive operations: (1) isothermal expansion to a desired point; (2) adiabatic expansion to a desired point; (3) isothermal compression to such a point that (4) adiabatic compression brings it back to its initial state.
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car'ni-lex (kär-ni-fleks), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *caro, carnis, flesh* + *facere* to make.] 1. The public executioner in ancient Rome; hence, an executioner or hangman.
 2. A butcher. *Obs.*
car'ni-fi-ca-tion (kär-ni-fi-kä'shün), *n.* [*Cf. F. carnification*.] 1. *Med.* Act or process of turning to flesh, or to a substance resembling flesh, — a morbid condition occurring in the tissues of certain organs, as the lungs.
 2. *R. C. Theol.* Conversion into flesh; — applied to the transubstantiation in the Eucharist.
car'ni-fy (kär-ni-fi), *v. i. & t.*; -FYED (-fid); -FYING (-fi'ing). [*LL. carnificare*, fr. *L. caro, carnis, flesh* + *facere* to make; cf. *F. carnifier*.] To form, or turn into, flesh; to become like flesh. *Sir M. Hale.*

car'ni-ne (kär-ni-nä; -nä; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. [*L. caro, carnis, flesh*.] *Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_8H_9O_3N_3$, found in muscle plasma (and hence in meat extracts), in beet juice, etc. It is a dimethyl derivative of uric acid.
car'ni-val (kär-ni-väl), *n.* [*It. carnevale*, prob. for older *carnevale*, prop., the putting away of meat; fr. *L. caro, carnis, flesh* + *levare* to take away, lift up. See CARNAL, LEVER, *n.*] 1. The season or festival of merrymaking and revelry before Lent, observed esp. in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries, and originally extending from the feast of the Epiphany to Ash Wednesday, but now usually confined to a few (three or four) days just before Lent; Shrove-tide. Cf. MARDI GRAS.
 The *carnaval* at Venice is everywhere talked of. *Addison*.
 2. Any merrymaking, feasting, or masquerading, esp. when indecorous, a time of riotous excess. *Tennyson*.
 The initials of the person for whom it was made, popular in France, Italy, and Spain in the 16th century.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-niv'ö-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. fr. *L. carnivorus*. See CARNIVOROUS.] *Zool.* An order of mammals, most of which are largely or entirely carnivorous in habits, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. Their teeth are modified for tearing for breaking bones. The canines are large and long, to penetrate and hold their prey; the incisors are small and sharp-edged; and the molars are often thick and strong for breaking bones. They have at least four toes, usually provided with strong claws; the clavicles are rudimentary or wanting; the stomach is simple; the placenta is zony and deciduate. The brain is well developed, often having deep convolutions. The order is divided into two suborders, *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia*, and is found in all parts of the world, though perhaps introduced into Australia by man.



Carnivora. Skull of Wolf.

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car'nose (kär'nös; kär-nös'), *a.* [*L. carnosus, fr. caro, carnis, flesh*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, flesh; fleshy; *carneous*. 2. A distinct *carneous* muscle. *Ray*.
 2. *Bot.* Of a fleshy consistence; — applied to succulent leaves, stems, etc.

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 [Conscience] overgrown with so hard a *carnosity*. *Spelman*.
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car'lok. + CHARLOCK.
Car'lo Khan (kär'lö kän'), Charles James Fox (1749-1806); — alluding to his introduction of an India bill in Parliament.
car'lot, *n.* [From CAR.] A churn; a boor. *Obs.* & *R. Shak.*
car'la, *n. pl.* *Carlings*. *Dial. Eng.*
Car'la'bad, Carlsbad decreases, etc. See KARLSBAD.
Car Sunday. = CARLING SUNDAY.
Car'mal'um (kär-mäl'üm), *n.* [*Carminic + alum.*] *Micros.* A stain composed of carminic acid, alum, and water.
car'man, *n.* [*Cecl. karmañr, kärmañr*.] A man. *Obs.*
Car'ma'ni-ana (kär-mä'nä-nä), *n. pl.* *Bib.* A ancient race probably dwelling north of the Persian Gulf.
Car'ma'sal. + CARAMOISSAL.
Car'ma'shi-an. Var. of KARMAŠAN.

car'ne (kär'nä), *n.* [*F. carne* (kär'm), *n.* & *a.* [*F.*] *Carmelite*. *Obs.*]. *Bib.* **Car'mel** (kär'mäl), *n.* [*Gael. cairmeal*.] The heath peas. *Scott.* [*Obs.*]. **Car'mel-in**, *a. & n.* Carmelite. **Car'mel-ite** (kär'mäl-it), *n.* 1. *Bib.* A woman native of Carmel in Judah. 2. A Carmelite nun. [*D.*]. **Car'me-lus** (kär-mäl'üs), *n.* [*Car'men'tis*]. [*L.*] See CARMEN'TIS. [*Bib.*]. **car'mi-nä-tis** (kär-mi-näl'tis), *n.* [*See CARMINATIVE*]. To expel (wind) from the alimentary canal. *Obs.* or *R.* [*Ref. Sp.*]. **car'mi-nä-tiv**. Carmenerative. **car'mi-nä-tis**, *n.* *Min.* A carminative arsenate of lead and iron. **Car'mi'tes** (kär'mits), *Bib.* **car'mo'sio**. + CARAMOISSAL. **car'mo'sin** (kär-moi'sän), *n.* [*F. carmoisin*]. See CRIMSON.

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pods of this tree. They contain a sweetish pulp and are used as food for stock and sometimes eaten by man. The small seeds were formerly employed as standards of weight (cf. CARAT). Called also St. John's-bread, carob bean, algaroba, algaroba bean, and locust pod.

ca-roche' (kã-rôch'; -rôsh'), n. [OF. carroche, F. carroche, fr. L. carroccio, carrozza, fr. carro, L. carrus. See CAR.] An old form of luxurious or stately carriage or coach. "The representative of the modern 'carriage' for town use."

To mount two-wheeled caroches. S. Butler. car'ol (kãr'ôl), n. [ME. carole, carole, a dance or round accompanied by singing, OF. carole, fr. caroler to dance, fr. L. choraulas, choraula, a flute player who accompanied the choral dance, Gr. χορῳαύτης; cf. Gr. χορῳαυεῖν to accompany the chorus on the flute; χορῳός dance + αὐλεῖν to play on the flute, αὐλός flute. Cf. CHORTUS.] 1. A round or ring dance accompanied with song. Archaic.

2. A song, originally for dancing carols, but now usually one of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay. It was the carol of a bird. Byron.

3. A song of praise or devotion; a popular song or ballad of religious joy, or the music of such a song; as, a Christmas or Easter carol. In the darkness sing your carol of high praise. Keble.

4. Obs. a. A ring or circle, as of standing stones. Ozf. E. D. b. Arch. A small enclosure in a cloister, built against a window on the inner side and serving as a study.

car'ol, v. t. CAR'OLED (-lîd) or CAR'OLLED; CAR'OL-ING or CAR'OL-LING. [Cf. OF. caroler to dance with accompanying singing.] 1. To dance a carol; to dance and sing. Obs. 2. To sing, originally in accompaniment to a dance; esp., to sing joyfully.

The gray linnet carol from the hill. Beattie. car'ol, v. t. 1. To praise or celebrate in song. The shepherds at their festivals Carol her goodness. Milton.

2. To sing, esp. with joyful notes. Hovering swans . . . carol sounds harmonious. Prior.

car'ol-lin (kãr'ôl-lîn), n. [LL. Carolus Charles.] A former German gold coin, first issued in 1732 by the Elector Charles Philip, and worth a little over a pound sterling, or nearly five dollars; also, a gold coin of Sweden.

Car'ol-lina (-lî'nã), n. [See CAROLINE.] The English colony (granted 1629, 1633) from which the States of North and South Carolina were formed.

Carolina allspice, the strawberry shrub. - C. ash, the water ash. - C. bean, the lima bean. - C. beechdrops, the sweet pinesap. - C. buckthorn, A. The yellow buckthorn (Rhamnus caroliniana). B. The southern buckthorn (Bumelia lycioides). - C. cedar, the red cedar. - C. chinacreeper, a kind of greenbrier (Smilax bona-nox) of the southern United States, having bristly halberd-shaped or fiddle-shaped leaves. - C. dove, the mourning dove. - C. ipecac, the ipecac spurge. - C. jessamine, or jessamine. See GELSEMIUM. - C. moonseed, a menispermaceous plant (Cebalua carolina) of the southern United States, somewhat resembling the common moonseed. - C. parakeet or parrotquet, a handsome parakeet, having a long tail and mostly green plumage, but with yellow head, red face, and blue and yellow on the wings. It was remarkable as being the only member of the parrot family whose range extended far into the United States, having been recorded as far north as Albany, New York.

Owing to constant persecution by man, it is nearly extinct. - C. pine, the short-leaved pine (Pinus strobus). - C. pink, A. The wild pink. B. Pinkroot. - C. poplar, the common cottonwood (Populus deltoides). - C. rail. See RAIL. - C. redroot, redroot. - C. tea, Appalachian tea. - C. vanilla, vanilla leaf. - C. whitening, the sand whitening (Mentricium americanum). - C. woodbine, the yellow jessamine. - C. wren, a large wren (Thryothorus ludovicianus) of the southern and middle parts of the eastern United States.

Car'ol-lin (-lîn) or (-lîn'), n. [OF. pertaining to Charles (LL. Carolus); -lîn), used spec. with reference to: a. Charles the Great (Charlemagne); as, Caroline kings. b. Charles I. and Charles II. of England or their times; as, Caroline literature. c. Charles I. of Spain; as, Caroline Islands, etc. Caroline Books, a series of four polemics or books prepared by order of Charlemagne and sent in his name A. D. 794 to Pope Adrian I., attacking the decrees of the Second Council of Nicea (A. D. 787) not only as having condemned the destruction of the holy images, but as having prescribed their adoration; - called also Libri Carolini.

Car'ol-lin'gion (-lîn'jî-ôn), n. [LL. Carolus Charles (esp. Carolus Magnus Charlemagne) + -ing, a Germanic patronymic suffix; cf. F. Carolingien, MHG. Kerling inhabitant of France, prop., descendant of Charles. See CHARLES; cf. CAROLINGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, which, with Pepin the Short, who became king in 752, succeeded the Merovingian dynasty and continued to rule in France until the death of Louis V. in 987 and in Germany until the death of Louis III, the Child, in 911. The origin of the family has been traced to Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, who died about 690; and a more direct descent, to Pepin of Landen (east of Liège), who was mayor of the Palace in Austrasia (died 680), whose daughter Begga married Ansegis, son of Arnulf. Pepin d'Heristal, their second son, was named after his grandfather, Pepin of Landen, and from him the line descends to son through Charles Martel, Pepin the Short, to Charlemagne. The dynasty is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, its most prominent member.

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carp (kãrp), v. t. Obs. 1. To say; to tell. 2. To find fault with; to censure. Dryden. carp (kãrp), n. sing. & pl. (See PLURAL.) [Cf. Icel. karf, Dan. karpe, Sw. karp, OHG. charpfo, G. karpfen, F. carpe, LL. carpa.] 1. A soft-finned, fresh-water, physostomous fish (Cyprinus carpio). It inhabits ponds and sluggish streams, feeding chiefly on vegetable matter, and sometimes living to a great age and attaining forty pounds or more in weight. It is exceedingly prolific and tenacious of life. The carp was originally from Asia, whence it was early introduced into Europe, where it is extensively reared in artificial ponds and is esteemed as food. Within a few years it has been introduced into America and widely distributed by the government, but has proved a nuisance in many localities, destroying the natural growth of water plants and increasing to such an extent that other and more valuable fish cannot exist. It is rapidly extending its range. In America it is not generally considered fit for food. Domestication has produced several varieties, as the leather carp, nearly or quite destitute of scales, and the mirror carp, with only a few very large scales. Intermediate varieties occur.

2. Any of numerous fishes of the family Cyprinidae, of which Cyprinus carpio is the type. See CRUCIAN CARP, CYPRINIDAE. Also, any of certain fishes of other families, as the carp suckers, the European sea bream Pagellus centrodontus, the morwong of Australia, the opah, etc. -carp (-kãrp). A suffix from Greek καρπός, fruit; as, endocarp, schizocarp, pleurocarp. car'pal (kãr'pãl), n. [FROM CARPUS.] Anat. Of or pert. to the carpus, or wrist. -n. A carpal bone. See CARPUS, ACTINOST. carpal angle, Zoöl., the angle at the last or carpal joint of the wing of a bird when folded.

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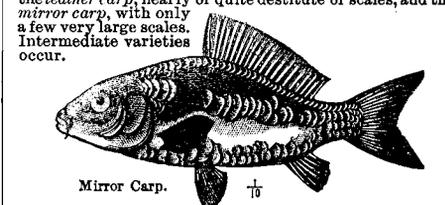
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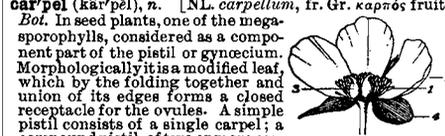
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Mirror Carp.



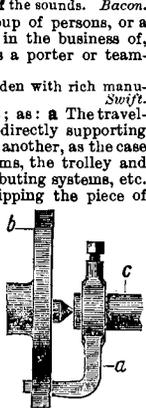
Flower of Peonia peregrina, with parts removed. Stamens 2 Petals; 8 Carpel; 4 Sepal.

carriage trade. 1. Carrying trade. *Obs. or R.*
 2. Trade from people who ride in carriages, i. e., from the wealthy. *Trade Cant.*
carriage way, *n.* A way for vehicles; roadway.
carriage wrench. A wrench adapted for removing or tightening the nuts that confine the wheels on the axles, or for turning the other nuts or bolts, of a carriage or wagon.



Carriage Wrench.

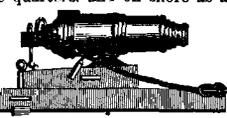
carriage bits (kär'ik). *Naut.* The bits supporting the windlass.
Carriage cross-lace (kär'ik-mä-kros'). [From *Carriagecross*, Ireland.] An Irish lace of two varieties, one a kind of appliqué, the other a figure.
carried (kär'id), *pret. p. p.* & *p. a.* of **CARRY**. *Specific, p. a.*: a *Mil.* Held at a carry; — said of arms. *b* Transported, as with joy; beside one's self; delirious; having woolgathering wits. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
carrier (kär'i-er), *n.* [From **CARRY**.] 1. One that carries, or conveys; a bearer; a messenger.
 The air which is but . . . a carrier of the sounds. *Bacon.*
 2. One (whether a single person, a group of persons, or a corporation) employed in, or engaged in the business of, carrying goods for others for hire, as a porter or messenger; *specific*, a common carrier.
 The roads are crowded with carriers, laden with rich manufactures.
 3. *Mech.* That which carries or drives; as: *a* The traveling part of a mechanism or system directly supporting something conveyed from one place to another, as the case for messages in pneumatic-tube systems, the trolley and clutches or receptacle in various distributing systems, etc. *b* In a lathe, a dog or clamp for gripping the piece of work and for communicating motion to it from the faceplate or catchplate. *c* A spool or bobbin holder in a braiding machine. *d* A movable piece in magazine guns which transfers the cartridge so that it can be thrust into the barrel.
 4. A carrier pigeon.
 5. A conduit or drain for conveying water, etc.
 6. *Chem.* A catalytic by whose agency a transfer of some element or group is effected from one compound to another; as, iron is a carrier of oxygen.
 7. *Paint.* An insoluble substance used, in the preparation of certain pigments, as a base upon which to precipitate the coloring matter.
 8. *Naut.* A vessel which takes the catch from a fishing fleet to market.



Lathe Carrier. *a* Carrier; *b* Faceplate; *c* Work.

carrier pigeon. Orig., and in popular usage, a pigeon used to carry messages; technically, one of a fancy breed of pigeons of large size, having long wings and body, much bare skin about the eyes, and a greatly developed carunculated cere. The pigeons actually used for carrying messages or flying races are correctly called *homing pigeons*. See **HOMING PIGEON**.
carrier ring. A ring carrying the breechblock of a gun when it is withdrawn from the breech and swung out of the way during loading.
carrier shell. Any tænioglossate gastropod of the genus *Xenophora*; — so called because it fastens bits of stone and shell to its own shell, to such an extent as almost to conceal it.
Carrying-ton's law (kär'ing-t'nz). [After R. C. Carrington (1826-75), English astronomer.] A mathematical expression for the period of axial rotation of the sun's surface in different solar latitudes, the acceleration being greatest at the equator.
carri-on (kär'i-on), *n.* [ME. *carion*, *caroyne*, OF. *caroigne*, dial. form of *F. charogne*, LL. *caronia*, fr. L. *caro* flesh. Cf. **CRONE**.] 1. A dead body; a carcass or corpse. *Obs.*
 2. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.
 They did eat the dead *carions* *Spenser*.
 Roman fashionable society hated Caesar, and any *carion* was welcome to them which would taint his reputation. *Froude*.
 3. A living person or animal; — a term of contempt. *Obs.*
 "Old feeble *carions*." *Shak.*
carri-on, a. 1. Of or pertaining to dead and putrefying carcasses or flesh; feeding on carrion; like carrion.
 A prey for *carri-on* kites. *Shak.*
 2. Corrupt; rotten; vile; loathsome.
carri-on beetle. A number of beetles of the family Silphidae that feed chiefly on dead animals. They include the burying beetles.
carri-on crow. A common European black crow (*Corvus corone*). See **BLACK VULTURE**.
carri-on-flow'er, *n.* A *U.S.* American cat brier (*Smilax herbacea*) whose flowers smell like carrion. *b* Any asiaticaceous plant of the genus *Stapelia*.
carri-on fly. Any fly, as the bluebottle, that lays its eggs in decaying flesh.
car-ro-ol (kär-rö'ol), *n.* *pl.* CARROCCI (-chö). [It. See **CAROCHE**.] A car which accompanied the army and bore the standard of an Italian free city of the Middle Ages. The carroccio also bore a bell, and usually a crucifix, and formed the rallying point in battle.
car-ro-ma'ta (kär-rö-mä'tä), *n.* [Sp. in Phil. I.] In the Philippines, a light, two-wheeled, boxlike vehicle usually drawn by a single native pony and used to convey passengers within city limits or for traveling. It is the common public carriage.
car-ron-ade (kär'ron-äd'), *n.* [From **CARRON**, in Scotland, where it was first made.] *Mil.* A kind of short, light iron cannon, formerly in use, differing from guns and howitzers in having no trunnions and chiefly used on ships

to throw heavy shot at close quarters, and on shore as a howitzer.
car-ron oil (kär'ron). A lotion of equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water, used as an application to burns and scalds; first used at the Carron iron works in Scotland.
car-ros-se-rie (kär'rös-ri-é), *n.* [F., carriage making.] The carriage body of an automobile. Cf. **CHASSIS**.
car-rot (kär'rüt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, fr. L. *carota*; cf. Gr. *karōtōn*.] 1. A biennial apiceous plant (*Daucus carota*); also, its yellow or orange-red, usually spindle-shaped root, which is cooked as a vegetable. The cultivated carrot is believed to have been derived from the common wild species of Europe and America, though there are many points of difference. The numerous varieties in cultivation are valuable as food both for the table and for stock. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant.
 2. Something having the shape of a carrot; esp., a spindle-shaped bundle of rolled and twisted tobacco leaves.
 3. *pl.* Red or carrot hair, or people having such hair. *Humorous or Derivative Slang*.
car-rot, v. t.; **car-rot-ED**; **car-rot-ING**. *Furriery*. To treat (fur) with some chemical, as nitrate of mercury, to improve the felting property; to subject to secrete; — so called from the yellow color assumed by fur so treated on drying by artificial heat. When dried by exposure to air the fur is whitish. Hence the abbreviations *Y. C.* (yellow carrot) and *W. C.* (white carrot). — **car-rot-age** (-ä), *n.*
car-rot beetle. A large, dark brown or nearly black, scarabæid beetle (*Ligyrus gibbosus*), which in the adult stage injures carrots, parsnips, corn, etc., attacking the roots.
car-rot rust fly. A small two-winged fly (*Pesila rosea*) whose larva burrows in the roots of the carrot.
car-rot tree. A peculiar apiceous shrub of Madeira (*Melanosetum edule*), having edible farinaceous roots.
car-rot-y (kär'rüt-i), *a.* Like carrot root in color, as hair; also, having hair of such a color. — **car-rot-i-ness**, *n.*
car-rou-sel (kär'rös-zél'), *n.* Also *caroussel*, erroneously *carrousal*. [Fr. fr. It. *carosello*.] 1. A sort of tournament in which knights or cavaliers divided into troops execute various evolutions, to which were often formerly added allegorical dances, scenic shows, or the like.
 2. A merry-go-round.
car-ry (kär'ry), *v. t.*; **car-ried** (-id); **car-ry-ING**. [OF. *carrier*, *charrier*, *F. charrier*, to cart, from OF. *car*, *char*, *F. char*, *car*. See **CAR**.] 1. To convey, or transport, while supporting, originally in a cart or car, hence in any manner; to bear; to transfer; to take.
 When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing away. *Ps. xlix. 17.*
 Another *carried* the intelligence to Russell. *Macaulay*.
 The sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles.
 2. To conduct; to lead or guide; to take; to escort; to convey by force; to cause to go or come; to impel; to move. *Go, carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet. *Shak.*
 Passion and revenge will *carry* them too far. *Locke*.
 3. To transfer from one place (as a country, book, or column) to another; as, to *carry* the war into Asia; to *carry* an account to the ledger; to *carry* a number in adding.
 4. *Golf*. To cover (a distance) or pass (an object) at a single stroke; as, to *carry* a bunker from the tee.
 5. To convey by extension or continuance; to extend; to continue; as, to *carry* the chimney through the roof.
 6. *Hunting*. To follow, as the scent.
 7. To get possession of, or obtain, as by effort or force; to win; to capture.
 The town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon*.
 8. To bear or uphold successfully through conflict, as a leader or principle; hence, to succeed in; to bring to a successful issue; to win; to secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion or bill; as, to *carry* an election.
 The *carrying* of our main point. *Addison*.
 9. To conduct; to prosecute; to carry on. *Archais.*
 10. To support; to sustain; *specific*, to have or hold as a burden while moving from place to place; to have upon or about one's person; to contain; hold; bear; bear about; as, to *carry* a wound; to *carry* an unborn child.
 If the ideas . . . were *carried* along with us in our minds. *Locke*.
 11. To have as an attribute, property, or the like; to bear the aspect of; to show or exhibit; to imply; to involve.
 He thought it *carried* something of argument in it. *Watts*.
 12. To hold or bear (the body or some part of it); as, he *carries* his head high.
 13. To bear (one's self); to behave; to conduct or demean; — with the reflexive pronouns.
 He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon*.
 14. To hold (a weapon or standard) in a certain prescribed way, practically vertically at the right side; — often used imperatively in commands; as, *carry* sabers! *carry* arms!
 15. To sustain the weight or burden of; to bear; as, pillars *carry* an arch; a plant *carries* its seeds in small clusters.
 16. *Com.* To bear the charges or burden of holding or having, as stocks, merchandise, etc., from one time to another; to keep on one's books as a debtor; to await payment by; as, a merchant is *carrying* a large stock; a farm *carries* a mortgage; a merchant *carries* a customer.
 17. To bear or endure. *Obs.*
 18. To produce, as crops; to yield; to support, as cattle.
 19. To make good or valid; to support; to sustain; as, the decision in this case *carries* the other.
Syn. — See **BRING**.
 To *carry* a bone in the, or her, mouth or teeth. *Naut.* See under **BONE**. — *c. about*, to bear or turn about or round, hither and thither.
 Be not *carried* about with . . . strange doctrines. *Feb. xiii. 9.*
 — *to c. all, everything, or the world, before one* (or the like), to overcome all obstacles; to have complete success. — *to c. arms*, *A* to bear weapons; to serve as a soldier. *b* See def. 14, above. — *to c. away*, *A* to remove from life; to carry off. *b* To break off; to lose by breaking; as, to *carry* away a fore-topmast. *Usualy Naut.* *c* To take possession of the mind; to ravish; to charm; to delude; as, *to be*



One form of Carronade.

carried away by music, or by temptation. *d* To succeed in obtaining; to be victorious in or over; to win. *e* With it, to gain the victory; to carry the day. *Obs. or R.* — *to carry away the ball*. See under **BALL**. — *c. back*, to take back in thought or retrospect; as, it *carried* him back to his youth. — *to c. or bear* coals, to endure indignities or insults; — from the dirty or mean nature of the occupation. *Obs.*
 Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry* coals. *Shak.*
 — *to c. coals to Newcastle*, to take things to a place where they already abound; to waste one's labor in supererogatory effort. — *to c. down*, to cause to be swallowed; to induce acceptance.
 It required all old Brooke's popularity to *carry* down parts of his speech. *T. Hughes*.
 — *to c. forward*, to transfer (an amount or item) to the succeeding column, page, or book relating to the same account, or to the next account. — *to c. into effect, execution* (or the like), to effect; to execute; to perform. — *to c. it*, *A* to get the upper hand; to prevail; to carry the day; to win the contest. "The greater part *carries* it." *Shak.* *b* To manage affairs; to behave; to act. *Obs. Shak.* — *to c. off*, *A* to remove to a distance. *b* To bear away from the grasp of others; to win. *c* To remove from life; to be the death of; as, the plague *carried* off thousands. *d* To carry successfully; to make pass; as, her wit *carried* off her unconventionality. *e* To face or brave out.
 I set myself to *carry* things off easily. *Sir G. Parker*.
 — *to c. on*, *A* to carry farther; to advance, or help forward; to continue; to maintain; to keep up; as, to *carry* on a design. *b* To manage, conduct, or prosecute; as, to *carry* on husbandry or trade. — *to c. out*, *A* to bear from within, as a corpse for burial. *b* To ravish; to enrapture. *Obs.* *c* To put into execution; to bring to a successful issue. *d* To sustain to the end; to continue to the end, or to, or towards, the logical conclusion. — *to c. (one) one's party, Cricket*, to be not out at the end of an innings. — *to c. over*, *A* to induce to go over to the other side or side, *b* To transfer to a new page, account, etc. *c* *Stock Exchange*. To carry (a customer) until the next time for settlement; to postpone the date of settlement (for stock). — *to c. silk*, *Racing Slang*. *A* To wear the silk jacket of a jockey; hence, to act as jockey. *b* To bear a jockey; to race; as, that horse will never *carry* silk again. — *to c. the day*, to win; to prevail. — *to c. the wind*, *Man.*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. — *to c. through*, *A* To convey through the midst of. *b* To support to the end; to sustain, or keep from falling, or being subdued. "Grace will *carry* us . . . through all difficulties." *Hammond*. *c* To complete; to bring to a successful issue or to the logical or desired conclusion. — *to c. up*, *A* To convey or extend in an upward course or direction; to build. *b* To bring up (the rear); to make (something) come into proper relation; — with *to*, *c* To trace back; *d* In an account, to carry to the top of a new column. — *to c. weight*, *A* To bear or have an extra burden; to be handicapped. *b* To have influence.
 Till he had arrived himself at an age when he could *carry* weight. *Froude*.

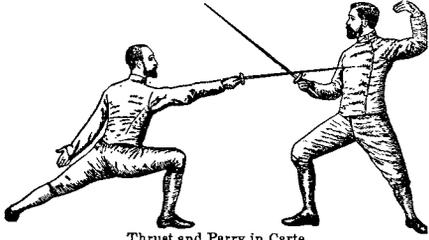
car-ry (kär'ry), *v. t.* 1. To act as a bearer; to convey anything; as, to fetch and *carry*.
 2. To have or exert propulsive power; to propel a missile; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well.
 3. To move or go, as by riding or walking. *Obs.*
 4. *Falconry*. To fly away with the game.
 5. To hold the head, etc.; as, a horse *carries* well when he holds his head high, with arching neck.
 6. To bear or conduct one's self; to behave; to act. *Obs.*
 7. *Hunting*. *A* To remove earth or frost by having it stick to the feet, as a running hare. *b* To be removed by sticking to the feet of a running animal, as soft ground. *c* To keep and follow the scent; — said of the dog.
to carry away, to break off or away. *Usually Naut.* — *to c. on*, *A* *Naut.* To carry sail up to or beyond the limits of the jibhead the utmost extent of canvas possible. *b* To resume work or occupation after having had it stopped. *c* To keep behaving or acting in a certain way; esp., *Colloq.*, to behave or act in a wild, rude, romping, or otherwise reprehensible manner.
car-ry, n.; *pl.* **car-ries** (-iz). 1. A two-wheeled barrow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 2. *Falconry*. Manner of carrying. *Obs.*
 3. *Mil.* The position assumed in response to the order "carry arms," "carry sabers," or the like.
 4. The range, as of a gun or projectile; *specific*, *Golf*, the distance between the place where a ball is struck and that where it first lands.
 5. A portage between two bodies of navigable water. *U.S. & Canada*.
 6. The movement, drift, or direction of clouds; also, the clouds collectively; firmament; sky. *Scot.*
car-ry-all (kär'ry-äl'), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *cariole*.] A light covered carriage, having four wheels and seats for four or more persons, usually drawn by one horse. *U.S.*
car-ry-ing, pr. p. & *vb. n.* of **CARRY**. *Specific, vb. n.* An act of carrying, or that which is carried.
carrying place, a carry; a portage. — *c. trade*, trade or commerce consisting in transporting goods, etc., from one place or country to another; freighting trade.
 We are rivals with them in . . . the *carrying* trade. *Jay*.
car-se (kär-s; *Scot.* kär-s), *n.* [Perh. orig. pl. of *curr*; or cf. *V. cors bog*, fen.] Low rich land, usually along a river. *Scot.*
car-sickness *Méde.* A condition similar to seasickness, induced by riding in a railroad car.
cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt*, or Icel. *kartr*; of uncertain origin.] 1. Any of various kinds of vehicles, as a Scythian dwelling on wheels, or a chariot. "Phobus' *cart*." *Shak.*
 2. A two-wheeled vehicle for the ordinary purposes of husbandry, or for transporting bulky and heavy articles. Carts were formerly used for carrying criminals to execution and often in place of a drop when they were hanged; also, for the public exposure and punishment of offenders, who were often tied to the tail, or hinder part, and whipped while dragged along.
 3. A light business wagon used by bakers, grocery-men, butchers, etc.
 4. An open two-wheeled pleasure carriage.
 To put (or get or set) the cart before the horse, to invert the proper order, as by putting an effect for a cause.
car't, v. t.; **car'tED**; **car'tING**. 1. To carry or convey in or as if in a cart.
 2. To convey publicly in a cart as a punishment. *Obs.*

car-ri-boo. Var. of **CARIBOU**.
car-ri-ck. + **CARACK**.
Car-ri-ck (kär'ik), *n.* [Prob. fr. Scotch proper name.] *Her.* See **FURSUIVANT**.
car-ri-ck-bend. *Naut.* See **KNOT**, *1*.
car-ri-ck. *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of **CARRY**.
car-ri-ck. + **CURRY**.
car-ri-ck. + **CAREER**. [GREEN.]
car-ri-ck. Var. of **CARRIAGE**.
car-ri-ck. + **CARACK**.
car-rine. + **CAREEN**, **CARRION**.
car-ri-ole. Var. of **CARIOLE**.
car-ri-on buzzard. = **CARACARA**. *b* Any American vulture of the family Cathartidae.
car-ri-on-ers, *n.* A holder or emitter of carrion. *Obs.* [EARD.]
car-ri-on-hawk. = **CARRION BUIZARD**.
car-ri-on-ly, *n.* *cf. cadp.* Of the nature of, or like, carrion. *Obs.*
car-ri-tch (kär'ich), *n.* **car-ri-tches** (-éz; -iz), *n.* [For *carritches*,

misunderstood as *pl.*, fr. *F. catéchèse*, Gr. *κατηχησις* instruction, fr. *κατα* to surround. See **CATECHISE**.] A catechism. *Scot.* — *to give* carritch, to scold; reprove. [*Scot.* *car-ri-tch*, *n.* To catechise. *car-ri-tch* 'et (kär'wich'et; -it), *car-ritch* 'et (kär'wich'et; -it).] An absurd question intended to be facetious; as, a play upon words. *Obs. or R.*
car-roch (kär'röch), *n.* A *carroccio*.
car-rol. Var. of **CAROCHE**.
car-rol-rod. = **CAROL**.
car-rol-ite (kär'röl-it), *n.* [From *Carroll Co.*, Md.] *Min.* A light steel-gray copper cobalt sulphide, CuCo₃S₄.
car-rom. Var. of **CAROM**.
car-rot-ane (kär'rüt-en), *n.* **car-rot-ine**. Var. of **CAROTIN**.
car-rot-top, *n.* A person whose

hair is red. *Slang*.
car-rot-weed, *n.* Ragweed.
car-row, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *car-rach* rowing.] A strolling ringer. *Obs. Ireland*.
car-row-ia. = **CAROL**.
car-row-ise. + **CAROUSE**.
car-ry-swallow, *n.* The black tern. *Obs. Local, Eng.*
car-shub (kär'shub), *n.* A small West Indian stenoid black-striped fish (*Eques acuminatus*).
car-ru-cage. Var. of **CARUACAGE**.
car-ry-a-ble. Var. of **CARRIABLE**.
car-ry-bald, *n.* A ragged or ill-looking fellow. *Obs. Scot.*
car-ry-car-tle, *n.* An elephant. *Obs.*
car-ry-tale, *n.* A talebearer; *car-se*. + **CRESS**.
car-ry-she. + **KERSHY**.
Car-shé-ná (kär'shé-ná; kär-shé-ná), *n.* **car-shé-ná**. + **KERSHY**.

cart (kärt), v. i. To carry burdens in a cart; to use a cart; to follow the business of a cartier.
cartage (kär'täj), n. 1. Act of carrying in a cart. 2. The price paid for carting.
carte, **quarte** (kärt), n. [F. *carte*, prop., a fourth. Cf. QUART.] Fencing. A position in thrusting or parrying, with the inside of the hand turned upward and the point of the weapon toward the adversary's right breast.



Thrust and Parry in Carte.

carte (kärt), n. [F. See 1st CARD. Senses 1, 2, and 3 were adopted into Middle English; senses 4 and 5 are modern adoptions.] 1. A chart; map; diagram. *Obs.* 2. A charter. *Obs.* 3. A playing card; pl., game of cards. *Scott.* 4. Bill of fare; — used esp. in à la carte. 5. Short for CARTE DE VISITE.

carte blanche (kär't blänsh'), [F. lit., white paper.] A blank paper or a blank paper; specif., a blank paper, with a person's signature, etc., at the bottom, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence: Unconditional terms; unlimited authority; full discretionary power. *b* Card Playing. A hand containing no face cards; also, in some games, a hand containing no trumps. — *It. de visite* (dè vè'sitè); *pl.* CARTES DE VISITE (kärt). *F.* a visiting card. *b* A portrait photograph of a certain size; — so called from being first intended as a substitute for a visiting card. See PHOTOGRAPH, n. — *It. du pays* (dü pä's); *pl.* CARTES DU PAYS (kärt), the map of the country; the lie of the land; the position of affairs.

cartel (kär'täl; kär'täl'), n. [F., fr. *It. cartello*, LL. *cartellus* a little paper, dim. fr. *L. charta*. See 1st CARD.] 1. A letter of defiance or challenge, as to single combat. He is cowed at the very idea of a cartel. *Scott.* 2. A written agreement or convention between opposing nations, as, in view of or during war, for the regulation of intercourse between them. Cartels provide for postal and telegraphic communication, for the mode of reception of bearers of flags of truce, for the treatment of the wounded and prisoners of war, etc. 3. A cartel ship.

Cartel ship. The agreement made in 1887 between the Conservatives, Free Conservatives or Imperialists, and National Liberals, to support each other's candidates in the elections, and favoring Bismarck's policy and renewal of the military law. When renewed in 1890 it had little effect. 5. A card or paper with written or printed matter on it.

cartel ship. *Int. Law.* A ship commissioned in time of war to sail under a safe conduct for the exchange of prisoners or conveyance of proposals between belligerents.

car-te-ne-o-graph (kär'tè-nè'o-gräf), n. [Cf. 1st CARD, NEO-, -GRAPH.] A folding attachment for prolonging the left-hand edge of a drawing board to enable the T square to be used with certainty low down on the board.

car'ter (kär'tër), n. 1. A charioteer. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* 2. A man who drives a cart; a teamster.

3. Zool. a = HARVESTMAN. 2. b The maypole.

Car'te'sian (kär'tè'shän), a. [From Renatus Cartesius, Latinized form of René Descartes; cf. *F. cartésien*.] Of or pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes, his writings, theories, or methods. See CARTESIANISM.

Cartesian coordinates. See COORDINATE, n. — *C. curves*, *Geom.*, curves of fourth degree with two cusps on the absolute, of three genera: pairs of Cartesian ovals, of sixth class; limaçons, of fourth class; cardioids, of third class. — *C. devil*, *diver*, or *imp*, *Physics*, a small hollow glass figure placed in a vessel of water that has a cover so arranged that by compression the water can be forced into the figure, producing the effects of suspension, sinking, and floating, according to the degree of pressure. Called also *bottle imp*. — *C. oval*, *Geom.*, the locus of a point whose distances, *r, r'*, from two fixed points are connected by a linear relation, as *nr + nr' = c*, *n, n'*, and *c* being constants. It was introduced into optics by Descartes. — *C. vortex*. See VORTEX.

Car'te'sian, n. 1. A follower of Descartes; an adherent of Cartesian philosophy. 2. *Math.* A Cartesian curve.

Car'te'sian-ism (-iz'm), n. The philosophy of Descartes and his followers. The ideal of Cartesianism was mathematical certitude in metaphysical demonstrations; its chief significance was as a reaction from Scholastic subtleties; and the distinction which it conspicuously emphasized was that between thought and extension (mind and matter), which Descartes made so absolute that only the continual interference of God could account for their harmony, while later Cartesians developed the doctrine of occasionalism (which see) to account for it.

Car'tha-gin'i-an (kär'thə-jin'i-än), a. Of or pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city of northern Africa. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

cart. Fencing. Var. of CARTE. **carta**. Var. of CHARTA. **cart-a-ble**, a. See ABLE. **cart-a-ceous** (kär'tä'shüs), a. = CHARTACEOUS. **cartage**. F. CARTIDGE. **Cart-agh-lin** (kär'tä-gh-lin), n. See WANDERING JEW. **cartare**. F. CARTER. [*Ital. Isid.*] **cart aver**. A cart horse. **Ork-art'bo'te**, **cart'boot**, n. See ROVE, 2. **Cart'el**, v. t. To defy or challenge. **Cart'el**, v. i. To make, exchange, or carry out the terms of a cartel. **Cart'er**, Colonel. The hero of F. Hopkinson Smith's novel "Col. Carter of Carterville;" an impetuous, impractical, and lovable Southerner who cannot realize the social changes wrought by the Civil War. **Cart'er-cap**, + CATERCAP. **cart'er fish**. The maypole. **Cart'er-ly**, a. Like or befitting a cartier; boorish. *Obs.* — *adv.* Boorishly. *Obs.* **Cart'ful**, n. See PUL. **Cart'häm'ik** (kär'thäm'ik), a. *Chem.* Designating an acid better known as CARTHAMIC. **cartilage**. F. CARTIDGE. **cartilage glottis**. See CORD LOTTIS. **Car'thagin'e-an** (kär'thə-jin'e-an), n. *pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of fishes equiv. more or less exactly to Chondropterygii. — **car'thaginian** (-id-jin'e-an), **car'thagin'e-ous** (-id-jin'e-üs), a. [*L. cartilagineus*.] Cartilaginous. *Rare.* **car'thagin'i-a-cation** (-id-jin'e-än), n. [*L. cartilaginosis*, cartilage + *-ficatio*.] Chondrification. **car'thagin'i-a-noid** (-id-jin'e-än), a. [*L. cartilaginoides*.] *Anat.* Resembling cartilage. **car'thagin'i-a-noid** (-id-jin'e-än), n. [*F.*] A little strip of parchment wound with silk, gold, or silver threads, formerly used in lace and embroideries. **car'thagin'i-a-noid** (-id-jin'e-än), n. *pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A group of fishes equiv. more or less exactly to Chondropterygii. — **car'thaginian** (-id-jin'e-an), **car'thagin'e-ous** (-id-jin'e-üs), a. [*L. cartilagineus*.] Cartilaginous. *Rare.* **car'thagin'i-a-cation** (-id-jin'e-än), n. 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ent material; as, to case a brick wall with stone. **b** *Glass Making*. To cover with a layer of different glass. **c** *Book-binding*. To cover with a case; to put a case on.

2. To strip the skin from; as, to case a fox. *Obs.*

3. *Print.* To put (type) into the proper compartments, or boxes, of a case; to lay.

4. To provide or fit with cases, as a museum gallery.

Case/aria (kās'ē-ā'rī-d) *n.* [NL., after J. Casparius, Dutch botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of cosmopolitan tropical flaccutraceous trees. The leaves and bark of some species are medicinal, and the fruit is a fish poison.

Case/ase (kās'ē-ās) *n.* [casein + -ase.] *Physiol. Chem.* A tryptic enzyme formed by certain bacteria. It decomposes the casein of milk and cheese, and when added to fresh cheese accelerates its ripening.

Case/ate (kās'ē-āt) *v. i.*; **Case/ate/ing** (kās'ē-āt'ing) *v. t.* [L. *caseatus* mixed with cheese, fr. *caseus* cheese.] *Med.* To become cheesy; to undergo caseous degeneration.

Case/ation (kās'ē-āsh'ūn) *n.* [Cf. F. *caséation*.] **1.** Conversion into cheese.

2. Med. Caseous degeneration.

Case/bay, *n.* *Arch.* Any bay or division of a roof or floor, except a tall-bay, comprising two principals with the joists or purlins between them.

Case/bearer, *n.* Any of various insect larvæ, esp. those of certain moths, that form a case or cell of fragments of leaves, the husks of seeds, or other substances, or entirely of silk, for the protection of its body; also, the adult insect.

Case binding. A process of binding books by making the cover separately and then fastening in the sheets.

Case bottle. A bottle fitting into a case with others.

b A bottle having a protecting case.

Case bound. *Bookbinding.* Having a case binding.

Case'd (kās't), *pret. & p. p.* of **case**, to incase.

Case'd frame, or case'd sash frame. *Building.* = BOX FRAME.

Case ending. The one or more letters or syllables added to the stem of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in inflected languages, distinguishing the case.

Case/hard/en (-hār'd'n), *v. t.* -HARD'ENED (-d'n'd); -HARD'ENING. **1.** To harden superficially, as bars of soap.

2. Specif., to harden (iron or steel) by carbonizing the surface, thus converting soft iron into steel or mild steel into hard steel to a depth depending on the length of treatment. This is commonly effected by cementation with charcoal or other carbonaceous material, but for a more skin of steel a short treatment with fused potassium cyanide suffices.

3. To render insensible to good influences.

Case/hard/en, v. i. To be affected by the process of case-hardening.

Case/in (kās'ē-sh'n) *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. CHEESE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A proteid of the nuclealbumin group, precipitated from the milk of various animals, by the action of rennet. There is no reliable evidence of its occurrence in plants. The casein as it exists in the milk is more properly designated *caseinogen*, since it is chemically changed by the rennet and then unites with the calcium salts present to form the curd, carrying with it in its separation globules of fat. Pure casein is a white crumbling substance of acid character. The varieties from different milks appear to differ somewhat in properties. In addition to its importance in cheese and other food preparations, casein is valuable as a substitute for albumen in calico printing and for glue in cements.

Case/in-o-gen (kās'ē-jēn) *n.* [casein + -gen.] *Physiol. Chem.* The specific proteid of milk. See **CASEIN**.

Case knife. A knife carried, or such as is kept, in a sheath or case, such knives formerly being often used at table; hence, a table knife.

Case law. *Law.* Law made by decided cases; judge-made law. Cf. JUDGE-MADE; COMMON LAW.

Case lawyer. One specially versed in case law, rather than in the science of the law, or theoretical law.

Case/mate (kās'māt), *n.* [F. *casemate*, prob. fr. It. *casamatta*, of uncert. origin; perh. fr. Gr. *κασματα*, pl. of *κασμα* a yawning hollow, a chasm. Cf. CHASM.] **1.** Fort. A bomb-proof chamber, usually of masonry, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures; such a chamber capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.

2. In ships of war, an armored inclosure in which guns are mounted with embrasures through which the guns are fired.

3. Arch. Eronously, a hollow moulding; casement.

Case/mat'ed (kās'māt'ēd), *a.* Furnished with, protected by, or built like, a casemate. *Campbell.*

Case/ment (kās'mēnt; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *enchaînement* frame, E. *incase*, 2d case.] **1. Arch.** A hollow moulding similar to a cavetto or scotia. **b** A window sash opening on hinges affixed to the upright side of the frame; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a window with such a sash or sashes. A casement of the great chamber window. *Shak.*

2. An incasement; casing; covering. *Swift.*

Syn. - See WINDOW.

Case/ment-ed, a. Having a casement or casements.

Case/ose (kās'ē-ōs), *n.* [casein + -ose.] *Physiol. Chem.* A soluble product (proteose) formed in the gastric and pancreatic digestion of casein and caseinogen.

Case/ous (-ūs; 277), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese. Cf. CASEIN.] Of, pert. to, or like, cheese; having the qualities of cheese; cheesy. - *Caseous degeneration, Med.*, a morbid process in which the products of inflammation are converted into a cheesy substance; caseation.

Case/erne', ca-serne' (kās-zēr'n; kās'zēr'n), *n.* [F. *caserne*.] *Mil.* A barrack in garrison towns, usually near the rampart.

Case shot. *Gun.* A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case, as a carrier shot or a shrapnel shell.

Case system. *Law.* The system of teaching law in which the instruction is primarily a historical and inductive study of leading or selected cases, with or without the use of textbooks for reference and collateral reading.

Case/ate (kās'ē-āt) *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A salt of casein.

Case/divinity. *Casuality.* *Obs.*

Case/leic (kās'ē-īk; kās'ē-īk), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese, as, *caseleic acid*.

Case/leic acid. *Lactic acid, Obs. or E.*

Case/se-in-ate, n. *Chem.* A caseate.

Case keeper. *Faro.* A device for recording cards drawn.

b The man who tends this.

Case/ety. Same as CASALTY.

Case/er. + KASER.

Case/et'ia (kās'ē-tī-ā), *n.*; -TĒ (-tī-ā). [It.] A little house.

Case/er-um (kās'ē-r'm), *n.* [L.] *Caseous cheese.*

Case/er-weed', n. [Cf. 2d case, 1st case.] Shepherd's-purse.

Case work. A *Bookbinding*, Mak-

case/worm' (kās'wūrm'), *n.* A worm or larva that makes a case or tube to protect its body, as the caddis worm and the case-bee-hair.

cash (kāsh), *n.* [It. *cassa* box, case, esp. a money box (prob. through F. *cassee* case), fr. L. *capsa*; cf. F. *caisse* case, fr. Pr. *caissa*, L. *capsa*. See case a box.] **1.** A place where money is kept, or where it is deposited and paid out; a money box. *Obs.*

2. Com. A money, esp. ready money; strictly, coin or specie, but also, less strictly, bank notes, drafts, bonds, or commercial paper easily convertible into money. **b** Money or its equivalent paid immediately or promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for cash; to make a reduction in price for cash. In mercantile dealings "cash" usually permits payment in 10 or 30 days.

3. Minted or current coin. *Obs.*

Syn. - Coin, specie, currency, capital. See MONEY.

cash, v. t.; CASHED (kāsh't); CASHING. To pay, or to receive, cash for; to exchange for money; as, to cash a check. To cash in, or to cash in one's checks, in many gambling games, to exchange one's chips or checks for money when retiring from the game; hence, to die. *Cont. or Slang.*

cash, n. sing. & pl. [Tamil & Kanarese *kāsu*, perh. through Pg. *caixa*.] **1.** Any of various coins of small value in India, the East Indies, China, etc. Specif.: **a** A former copper coin of Madras, worth $\frac{1}{16}$ of a fanam. **b** A Chinese (and Japanese) coin of copper alloyed with more or less baser metal, about the size of a quarter or shilling, with a square hole in the center for stringing. The cash (Chinese *ch'ien*) is the common current coin of China and the only one issued by the imperial government. It is worth about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent. **c** A similar but larger coin issued locally. The Peking cash is nominally worth ten, really worth about two, ordinary cash. **2.** A Chinese money of account, of such value that 48 commonly, but also 46, 47, 49, or 50, of the ordinary cash coins are equivalent to 100 cash of account.

cash account. **1. Bookkeeping.** An account of money received, disbursed, and on hand.

2. Banking. In Scotland, a bank credit.

cash/book' (kāsh'boók'), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a register of money received or paid out.

cash boy, cash girl. In retail stores or shops, a messenger who carries the money received by the salesman from customers to a cashier, and brings back the proper change.

cash carrier. Any device, as a railway or a pneumatic tube, for conveying cash to and from a cashier's station.

cash credit. In Scotch banking, credit given to a depositor for an overdraft allowed by agreement up to a specified sum, and, customarily, guaranteed by two sureties. The discounting of notes has largely superseded it.

cashew' (kās'hō'), *n.* [F. *cajou*, fr. Brazilian native name *acaíaba*; cf. Pg. *caju*. Cf. ACAJOU.] **a** A tropical anacardiaceous tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), native of America but naturalized in all warm countries. It yields a gum, and its bark is used medicinally; but it is chiefly important for its fruit. **b** The fruit of this tree. See **CASHEW NUT**.

cashew apple. The pear-shaped edible hypocarp on which the cashew nut is borne.

cashew bird. **a** A curassow (*Pauxi puxi*) of tropical South America, having a knob on the forehead fancied to resemble a cashew nut. **b** A tanager (*Spinidalis nigricapitata*) of Jamaica.

cashew nut. The kidney-shaped fruit of the cashew, borne at the apex of a fleshy, edible hypocarp. The fruit or nut is edible after the caustic oil, called *cardol*, has been expelled from the shell by roasting. Besides furnishing food, the pressed kernels yield a sweet oil of excellent quality. See **CARDOL**.

cash-ier' (kāsh'ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier*, fr. *caisse*. See 1st CASH.] **1.** One who has charge of money; a cash keeper; specif., the officer who has charge of the payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes) of a bank or a mercantile company. In the United States the cashier is generally the chief executive officer of the bank and charged with the practical management of its property and business in the usual and ordinary way; in England the scope of his authority is usually more nearly restricted to the mere receiving and paying out of funds.

2. A money dealer. *Obs.*

cash-ier', n. t.; CASH-IERED' (-ēr'd); CASH-IER'ING. [D. *casieren*, fr. F. *caisser* to annul, cashier, fr. L. *casare* to annul, fr. *casus* empty, useless; cf. G. *casieren*. Cf. QUASH to annul.] **1.** To dismiss; discharge; to dismiss with ignominy from military service or from an office or place of trust. They have cashiered several of their followers. *Addison.*

2. To put away or reject; to lay aside; discard. They absolutely cashier the literal express sense of the words. *South.*

3. To deprive; to dispossess; - with *of*. *Rare.*

4. To deprive of cash. *Obs. Slang.*

cash-ier's check (kāsh'ēr'z'). *Banking.* A check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.

cash-mer' (kāsh'mēr'; kāsh'mēr'; 277), *n.* [From *Cashmere* (better *Kashmir*) the country. Cf. CASSIMERE.] **1.** A Cashmere shawl.

2. A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in

Cashmere from the soft wool found beneath the hair of the goats of Cashmere, Tibet, and the Himalayas. Some cashmere, of fine quality, is richly embroidered.

3. A dress fabric made of fine wool, or of fine wool and cotton, in imitation of the original cashmere.

Cashmere, or Kashmir, goat. A variety of domestic goat of the Himalayan region having a fine soft under coat of wool beneath the coat of hair. The wool is obtained by combing the goat, and is used in making shawls, etc.

Cashmere, or Kashmir, shawl. A rich and costly shawl made of cashmere; - often called *camel's-hair shawl* or *India shawl*.

cash-me-rette' (kāsh'mē-rēt'), *n.* A kind of dress goods, made with a soft and glossy surface like cashmere.

cash railway. A form of cash carrier in which a small carrier or car travels upon a kind of track.

cash register. A device for recording the amount of cash received, usually having an automatic adding machine and a money drawer and exhibiting the amount of the sale.

cas'ing (kās'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **case**, *v.* Hence: *vb. n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; an incasement; a case, as for ornament, protection, to prevent radiation, etc. Specif.: **a** An inclosing framework, esp. that around a door or window. **b** Sewing. A narrow strip of cloth or binding to hold a whalebone or steel in place; also, a space formed by a double shirr on doubled material to inclose a gathering string or wire.

ca-si'no (kā-sē'nō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -nos (-nōz), *It. N.* (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house, fr. L. *casa* cottage. Cf. CASSINO.] **1.** In Italy, a kind of country house; a summerhouse or pleasure house in a garden.

2. A building or room used for social meetings or public amusements, for dancing, gaming, etc.

3. A game at cards. See **CASSINO**.

4. In England and the United States, a house designed after the style of an Italian casino, either one-storied or with at least one front pretending to be so.

cas'k (kāsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet, casq, prob. fr. *cascar* to break, fr. L. *quassare* to break; cf. F. *casque* helmet. Cf. CASQUE, QUASH to crush.] **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel made of staves, headings, and hoops, usually closely fitted together so as to hold liquids; - a generic term including *barrel, hoghead, pipe, butt, keg, tun*, etc.

2. Sometimes, specif., a barrel-shaped vessel either larger or smaller than an ordinary barrel.

3. A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a cask; a varying measure of capacity or weight.

4. A casket, as for jewels; also, a case or shell. *Obs. Shak.*

5. A casque. *Obs.*

cas'k, v. t. To put into a cask.

cas'ket (kāsk'ēt; -kī't; 7), *n.* [Cf. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque* helmet, fr. Sp. *casco*.] **1.** A small chest or box, esp. of rich material or ornamental character, as for jewels, etc. The little *casquet* bring me hither. *Shak.*

2. A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U. S.*

3. Something likened to a jewel casket, as the body, a tomb, a book of musical or literary selections, etc. They found him dead . . . an empty *casquet*. *Shak.*

cas'ket, v. t.; CASKETING; CASKETING. To put into, or inclose in, a casket.

Casket letters. A collection of letters and sonnets, found in a casket, purporting to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell. If genuine they show that she and Bothwell had planned to murder Darnley.

Cas/pl-an (kāsp'l-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Caspian Sea.

Caspian tern, the largest species of tern (*Sterna caspia*), of wide distribution, occurring in parts of North America.

casque (kāsk), *n.* [F. *casque*, fr. Sp. *casco*. See **CASK**.] **1.** A piece of armor for the head; a helmet or military headpiece of any kind.

2. Zool. A process or structure likened to a helmet, as: the process of the bill of hornbills; the frontal shield of certain birds, as the coots; the covering of bony plates protecting the head of some extinct fishes, etc.

cas's (kās; kās), *v. t.* [F. *casser*. See **CASHER**, *v.*] **1.** To render useless or void; quash; annul. *Obs. exc. Scots Law.*

2. To discharge; cashier. *Obs.*

cas/sa-ba-na (kā-sā-bā-nā), *n.* An ornamental tropical cucurbitaceous vine (*Sicana odorifera*) with yellow flowers and large crimson fringed leaves, sometimes eaten preserved; - called also *curuba* and *musk cucumber*.

Cas-san'dra (kā-sān'drā), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κασάνδρα*.] **1.** Fem. prop. name. F. *Cassandre* (kā'sān'dr'); It. *Cassandra* (kā-sān'drā).

2. A daughter of Priam, King of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, gave her the gift of prophecy, but afterwards, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies. She fell to the share of Agamemnon at the sacking of Troy and was slain in company with the latter by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus.

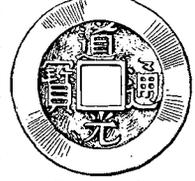
3. Bot. *Syn.* of CHAMÆDAPHNE.

cas/sa-reep (kā-sā-rēp), *n.* [Cf. Carib *cachiri-poué* juice of the manioc.] A preparation made, in the West Indies, by boiling the sap of the bitter cassava (*Manihot manihot*). It is the basis of the dish called pepper pot. See **CASA/VA**.

cas/sate (kā-sāt), *v. t.* [L. *casare*. See **CASHER**, *v.*] To annul; quash. *Obs.*

cas-sa'tion (kā-sā'sh'ūn), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation. See **COURT OF CASSATION**. A general cassation of their constitutions. *Motley.*

Cas-sa'va (kā-sā-vā), *n.* [F. *cassave*, Sp. *cassabe*, fr. *kasabi*, in the language of Haiti.] **1.** Any of several euphorbiaceous plants of the genus *Manihot*, having fleshy rootstocks



Chinese Cash.



Cashew tree with fruit and bird.



Casque.

yielding a nutritious starch; — called also *manioc*. *Cassava* is cultivated in the West Indies, South America, and Africa, where it yields a staple food. *M. manihot*, the bitter cassava, is the species commonly used. The juice of this contains hydrocyanic acid, which is removed by cooking. Cassareep is prepared from it. The sweet cassava (*M. palmaria*) is used as a table vegetable and as a fodder crop.

2. The starch from the rootstocks of the cassava plant, used as food and in making tapioca and cassava bread.

casso (kás), n. [F., a breaking.] A disorder of certain wines in which they lose most of their color, depositing a reddish brown sediment. It is caused by an oxidizing enzyme found in ripe grapes.

Cas/so-grain/ian (kás/é-grán/ian), a. Of or pertaining to an astronomer of the 17th century, named Cassegrain. Cassegrainian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Cas/sol brown, **Cas/sol earth** (kás/él). A brown pigment of varying permanence, consisting of impure lignite. It was found originally near Cassel (now Kassel), Germany.

cas/so, or **cas/sio**, **pa/per** (kás/so). [F. *papier cassé*. See QUARTZ to crush.] Broken paper; imperfect paper; paper damaged in a mill. Formerly, the two outside quires of a ream, consisting of defective sheets.

cas/sé-rolé (kás/é-ról; kás/é-ról; 277), n. [F., a sauceman; cf. *casse* a basin.] 1. A sauceman. **2.** Chem. A small round dish with a handle, usually of porcelain.

3. Cookery. A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and afterwards filled with vegetables or meat.

4. A covered earthenware baking dish, often with an ornamental metal container.

Cas/sia (kás/há; -i-á; 277), n. [L. *cassia* and *casia*, Gr. *κασιδιαινα* and *κασία*; of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *qesá'áh*, fr. *qátsá'* to cut off, to peel off.] 1. Bot. A genus of cassiainaceous herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves and nearly regular yellow flowers in racemes or clusters, succeeded by pods. The leaves of some species yield the drug senna. The seeds of *C. occidentalis*, the stinking weed, are used as an adulterant for coffee under the name of negro, or Mogdad, coffee.

2. [L. c.] Pharm. The pods of the pudding-pipe tree (*C. fistula*). The sweet pulp, *cassia pulp*, is a mild laxative.

3. [L. c.] = *CASSIA BARK*.

cassia bark. The bark of the lauraceous tree *Cinnamomum cassia* and related species. The coarser kinds are called *cassia lignea*, and are often used to adulterate true cinnamon, which they resemble in aromatic properties. Called also Chinese, or bastard, cinnamon. See CINNAMON.

cassia buds. The dried cinnamon-flavored flower buds of several species of *Cinnamomum*, esp. of *C. cassia*.

Cas/sian (kás/hán), a. [L. *Cassianus*.] Of or pertaining to Cassius (a Roman gens name); specif., of or pert. to G. Cassius Longinus (see PROCULLAN). — **Cas/sian**, n. **Cassian Way**, a Roman military road, a branch of the Flaminian Way, running from Rome through Arezzo, Florence, and Lucca; — named from a Cassius now unknown.

cassia pulp. See *CASSIA*, 2.

Cas/sid-da (kás/í-dá), n. [NL., fr. *L. cassis*, *cassidis*, helmet.] Zool. A genus of tortoise beetles of the family Chrysomelidae, sometimes made the type of a separate family, Cassididae.

Cas/sid/á (kás/í-dá), n. pl. [NL., fr. *Cassida*.] Zool. A family of large tenebrionate gastropods, having a thick heavy shell, thick reflected lip, short spine and canal. See *CASSIS*. b A family of beetles. See *CASSIDA*. — **cas/sid-did** (kás/í-díd), a. & n.

cas/sí-mere (kás/í-mér), n. Also *ker/sey-mere*. [Cf. F. *casimire*, prob. of the same origin as E. *cashmere*. Cf. *KERSYMER*.] A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. It is woven with one third of the warp always above and two thirds below each shoot of the weft.

cas/sí-net/ty (kás/í-nét/ty), n. A cloth with a cotton warp, and a weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

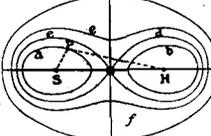
Cas/sin/ian (kás/sín/ian), a. Of or pert. to the Cassinis, an Italian-French family of mathematicians (1625-1845).

Cassinian oval, *Geom.*, the locus of a point, *P*, the product of whose distances from two fixed points, *S* and *H*, is a constant, as *c*², thus, *SP* · *PH* = *c*². If *SH* = *2a*, the Cartesian equation is *(x*² + *y*² + *a*²)² = 4*a*²*x*² + *c*⁴, and the real curve consists of one oval or two ovals or the *co*-shaped lemniscate, according as *c* > *a* or *c* < *a* or *c* = *a*. Cassinian ovals are bicircular quartics of eighth class, except the lemniscate, which degenerates to sixth class. So called from its discoverer, G. D. Cassini (1625-1712). One of the Cassinis proposed to substitute it for the ellipse in the theory of planetary motions.

cas/sí-no (kás/sé'nó), n. [It. *casino* a small house, a gaming house. See *CASINO*.] A game at cards, played by two or more persons, usually for twenty-one points. In playing the game the greatest number of cards out of the greatest number of spades; each ace, one; the ten of diamonds (big, or great, *casino*), two; the deuce of spades (little, or small, *casino*), one; and each sweep, one.

Cas/sí-o (kás/hí-ó), **Michael**. In Shakespeare's "Othello," Othello's lieutenant, a worthy, well-schooled soldier preferred to Iago by Othello. Iago in revenge lures Cassio into drunkenness and disgrace, leads him to obtain Desdemona's intercession, and so slanders their intercourse that Othello strangles her in a jealous frenzy.

cas/sí-o-ber/ry (kás/í-ó-bér/ry), n. pl. -ries (-íz). [NL. *cassine*, from the language of the Florida Indians.] a The



a & b Cassinian Ovals; S, H Foci; SP · PH, Constant; c, d Limiting case where ovals meet at 0; e, f Other forms of the curve.

yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) or its fruit. b The fruit of *Viburnum obtusum*, a shrub of the southern United States.

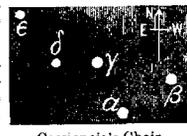
Cas/sí-o-pe (kás/í-ó-pé), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Κασσιόπη*.] 1. = *CASSIOPIA*.

2. [NL.] Bot. A genus of low, tufted, ericaceous shrubs, of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. They have pretty white or pink nodding flowers and mosslike foliage.

Cas/sí-o-pe/la (kás/í-ó-pé/ya), **Cas/sí-o-pe/la** (-é-pé/ya), **Cas/sí-o-pe/a** (-á), etc., n. [L., fr. Gr. *Κασσιόπεια*, *Κασσιόπεια*.] 1. See *ANDROMEDA*.

2. Igen. *CASSIOPELE* (-yó). *Astron.* A northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus; — named in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

Cassiopeia's Chair, *Astron.* A group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia, crudely resembling a chair; also, the entire constellation.



Cassiopeia's Chair.

Cas/sis (kás/ís), n. [NL., fr. L. *cassis* helmet.] Zool. The principal genus of mollusks of the family Cassididae (which see). The species are called *helmet shells*, *cameo conchs*, etc. See *QUEEN CONCH*, *ILLUST.*

cas/sí-er-ite (kás/í-ér-it), n. [Gr. *κασσιέρος* tin.] Min. Native tin dioxide, SnO₂; tinstone; a mineral, usually brown or black in color, occurring in tetragonal crystals of brilliant adamantine luster, and also in massive forms, sometimes compact with concentric fibrous structure resembling wood (*wood tin*), sometimes in rolled fragments or pebbly (*stream tin*). It is the chief source of metallic tin. H., 6-7. Sp. gr., 6.8-7.1.

cas/sóck (kás/sók), n. [F. *casaque*, fr. It. *casacca*, perh. fr. L. *casa* cottage, in It., house; or of Slavic origin.] 1. A kind of long outer garment worn by men and women; orig., one worn by soldiers, later by university men, as part of their uniform or distinctive garb. Obs.

2. *Ecll.* A long close-fitting garment reaching to the feet, worn by the clergy of certain churches, with or without official robes or vestments, under their surplices or cottas by chorists, as an outer garment by vergers, etc. b A soutane. c A shorter, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown.

3. a The clerical office, esp. that of an Anglican clergyman. b One wearing a cassock; esp., a clergyman.

cas/sóck (kás/sók), v. t.; **cas/sócked** (-úkt). To clothe with, or dress in, a cassock; — chiefly in *p.*, used adjectively.

cas/son-adé (kás/són-ád/é), n. [F., fr. *casson*, for *caisson* a large chest, alluding to the chests used in its transportation.] Raw or muscovado sugar. See *MUSCOVADO*, a.

cas/só-ne (kás/só-né), n. pl. -ní (-né). [It., aug. of *cassa* chest. See 2d *CASSE*.] a A saphyrase-like coffer, esp. one to contain part of bride's outfit.

cas/sóom/bá (kás/sóom/bá), n. [Sundanese *kasumba*, fr. Skr. *kusumbha* the safflower.] A pigment obtained in Amboyna from the roasted capsules of *Sterculia balanghas*.

cas/só-wa-ry (kás/só-wá-ry), n. pl. -wá-rys (-íz). [Malay *kasurú*.] Any of several large ratite birds constituting the genus *Casuaris* and family Casuaridae, found in New Guinea, Australia, the Aru Islands, etc. They are smaller and stouter than the ostrich and are closely related to the emu, from which they differ in the elongated claw of the inner toe, the horny casque on the head, and the wattles on the neck. The feathers are slender and hairlike, of dark color, each feather being double, as the afterfeather is as large as the main portion. The wing quills are reduced to few stout barbless shafts. The cassowaries inhabit woods and jungles, and are swift runners. See *MOORUK*.



Cassowary (*Casuaris su-mu-ni-ar*).

cas/só-mu-nár (kás/só-mú'nár), **cas/só-mu-ní-ar** (-mú'ní-ár), n. The pungent root of the East Indian plant *Zinziber cassumunar*, resembling ginger in odor and properties.

Cas/sý-tha (kás/sí-thá), n. [NL., fr. L. *cassia*, Gr. *κασία*, name of a parasitic plant; cf. Ar. *kushú* dodder.] Bot. A genus of widely distributed tropical lauraceous climbing parasites. They form masses of leafless threadlike stems on the branches of trees and shrubs. The small clustered flowers have a calyx of 5 sepals, an androecium of 9 stamens, and a 1-celled ovary. *C. filiformis* occurs in Florida.

cast (kást), v. l.; *pret.* & *p.* **cast**; *p. pr.* & *vb.* **CASTING**. [Cf. Dan. *caste*, Icel. & Sw. *kasta*; perh. akin to L. *gerere* to bear, carry, E. *jest*.] 1. To project by a force operating with a quick motion and sudden release; to throw. In various senses: a To throw lightly or without undue force; to pitch; to toss; as, to *cast* a fishing line or net; to *cast* dice. b To throw violently; to fling; hurl. "Slings to cast stones." 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14.

2. Hence, in a manner analogous to throwing: a To project, impel, or send forth; as, to *cast* a shadow. We must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts* xxvii. 28. Coming events *cast* their shadows before. *Campbell*.

b To throw out or emit; to exhale. Obs. c To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive, forcible, or violent manner; as, to *cast* blame upon some one; to *cast* a man into prison. The government I *cast* upon my brother. *Shak.* *Cast* thy burden upon the Lord. *Ps.* lv. 22.

d To deposit (a ballot) formally or officially; to give (a vote). e To direct or bestow; as, to *cast* the glance upon something; to *cast* one's affections upon another. How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shak.*

3. To throw off, out, or away; to eject; get rid of; discharge. b = *PIPING CROW*.

cas/síd + *cast*. **Cas/síd** (kás/síd), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. *GENUS OF CASSIDIDÆ*. **cas/síd-e-ous** (kás/síd-é-ús), a. [L. *cassid* helmet.] Bot. Helmet-shaped.

cas/síd-do-ny (kás/síd-dó-ny), n. [Cf. LL. *cassidionum*, F. *cassidoine*. See *CHALCEDONY*.] a The French lavender (*Lavandula stoechas*). b The goldilocks (*Linum catharticum*).

cas/síe, **cas/sý** (kás/sí), n.; pl. **CASSIES** (-íz). [Icel. *kass case*, creel; cf. Norw. *dial. case* creel basket.] A kind of basket of the twisted straw. *Orkneys & Scot.* **cas/síe**, n. [F., fr. *Pr. cocio*, L.

card; as, the horse *cast* a shoe. This sense is often intensified, and idiomatic peculiarities developed, by the addition of a characteristic adverb; as, to *cast away*, meaning, to waste or squander; to *dismiss* or *reject*; to *cast aside*, meaning, to reject; to *cast out*, meaning, to expel by exorcism or the like, to banish, etc. I am not enough to have *cast* the crude, harsh pessimism of inexperience. *Henry Parkland*.

4. Specif.: a To shed; molt. The creatures that *cast* the skin are the snake, the viper, etc. *Bacon*.

b To bring forth; bear; yield; deposit; drop; esp., to bring forth, bear, or drop prematurely; to *slink*. Neither shall your vine *cast* her fruit before the time. *Mal.* iii. 11. c To throw off (a swarm); — said of bees. d To throw up or vomit; to eject.

His alth within being *cast*. *Shak.* e To reject as unfit or disqualified; to cashier. *Obs.* or *R.* The state cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*

5. To throw down; to overthrow; to defeat; specif.: a To throw on or to the ground, as in wrestling; to overthrow; as, to *cast* a horse. b To defeat in a lawsuit; as, to be *cast* in damages. c To find guilty; to convict; condemn. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

She was *cast* to be hanged. *Jeffrey.* **6.** To compute; to reckon; to calculate; specif.: a To reckon up; to add up. "Let it be *cast* and paid." *Shak.* b To calculate astrologically; as, to *cast* a horoscope or nativity. c To conjecture; to forecast.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord. *Shak.* **7.** To consider; to contrive; plan; specif.: a To consider; ponder; meditate on. *Obs.* or *Dial.* b To contrive; devise; plan; plot; design; intend. *Obs.* or *R.* The cloister . . . had, I doubt not, been *cast* for [an orange house]. *Sir W. Temple.*

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Our other world will be new *cast*. *Addison.* **9.** To throw up, or form by throwing up, as earth or a mound or a rampart. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench [bank] about thee. *Luke* xix. 43.

10. To form (a plastic or liquid substance) into a particular shape; now only, to give a particular form to (liquid metal or other material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to form by this process; to fashion; to found; as, to *cast* bells, stoves, bullets.

11. Specif., *Print.*, to stereotype or electrotype. **12.** To turn; to twist; specif.: a *Naut.* To veer or turn. *Obs.* or *R.* b To turn (the balance or scale); hence, to make preponderate; to decide; as, a *casting* voice. How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious! *South.*

13. To cover by throwing on mortar or the like; to plaster. *Obs.* or *Dial.* Cf. *NOUGHCAS*, v. t. **14.** To tie (a knot); to entangle. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **15.** *Hunting*. To cause (hounds) to make a cast. Huntsman, *cast* not your hounds now! *P. Beckford.*

16. To beat or whip (eggs or cream). *Obs.* or *Scot.* **Syn.** — See *TROW*.

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- 5. To conjecture; to forecast.
- 6. To receive form or shape in a mold.
- 7. To turn or twist; specif.: a To warp; to become twisted out of shape. b Naut. To turn, esp. by paying off the head of the vessel from the wind so as to get it on the desired side, as when getting under way; to veer; also, to tack; to wear ship.
- 8. To incline or slope. Obs.
- 9. Hunting. To make a cast, as hounds.
- 10. To clear, as the sky or weather. Scot. To cast about. a To turn or look about. b Naut. To change the course; tack. c Hunting. To go in various directions to seek, as for game or a lost scent. There is nothing for it but to cast about for the scent. T. Hughes. d To consider; lay plans. — to c. back, to go back; revert. — to c. beyond the moon, to make wild conjectures. Obs. — to c. loose, Vaut. To let go; to unlash, as in preparing a gun for use. — to c. out, to fall out; to quarrel. Scot. & Dial. Eng. — to c. up, to turn up; to put in an appearance, esp. unexpectedly. Scot. & Dial. Eng. I thought I had but a trifle to do, but new things cast up. Scott. cast (kást), n. [Cf. Icel., Dan., & Sw. kast.] 1. Act of casting or throwing; a throw; also, manner of casting or throwing. 2. The distance to which a thing can be thrown; specif., the distance to which a bow can throw an arrow. 3. A throw of dice; also, the number or aggregate thrown. I have set my life upon a cast. And I will stand the hazard of the die. Shak. b A throw or stroke of fortune; hence, fortune; chance; venture; lot. An even cast whether the army should march this way. South. 4. A turn; a change of direction or course; specif.: a A turn of the eye; hence, a look; glance; expression. The cast of the eye is a gesture of aversion. Bacon. This freakish, elvish cast came into the child's eye. Hawthorne. b A fixed turn, twist, or bent, esp. to one side; a warp. c A direction of travel; a course; also, a change of direction or course; a bearing. A revival of letters is always accompanied or heralded by a cast back to earlier and fresher models. Stevenson. I'll take him down by Woodford . . . then take a short cast up the hill. C. Lever. 5. An assistance on one's way in a conveyance; a lift; also, Dial., help; assistance. We bargained with the driver to give us a cast. Smollett. If we had the cast of a cart to bring it. Scott. 6. A stroke, touch, or trick; a specimen; a bit; as, a cast of one's office. Obs. or R. 7. Act of throwing down, off, etc.; specif., a fall, as in wrestling; an overthrow or defeat. 8. The thing or quantity thrown; as, a cast of seed. 9. Specif.: a The quantity of bread made at one time. Obs. Oxf. E. D. b Beer Brewing. The quantity of water used in preparing a given quantity of beer or in any stage of the process of brewing. c In counting herrings, etc., as many as are thrown into a vessel at once; a warp. d A set or suit, as of counters or armor. Obs. 10. That which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected; as: a The skin of an insect. b The mass of undigested refuse consisting of feathers, bones, etc., which is thrown up from a hawk's or owl's stomach. c The excrement of an earthworm. d Apiculture. An aftermath, esp. the first. Rare or Dial. Eng. e Quantity or number produced; yield; as, a year's cast of lambs or grain. f Woolgrowing. A rough, coarse, or badly bred fleece. 11. An impost; tax; rate; charge. Obs. 12. Contrivance; device; plot; design; aim. Obs. Chaucer. 13. Computation; calculation; reckoning; esp., addition; also, conjecture; forecast. 14. Form into which anything or any work is thrown; arrangement; disposition. "A neat cast of verse." Pope. An heroic poem, but in another cast and figure. Prior. Hence, specif.: a Design; plan; shape; construction. Obs. b The assignment of parts in a play to the actors; the set of actors to whom the parts are assigned. c Art. Of draperies, the arrangement or disposition, as in a painting. 15. Act of casting or founding; also, the quantity of metal cast or poured at a single operation. And why such daily cast of brazen cannon. Shak. From each liquid charge or cast of steel . . . about 10 ingots are obtained. Holms. 16. An impression or mold taken from a thing or person; a mold; a pattern. 17. That which is formed in a mold or form; esp., a reproduction or copy, as of a work of art, in bronze or plaster, etc.; a casting. 18. Specif., Med., a substance formed in cavities of various organs in diseased conditions and composed of effused plastic matter; as, renal casts, cylindrical bodies found in the urine and derived from the collecting tubes of the kidneys. 19. A tube or funnel for conveying metal into a mold. Obs. 20. A tendency to any color; a tinge; a hue. And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. Shak. 21. A degree; a dash; a tinge, as of some quality. La Fleur had a small cast of the coxcomb. Sterne. 22. Form; appearance; style; turn; bent; complexion; as, a peculiar cast of countenance; a mind of scientific cast. There is such a mythful cast in his behavior. Steele. 23. Kind; sort; stamp; type. Here is a man of the cast of Hooker and Butler. J. H. Newman. 24. Hunting. A scattering of the hounds in various directions to search for a lost scent. Also fig. It [a wasp] then commenced as regular a hunt as ever hound did after fox; making short semicircular casts. Darwin. 25. a A throw of a fishing line, net, sounding lead, etc., also, that which is so thrown or used; specif., Angling, the flies attached to the line at one time; as, a cast of two or three flies. b A place adapted to fishing or angling. 26. Bowls or Bowling. A throw of a bowl; also, a point

scored by rolling a ball nearer than either of the opponents to the jack and within six feet of it.

27. Falconry. The number (a couple) of hawks let go at one time from the hand; hence, of other birds, a couple. Syn. — See TURN.

a cast of, or in, the eye, a slight squint or strabismus.

cast (kást), n. p. & c. p. & a. of CAST, v.

cast iron. See IRON. — c. scrap. Founding. Cast-iron scrap. See IRON SCRAP. b. — c. steel, steel which has been in a state of fusion, either in the making or afterward, as distinguished from steel made by cementation or puddling and not heated to the same temperature. See IRON.

Cast-á-la (kás-tá-lá), n. 1. [L. Castalia, Gr. Κάστωλία.] A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, source of inspiration. Also Castaly, Castalie. I led you then to all the Castalies; I fed you with the milk of every Muse. Temnyson.

2. [NL.] Bot. A genus of nymphæaceous plants of wide distribution, including the true water lilies. They have showy fragrant white, blue, or pink flowers, with large petals, numerous epigynous stamens, and a compound pistil. The common water lily of the eastern United States is *C. odorata*; that of Europe, *C. alba*. Several exotic species are commonly cultivated in aquatic gardens.

Cast-á-ne-a (kás-tá-né-á), n. [L., a chestnut, fr. Gr. κάστανος.] Bot. A small genus of fagaceous trees or shrubs, the chestnuts, natives of temperate regions. They are distinguished from the oaks (*Quercus*) by the prickly involucres surrounding the nuts. See CHESTNUT.

cast-a-net (kás-tá-nét; kás-tá-nét'; 277), n. [F. castagnette, Sp. castañeta, fr. L. castanea (Sp. castaña) a chestnut. So named from the resemblance to two chestnuts, or because chestnuts were first used for castanets. See CHESTNUT.] An instrument consisting of two small, concave, spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the thumb, and beaten together with the middle finger, used by the Spaniards and Moors and now by other peoples in accompaniment to dances and music; — usually in pl. Also, sometimes, one of the pair forming the instrument.

cast-a-way' (kás-tá-wá'), a. 1. Thrown away; cast off; rejected; useless. 2. Cast adrift; stranded; shipwrecked. Stevenson. 3. cast-a-way', n. 1. One that is cast away or off, or rejected. Let . . . when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway. 1 Cor. ix. 27. 2. One cast away at sea; a derelict or shipwrecked person. 3. One cast out by society; an outcast; a reprobate.

caste (kást), n. [Pg. casta race, lineage, prop., unmixed race, fr. L. castus pure, chaste. Cf. CASTE.] 1. A race, stock, or breed of men, animals; esp., in South America, any of the hybrid classes produced by the crossings of Europeans, Indians, and Negroes. Obs. 2. One of the hereditary classes into which the society of India is divided. The caste system is fundamental in Hinduism, referring for its origin at least to the time of the Aryan invasions of India. Orthodox Hinduism ascribes to the invaders four castes: the Brahman, or priestly; the Kshatriya, warrior or kingly; the Vaisya, mercantile and agricultural; and the Sudra, artisan and laboring. The first three of these are known as the twice-born castes. Their token is the sacred thread; they are considered as the original Aryan castes, and they have religious rites and privileges denied to the Sudras, mainly composed of the conquered natives. Gradually a vast number of castes have formed; as, on the basis of the occupation of the persons forming them, or by the conversion of foreign tribes to Hinduism, the whole tribe forming a distinct caste; by religious sectarianism; by intermarriage and crossbreeding; by migration, etc. All castes are theoretically classified according to the original scheme of four, and intermarriage and social intercourse, in so far as these exist, are subject to rigid restrictions. Many of the religious reforms of India have started as protests against caste restrictions, yet even among the Indian Mohammedans class distinctions similar to the caste system are maintained. The native name for "caste" signifies "color," and the system seems to have originated in the endeavor of the light-hued Aryans to preserve their racial purity. A caste may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional calling, and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. Census of India, 1901. 3. Hence: a A similar division or class of society in any community. b The principle or system of the division in India, or, fig. and gen., of social divisions in any community; also, the position conferred by the caste system or principle; as, the spirit of caste; to lose caste. The habits of clique and caste. Emerson. 4. A hereditary class resembling an Indian caste; hence, a more or less separate order or class of persons in society who chiefly hold intercourse among themselves, the separation being based on such things as difference of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, profession, occupation, etc. The tinkers then formed an hereditary caste. Macaulay. 5. Zool. One of the polymorphic forms of certain social insects, as ants and bees. Each caste has its particular share in the duties and work of perpetuating the colony, as the worker caste, soldier caste, etc.

cast'el-lan (kás-tél-lán), n. [OF. castelain, F. châtelain, L. castellanus pertaining to a castle, an occupant of a castle, LL., a governor of a castle, fr. L. castellum castle, citadel. See CASTLE; cf. CASTILLAN, CHATELAIN.] A governor or warden of a castle. — cast'el-lan-ship', n.

cast'el-la-no (kás-tél-lá-nó), n.; pl. -nos (-nóz; Sp. -nós). [Sp.] An old Spanish gold coin; also, a corresponding unit of weight, = about 71 grains or 4.60 grams. See WEIGHT.

Cast'el-la-nos pow'der (kás-tél-lá-nós). A kind of blasting powder containing nitroglycerin and either nitrobenzene or picrate, mixed with other materials.

cast'el-la-ny' (kás-tél-lá-ní), n.; pl. -nies (-níz). [LL. cas-

tellania.] The office or jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship of a castle; the extent of land and jurisdiction appertaining to a castle.

cas'tel-late (kás-tél-lá-té), v. t. [LL. castellatus, p. p. of castellare.] To build like a castle; to build with battlements. — v. i. To take the form of a castle.

cas'tel-lat-ed (-léd-ed), p. a. [LL. castellatus. See CASTLE.] 1. Built or formed like a castle; castelike; having battlements, like a castle; as, a castelated mansion. 2. Inclosed within a building; as, a fountain or cistern castelated. Obs. Johnson. 3. Provided or dotted with castles; castled. Byron. 4. Lodged or sheltered in or as in a castle or castles. "Castelated power and wealth." North Am. Rev. castelated nut. = CASTLE NUT.

cas'tel-la'tion (-láz'hún), n. [LL. castellatio. See CASTLE.] Act of castelling; concretely, a castelated structure.

cast'er (kás-tér), n. 1. One that casts (in any sense), as stones, accounts, dice, type, cannon, etc. 2. A vial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments at the table; as, a set of casters. 3. A stand to hold a set of cruet. 4. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported. 5. One who shovels coal from a keel into a ship. Eng. 6. A cloak. Cant, Obs. or R. 7. An army horse sold as unfit for use. Colloq., Eng. 

cas'ti-gate (kás-tí-gát), v. t.; cas'ti-Double Caster and Ball-gate'ed (-gát-ed) CAS'TI-GAT'ING bearing Caster, the lat-(-gát'ing). [L. castigatus, p. p. of ferre severeremoved. Castigare to correct, punish, castus pure, chaste i-agere to move, drive. See CASTE; cf. CHASTEN.] 1. To punish; correct; chastise, as with words or by blows; to chasten; now usually, to punish or reprove severely; to criticize severely. 2. To amend; correct; revise, as a literary text. 3. To chasten; to tone down; subdue. Obs. cas'ti-ga'tion (-gát'hún), n. [L. castigatio.] 1. Corrective punishment; now, severe punishment or reproof; chastisement; pungent criticism. The keenest castigation her slenderer. Irving. 2. Emendation; correction; revision, as of a book. cas'ti-ga'tor (kás-tí-gát'ér), n. [L.] One who castigates. cas'ti-ga-to-ry (-gát-tó-rí), n.; pl. -ries (-ríz). An instrument for castigation; esp., a cucking stool. Obs. cas'ti-ga-to-ry', n. [L. castigatorio.] Of or pertaining to a castigator; castigation; punitive; corrective.

Cast'ile soap (kás-tí-lé; kás-tí-lé). [From Castile, a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white or mottled soap, made from olive oil, sometimes with added coconut oil; also, any soap imitating it.

Cast-ill'ian (kás-tí-lí-án), n. [Sp. castellano, from Castilla Castile, which received its name from the castles (L. castella) erected on the frontiers as a barrier against the Moors. Cf. CASTELLAN.] 1. An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. Cf. IBERIAN. 2. The standard Spanish dialect; the official and literary tongue of Spain. See SPANISH. cas'til-ian, a. Of or pertaining to Castile, comprising the central table lands of Spain, or its inhabitants or their language. Castile was an offshoot of the Gothic kingdom of Leon, became an independent kingdom in 1038, and soon the most powerful of the Christian Spanish states. The marriage of Isabella of Castile with Ferdinand of Aragon brought about the union of these states in 1479, and the formation of modern Spain.

Cast-ill'ia (kás-tí-lá), n. Also incorrectly Castilloa. [NL., after Castillo, Spanish botanist.] Bot. A small genus of Central American and Mexican moraceous trees having light gray bark, large entire leaves, and monococious flowers with a cup-shaped perianth. The most important species is *C. elastica*, which furnishes practically all of the Central American caoutchouc. See CAOUTCHOU.

Castilla rubber. Caoutchouc from trees of Castille.

Cast-ill-le'ja (kás-tí-lé-yá), n. Also Castilleja. [NL., after Juan Castillejo, Spanish botanist.] Bot. A large genus of scrophulariaceae root-parasitic herbs, the painted-cups, most abundant in western North America. They have very irregular galeate flowers borne in dense spikes, the bracts of which are usually brightly colored.

cast'ing, n. 1. Act of one that casts (in any sense); specif.: a Act or process of making casts or impressions, or of shaping in a mold, as in making pottery (which see), forming metal objects by pouring molten metal into a mold, etc. b A casting up or off, as of the skin by an animal, etc. c The warping of a board or other piece of wood. 2. That which is cast in a mold; esp., an object of metal so cast; as, bronze castings. 3. That which is cast up or off, as skin, feathers, excrement, etc.; specif.: a A worm cast. b Vomit, esp. the excrementitious material cast up by a hawk; also, Falconry, anything given to a hawk to purge her gorge.

casting bottle, a bottle for sprinkling perfumes. — c. box. A box for casting dice. b A box for taking a cast for stereotyping. — c. glass, a casting bottle. Obs. — c. line, Fishing, the leader; also, sometimes applied to the long reel line. — c. net, Fishing, a net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. — c. plate, Glass Making, a casting table. — c. rule, Founding, an empirical rule or formula giving the thickness of parts of a casting, adopted when the thickness deduced from strength and economical considerations would be such that the metal would not properly fill the mold in casting. — c. table, Glass Making, a table with raised edges and polished metal surface used as a mold for casting plate glass. — c. voice, c. vote, the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes of the assembly are equally divided. — c. weight, a weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

cast'-iron, n. Made of cast iron. Hence, fig.: Like cast iron; hard; hardy; rigid; unyielding.

cas'tle (kás'tl), n. [AS. castel, fr. OF. castel, F. château, L. castellatus.] A castellany. Obs. cas'tel-let. Var. of CASTLE. castellon. CASTELLAN. cas'tel-um (kás-tél'úm), n.; pl. -la (-lá). [L.] Rom. Archæol. a A small fortress. b A distributing reservoir of an aqueduct; — more fully castellum aquarum. cas'tel-ry, cas'tle-ry' (kás'tl-ry), n. The government or jurisdiction of a castle. Obs. cast'en (kás'tán), p. a. For cast' or, after analogy of broken, spoken, etc. Obs. or Dial. cast'ler. See CHESTER. cas'tler-less, a. See LESS. cas'tle-ry-ca'tion (kás'tl-ry-ká'tion), n. [L. castigare to purify.] A making chaste; chastity; that which makes chaste. Obs. & F. cas'tle-gate (kás'tl-gát), n. [L. castigare to purify.] Toned down; subdued; chastened. Obs. — cas'tle-gate-ly, adv. Obs. cas'tle-lo'a (kás'tl-ló'a), n. [NL.] Bot. Syn. of CASTILLA. — c. cast. Cast'le. Cast'le. Ref. Sp.

cast. Caste. Ref. Sp. cas't-a-blo, n. The superfluous metal adhering to a casting. R. castagnett. CASAGNET. cas'ta-gnol' (kás-tá'nyól'), n. [F.; cf. Sp. castañola.] The pincet (Bramarai).	fruit. Porto Rico. cas-ta-na-ritó (kás-tá-ná). The Brazil nut. castane, n. [OF. castaigne, L. castanea.] A chestnut. Obs. cas-ta-ne-an, cas-ta-ni-an (kás-tá-né-án, a. [L. castanea chestnut.] Pert. to the chestnut. cas-ta-ne-ous (-ús), a. Chestnut-colored. cas-ta'no (kás-tán'yó), n.; pl. -nos (Sp. -yós). [Sp., lit., chestnut tree.] The breadfruit. Porto Rico.	Cas-ta-nop'sis (kás-tá-nóp'sis), n. [NL.; cf. κάστανος chestnut tree + -opsis.] Bot. A genus of fagaceous trees closely related to <i>Castanea</i> , containing one or two species in California and Oregon (the <i>chingapina</i>), and a number in Asia. Cas-ta-nop-sper'mum (-nóp-spér'múm), n. [NL.; Gr. κάστανος + σπέρμα seed.] Bot. A genus of Australian fabaceous trees constituted by <i>C. australis</i> , the Moreton Bay chestnut.	Cas-ta'ra (kás-tá-rá), n. A name given by William Habington (1605-56) to the second daughter of Lord Powis, Lady Lucy Herbert, whom he married. cast'-by', n. A thing or person thrown aside or off. caste. = CAST. cas'tel-et (kás'tél-ét), n. [OF. castel. Cf. CAST-LE.] A small castle. cas'tel-lar (kás-tél'ár), a. [L. castellum castle.] Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a castle. cas'tel-late (kás'tél-lá-té), n. [LL. cas-	cast'ler. See CHESTER. cas'tler-less, a. See LESS. cas'tle-ry-ca'tion (kás'tl-ry-ká'tion), n. [L. castigare to purify.] A making chaste; chastity; that which makes chaste. Obs. & F. cas'tle-gate (kás'tl-gát), n. [L. castigare to purify.] Toned down; subdued; chastened. Obs. — cas'tle-gate-ly, adv. Obs. cas'tle-lo'a (kás'tl-ló'a), n. [NL.] Bot. Syn. of CASTILLA. — c. cast. Cast'le. Cast'le. Ref. Sp.
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Cat-a-nan'che (kāt'ā-nān'kē), n. [NL., fr. L. catanacea, Gr. karavīchi a plant of the vetch kind.] Bot. A small genus of cichoriaceous herbs of the Mediterranean region, distinguished by a scarious involucre and a pappus of awned, chaffy scales. C. cerulea, the blue succory, is cultivated.

cat-and-dog', a. 1. Quarrelsome; inharmonious; — referring to the proverbial quarrels of cats and dogs. 2. Characterized by heavy rain; — from the expression to rain cats and dogs. "Cat-and-dog day." Thackeray.

cat-and-dog'gish (dōg'ish), a.

ca-taph-o-re-sis (kā-tāf'ō-rē'sis), n. [NL.; cata + Gr. phorōsis a bearing.] Med. Electric osmose, used in introducing drugs into the body. — ca-taph-o-retic (-rēt'ik), a.

cat'a-phrac'te (kā'tā-f'rākt'), n. [L. cataphractus, Gr. καταφρακτής, fr. καταφρακτος covered; katá down, wholly + φράσσειν to inclose.] 1. Mil. Antiq. Defensive armor for the whole body of a man or a horse; a coat of mail, esp. of the linked mail or scale armor of some Eastern nations. 2. A soldier clad in a cataphract.

3. Zool. The bony plates or scales covering some fishes and reptiles. Rare.

4. Erroneously for CATARACT, a waterfall.

cat'a-phrac'ted (kā'tā-f'rākt'ēd), a. Zool. Covered with armor of plates, scales, or hard callous skin.

cat'a-phrac'tic (-frākt'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cataphract.

cat'a-phyll (kā'tā-f'il), n. [cata + -phyll; — a translation of G. niederblatt.] Bot. Any rudimentary scalelike leaf which precedes the foliage leaves, as a bud scale, etc. Cf. HYPOPHYLL. — cat'a-phyll'a-ry (-f'il'ā-rī), a.

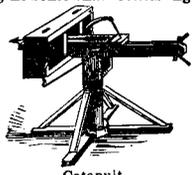
cat'a-phys'ic (-fiz'ik), a. [cata + physical.] Unnatural; contrary to nature. Rare. De Quincey.

cat'a-plasm (kā'tā-plāz'm), n. [L. cataplasma, Gr. καταπλάσμα, fr. καταπλάσσειν to spread over; katá down, wholly + πλάσσειν to form, mold.] Med. A poultice.

cat'a-pla'site (-plē'tit), n. [Gr. katá according to, by, with + πλάσιον more; — so called because found with other rare minerals.] Min. A rare hydrous silicate of sodium, calcium, and zirconium. It occurs in thin tabular crystals of yellow or yellowish brown color. H. & D. Sp. gr. 2.8.

cat'a-plex'y (kā'tā-plēk'sī), n. [Gr. καταπληξίς amazement; cf. APOPLEXY.] Med. A morbid condition caused by an overwhelming shock or extreme fear and marked by muscular rigidity. — cat'a-plex'ic (-plēk'tik), a.

cat'a-pult (kā'tā-pūlt), n. [L. catapultula, Gr. καταπέλτης, prob. from katá down + πάλαιω to shake, hurl; cf. F. catapulte.] 1. Mil. Antiq. An engine somewhat resembling a massive crossbow, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans to throw stones, arrows, spears, etc.



Catapult.

2. A forked stick with elastic band for throwing small stones, etc. — cat'a-pul'tic (-pūlt'ik), a.

cat'a-pult, v. t. & i.; CATAPULT'ED; CAT'APULT'ING. To throw from or as from a catapult; to shoot with a catapult; to discharge a catapult.

cat'a-tract (kā'tā-rākt'), n. [L. catarracta, catarractes, a waterfall, Gr. καταράκτης, καταράκτες, fr. καταρρηνύω to break down, or καταρρᾶσσειν to dash down; katá down + ρρηνύω to break, or ἀρρᾶσσειν to strike, smite.] 1. pl. Sluices; flood gates; — usually in phrase catarracts of heaven (referring to Gen. vii. 11, viii. 2, where the Authorized Version has "windows"). Obs. All the catarracts of Heaven set open on the Earth shall pour Rain day and night. Milton.

2. A waterspout. Obs. "You catarracts . . . spout." Shak. 3. A waterfall, esp., and usually, a large one, as contrasted with a cascade; a great fall of water over a precipice.

4. An overwhelming downpour or rush, as of water; a deluge; a superabundance; a flood.

5. The catarract of nastiness which he poured alike on Piso and Clodius and Gabinius. Froude.

6. Med. An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light.

7. Mach. A hydraulic brake or controller in a Cornish pumping engine, consisting of a small pump with a weighted plunger controlling the steam and exhaust valves, discharging fluid through an orifice adjustable by hand to alter the speed of the engine; also, a similar device applied to the equilibrium rod worked from engine beam; B Roller engaging with C Catarract Lever when A descends; D Plunger; E Suction Valve; F Escape Cock regulated to give the pump buckets time to fill. Cf. DASHPOT.

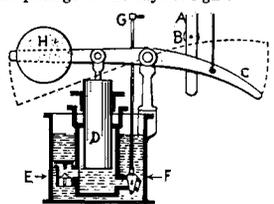


Diagram of Cornish Engine. A Plug Rod worked from engine beam; B Roller engaging with C Catarract Lever when A descends; D Plunger; E Suction Valve; F Escape Cock regulated to give the pump buckets time to fill. Cf. DASHPOT.

cat'a-rae'tous (-rā't'vīs), a. Med. Of the nature of a catarract in the eye; affected with catarract.

cat'a-nad-ro-mous (-nā'd'rō-mūs), a. [cata + ana + -dromous.] Zool. Ascending and descending streams from and to the sea, as the salmon. R.

cat'a-nad-ro-mous (kā'tā-nā'd'rō-mūs), a. For CATANADROMOUS.

cat'a-pan (kā'tā-pān; kā'tā-pān'), n. [LL. catapanus, fr. L. Gr. καταπάνα; cf. F. catapan.] It Hist. The governor of the so-called theme of Lombardy, the Byzantine empire's province in Calabria and southern Apulia from the end of the 10th to the 11th century.

cat'a-peam (kā'tā-pēz'm), n. [Gr. καταπέλασμα, fr. καταπέλασσειν to besprinkle.] Med. A medicinal powder used to sprinkle on ulcers, to absorb perspiration, etc.

cat'a-pe'lic (-pēl'ik), a. [Gr. καταπέλικος.] Of or pert. to a catapult. R. — n. A catapult. R.

cat'a-pet'al-ous (-pēt'āl-ūs), a. [cata + petalous.] Bot. Having the petals united by cohesion with the base of a column and to the sea, as the salmon. R.

cat'a-pe-tas'ma (-pē'tāz'mā), n. [Gr. καταπέτασμα, fr. καταπέτασσειν to spread over.] East. Ch. The curtain of the chancel screen.

cat'a-phat'ic (kā'tā-f'hāt'ik; -zī'k), n. [NL. See CATAPHRASIS.] Med. A speech disorder in which words are repeated several times.

cat'a-pho-be (kā'tā-fō'bē), n. A bright-colored reef fish (Hippocampus puella) of Bermuda and the West Indies.

cat'a-pho'nic (-fō'n'ik), n. Cataphonic.

ca-tarrh' (kā-tār'), n. [L. catarrhus, Gr. καταρροή, καταρροή, a running down, rheum, fr. καταρρᾶω; katá down + ρρᾶω to flow; cf. F. catarrhe. See STRREAM.] Med. An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, catarrh of the stomach; catarrh of the bladder. In America, esp., a chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, an acute influenza, resulting from a cold, and attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes; also, the cold itself.

ca-tarrh'al (-āl), a. Pertaining to, produced by, or attending, catarrh; of the nature of catarrh.

catarrhal dyspepsia. See DYSPEPSIA. — c. pneumonia, or bronchopneumonia, inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrh and with marked evidences of inflammation of bronchial membranes, often chronic; — also called lobular pneumonia, from its affecting single lobules at a time.

Ca'tar-rhi'na (kā'tā-rhī'nā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. καταρροή with hanging or curved nose; katá down + ρρᾶω, nose.] Zool. A superfamily of the order Primates, including the Old World apes and monkeys, and man (the families Cercopithecoidea, Simiidae, and Hominoidea), distinguished by having the nostrils close together and directed downward.

The teeth are thirty-two in number, there are often cheek pouches and ischial callosities, and the tail, if present, is never prehensile. — ca'tar-rhine (kā'tā-rīn; -rīn), a. & n.

Ca'ta-se'tum (kā'tā-sē'tūm), n. [NL.; cata + L. seta a bristle; — from the appendages of the column.] Bot. A genus of tropical American terrestrial and epiphytic orchids. They are cultivated chiefly for the curious structure of the flowers and their adaptation to cross fertilization. The flowers are white or pink shades of green and purple.

ca'ta-stal'tic (-stāl'tik), a. [Gr. κατασταλτικός, fr. καταστέλλειν to check; katá down, wholly + στέλλειν to stop.] Med. Checking evacuations through astringent or styptic qualities; restraining; inhibitory. — n. A caustic agent.

ca'ta-ta'sis (kā'tā-tā'sis), n.; pl. -ses (-sēs). [NL., fr. Gr. κατατάσσειν, fr. καθίσταται to set in order; katá down + ιστάω to place.] 1. Drama. The height or acme of the action, which is to be followed by the catastrophe. It is the third part, being preceded by the prothesis and epistasis.

2. Rhet. That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which is set forth the subject matter to be discussed.

3. Med. Condition; constitution; habit of body.

ca'ta-ter'ium (-tēr'iz'm), n. [Gr. καταστερισμός, fr. καταστερῖσθαι to place among the stars.] A placing among the stars; a catalogue of stars; a constellation.

ca'ta-tro'phe (-trō'fē), n. [L. catastropha, Gr. καταστροφή, fr. καταστρέφω to turn up and down, to overturn; katá down + στρέφω to turn.] 1. An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things; a final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature; hence, sudden calamity; great misfortune.

2. The final event in a romance, drama, etc.; dénouement, as a death in a tragedy, or a marriage in a comedy.

3. Geol. A violent and widely extended change in the surface of the earth. See CATASTROPHISM.

Syn. — See DISASTER.

ca'ta-stroph'ic (kā'tā-strōf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catastrophe.

ca'ta-tro'phism (kā-tā-strōf'iz'm), n. Geol. The doctrine that the geological changes in the earth's crust have been caused by the sudden action of physical causes. Cf. UNIFORMITARIAN. — ca'ta-tro'phist (-fist), n.

Though opposed by some far-seeing minds, the doctrine of catastrophism, as it was called, long held sway, but was shown to be erroneous when the study of geology was carried to other parts of the world. H. & D.

ca'ta-type (kā'tā-tīp), a. [catalytic + -type.] Designating, or pertaining to, a process of making photographic prints by mere contact without the use of light, based upon the catalytic action of silver, platinum, etc. The negative need not have a transparent backing. — ca'ta-ty'py (-tīp), n. — ca'ta-ty'pic (-tīp'ik), a.

Ca-taw'ba (kā-tā'f'bā), n. An Indian of a Siouan tribe which originally inhabited the regions near the Catawba River and the headwaters of the Santee in the Carolinas, where they were dominant at the time of the early settlements. They were allies of the Americans during the Revolution. The remnant of the tribe is gathered on a reservation in South Carolina.

Ca-taw'ba, n. 1. A well-known light-red variety of American grape.

2. A light-colored and rich-flavored wine made from this grape. It may be either dry or sweet, still or effervescent.

cat'aw'ba rhododendron. A handsome pink-flowered rhododendron (Rhododendron catawbiense) of the southern Allegheny Mountains.

cat'aw'ba tree. Either of two American species (Catalpa calyptra and C. speciosa).

cat back. Naut. A small lanyard sometimes fastened to the hook of the cat block to aid in hooking it in the ring of the anchor.

cat'bird' (kā't'bird'), n. An American song bird (Galeoscoptes carolinensis), dark gray in color with black cap and reddish under-tail coverts.

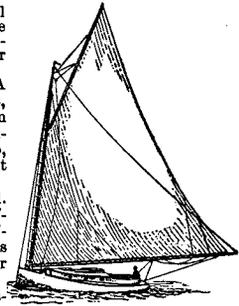


Catbird. (♂)

allied to the mocking bird, but having a weaker and less varied song; — so named from one of its calls, resembling the mewing of a cat. B In Australia, any of several bower birds, esp. Alcedodes viridis, which produces sounds strikingly like the nocturnal caterwauling of the domestic cat.

cat block. Naut. A heavy iron-strapped block with a large hook, used in catting the anchor.

cat'boat' (kā't'bōt'), n. Naut. A sailboat having a cat rig. It usually has a centerboard and is of light draft and large beam.



Catboat.

cat brier. Any of several species of Smilax, esp. the common greenbrier (S. rotundifolia), and other prickly species.

cat'call (kā't'kōl'), n. 1. A sound like the cry of a cat, such as was formerly often made in playhouses to express dissatisfaction; also, a small shrill instrument for making such a noise.

2. One who uses a catcall.

cat'call', v. i. & t.; CAT'CALLED' (-kōld'); CAT'CALL'ING. To sound a catcall, as at a theater; to deride or assail with catcalls.

catch (käch; kēch, very common in the U. S. and England, is generally regarded as dial. or vulgar), v. t. ; pret. & p. p. CAUGHT (kōt); p. pr. & vb. n. CATCH'ING. [ME. cacchen, OF. cochier, dial. form of chacier to hunt, F. chasser, fr. (assumed) LL. captiare, for L. captare, v. intens. of capere to catch. See CAPACIOUS; cf. CHASE, CASE a box.] 1. To chase, as in hunting. Obs.

2. To capture or seize, as after pursuit; to take captive, as in a snare or on a hook; as, to catch a thief; to catch a fish. They pursued . . . and caught him. Judg. i. 6.

3. Hence: a To insnare; entangle; deceive. "To catch him in his words." Mark xii. 13. b To reach or get to, esp. in time; to come up with; to overtake; as, to catch a train. c To come upon unexpectedly or by surprise; to surprise; find; detect; as, to catch one in the act of stealing.

4. To be seized or affected by, or to be affected as if seized or caught by; — generally with an implication of a suddenness or violence; hence, to take or receive; to get or incur, now only something harmful or disagreeable; esp., to take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure; to become imbued with; as, to catch the spirit of an occasion; to catch one's death; to catch the measles or smallpox.

5. To engage with, or lay hold on, as if capturing; to grasp, get at, encounter, etc.; specif.: a To lay hold on, esp. suddenly or forcibly; to seize or grasp, as with the hand. Sometimes I would catch Her hand in wild delirium, gripe it hard. Tennyson.

b To reach with a blow; to hit or strike, as a missile; to give suddenly or forcibly. Rushing upon the nonplussed President, caught him a tremendous hug. Harper's Mag.

c To communicate to; to fasten upon; to attack; — said of fire. d To check, stop, or retard; to hold back; as, the mountain catches the cloud.

6. To take or get, with implication of momentary possession or suddenness of action; as, to catch a nap; to catch a glimpse or sight of.

7. To snatch, grasp, or avail one's self of (that which comes or passes suddenly); to interpose and take as the opportunity offers; specif.: a To grasp or intercept and hold (anything moving through the air); as, to catch a ball. But ere he [Excelsior] dipt the surface, rose an arm Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful, And caught him by the hip! Tennyson.

b To seize (an occasion or opportunity) when it is passing or presenting itself. I . . . am right glad to catch this good occasion. Shak.

c Baseball & Cricket. To catch out.

8. To arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; to please; charm; also, to arrest, as the imagination, attention, eye, or ear. The soothing arts that catch the fair. Dryden. There a vision caught my eye. Tennyson.

9. To seize and hold; to seize securely; specif.: a To get possession of; to attain; to gain. Torment myself to catch the English throne. Shak.

b To seize and retain; to fasten with or as with a catch; as, to catch down a raw edge of cloth with a thread.

10. To seize with the senses or the mind; to apprehend, esp. so as to make one's own or to adopt; as, to catch a melody. "Thoughts . . . whereof I catch the issue." Tennyson.

to catch a crab, Tartar, etc. See CRAB, TARTAR, etc. — to catch away, to seize and carry off; to snatch away. — to catch cold, or a cold, formerly, to be chilled by cold; now, to contract a cold; to take cold. — to catch fire, to become inflamed or ignited; to take fire. — to catch hold, to lay hold of; to seize; to apprehend; remarkable for high percentage of catching; to suffer punishment. Colloq. — to catch one's eye, to intercept one's look by chance or, usually, by design; to attract one's notice. — to catch out, in baseball, cricket, etc., to put out by catching a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground. — to catch over, to freeze over slightly. Dial. Eng. — to catch of.

Ca'ta-rhi'na, ca'ta-rhine. Vars. of CATARRHINA, CATARRHINE.

ca'ta-rhi'a (kā'tā-rhī'ā), n. [NL.] Catnip.

ca'ta-rhi'nite (kā'tā-rhī'nīt), n. Min. A nickel of iron meteorites remarkable for high percentage of nickel (up to 24 per cent); — from the iron of Santa Catharina, Brazil, long considered meteoric, but of terrestrial origin. [Cata-rhine.] Rare.

ca'tar-rhous (kā'tā-rhūs), a. ca'tar-rhous (kā'tā-rhūs), a. ca'ta-sar'ka (kā'tā-sār'kā), n. [LGr. τὸ κατὰ σάρκα or κατασάρκιον; katá next to + σάρξ, σάρκος, flesh; hence, next to the skin.] Eastern Ch. The inner altar cloth. Cf. EPHYNTES.

ca'ta-ta'ic (kā'tā-tā'ik), n. [L. scafold.] Obs. or Hist. 1. A scafold or stage, as where slaves were sold or criminals tortured. 2. The stocks. Humorously or affectedly. Butler.

ca'ta-ta'ic (-tā'ik), n. [NL. See CATATACTIC.] Biol. The condition of decline after metaphasis in ontogenetic development.

ca'ta-plex'ic (kā'tā-plēk'sī'ik), a. [Gr. καταπληξίς.] Of or pert. to cataplexis or cataphora.

ca'ta-phrac'te (kā'tā-f'rākt'), n. pl. [NL. See CATAPHRASIS.] Zool. In old classifications, a division of reptiles including the crocodonians, chelonians, and some times others.

Ca'ta-phryg'ian (-frīj'ian), n. [See CATATACTIC.] Eccl. Hist. A Montanist. The sect originated in Phrygia. — ca'ta-phryg'ian-ism (-iz'm), n.

ca'ta-phyll'ium (-f'il'ium), n.; pl. -LA (-lā). [NL.] A cataphyll.

ca'ta-phys'ic (-fiz'ik), a. Cataphysical.

ca'ta-phys'ic (-fiz'ik), n. Cataphysical science. Obs.

ca'tap'la-sis (kā'tā-p'lā-sīs; kā'tā-plā'sīs), n. [NL. See CATATACTIC.] Biol. The condition of decline after metaphasis in ontogenetic development.

ca'ta-plex'ic (-plēk'sī'ik), a. [Gr. καταπληξίς.] Of or pert. to cataplexis or cataphora.

ca'ta-po'tion, n. [Gr. καταπόσιον.] A pill. Obs.

ca'ta-puce, n. [F.] The caper spurge. Obs.

to see, esp. suddenly, abruptly, or temporarily. — to catch the (or one's) breath, or the air, to stop one's breathing suddenly or momentarily. — to catch up. a To raise, carry, or take up suddenly. b To take up or adopt quickly or ardently. c To interrupt or stop abruptly, as in captiously stopping a person speaking; to bring up. "You catch me up so very short." Dickens. d To overtake. e To prepare for the march, as horses. Western U. S.

catch (käch), v. i. 1. To chase; to hasten. Obs. 2. To make captures. O, sir, Luciento slipp'd me like his greyhound, Which runs himself and catches for his master. Shak.

3. To attain possession. Obs. Have is here; however men do catch. Shak. 4. To take hold, as fire; to spread; to be communicated. Does the sedition catch from man to man? Addison. 5. To take and retain hold; as, the bolt does not catch. 6. To be held or impeded by entanglement or obstruction; as, a kite catches in a tree; a door catches so as not to open. The shining vapor . . . catch at every mountain head. Tennyson. 7. To make a snatch or catch; to start forward in order to, or as if to, snatch. 8. By ellipsis: a Naut. To catch the wind. "The ship . . . may catch aback." A. M. Knight. b To catch fire. c To catch frost; to begin to freeze. Dial. Eng. to catch at, to make a sudden or eager attempt to seize; to be eager to get or use; to snatch at. "[To] catch at all opportunities of subverting the state." Addison. — to catch on. Colloq. a To seize hold; to attach one's self or itself; to fasten on. b To apprehend or understand. U. S. c To please; to succeed; to take. Sometimes there is a "roast"; the novelty does not "catch on." Sir W. Besant.

— to catch up, to come up with; to overtake. **catch**, n. 1. Act or fact of catching; specif.: a Act of catching fish. b In various games in which a ball is used, the act of catching the ball; specif., Baseball, Cricket, etc., the catching of a ball before it touches the ground; also, a player who catches; a catcher; as, he is a sure catch. c Rowing. The application of the oar to the water. 2. The posture of one ready to catch. Obs. Addison. 3. That which catches; specif.: a A trick; also, knock. Obs. or Scot. b A catching or insinuating question, assertion, or the like. c Something designed to catch or arrest the attention, fancy, etc. d A sight that catches the eye; a view. Obs. e That by which anything is caught or temporarily fastened; a device for fastening or for checking motion; a pawl; as, the catch of a gate. 4. That which is caught or taken; a gain; esp., the whole quantity caught or taken at one time; as, a good catch of fish. Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains. Shak. 5. Something or some one desirable to be caught, esp. as a husband or wife. Murryat. "She'll be lucky who gets him." Which was interpreted to mean that he would be catch. G. Meredith. Certainly an impetuous subaltern was not a catch. Kypling. 6. A fragment laid hold of quickly, or seized as a passing opportunity; a snatch, or short period, of action; also, a snatch, or small fragment; a scrap. It has been writ by catches with many intervals. Locke. We retain a catch of those pretty stories. Glanville. 7. Music. Orig., a round for three or more unaccompanied voices, written out as one continuous melody, each succeeding singer "catching" up a part in turn. Later, such a round on words combined with ludicrous effects. 8. Agric. The germination of a field crop, esp. to such an extent that replanting is unnecessary. On hard and poor lands, it is often difficult to secure a "catch" of clover. L. H. Bailey. 9. Phon. The glottal stop; — often called catch of the glottis. 10. Tennis. Obs. Scot. **catch chain**, Naut. A small chain that reeves through a block at or at a davit head, used with the ground chain to catch an anchor in slips with ram bows. **catch'all** (käch'ól'), n. 1. A general receptacle for miscellaneous articles or things, as a bag or a closet. No wonder 't is a disorder'd land when 't is used as a catch'all for every man not wanted in England. P. L. Ford. 2. Well Boring. A tool for extracting broken implements from drilled wells. 3. A receptacle connected with a vacuum pan to catch any liquid that may pass over with the vapor. **catch basin**, 1. A cistern or vault, at the point where a street gutter discharges into a sewer, to catch matters which would not pass readily through the sewer. 2. A reservoir to catch and retain surface drainage. **catch crop**, Any crop grown between the rows of another crop or intermediate between two crops in ordinary rotation in point of time. — **catch-crop'ing**, n. Radishes . . . are often grown as a catch crop with other vegetables. L. H. Bailey. **catch drain**, A ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface water; also, a ditch at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water. **catch'er** (käch'ér), n. 1. One that catches (in any sense); as: a A huntsman; a driver. Obs. b Baseball. Specif., the player who stands behind the batsman to catch the ball when pitched. See BASEBALL. 2. One who sings catches. Obs. or R. **catch'fly** ('flí'), n. Any of various sileneaceous plants having a viscid secretion on the stems or inflorescence to which small insects adhere. The name was applied originally to *Silene armeria*, but it is now given to *Viscaria viscaria*, species of *Lychitis*, and other species of *Silene*. **catch'ing**, p. pr. & vb. n. of CATCH, v. Hence, p. a. 1. That catches; specif., infectious; contagious. 2. Uncertain; precarious; changeable, as showery weather. 3. Entrapping; captivating; alluring; taking; catchy. **catching bargain**, Lat., an entrapping or overreaching bargain, as one made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price. **catch line**, Print. a A line containing the catchword at the foot of a page. b A short line in displayed matter

catch meadow, A meadow irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill. **catch'ment**, n. Act of catching; also, what is caught. **catchment area**, **catchment basin**, the entire area from which drainage is received by a reservoir, river, or the like. **catch'pen-ny** (käch'pén-y), a. Made or contrived for getting small sums of money, as from the ignorant or unwary; as, a catchpenny book; a catchpenny show. — n.; pl. -NIES (-íz). Some catchpenny thing. **catch phrase**, A phrase to catch the eye or attention. **catch pit**, A pit for catching sediment, as that contained in drainage water; also, a catch basin. **catch'plate** (käch'plát'), n. 1. Mining. A metal plate for preventing overwind by automatically arresting the winding rope when the load reaches the proper height. 2. Mach. a A plate fixed to a rotating spindle or mandrel for holding a dog, chuck, cutter, etc. b A plate for engaging intermittently with a trip piece. **catch'pole**, **catch'poll** (käch'pól'), n. [From a dial. form of OF. *cacepól*, *chacipól*, a taxgatherer.] 1. A taxgatherer; an exactor of taxes; publican. Obs. Bacon. 2. A sheriff's officer or sergeant, esp. one who makes arrests for debt; a bound bailiff. — **catch'pol'er-y**, **catch'poll'er-y** (-pól'ér-y), n. **catch siding**, Railroads. A siding on a steep incline for diverting a runaway car or train from the main track. **catch title**, A short expressive title used for abbreviated book lists, etc. **catch'up** (käch'úp), **cat'sup** (kät'súp), n. Also *ketchup*. [See KETCHUP.] A table sauce made, usually, of mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts, with vinegar or wine and spices. **catch'wa'ter** (käch'wót'ér), n. A ditch or drain for catching water; a catch drain. Called also **catchwater drain**. **catch'weight** (-wót'), adv. Sport. Without restriction or artificial handicap as to weight. **catch'weight**, n. Sport. The weight of a contestant as he happens or chooses to be, instead of as fixed by an agreement or by rule. **catch'word** (-wórd'), n. 1. Print. The first word of any page of a book after the first, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader. It is seldom used in modern printing. 2. A word so placed or used as to catch the eye or attention; as: a The word standing at the head of an entry in a dictionary, catalogue, etc. b Either of the words printed over the first and last columns of a page of a dictionary, cyclopedia, etc., being reprints of the headings of the first and last entries or articles on the page. c The rime word in verse. d Among theatrical performers, the cue word. e A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect; as, the catchword of a political party, etc. **catch'work** (-wúrk'), n. A work or artificial watercourse for throwing water on lands that lie on the slopes of hills. **catch'y** (-í), a.; **CATCH'Y-ER** (-í-ér); **CATCH'Y-EST**. 1. Apt or tending to catch the fancy or attention; catching; taking; as, *catchy music*. 2. Tending to catch or ensnare; entangling; — usually used fig.; as, a *catchy question*. 3. Consisting of, or occurring in, disconnected parts or snatches; changeable; fitful; as, a *catchy wind*. 4. Merry; jocund. Scot. **cate** (kät), n. [From earlier *acates*, prop., purchases, fr. OF. *acat*, F. *achat*, fr. the v. See CATER.] 1. Usually pl. Provisions or viands bought, as distinguished from those of home make; hence, food; viands; luxuries. 2. Usually in pl. Dainty or choice viands; luxurious food; delicacies; dainties. Cates for which Apicius could not pay. Churchill. Choicest cates and the flagon's best spith. R. Browning. **cate'che'sis** (kät'é-kés'is), n.; pl. -ses (-séz). [L., fr. Gr. *katechēsis*; oral instruction.] 1. Oral instruction to catechumens; catechizing. 2. A book for catechizing; as, the *catecheses* of St. Cyril. **cate'che'tic** (-két'ík), a. [Gr. *katechētikós*. See CATECHIZE.] = CATECHETICAL, 1 & 2. — n. Usually pl. Practical theology dealing with catechesis. **cate'che'tical** (-két'ík-ál), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or associated with, catechesis or catechetics, or instruction in the rudimentary Christian doctrines. 2. Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, a church catechism. 3. Relating to or employing questions and answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching. Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing. Addison. **cate'chi-nin** (kät'é-chín; -kín), n. Chem. A crystalline compound contained in catechu; — called also *catechic acid*. **cate'chism** (-kít'izm), n. [L. *catechismus*, fr. Gr.: cf. F. *catéchisme*, G. *katechismus*. See CATECHIZE.] 1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers; catechesis. 2. A book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers. 3. Among the chief church catechisms are: The Lutheran Catechism, larger and smaller, published by Luther (1529); the Geneva, larger and smaller, prepared by Calvin and published in 1536; the Anglican (1549-1564), contained in the Book of Common Prayer; the Heidelberg, published at Heidelberg in 1563 and still used by the Dutch Reformed Church; the Tridentine, prepared in accordance with the decrees of the Council of Trent and published in 1566; and the Shorter (1647) and Larger (1648) Catechisms, prepared by the Westminster Assembly and used by the Presbyterian Church. 3. Fig.: a Series of questions and answers; a set of formal questions put to candidates, etc. **cate'chist** (-kít), n. [L. *catechista*, fr. Gr.] One who catechizes; a teacher of catechumens. **cate'chis'tic** (-kít'is-tík) a. Of or pertaining to a catechist. **cate'chis'ti-cal** (-tí-kál) ora catechism. — **cate'chis'ti-cal-ly**, adv. **cate'chi-zation**, **cate'chi-sa'tion** (-kí-zá'shún; -kí-zá'shún), n. [LL. *catechizatio*.] Act of catechizing. **cate'chize**, **cate'chise** (kät'é-kíz), v. t.; **CAT'É-CHIZED**,

-CHIZED (-kízd); **CAT'É-CHIZ'ING**, **-CHIS'ING** (-kíz'ing). [L. *catechizare*, Gr. *κατηχίζω*, equiv. to *κατηχέω* to resound, sound a thing into one's ears, impress it upon one by word of mouth; *κατά* + *ἤχων* to sound, ἤχῳ a sound.] 1. To give oral instruction in a systematic way; to instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, esp. in regard to religious faith. 2. To question or interrogate systematically or fully; to examine or try by questions; specif., to question with a view to eliciting self-confident answers. Swift. **cat'e-chu** (kät'é-chú; -shóo; 277), n. Also **ca-shoo'** (ká-shóo'). [Malay *káchu*, Kanarese *káchu*; cf. NL. *catechu*, Pg. *cachu*, F. *cachou*. Cf. CURCH.] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substances, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the wood, leaves, or fruits of certain tropical Asiatic plants; catch. Specif.: a An extract (often called *Benig catechu*) of the wood of either of two East Indian acacias (*Acacia catechu* and *A. sumat*). This is the leading catechu of commerce and pharmacy. b The similar product of an East Indian rubiaceous shrub (*Ourovaria gambir*). See GAMBIER. c An extract obtained from the betel nut, often distinguished as *Bombay catechu*, or *Pegu catechu*. All three kinds of catechu consist chiefly of a mixture of catechin and catechutannic acid, gambier containing the most catechin, and Bombay catechu the least. All are used in tanning and for dyeing brown and composite shades, and also medicinally as an astringent. **cat'e-chu'ic** (-chóo'tík; -shóo'tík), a. Of or pertaining to catechu or its derivatives. See CATECHIN. **cat'e-chu'men** (kät'é-kú'mén), n. [L. *catechumenus*, Gr. *κατηχούμενος*; instructed, from *κατηχέω* cf. F. *catechumène*. See CATECHIZE.] 1. Ecol. One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte; in the primitive church, one officially recognized as a Christian, and admitted to instruction preliminary to admission to full membership in the church. 2. One receiving rudimentary instruction in any set of opinions or principles, etc. **cat'e-chu-tan'ic** (-chóo-tán'tík; -shóo-tán'tík), a. Pert. to or designating the tannic acid of catechu. See TANNIC ACID. **cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic** (-gór'é-mát'ík), a. [Gr. *κατηγορημα* predicate. See CATEGORY.] Logic. Capable of being employed by itself as a term; significant in itself, as not involving by its nature reference to anything else; as, *man* is a *categorematic* word; — opposed to *syncategorematic*. **cat'e-gor'i-cal** (-gór'í-kál), a. 1. Of or pertaining to, or in the form of, a category. 2. Not hypothetical or relative; admitting no conditions or exceptions; declarative; absolute; positive; express; direct; unconditional. The Scriptures, by a multitude of categorical and intelligible decisions, . . . distinguish between the things seen and temporal and those that are unseen and eternal. I. Taylor. Syn. — **CATEGORICAL**. **category**, n. The *Ethics*, Kant's famous principle which is made by him the basis of morals, which he states thus: "Act as if the maxim of thy will were to become, by thy adopting it, a universal law of nature." (*Semple's Trans.*) — c. Judgment, one affirming some actual relation, by modern logicians considered as only incidentally dependent upon the grammatical form of the proposition. Hypothetical and categorical judgment, as we understand the terms, are a question of content, not of grammatical form. E. Bosanquet.

— c. proposition, one having the verbal form of direct assertion or denial. — c. syllogism, one in which the propositions are all categorical. — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly**, adv. — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ness**, n. **cat'e-gor'i-cal**, n. A categorical proposition or judgment. **cat'e-go-ry** (kät'é-gó-rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). [L. *categoria*, Gr. *κατηγορία*, fr. *κατηγορέω* to accuse, affirm, predicate; *κατά* down, against + root of *ἀγορεύω* to harangue, assert, *ἀγορά* assembly; cf. *κατηγορος* accuser.] 1. Logic. One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system; an ultimate or undecomposable conception; a predicament. Aristotle's categories are ten: substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, position, possession, action, passivity. Kant divided the categories into those: (1) of quantity, or unity, plurality, universality; (2) of quality, or reality, negation, limitation; (3) of relation, or substantiality, causality, reciprocity; (4) of modality, or possibility, actuality, necessity. Since Kant's time the term *category* has been used, without restriction to set groups, for any fundamental conception. The categories or predicaments — the former a Greek word, the latter its literal translation in the Latin language — were intended by Aristotle, and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named; an enumeration by the summa genera, i. e., the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed. J. S. Mill. Space and time may be called the categories of sense. That is to say, they are the only principles according to which the world of sense perception, both of our own immediate feelings and of external objects, appear to us to be possible. B. Bosanquet. Thing, force, and law are the three categories of consciousness by which it construes to itself the world of experience. W. T. Harris. 2. A class to which a certain assertion applies; a class or division formed by the nature of the considerations entertained or for the purposes of a given discussion or classification; as, species, genus, family, etc., are biological categories (see CLASSIFICATION). There is in modern literature a whole class of writers standing within the same category. De Quincey. **cat'e-leo-tro't'o-nus** (-lèk-tró'tó-nús), n. [NL.; *cata* + *electro* + Gr. *νότος* tone.] Physiol. The condition of increased irritability of a nerve in the region of the cathode or negative electrode, on the passage of an electric current through it. — **cat'e-leo-tro'to-nic** (-lèk-tró'tón'ík), a. **ca-te-na** (ká-té'ná), n.; pl. -NÆ (-næ). [L., a chain.] A chain; esp., a series of things connected with each other; specif. (more fully called *cat'ena p'atrum* (-pát'rúm);

catch, n. Naut. A ketch. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **catch'able** (käch'áb'l), a. See -ABLE. [WRESTLING.] **catch'as-catch-can**, a. See CATCHPOLE + CATCHPOLE. **catch'at-ness**, n. See -NESS. **catch'ing-ness**, n. See -NESS. **catchoo**, Var. of CACHOU, CATECHU. **cat'chop'**, n. A kind of fig marigold (*Mesembryanthemum felinum*), with pointed teeth on the leaf margins. **catch points**, Railroads. A throw-off or derailing switch on

a branch line or siding for preventing cars from running on the main track. Eng. **catch'pole**, **catch'poll**, v. i. To do the office of a catchpole. — n. t. (In the passive.) To be taken into custody or arrested by a catchpole. **catch'pole'ship**, n. See -SHIP. **catch'pole'stitch**, n. See -STITCH. **catch'pole'stitch**, n. See -STITCH. **catch'wood**, n. A German madwort. b Clavers. **cat'cluke**, n. [cat + cluke.] Bird's-foot trefoil. Obs. **cat cradle**, = CAT'S CRADLE. **cat's claw**, Formerly, a date which raised the stock end of an anchor. Cf. FISH DAVID. **cate** + CAT, CATTY. **cate**, n. [Cf. Pg. *cato*, E. *catechu*.] Catechu. Obs. **cat'e-chi-cal-ly**, adv. of CATECHETIC. **cat'e-chi-sa'tion**, **cat'e-chise**, etc. Vars. of CATECHIZATION. **cat'e-chise** (kät'é-kíz); Scot. also **-chiz**, n. Catechesis; catechism. Obs. or Dial. **cat'e-chis'tal** (-kít'mál), a.

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catechism. **cat'e-chiz'a-ble** (kät'é-kíz'áb'l), a. See -ABLE. **cat'e-chiz'er** (-ér), n. One who catechizes; a catechist. **cat'e-chol** (kät'é-chól; -kól), n. [catechu + lat. -ol.] Chem. Pyrocatechin. **cat'e-chu'in** (kät'é-chóo'ín; -shóo'ín), n. Catechin. **cat'e-chu'men-ál** (kät'mén-ál), a. Of or pert. to catechumens. **cat'e-chu'men-ate**, n. State of a catechumen; also, a house for catechumens. **cat'e-chu'men'tal** (-kät'mén'tál), a. Pert. to catechumens. **cat'e-chu'men'tal-ly** (-gór'ík), a. & n. Catechumenal. **cat'e-chu'men-ism** (-kät'mén-íz'm), n. Condition of a catechumen; catechumenate. **cat'e-chu'men-ist**, n. A catechumen. Obs. **cat'e-chu'men-ship**, n. See -SHIP. **cat'e-go-rem** (kät'é-gó-rém; kät'é-gó-rém), n. [Gr. *κατηγορημα* a predicate. Logic. A name; a categorematic word. Obs. **cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic** (kät'é-gór'é-mát'ík), a. Categorical (Obs.); also, Rare, *categore-*

-matic. — **cat'e-gor'e-mat'ic-ly**, adv. Obs. or F. **cat'e-gor'ic** (-gór'ík), a. & n. Categorical. **cat'e-go-rist** (kät'é-gó-ríst), n. One who categorizes; also, one who deals with the categories. **cat'e-go-rize** (-ríz), v. t. To insert in a category or class; to classify. — **cat'e-go-riz-a'tion** (-ríz'á'shún -ríz'á'-), n. **cat'el**, a CATTLE. **cat'e-leo'trode** (kät'é-lèk'tród), n. *cata*; cf. *electrode*. Physic. = CATHODE. **catello**, a CATTLE.

LEADING CATHEDRALS OF THE WORLD

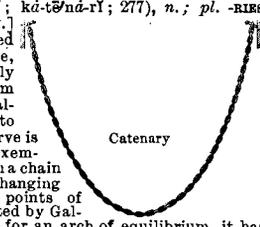


chain of the fathers), a series of extracts from patristic writings, serving to expound some portion of Scripture.

cat'e-na-ri-an (kăt'ê-nă-ry'ăn), *n.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain.] Like or pertaining to a chain; specif., designating a catenary, or certain forms and principles of construction involving the use of catenaries; as, *catenarian* arch; *catenarian* principle. — *n.* A catenary.

cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ê-nă-ry; kăt'ê-nă-ry; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [See CATENARIAN.]

Math. The shape assumed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord in equilibrium under forces. For parallel forces proportional to the cord length the curve is the common catenary, exemplified approximately in a chain or uniform heavy cord hanging freely between two points of support. First suggested by Galilei as the proper curve for an arch of equilibrium, it has been applied in the construction of suspension bridges, and is of interest in the theory of arches and elsewhere. Its equation is $y = \frac{c}{2} (e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}})$, where c is the base of the natural system of logarithms, and c is a constant.



cat'e-na-ry, a. 1. Like or pertaining to a chain, esp. a uniform chain freely suspended between two points; as, a *catenary* curve. See CATENARY, *n.*

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catena, or series.

cat'e-nate (kăt'ê-năt), *v. t.*; **cat'e-nat'ed** (-năt'êd); **CAT'e-NATING** (-năt'ing). [L. *catenatus*, *p. n.* of *catena*, fr. *catena* chain. See CHAIN.] 1. To connect in a series of links or ties; to form into a catena; to link. *E. Darwin*. 2. To bind as with a chain. *Humorous.*

cat'e-nate (kăt'ê-năt), *a.* Catenulate; chainlike.

cat'e-nat'ed (-năt'êd), *a.* [L. *catenatio*.] Connection of links or union of parts, as in a chain; a regular or connected series. See CONCATENATION. *Sir T. Browne.*

cat'e-noid (kăt'ê-noid), *n.* [L. *catena* chain + *-oid*.] Gem. The surface generated by rotation of a catenary about its axis. It is the only minimal surface of rotation.

ca-ten'u-late (kăt'ê-n'f-lăt; kăt'ê-n'f-lăt), *a.* [L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena* chain.] Having a chainlike form, as various bacterial cell colonies, or as color marks or indentations on butterflies' wings, on shells, etc.

ca'ter (kăt'têr), *n.* [ME. *catour* purchaser, caterer, OF. *acaler*, fr. *acaler* to buy, provide, F. *acheter*, fr. (assumed) LL. *accipitare*, prop., to add to one's capital or stock; L. *ad* + *caput* head, principal sum, capital, stock. See CAPITAL, CHIEF.] A buyer of provisions, esp. for a large household; a purveyor; a caterer. *Obs.*

ca'ter, v. t.; **ca'tered** (-têrd); **ca'ter-ing**. [Fr. *cater*, *n.*] 1. To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions. [He that] providently *caters* for the sparrow. *Shak.*

2. Hence: To supply what is needed or desired, as theatrical or musical entertainments; — followed by *for* or *to*. *Syn.* — Purvey, provide for, minister to, subserv. — *CATER, PANDER*, in their fig. uses, agree in suggesting the satisfaction of demands for something which is (usually) of inferior character or worth. *CATER* (*to*, less often, *for*) usually implies a certain subserviency to popular standards or uncultivated tastes; as, to *cater* to the public demand for the sensational, the entertaining, the sentimental. *PANDER* (see *etym.*, under *n.*) implies a purveying for desires and passions which are degrading or base; it frequently connotes servility or truckling; as, to *pander* to depraved appetites, to morbid tendencies, to *pander* to a venal official. See MINISTER.

ca'ter, v. i. To buy or provide (food).

Hamilton went down to *cater* fish for our dinner. *Scott.*

ca'ter (kăt'têr; kăt'têr), *n.* [F. *quatre* four.] 1. The four of cards or dice; — called also *caterpoint*. *Obs.*

2. *Pl.* See UNDER CHANGE RINGING.

ca'ter (kăt'têr), *v. t. & i.* [See *CATER* four.] To place, cut, move, etc., diagonally or obliquely. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

ca'ter, adv. Diagonally. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

ca'ter-an (kăt'têr-ăn), *n.* [Gael. *caithmach*. Cf. *KERN* an Irish foot soldier.] 1. An irregular soldier, marauder, or robber of the Scottish Highlands. *Scott.*

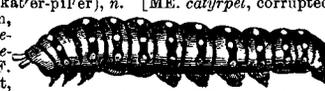
2. By extension, a freebooter; marauder; brigand.

ca'ter-oor'nored (kăt'têr-kôr'nôrd; kăt'têr-), *a.* [See *CATER* four.] Diagonal. *Dial.*

ca'ter-cous'in (kăt'têr-kûz'ın), *n.* An intimate or good friend; — usually taken as orig. meaning a fourth cousin, i. e., one connected by blood. — **ca'ter-cous'in-ship**, *n.*

ca'ter-er (-êr), *n.* One who caters; specif., one who provides provisions and service, esp. one who provides them for entertainments at clubs, private houses, etc.

ca'ter-pil-lar (kăt'têr-pil'êr), *n.* [ME. *caterpelle*, corrupted fr. a dial. form, OF. *chatepe-louse*, or *catepe-lue*, fr. *chate*, F. *chatte*, she-cat, fem. of *chat*, LL. *Caterpillar* of Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio asterias*).] *Nat. size.*



ca'ter-pil-lar-plant, *a.* See *CATER-PIL-LAR*.

ca'ter-pil-lar-like, *a.* See *CATER-PIL-LAR*.

ca'ter-pil-lar-lik, *a.* See *CATER-PIL-LAR*.

ca'ter-trey Lit., four and three; — an old canting term apparently for a kind of false dice.

ca'ter-waul. *Caterwaul*, *Ref. Sp.*

ca'ter-waul-er, *n.* One that *ca'ter-y*. [See *CATER*, *n.*] The caterer's department of the royal household. *Obs.*

ca'ter-y (*ca'ter-y*). *Obs.*

ca'ter-y, *n.* [See *CATER*, *n.*] A translation of Gr. *κατ' ἐφο-χῆν*, prominently. *Oxf. E. D.*

ca'ter-eyed (kăt'têr'êd), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, able to see in the dark.

usually feed on leaves, fruit, or other succulent parts of plants, and are popularly called worms, as the cutworm, cankerworm, army worm, cotton worm, silkworm.

2. Hence, a person who is rapacious or who preys upon the community.

3. **a** The forget-me-not. *Obs.* **b** Chiefly in *pl.* Any of several fabaceous plants having caterpillarlike pods, esp. *Scorpiurus vermiculata*, *Medicago scutellata*, and *Astragalus hamosus*, the last also called "worms." They are frequently cultivated as curiosities.

caterpillar hunter. A any of various carabid beetles which feed largely upon caterpillars, as those of the genus *Catolosa*. **b** = CROW SHRIKE.

ca'ter-waul (kăt'têr-wôl), *v. i.*; **ca'ter-waul-ed** (-wôld); **ca'ter-waul-ing**. [*cat* + *waul*, *waul*, to cry as a cat.] 1. Of cats, to make a harsh cry at rutting time; hence, to cry as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise; also, to quarrel like cats.

2. To be in rut or heat; to be lecherously inclined; to make amorous suit; contemptuously, to woo. *Friedling.*

ca'ter-waul, n. The cry of cats at rutting time; a caterwauling; also, any similar sound.

ca'ter-waul'ing, n. 1. Act or state of one that caterwauls. 2. The cry of a caterwauling cat; a caterwaul. *Shak.*

ca'tes (kăt's), *n. pl.* Provisions; dainties. See *CATE*.

ca't'fall (kăt'fôl), *n.* *Naut.* A rope or chain used in hoisting the anchor to the cathead.

ca't'fish (-fîsh), *n.* Any of various fishes, some of which have apparently been so called on account of some fancied resemblance to a cat, as in their teeth, their ferocity when caught, or from having barbels about the mouth likened to the whiskers of a cat; esp., any of the numerous physostomous teleost fishes composing the large family Siluridae, which constitutes with several allied smaller families the order Nematomnathi. The Siluridae are scaleless or in some cases partly covered with bony plates; the posterior dorsal fin is adipose, and the head is provided with long tactile barbels (usually four pairs in North American species). Though many are marine, the majority inhabit fresh waters, and many species attain a large size. Many are important food fishes, though their flesh is not of the finest quality. The sheathfish of Europe, the channel cats, mud cat, and bullheads of America, and the tandan of Australia are examples. Other fishes sometimes called catfish in England are the wolf fish, the weever (*Trachinus draco*), the common dogfish (*Catulus stellaris*), and the cusk; in New Zealand, a stargazer (*Kathostoma monopterygius*). The name has also been applied to the chimeras, and to the octopus and cuttlefish. The *Bermuda catfish* is the coeliox.

ca't'foot'ed (-fôot'êd; -fd; 151), *a.* 1. Having a short high foot with arching toes; — said of certain dogs, as the pointer. 2. Soft-footed like a cat; stealthy or noiseless in walking.

ca't'gut (-güt), *n.* [*cat* + *gut*.] 1. A tough cord made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, for sutures in closing wounds, etc. 2. A violin stringed instrument collectively. 3. A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices. 4. A fabaceous plant (*Cracca virginiana*) of the eastern United States, with attractive yellow and pink flowers.

ca't-ham-med (-hămd'), *a.* Thin and flat from side to side of the thigh, with an incurving of the rear line; — said of horses and cattle, esp. dairy cattle, in which the udder then stands out prominently behind the thigh.

ca'th'a-ran (kăt'hă-răn), *n.* One of the Cathari; a puritan; a Catharist. — *a.* Catharistic.

ca'th'a-ri (-rî), *n. pl.* [LL., fr. Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] *Ecol. Hist.* Lit., the pure; hence, the members of any of various sects which aimed at giving a practical protest to real or fancied corruption; specif.: **a** The Novatians of the 3d century, who insisted that they were the pure church inasmuch as they did not receive back the lapsed. See LAPSE. **b** A sect of the Middle Ages, of Slavic origin, whose branches were the Bogomiles, the Albigenses, the Albanenses, the Concorreanese, and other less numerous bodies which agreed in accepting dualism. They all agreed that sin was desire for the material, since matter was essentially evil; that Jesus' body was only in appearance material; that, and many species associated with worldly men, falsehood, war, the killing of animals (except the creeping ones), and the use of animal food (except that of fishes), were all to be abandoned as mortal sins. Those who would be received into the upper rank of the sect, the "perfect," must absolutely renounce marriage and observe strict ascetic rules of life. The other adherents were called "believers" and not held to such strict account. Their officers were bishops and deacons. See PERFECT.

ca'th'a-rism (-rîz'm), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] *Ecol. Hist.* The principles of the Cathari.

2. [Gr. *καθαρισμός* purification.] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

ca'th'a-rist (-rîst), *n.* [LL. *catharista*, fr. Gr. *καθαρός* clean, pure.] One professing greater purity of life than others; a puritan; one of the Cathari. — **ca'th'a-ris'tic** (-rîst'ik), *a.*

ca'th'a-rize (-rîz), *v. t.*; **ca'th'a-riz-ed** (-rîz-d); **ca'th'a-riz-ing** (-rîz'ing). [Gr. *καθαρίζω* to purify.] To make clean; to purify; specif., to make chemically clean. — **ca'th'a-riz'a-tion** (-rî-ză'shăn; -rî-ză'shăn), *n.*

ca'th'arp'ing (kăt'hărp'ing; -p'ın), *or, more commonly, ca'th'arp'in, n.* *Naut.* One of the short ropes or iron cramps used to brace in the shrouds toward the masts so as to give freer sweep to the yards.

ca'th'ar'is (kăt'hă-r'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καθάρσις*. See CATHARTIC.] 1. *Med.* A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, etc.

2. *Philos.* = KATHARSIS.

Ca'thar'tes (-têz), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *καθάρτης* a cleanser.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the turkey buzzards.

ca'thar'tic (-tik), **ca'thar'ti-cal** (-tik-kăl), *a.* [Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] 1. [Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] Cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative. **cathartic acid**, the bitter, purgative principle of senna. It is a weakly acidic glucoside. Formerly called *cathartin*. — **ca'thar'ti-cal-ly, adv.** — **ca'thar'ti-cal-ness, n.**

ca'thar'tic (kăt'hărt'ik), *n.* [Gr. *καθαρός* pure.] A cathartic medicine; a purgative (which see); often, a mild purgative.

Ca'thar'ti-dæ (-tî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. See CATHARTES.] *Zool.* A family of birds of prey, entirely confined to America; the American vultures. They differ from the true vultures in many points of structure, having pervious nostrils, no œca, no syrinx-like muscles, and in other details, but resembling them in appearance and habits, feeding chiefly on carrion. The family contains the condors, turkey buzzards, king vulture, etc., and is often regarded as constituting a suborder, **Ca'thar'te** (-tê) or **Ca'thar'ti-dæ** (-tî-dêz).

ca't'head (kăt'hêd'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is hoisted and secured.

2. A nodule of ironstone. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Mach.* A sleeve to steady slender lathe-work.

ca'the'dra (kăt'hê-dră; kăt'hê-dră; 277), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθέδρα* seat. See CHAIR.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, a professor or teacher, or any person in high authority; hence, the episcopal see or dignity.

ca'the'dral (kăt'hê-drăl), *a.* [LL. *cathedrālis*: cf. F. *cathédral*.] 1. Of, pert. to, or containing, the cathedra, or bishop's chair; designating, or pert. to, the bishop's church, which is the head church of a diocese; as, a *cathedral* church. 2. Emanating from the chair of office or authority, as of a pope or bishop; ex cathedra; official; authoritative.

Now, what solemnity can be more required for the Pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article? *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Resembling aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks.

ca'the'dral, n. [LL. *cathedrālis* (ecclēsiā): cf. F. *cathédrale*. See CATHEDRA.] 1. Properly, the church which contains the cathedra, or bishop's official chair or throne, and which is therefore, officially, the principal church of a diocese; as, St. Paul's Cathedral, London; improperly, in nonepiscopal churches, a ny of various large or important churches; as, the cathedral (of

the state church of Prussia) in Berlin. In some cases, churches which were once bishop's churches have retained the name *cathedral* in popular usage; as, St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. Cathedrals, esp. in France, England, and Italy, are often the most splendid examples of medieval architecture, esp. of the Gothic style.

2. Fig.: The chief center of authority or instruction.

ca'the'drat'ic (kăt'hê-drăt'ik), *a.* [LL. *cathedraticus*.] 1. *Law.* Of or pertaining to the bishop's cathedra or the episcopal see; as, *cathedralic* payment; *cathedralic* right. 2. Pronounced ex cathedra; authoritative.

ca'the'drat'ic, n. [LL. *cathedraticum*.] A cathedralic payment; a sum paid by incumbents of parishes to the bishop in token of subjection and respect for the cathedra.

Ca'ther'ine wheel (kăt'hê-r'ın), [*After St. Catherine of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to the attempt to torture her on a spiked wheel or wheels.*] 1. A representation, esp. in *her.*, of a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim.

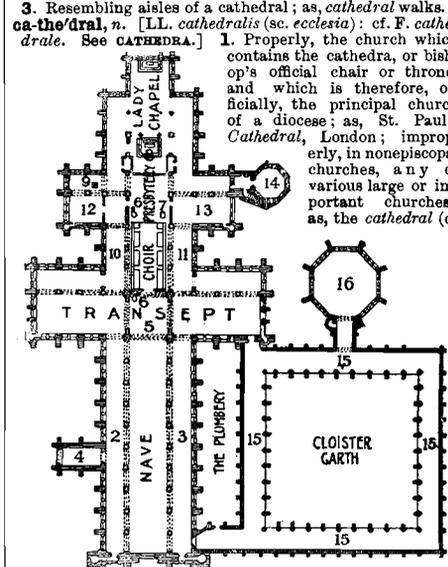
2. *Arch.* = ROSE WINDOW and WHEEL WINDOW. Called also *Catherine-wheel window*.

3. *Pyrotechny.* A revolving piece of fireworks suggestive of a rose window.

4. A kind of handspinning. = CART WHEEL, 3.

ca'th'e-ter (kăt'hê-têr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθετήρ* a thing let down or put in, catheter, fr. *κατέβαιναι* to send down; *κατά* + *είβαιναι* to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals to dilate them or to withdraw fluid from a cavity; esp., a tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra to draw off the urine.

ca'th'e-ter-ize (-îz), *v. t.*; **ca'th'e-ter-iz-ed** (-îz-d); **ca'th'e-ter-iz-ing** (-îz'ing). *Med.* To introduce a catheter into. — **ca'th'e-ter-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* — **ca'th'e-ter-i-za'tion** (-î-ză'shăn; -î-ză'shăn), *n.*



Plan of Salisbury Cathedral, England. 1. Principal West Doorway; 2, 3. Aisles of Nave; 4. North Porch; 5. Tower; 6, 6. Pulpits; 7. Throne; 8. Altar; 9. Font; 10, 11. Choir Aisles; 12, 13. East or Choir Transept; 14. Sacristy; 15. Cloister; 16. Chapter House.

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ca'thead stopper. *Naut.* A chain or rope attached to a cathead and engaging the anchor either by its ring or shank painter.

ca'the'draled (kăt'hê-drăld), *a.* See *EDU.*

ca'the'dral'ic (kăt'hê-drăl'ik), *a.* Like a cathedral.

cathedrated, a. Seated on a cathedra. *Obs.*

ca'the'drat'ic-al, a. & n. = CATHEDRATIC.

ca'the'drat'ic-ly, adv. OF CATHEDRATIC, -ICAL.

ca'the'drat'ic-um (kăt'hê-drăt'ik-um), *n.*; *pl.* -CA (-kă). [LL.] = CATHEDRATIC.

ca'the-ret'ic (-ret'ik), *n.* [Gr. *καθερέτις*, fr. *καθαρός* pure.] A Catharist; puritan. *Obs.*

ca'th'arp'in. Var. of CATHAR'IN.

ca'th'ars (kăt'hărz'), *n. pl.* = ca'thar'tin, *n.*

ca'th'ar'tic acid. See CATHARTIC ACID.

ca'th'ar'tic. The fruit of the Hawthorn. *Dial. Eng.*

Ca'th'ay (kăt'hă-thă'), *n.* [LL. *Catay*, of Tatar origin, fr. the *Khitay* or *Kitan*, who ruled in northern China in the 10th and 11th centuries.] China; — an old name, said to have been introduced by Marco Polo.

ca't'head', v. t. *Naut.* To cat (an anchor).

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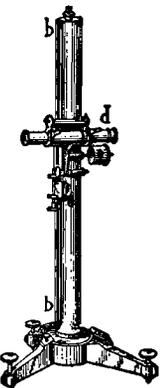
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cath/e-tom/er (kath'ē-tōm'ē-tēr), n. Also kathetometer.

[Gr. καθήκτος; vertical height + meter.] 1. An instrument for accurate measurement of small differences of height, esp. differences in height of the upper surfaces of two columns of mercury or other fluid, or of the same column at different times. It consists (see Illust.) of a telescopic leveling apparatus (L), which slides up or down a perpendicular standard with a finely graduated scale (bb).



2. A similar instrument for measuring other differences, in which the telescope slides along a graduated bar.

cath/e-to-met'ric (-tō-mē'tr'ik), a. Of or pertaining to a cathetometer.

cath/e-tus (kath'ē-tūs), n.; pl. -tū (-tī). [L., fr. Gr. καθήκτος, a perpendicular line, fr. καθήκτος let down, fr. καθήκτω. See CATHETER.] Geom. A line dropped perpendicularly on a surface or another line; thus, the catheti of a right triangle are the sides including the right angle.

cath/ode (-ōd), n. Also kathode. [Gr. κάθωδος; descent; κατά down + ὁδός.] Cathetometer, 1. bb Divided Scale, 2 Horizontal Telescope.

2. An electric source, or, more strictly, the electrode by which the current leaves an electrolyte on its way back to the source; — opposed to anode.

cathode rays. Physics & Chem. Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions, or electrons, moving in straight lines unless deflected by the action of a magnetic or electric field, and differ from the beta rays only in having smaller velocities. By impinging on solids the cathode rays generate Röntgen or X rays. See ELECTRON, BETA RAYS, RÖNTGEN RAYS.

ca-thod/ic (kă-thōd'ik), a. Also cathodic. 1. Physiol. Designating the centrifugal course of the nervous influence. 2. Physics. Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, a cathode; as, a cathodic center of emission; a cathodic ray. 3. Bot. Turned away; — said only of that of a leaf which is turned away from the course of the genetic spiral. Cf. ANODIC. [In this sense usually spelled ka-thod'ic.]

ca-thod/o-graph (-ō-grăf), n. Also ca-thod'o-graph (-ē-grăf), kathodograph. [cathode + graph.] Physics. A picture produced by the Röntgen rays; a radiograph.

cat'-hole, n. 1. The hole or den of the wild cat. 2. An opening, as in a door, for a cat to go through.

3. Neut. One of two holes astern, above the gun-room ports, through which hawsers may be passed. Obs. or R. 4. A deep pool in a river. Rare.

cat'h-ol'ic (kăth'ōl'ik), a. [L. catholicus, Gr. καθολικός, universal, general, fr. καθ' ὅλον in general; κατά down, concerning + ὅλος whole; probably akin to E. solid: cf. F. catholique.] 1. Universal or general.

To bear their part in so great a catholic a war. Southerly. 2. Universal or general in human affairs or interests; affecting mankind as a whole, or affecting what is universal in human interest; also, broad or comprehensive in sympathies or understanding; liberal; as, a catholic taste.

3. Of or pertaining to the church universal; specif., designating, or pertaining to, the ancient undivided Christian church or a church or churches historically continuous with it and claiming to be a true representative of it; hence, of the true apostolic church; orthodox. The term catholic, originally designating the whole body of Christian believers, was officially appropriated as a title [cap.] by the Western Church at the time of its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of Orthodox. After the Reformation the Church of Rome, or Roman Catholic Church, asserted the exclusive right to the title, and, although this right has not been recognized by the reformed churches, esp. those of the Anglican Communion, in practice the title is often so restricted.

4. [cap.] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholic Church, or Roman Catholics.

Syn. — See ECUMENICAL. Catholic Apostolic Church, Eccl., the body of Christians founded (about 1832) upon the teachings of those whom they regard as inspired prophets. The most prominent adherent was Rev. Edward Irving (1792-1834), and so they are commonly known as Irvingites (which name they have always disclaimed as entirely misleading, as Irving was a follower). They have a highly ritualistic and symbolic form of worship, and an elaborate hierarchy of apostles, prophets, etc. They hold the common Christian doctrines, but are premillennialists and emphasize the existence in modern times of the miraculous and prophetic element of early Christianity. — c. creditor, Scots Law, a creditor whose debt is a lien or charge on two or more items of property belonging to the debtor. — c. Emancipation Act, Eng. Hist., an act (10 Geo. IV, c. 7, 1829) freeing Roman Catholics from civil disabilities; — popularly so called, — C. Epistles, seven Epistles, James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1, 2, & 3 John, and Jude, in the New Testament not addressed to a particular church; — so called since the 4th century as distinguishing from the Pauline Epistles. Also, R. C. Ch., any epistle to the faithful in general, as by the later bishops of the early church.

Nor, again, has the group of Catholic Epistles been of the same

importance as the group of Catholic Epistles.

Katrine (kăt'rin; -rīn), Kīt, Kītīy.

cathion, n. Elec. Erroneous for CATION. [CATHODIC.]

cath'o-dal (kăth'ō-dăl), = ca-thod'ic, a. Catholic.

ca-thol'i-cal (kă-thōl'i-kăl), a. Catholic.

ca-thol'i-cally, adv. of CATHOLIC.

compass at all times or in all parts of the church. The first of the seven to be generally received seem to have been 1 Peter and 1 John. The other five were accepted later and at different times. — S. D. F. Salmons.

Catholic frog, an East Australian toad (Notaden bennettii) having a mark on its back like a cross. — C. King, His Majesty, a title given to the king of Spain. — C. Reaction. Same as COUNTER REFORMATION.

ca-tho-lic (kăth'ō-lik), n. 1. A person who belongs to the universal Christian church.

2. [cap.] A member of a Catholic church; specif., a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.

3. = CATHOLICUS. Obs.

ca-thol'i-cism (kă-thōl'i-siz'm), n. [Cf. F. catholicisme.] 1. Faith, practice, or system of the catholic church; adherence to the catholic church; catholicity.

2. [cap.] Faith, practice, or system of a Catholic church, specif. of the Roman Catholic Church; Catholicity.

3. [cap.] A peculiarity or characteristic of a good Catholic.

4. Universality or liberality of opinion, sentiment, or practice; breadth of view; catholicity. Rare.

ca-tho-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lic'i-tī), n. [Cf. F. catholicité.] 1. State or quality of being catholic; liberality of sentiments; universality.

2. Catholicism; specif. [cap.] the character of belonging to, or being in conformity with, a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church; the faith or doctrine of a Catholic church; Catholicism.

ca-thol'i-cize (kă-thōl'i-sīz), v. t. & i.; CA-THO-L'I-CIZED (-sīz); CA-THO-L'I-CIZ'ING (-sīz'ing). To make, or become, catholic or [cap.] Catholic.

ca-thol'i-co-(-kē), a. Combining form for catholic.

ca-thol'i-con (-kōn), n. [Gr. καθολικός, neut. καθολικός, universal; cf. F. catholicum. See CATHOLIC.] 1. Med. A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

2. Something of universal application, as a formula. Obs.

ca-thol'i-cos (-kōs), ca-thol'i-cus (-kūs), n. [NL. See CATHOLIC.] Eccl. A an officer of the early church who had charge of certain monies. b [cap.] The head of the old Armenian Church, who resides in the Echmiadzin monastery, about 15 miles west of Erivan, Russia. Under him are several patriarchs, who are really only bishops, but the Constantinopolitan patriarch is the head of the Armenian Church in Turkey, recognized by the Turkish government, and is equal in importance to the Catholicos. cat hook. Naut. A strong hook attached to a cat block.

cat ice, cat's ice. Thin ice from under which the water has receded; shell ice.

cat'i-lin-na'ri-an (kăt'i-lī-nā'rī-ān), a. [L. Catilinarius.] Of, pertaining to, or like, Catiline, a profligate Roman noble who conspired to assassinate Cicero, the consul, and to overthrow the government of Rome, 63 B. C. — n. A Catilinarian conspirator.

cat'i-on (kăt'i-ōn), n. Also kation. [Gr. κατά downward + ἰών going, neut. ἰών, p. pr. of ἵεσθαι to go.] Chem. a The product evolved at the cathode in the electrolysis of a liquid. It is regarded as electropositive in relation to the anion. b In general, a positive ion. See ion.

cat'kin (kăt'kīn), n. [cat + -kin; — from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] Bot. An ament. — cat'kin-ate (-ăt), a. cat'like (-līk'), a. Like a cat; stealthy; noiseless.

cat'ling (-līng), n. [cat + -ling.] 1. A little cat; a kitten. "Cat nor calling." Drummond.

2. Catgut; a catgut string. Rare. Shak.

3. Surg. A double-edged, sharp-pointed knife used in amputations. Spelt also cat'lin.

cat'lin-ite (-līn-ī-tē), n. [After George Catlin, American traveler.] Petrog. A red indurated clay from the Upper Missouri region, used by Indians for tobacco pipes; pipestone.

cat nap. A very short light sleep; a short light nap.

cat'nip (kăt'nīp), n. Also cat'nep (-nēp). [cat + nip, dial. form of nep catnip.] A well-known menthaceous plant (Nepeta cataria) having whorls of small blue flowers in a terminal spike. The herbage is aromatic and strong-scented, and has been used as a domestic remedy in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and flatulent colic of infants. Cats have a peculiar fondness for it. In England usually called catmint.

cat'o- (kăt'ō-). Combining form from Greek κάτω, down.

ca-to-ri-an (kă-tō-rī-ān), a. [L. Catorianus.] Of, pert. to, or resembling, Cato, esp. Cato the Elder or Cato of Utica, both remarkable for austerity of life and manners. — n. A follower of Cato.

cat'-o'-nine'-tails (kăt'ō-nīn'-tālz'), n. An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, formerly used to flog offenders on the bare back. b A cat-tail. U. S.

ca-top'ter (kă-tōp'tēr), ca-top'tron (-trōn), n. [Gr. κάτοπτρον mirror. Cf. CATA, OPTIC.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. Obs.

ca-top'tric (kă-tōp'tr'ik), ca-top'tri-cal (-trī-kăl), a. [Gr.

κατοπτρικός or in a mirror.] Of or pertaining to catoptrics; produced by, or depending on, reflection. — ca-top'tri-cal-ly, adv.

catoptric light, a light in which the rays are concentrated by reflectors into a beam or beams visible at a distance, as in a lighthouse.

c. telescope, Astron., a reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

ca-top'trics (kă-tōp'tr'iks), n. [See CATHOPTIC.] That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors or polished bodies; — formerly called anacampitica.

ca-to-p'tro-ma-n'o-y (trō-mă'n'ō-y), n. [Gr. κάτοπτρον mirror + maney.] Divination by a mirror or by crystal gazing. — ca-top'tro-man'tio (-măn'tīk), a.

Ca't-o-stom'i-dæ (kăt'ō-stōm'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κάτω down + στόμα mouth.] Zool. The family of physostomous fresh-water fishes consisting of the suckers (see SUCKER). It is closely related to, and in old classifications formed a part of, the Cyprinide, or carp family. — ca-tos'to-mid (kă-tōs'tō-mīd), a. & n. — ca-tos'to-moid (-mōid), a. & n.

Ca-tos'to-mus (kă-tōs'tō-mūs), n. [NL. See CATOSTOMIDÆ.] Zool. A genus of suckers typical of the family Catostomidæ, including, as now limited, certain species of rather elongate form, with large downward directed mouth and small closely crowded scales.

cat rig. Naut. A rig consisting of a single mast placed extreme far forward and carrying a single large sail extended by a gaff and long boom. See CATBOAT, Illust. — cat'-rigged (kăt'rīgd'), a.

cat's-claw (kăt'sklăw'), n. In the West Indies: (1) A climbing shrub with hooked tendrils (Bignonia unguis-cati). (2) An erect mimosa-like shrub (Zygia unguis-cati), with curved, pointed pods and black shining seeds. b In the southwestern United States, any of several prickly mimosa-like shrubs, as Acacia greggii and Mimosa bun-ciferæ. c pl. In England: (1) The kidney vetch. (2) The bird's-foot trefoil.

cat's cradle. A game played, esp. by children, with a string looped on the fingers so as to resemble a small cradle. The string is transferred from the fingers of one to those of another, at each transfer with a change of form.

cat's-ear, n. 1. A cichoriaceous weed (Hypochaeris radicata) with yellow flower heads, and leaves resembling a cat's ear. See CAPEWEED. b Any of various other plants with soft, hairy blossoms or leaves, as the cudweed (Antennaria dioica) and the hawkweed (Hieracium gronovii).

2. Med. A deformity of the human ear giving it some similarity in appearance to that of a cat.

cat's-eye, n. 1. Min. A gem exhibiting opalescent reflections from within, like the eye of a cat; specif., a variety of chrysoberyl, or a variety of quartz or chalcedony, inferior to this in brilliancy. It is cut en cabochon.

2. Either of two kinds of speedwell (Veronica chamædrys and V. byzantina), having small bright blue flowers.

3. Med. A morbid, opalescent appearance of the pupil of the eye occurring in glioma of the retina.

cat's-foot, n. A ground ivy. b See ANTENNARIA.

Catskill for-ma'tion (kăt'skīl'), Geol. A series of red shales and sandstones in the Catskill region, New York, the uppermost part of the Devonian system. It is a local facies of the Chautauque series. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

cat's-paw, n. 1. Naut. A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in irregular patches during a calm. b A hitch in the bight of a rope so made as to form two eyes, into which a tackle may be hooked. See KNOT.

2. A dupe; a tool; one used by another to accomplish his purposes; — alluding to the fable of the monkey using the cat's paw to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.

3. Bot. a = CAT'S-FOOT. b A Tasmanian amarantaceous plant (Trichium spathulatum) with soft spikes of flowers.

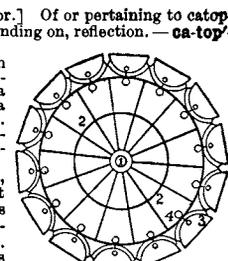
cat's-paw, v. l. Naut. a To ruffle by a cat's-paw. b To connect by a cat's-paw hitch.

cat's-tail, n. A field horsetail (Equisetum arvense) or a related species. b Timothy grass. Eng. c Blueweed or viper's bugloss. d Cotton grass (Eriophorum vaginatum). e = CAT-TAIL, 1 a.

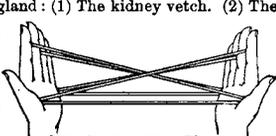
cat's-tick (kăt'stīk'), n. A stick or club used in the game of trapball or trap.

cat tackle. Naut. The tackle used in catting an anchor, consisting of the cat block, catfall, and the sheaves in the cathead; — called also cat purchase.

cat'-tail', n. 1. A tall marsh plant (Typha latifolia) with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike at



Catoptric Light. Plan of one tier of reflectors. Central Shaft; 2 Supporting Braces; 3 Reflector with Lamp at center; 4 Oil Fountain.



Cat's Cradle. First Figure.



Catnip (Nepeta cataria).

causal (kôz'äl), a. [L. causalis. See CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; of the nature of a cause; expressing a cause; causative; as, a causal clause or conjunction.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by causal words.

causal, n. 1. Gram. A causative word or form.

2. Something implying a cause.

causal-ty (kô-zäl'ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). 1. Causal quality or agency.

The causality of the divine mind. Whewell. 2. The relation of cause and effect; the operation of cause as a principle or fact of nature; the necessary connection of events by causation, esp. as a sequence in time.

The long and short as regards causality is, that the category of cause and effect cannot be found in any functions of thought belonging to formal logic, for this is independent of time; nor in modes of time, for these are independent of logic; nor, therefore, in any imaginary schematism of the two. But it certainly is found, and found first of all, whatever be its validity, in our own doing and suffering. James Ward.

3. Phren. Faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

causa'tion (kô-zä'shün), n. 1. Act of causing; also, act or agency by which an effect is produced.

The kind of causation by which vision is produced. Whewell.

2. Relation of cause and effect; causality.

The law of causation, the recognition of which is the main pillar of inductive science, is but the familiar truth that invariability of succession is found by observation to obtain between every fact in nature and some other fact which has preceded it. J. S. Mill.

causa'tion-al (-äl), a. Pertaining to causes, causation, or the doctrine of causation.

causa'tive (kôz'ä-tiv), a. [From CAUSE; cf. F. causatif, L. causativus pertaining to a lawsuit (causa).] 1. Effective or operating as a cause or agent; causing.

2. Gram. Expressive of causation; — applied to a word or form distinguished as expressing causation; as, -en in darken is a causative suffix; fell (cause to fall) is a causative verb; the ablative is a causative case.

— causa'tive-ly, adv. — causa'tive-ness, causa'tiv-ty (-tiv'it-i), n.

causa'tive, n. Gram. A causative word or form.

cause (kôz), n. [F. cause, fr. L. causa. Cf. CAUSE, v., KICKSHAW.] 1. That which occasions or effects a result; the necessary antecedent of an effect; that which determines the condition or existence of a thing, esp. that which determines its change from one form to another. Aristotle discriminated in processes of change or becoming four causes: (1) the formal cause; the form or conception of that which is to be, as it exists ideally, either in the essential nature of things themselves or in the mind of the maker; the plan of a house in the mind of the builder; (2) the material cause; that which is brought to this form, — as the brick, timber, etc., of which the house is to be constructed; (3) the efficient, or moving, cause; — as the actual labor expended in building; (4) the final cause; that which is the end or object of the process, — the completed house. The Scholastics held that there is a hierarchy of causes, the supreme or first cause being the divine mind. Thomas Aquinas defined cause as the realization of a possibility through actual development. Spinoza distinguished the immanent from the transient cause, namely, that on the occasion of each physical change God intervenes to produce a corresponding change in the soul, and that when we will anything God produces a corresponding movement of the body. Hume denied the possibility of knowledge of causal efficiency; the idea of cause is the result of the uniform sequence of phenomena. Kant distinguished causality as one of the categories of the understanding, a form of understanding; while Hegel emphasized the distinction between cause and ground (see GROUND). Both efficiency and teleology commonly enter into modern metaphysical analyses of cause.

What is not yet real cannot be the cause of what is or has been real. This appears to be the root of our whole conviction about cause and effect in time. B. Bosanquet.

The cause, then, philosophically speaking, is the sum total of the conditions positive and negative taken together; the whole of the contingencies of every description, which being realized, the consequent invariably follows. J. S. Mill.

When we scientifically state causes we are really describing the successive stages of a routine of experience. Causation, says John Stuart Mill, is uniform antecedence, and this definition is perfectly in accord with the scientific concept. Karl Pearson.

2. A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; an agent that brings something about; ground of action; reason; motive; as, cause for rejoicing.

3. Specif. Civil Law. The ground, reason, or underlying fact essential to a valid contract or agreement.

Apart from those cases for which particular formalities are required, every legally binding agreement is, according to French law, legally binding. This view has long prevailed. . . . It is qualified only by the rule that the agreement must have a cause, the precise meaning of which seems to be far from clear to the French commentators themselves. T. E. Holland.

4. Law. A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; any legal process by which a party endeavors to obtain his claim, or what he regards as his right; case.

5. Any subject of discussion or debate; a matter or question to be decided.

What counsel give you in this weighty cause? Shak.

6. An affair in general; a concern; business. Obs. or Dial. "Now to our French causes." Shak.

7. The side of a question which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a principle or movement which is advocated by a person or party.

God friend us, as our cause is just. Shak.

8. A disease; malady. Obs.

Syn. — CAUSE, REASON, MOTIVE. Cause and reason may be

used with reference to all phenomena; motive, with reference to actions only. A cause (see CAUSE) is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have been. A reason (see REASON) is that which explains or justifies a result; or, frequently, that which accounts for the particular character of an action or occurrence. Thus, the cause of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the reason for the accident, carelessness in inspecting the apparatus involved; the immediate cause of the French Revolution was the virtual bankruptcy of the government; its reasons are to be sought mainly in the antecedent conditions in France. What is cause from one point of view, however, may be reason from another, and vice versa; thus, in the example above, the failure of the air brakes to respond may be regarded as explaining the accident, and hence as its reason; and the defect in the brakes themselves may be thought of as the cause. Similarly, the antecedent conditions in France may be considered as cause no less than reason. A MOTIVE (see MOTIVE) is that which incites or prompts to action; thus, among the motives of the French revolutionists was their desire for liberty and equality. See INTENTION, ORIGIN; cf. EFFECT.

cause why, reason why; reason; also, because. Nov Colloq. or Dial. — for one's cause, for one's sake or advantage; on one's account. Archaic.

I did it not for his cause. 2 Cor. vii. 12.

cause (kôz), v. t.; CAUSED (kôzd); CAUS'ING (kôz'ing). [F. causer, fr. cause, fr. L. causa. See CAUSE, n.; cf. CAUSE.] To be the cause or occasion of; to effect as an agent; to bring about; to bring into existence; to make; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by that with a finite verb. I will cause it to rain upon the earth forty days. Gen. vii. 4. Cause that it be read also in the church of the Laodiceans. Col. iv. 16.

Syn. — Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce.

cause, v. i. To assign or show cause; to give a reason; to make excuse. Obs. Spenser.

cause'rie' (kôz'rî); kôz'rî), n. [F., fr. causer to chat.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters; light conversation.

cause'way (kôz'wä), n. [causey + way.] 1. A raised way or road, across wet or marshy ground; a causey.

2. A highway or, usually, a paved way; causey. Obs. or Hist. 3. = CAUSEY, in various senses.

cause'way, v. t.; CAUSE'WAYED (-wäd); CAUSE'WAY-ING.

1. To pave with cobblestones, pebbles, or the like.

2. To provide with a causeway; to make a causeway through or of.

cau'sey (kôz'î), n. [ME. cauci, cauchie, OF. cauchie, F. chaussée, fr. LL (via) calcata, fr. calciare to make a road, either fr. L. calx lime, hence, to pave with limestone (cf. E. chalk), or fr. L. calceus shoe, fr. calx heel, hence, to shoe, pave, wear by treading.] 1. A mound, bank, or dike. 2. A raised way, as across wet or marshy ground, etc.; a causeway (now the commoner word in this sense).

3. A highway; — esp. an old Roman road. Obs. or Hist. 4. A paved way, esp. a street or sidewalk. Now chiefly Scot.

5. An area or piece of ground paved with cobblestones or the like, as before a door. Chiefly Scot.

cau'sey (kôz'î), dial. kôz'î, kôz'î), v. t.; CAUS'ED (-zîd; -zêd; -sêd); CAUS'ING (-zîd). To pave with small stones; to pave. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.

cau'sid'ial (kô-zîd'î-äl), a. [L. causidicalis; causa a cause in law + dicere to say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

cau'stic (kôz'tik), a. [L. causticus, Gr. καθαρικός, fr. καίω to burn; cf. F. caustique. Cf. CALM, INK.] 1. Capable of destroying the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action; burning; corrosive.

2. Severe; satirical; sharp; as, a caustic remark.

3. Optics. Pertaining to or designating the envelope of rays emanating from a focus and reflected or refracted by a curved surface. The envelope is called a caustic surface; a plane section of it, a caustic curve.

Syn. — Stinging, cutting, pungent. See MORDANT.

caustic alcohol, sodium ethylate, C₂H₅ONa, a white powder which in contact with water forms alcohol and caustic soda. Used as a caustic.

— c. ammonia, ammonia as a gas or in solution. — c. creaser, an Australian euphorbia (Euphorbia drummondii) the milky juice of which is used by the natives as a remedy for various diseases; — called also milk plant. — c. lime, calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)₂, or slacked lime; also, less technically, calcium oxide, CaO, or quicklime. — c. potash, a vine. — c. potash, potassium hydroxide, KOH. — c. silver, silver nitrate. — c. soda, sodium hydroxide, NaOH. — c. vine, an Australian asclepiadaceous plant (Sarcolemma australe), poisonous to cattle.

cau'stic, n. [L. causticum (sc. medicamentum). See CAUSTIC, a.] 1. Any substance or means which, applied to animal or other organic tissue, burns, corrodes, or destroys it by chemical action; an escharotic.

2. Optics. A caustic curve or surface; — called a catacaustic, or a catacaustic curve or surface, when formed by reflection, and a diacaustic, or a diacaustic curve or surface, when formed by refraction.

cau'stic-ity (kôz-tis'it-i), n. 1. Quality or state of being caustic; corrosiveness; as, the causticity of potash.

2. Severity of language; as, the causticity of a retort.

cau'st'ig-ia (kô-zîg'î-ä), n. [NL, Gr. καθρός burning heat + -algia.] Neuralgia marked by an intense burning sensation.

cau'st'ic-ly, adv. of CAUSTIC.

cau'st'ic-ly, v. t. & i. [LL. causticus, pp. of caustare.] To cause; to cauterize.

cau'st'ic-ly, n. p. of caustare.] To cause; to cauterize.

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cau'st'ic-ly (kôz'tî-sîz), v. t.; -CISED (-sîzd); -CIZ'ING (-sîz-ing). To make caustic; esp., to convert (alkaline carbonate) into a hydroxide by the use of lime. — cau'st'ic-ly'er (-sîz'îr), n.

cau'tel (kôz'têl), n. [F. cautèle, L. cautela caution, fr. cavere to be on one's guard, to take care.] Obs. or Archaic. 1. An artifice; trick; also, craftiness; deceit; trickery. Shak.

2. Caution; prudence; also, a precaution; an exception or reservation made by way of precaution.

3. Eccl. A direction for securing the proper administration of the sacraments, esp. in the Mass.

cau'te-lous (kôz'tê-lôs), a. [F. cauteleux, LL. cautulosus. See CAUTEL.] Obs. or Archaic. Crafty; deceitful; wily; cautious; prudent; wary. Shak. — cau'te-lous-ly, adv.

— cau'te-lous-ness, n. Obs.

cau'ter (kôz'têr), n. [F. cautère, L. cauterium, fr. Gr. καθήριον a branding iron, fr. καίω to burn. Cf. CAUSTIC, CAUTERY.] 1. A hot iron for searing or cauterizing.

cau'ter-ant (-ânt), a. Of or pertaining to cautery or a caustic. — n. A cauterizing substance.

cau'ter-i-zat'ion (-i-zä'shün; -i-zä'shün), n. [Cf. F. cauterisation.] Med. Act of searing some part by means of a cautery or caustic; also, the effect of such application.

cau'ter-ize (kôz'têr-îz), v. t.; CAU'TER-IZED (-îzd); CAU'TER-IZ'ING (-îz'ing). [L. cauterizare, Gr. καθήριον, fr. καθήριον a branding iron; cf. F. cauteriser. See CAUTERY.] 1. To burn or sear with a cautery or caustic.

2. To brand with a hot iron. Obs.

3. To sear, as the conscience. Jer. Taylor.

cau'ter-y (-î), n.; pl. -TERIES (-îz). [L. cauterium, Gr. καθήριον. See CAUTERY.] 1. Med. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, with a hot iron or a caustic.

2. The iron or other agent used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (kôz'shün), n. [F. caution a security, L. cautio, fr. cavere (perh. for cavere) to be on one's guard, to take care, (orig.) to be on the watch, see; akin to E. show.] 1. Security for the performance of an obligation, as bail, a guarantee, a pledge, etc.; also, the person who gives it; a surety. Now chiefly Scots Law.

2. A bond or obligation. Obs.

3. Caution money. Rare.

4. A proviso or reservation; a saving clause. Obs.

5. A precept or warning against evil of any kind; an exhortation to wariness; something, as a word, act, or command, that conveys a warning.

In way of caution I must tell you. Shak.

6. A careful attention to the probable effects of an act, in order that failure or harm may be avoided; prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness; cautiousness; heedfulness.

7. A cautionary act; a precaution. Obs.

8. Something of somebody so remarkable or extreme in some way as to excite alarm or astonishment; as, he's a caution. slang.

Syn. — Care, forethought, forecast, heed, prudence, watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection, anxiety, providence, counsel, advice, warning, admonition.

cau'tion-ary (kôz'shün), v. t.; CAU'TIONED (-shünd); CAU'TION-ING (-îz'ing). 1. To furnish with a caution or proviso; to qualify by a saving clause. Obs. or Scots Law.

2. To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort (one) to take heed.

You cautioned me against their charms. Swift.

to caution one's self, to take heed.

Syn. — See WARN.

cau'tion-ary (-ä-rî), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a caution or security. Chiefly Hist. or Scot.

In Scotland, where, it should be stated, a guarantee is called a "cautionary obligation." Encyc. Brit.

2. Characterized by caution; wary; cautious. Obs.

3. Conveying, or of the nature of, a caution; warning; as, cautionary signals.

4. Precautionary; also, furnished with precaution. Obs.

cau'tion-ary block, Railroads, a block in which two or more trains are permitted to travel, under restrictions imposed by a caution card or the like. — c. card. = CAUTION CARD.

cau'tion-ary, n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). A security or surety; a caution; specif., a cautionary town, or one held as security for performance of treaty obligations, etc.

cau'tion card, Railroads, in the block system, a card notifying the engineer to proceed with caution.

cau'tion money, Money deposited by way of security or guaranty, as by a student at an English university.

cau'tious (kôz'shüs), a. [Cf. L. cautus, fr. cavere. See CAUTION.] Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of acts with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; as, a cautious general.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue. Watts.

Syn. — Wary, watchful, vigilant, prudent, discreet, guarded, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous. See CAREFUL.

— cau'tious-ly, adv. — cau'tious-ness, n.

cau'val-cade' (käv'äl-käd'), n. [F. cavalcade, fr. It. cavalcata, fr. cavalcare to go on horseback, fr. LL. caballare, fr. L. caballus an inferior horse, Gr. καβάλλας. Cf. CAVALIER, CAVALRY.] 1. A ride; a march or raid of horsemen. Obs.

2. A procession of persons on horseback; a formal march of horsemen, or, loosely, of carriages, by way of parade; a company of horsemen in procession or marching.

He brought back his war-worn cavalcade to the city. Prescott.

cau'val-cade', v. i.; CAU'VAL-CAD'ED (-käd'êd); CAU'VAL-CAD'ING (-käd'ing). To ride in a cavalcade. R. Browning.

cau'val-lier' (käv'äl-lîr'), n. [F. cavalier, It. cavaliere, LL.

cau'val-ly, adv. of CAUSTIC, CAUSTICAL.

cau'st'ic-ate (kôz'tî-kät), v. t. To causticize. — cau'st'ic-ate' (-kät'îr), n.

cau'tic-ly, adv. of CAUSTIC.

cau'tic-ness, n. See -NESS.

cau'te-ly (kôz'tê-lî), n.; pl. -LIES (-lîz). [L.] A caution; a cautionary rule or injunction.

cau'ter-ism (kôz'têr-îz-m), n. A cauterizing; cautery.

cau'til, + CAUTEL.

cau'til-ous, + CAUTELOUS.

cau'ting' iron (kôz'ting'), An iron for cauterizing.

cau'tio (kôz'shî-ô), n.; pl. -TIONES (-ô-nîz). [L.] Rom. Law. A written undertaking, esp. one imposed by court; also, an acknowledgment, or a promise made upon oral stipulation.

cau'tio-ly (käv'äl-lîr'), n. [F. cavalier, It. cavaliere, LL.

cau'tic-ly, n. p. of caustare.] To cause; to cauterize.

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(which see) and capybara are the best-known species. The name is also applied to other allied rodents, as the pacca and agoutis. b. Specific, a guinea pig.

caw (kô), v. t.; **cawed** (kôd), **cawing**. [Imitative.] 1. Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc.: to cry, or utter their natural call or cry.

2. To make a sound like or likened to such a cry.

caw, n. The cry made by the crow, rook, or raven.

caw, *interj.* An exclamation or cry imitative of the cry of a crow, rook, or raven.

cawk (kôk), n. Also *cauk*. [E. dial. *cauk* limestone. A doublet of *chalk*.] *Min.* An opaque, compact variety of barite, or heavy spar.

caw-on (kôk'ôn), n. [OSP. *cazon*, Sp. *cajón*, fr. OSP. *caza*, Sp. *caja*, case. See 2d *case*; cf. *caisson*.] *Metal.* A chest of ores prepared for refining by calcining, grinding, etc.

Caxton (kôks'tôn), n. 1. *Bibliog.* Any book printed by William Caxton, who brought printing into England about 1474. He used only black-letter type.

2. *Print.* A kind of type like that used by Caxton.

Chis line is in breviter Caxton.

Cayenne (kâ-ên'; kî-ên'), n. 1. A town and island in French Guiana, South America.

2. [usually *l. c.*] Cayenne pepper.

3. A canary with red or reddish plumage artificially produced by feeding the growing bird with red pepper.

4. A small, reddish, marine, surface-swimming copepod, which is a favorite food of the mackerel.

Cayenne frankincense. = **TACAMAHACA**. — **C. incense**. = **CONIAC**. — **C. pepper**, a very hot and pungent powder made by drying and grinding the fruits or seeds of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*; — called also **red pepper**. It is used chiefly as a condiment. — **C. rose** or **sassafras**, the potter's-bark tree.

Cayley-an (kâ-ly-ân), *a. Math.* Designating, or pertaining to, the mathematics of Arthur Cayley (1821-95), esp. invariance analysis and the geometry of the absolute.

Cayley-an, n. *Math.* A curve of sixth order, third class, being the envelope of lines cut in involution by the polar conics of a cubic. It was discovered (1853) by Cayley.

cayman (kâ-mân), n.; *pl.* **MANES** (-mânz). [From the language of Guiana: cf. Sp. *caimán*.] 1. Any of several tropical American alligators constituting the genus *Caiman*, which differ from the typical alligators chiefly in having the ventral armor composed of overlapping bony scutes each formed of two parts united by a suture. They are especially abundant in the upper Amazon region, where they are known as *jacare* or *yacare*. One species, *C. niger*, reaches a length of twenty feet.

2. Any of several gobioid fishes of tropical America, esp. *Dormitator maculatus*, a large fresh-water food fish.

ca'yalo (kâ-yô), n.; *pl.* -yos (kô-ypôs). [Sp. Cf. 1st **KEY**.] A small island or ledge of rock in the water; a key. *Sp. Am.*

Ca'yuga (kâ-yô-gâ), n. An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly inhabiting western New York, now mostly in Ontario, with a few in New York and some in Oklahoma.

Cayuga duck. The black Cayuga.

Cayuga Lake (-gân), *a.* [From *Cayuga* Lake, New York.] *Geol.* Designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Silurian. See **GEOLOGY**, *Chart*. — *n.* The Cayuga epoch or series.

Cayuse (kî-ûs'), n. 1. An Indian of a tribe of Wailatpan stock now gathered upon the Umatilla reservation, Oregon.

2. [*l. c.*] An Indian pony. *Western U. S.*

Ceanothus (sê-â-nô-thûs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κείανθος* a kind of thistle.] *Bot.* A large genus of American rhamnaceous shrubs and small trees having handsome foliage and often showy white, blue, or yellow flowers. They are most abundant on the Pacific coast. *C. americanus* is the New Jersey tea, or redroot; *C. thyrsiflorus*, the blue myrtle; and *C. arboreus*, the tree myrtle.

cease (sês), *v. t.*; **ceased** (sêst); **ceasing**. [ME. *cessen*, *cessen*, Fr. *cesser*, fr. L. *cessare*, *v. intensive* fr. *cedere* to withdraw. See **CEDE**; cf. **CESSATION**.] 1. To come to an end; to stop; to leave off or give over; to desist; as, the noise **ceased**. "To cease from strife." *Prov. xv. 3.*

2. To become extinct; fail to be; pass away. *Obs. or R.* The poor shall never cease out of the land. *Deut. xv. 11.*

Syn. — Desist, leave off, discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end. — **CEASE**, **STOP**, **QUIT**. — **STOP** (See **STOP**, **STAY**) applies primarily to action, or to that which is thought of as *moving*; **CEASE** applies also to states and conditions, or to that which is thought of as *being*; as, a train **stops**, but does not **cease**; the noise it makes both **stops** and **ceases**; one's love may **cease**, but scarcely **stop**; "When I have fears that I may cease to be" (*Keats*). **Stop** frequently con-

notes a sudden or definite, **cease**, a gradual, suspension of activity; as, one may all at once **stop** going to a friend's house, or one's visits may gradually **cease**. "I gave commands; then all smiles **stopped** together" (*R. Browning*): "You hear the grating roar — **begin**, and **cease**, and then again **begin**" (*M. Arnold*). **Stop** is the everyday, **cease**, the more lettered or poetical word. **QUIT**, as a synonym for **stop** and **cease** (cf. **LEAVE**), is an Americanism; as, he **quit** coming, to **quit** smoking. See **CLOSE**.

cease (sês), *v. t.* 1. To put a stop to; to stop. *Obs.* But he, her fears to **cease**. *Milton.*

2. To bring to an end; to discontinue or leave off. *Milton.*

3. To cause to stop or desist from some action. *Obs.*

cease, n. [OF. *ces* or F. *cease*, fr. *cesser*. See **CEASE**, *v.*] Cessation. *Obs.*, exc. in the phrase *without cease*. *Shak.* I kept an eye upon her *without cease*. *Stevenson.*

cease/less, *a.* Without pause or stop; incessant; unceasing. — **cease/less-ly**, *adv.* — **cease/less-ness**, *n.*

Ceb'î-dê (sêb'y-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. See **CEBUS**.] *Zool.* A family of plathyrhine monkeys comprising all the New World monkeys except the marmosets and tamarins. They have one more pair of molar teeth in each jaw than the marmosets and Old World monkeys, and usually have the tail long and prehensile. — **ceb'îd** (sêb'y'd; sêb'y'd), *a. & n.* — **ceb'îne** (sêb'in), *a.* — **ceb'îoid** (-b'oid), *a.*

ce-bur' (sâ-bô'r'), *n.* or **cebur balsam**. [Perh. fr. the island of *Cebu*, where it is found.] A yellowish oily liquid prepared in the Philippine Islands, by boiling the root and twigs of the apocynaceous tree *Parameria vulneraria* in coconut oil. It is used for skin diseases and wounds.

Cebus (sêb'ûs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *κῆβος*, or *κῆρος*, a long-tailed monkey.] *Zool.* The typical genus of monkeys of the family Cebidae, consisting of numerous South and Central American species. They are of medium size, with well-developed thumb, and prehensile tail covered with hair to the tip. See **CAPUCHIN**, *Mus.*

Cec'î-do-my'î-dê (sê-s'y-dô-m'y-î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *κεκίς*, *κεκίδος*, a gallnut + *μύια* fly.] *Zool.* A family of small, delicate, nematoceros, two-winged flies, many species of which produce galls or other deformities on plants; the gall gnats or gall midges. The typical genus, **Cec'î-do-my'î-dê** (-m'y-î-dê), contains several species very injurious to crops, as the Hessian fly and clover-seed midge. — **cec'î-do-my'î-an** (-m'y-î-an), *a. & n.* — **cec'î-do-my'î-id** (-y'id), *a. & n.* — **cec'î-do-my'î-î-dus** (-m'y-î-d'ûs), *a.*

Ce-cil'î-a. Saint (sê-s'il'y-â), [L. *Cæcilia*.] A young Christian woman martyred at Rome about 230. She is said to have converted her husband (also later martyred) after being forced to marry him in spite of a vow of celibacy. She is regarded as the patron saint of music, esp. sacred music, and is said to have played as well as to draw angels from heaven to listen. Her day is Nov. 22.

ce-cils (sê-s'ilz; sê-s'ilz), *n. pl.* *Cookery.* Balls of minced meat, bread crumbs, onions, anchovies, etc., covered with beaten egg and bread crumbs and fried.

Ce-cro'pî-a (sê-k'rô-p'y-â), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *Κέρκωψ*, king of Attica.] 1. *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American moraceous trees ranging from Mexico to Brazil. The milky juice yields a fair quality of caoutchouc, and is also used in medicine as an astringent. The bast fiber is employed for cordage, and the bark for tanning. *C. pellata* is the trumpetwood.

2. *a.* See **CECROPS**. *b.* In Sidney's "Arcadia," a wicked widow, sister-in-law of Basilius and mother of Amphialus.

Cecropia moth. A large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*), the largest moth native of the eastern United States, represented by related species in the West. Its larva feeds on maple, forest and fruit trees.

Ce-crops (sê-k'rôps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κέρκωψ*.] In Greek legend or tradition, a hero said to have been the first king of Attica, and to have introduced there the first elements of civilized life, and to have founded Athens, the citadel of which was called Cecropia after him. He was represented as half snake.

ce'dar (sê-dâr), *n.* [F. *cedre*, fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. *κέδρος*.] Any of a large number of trees having fragrant wood of remarkable durability; specif.: a

Any of various pineaceous trees of temperate regions; as (1) The cedar of Lebanon and other species of *Cedrus*.

(2) In the United States, the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and other species of *Juniperus*; also various species of *Chamaecyparis*, *Libocedrus*, and *Thuja*. (3) In Japan, *Cryptomeria japonica*. (4) In New Zealand, the kaikawaka

(*Libocedrus doniana*). b Any of various trees of tropical regions, chiefly those of the Meliaceæ; as: (1) In Mexico and the West Indies, the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*). (2) In Australia, the toons (*Toona citrata*) and species of *Dysoxylum*, *Ehretia*, *Melia*, *Rhus*, etc., with various epithets, as *bastard*, *brown*, etc.

cedar of Lebanon, a handsome pineaceous tree (*Cedrus libani*), with short fasciated leaves and erect cones. It attains a great age and height. There is a celebrated grove on Mount Lebanon, but the tree is becoming rare in that vicinity.

cedar apple. A globular fleshy excrescence found on juniper trees, and constituting the teliospore of various rust fungi of the genus *Gymnosporangium*. The acrostoge of these fungi occurs on the apple and related trees.

cedar bird. A waxwing (*Amphisp. cedrorum*) widely distributed over temperate North America; the cherry bird. It resembles, but is smaller than, the Bohemian waxwing.

ce'dared (sê-dârd), *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.

cedar elm. An elm of the western United States (*Ulmus crassifolia*) with spreading, often pendulous, corky branches, and rough, often shining, leaves. Also called **basket elm**.

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cedar nut. The seed of the Swiss pine (*Pinus cembra*); — also called **cembra nut**. It is used for food in Siberia.

cedar pine. a The scrub pine. b The spruce pine.

cede (sêd), *v. t.*; **ced'ed** (sêd'êd); **ced'ing** (sêd'ing). [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield; akin to *cadere* to fall, and to *E. chance*: cf. F. *ceder*. Cf. **ANTICIPATE**, **CEASE**.] To yield or surrender; to give up; to grant; *Civil Law*, to assign or transfer; as, to **cede** a fortress, a province, or country, to another nation, by treaty; to **cede** a debt to another.

The people must **cede** . . . some of their natural rights. *Jay*, *v. i.* To give way or place; yield; also, of a domain, to pass. *Obs.*

ce'dent (sê-dênt), *n.* [L. *cedens*, -entis, *p. pr.*] *Civil & Scots Law*. An assignor of property.

ce-dil'î-a (sê-d'y-î-â), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, cf. F. *cétille*; dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter z, because this letter was formerly written after the c to indicate the sibilant value.] A mark, derived from the letter z (see *etym.*), placed under the letter c [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like s, as in *façade*, and used, originally in Spanish, French, and Portuguese, where otherwise the "hard" or "k" sound of c would be expected.

Ce-dre'î-a (sê-d'rê-î-â; sê-d'rê-î-â), *n.* [NL.; cf. Sp. *cedrelo*.] See **CEDAR**. *Bot.* A small genus of large tropical American meliaceous trees having flowers with 5 stamens, a 5-celled ovary, and winged seeds. They yield valuable ornamental wood, much used for furniture. The aromatic bark is used as a febrifuge. *C. odorata* is the Spanish cedar.

ce'drone (sê-d'rôn), *n.* [See **CEDAR**.] *Chem.* A sesquiterpene, C₁₅H₂₄, occurring in oil of red cedar.

Ced'ric (sê-d'rîk; kêd'rîk), *n.* In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a Saxon thane, guardian of Rowena.

ce'drin (sê-d'rîn), *a.* A white or yellowish crystalline substance, the active principle of the cedron.

ce'dron (sê-d'rôn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *cedrón*.] The fruit of the tropical American simarouba tree *Simaba cedron*, containing cedrin, and employed as an antidote to snake bite and a remedy for hydrophobia; also, the tree itself.

Ce'drus (sê-d'rûs), *n.* [L. *cedrus*.] *Bot.* A genus of pineaceous trees of the Old World, distinguished from *Larix* by the persistent leaves and erect cones. There are 3 species, *C. libani*, the cedar of Lebanon, *C. deodara*, the deodar, and *C. atlantica*.

ce'du-la (sê-d'û-lâ; Sp. *thê'dûc-lâ*; 138), *n.* [LL. *cedula*; Sp. *cedula*.] See **SCHEDULE**. 1. *O. Eng. Law*. A schedule.

2. In Spanish countries, a piece or slip of parchment or paper written upon, or to write upon; hence, any of various certificates, etc.; as: a A written obligation under private signature acknowledging an indebtedness and promis-

ing to pay. *Obs.*

ce'du-lar (sê-d'û-lâr), *n.* See **Table I**, *Table I*, *Table I*, *Table I*.

ce'du-lar-ly (sê-d'û-lâr-ly), *adv.* See **Table I**, *Table I*, *Table I*.

ce'du-lar-ness (sê-d'û-lâr-nês), *n.* See **Table I**, *Table I*, *Table I*.

ce'du-lar-ship (sê-d'û-lâr-shîp), *n.* See **Table I**, *Table I*, *Table I*.

ce'du-lar-ward (sê-d'û-lâr-wârd), *n.* See **Table I**, *Table I*, *Table I*.

ce'du-lar-wood (sê-d'û-lâr-wûd), *n.* See **Table I**, *Table I*, *Table I*.

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ing to pay it. b A permit or order issued by the government. c A personal registration tax certificate issued in the Philippines; also, the tax itself. d Any of certain securities issued by some of the South and Central American governments or banks.

cel/di-la re-af' (Sp. thá'dóo-lá rá-ál') [Sp. real royal], royal letters patent.

cel (sél), n. 1. The letter C, c.

2. The sixteenth part of a penny (English). Obs.

3. A certain quantity of beer. Obs. University slang, Eng.

Cel/ba (sél'bá; sí'bá), n. [Sp. prob. fr. native name.]

Bot. a A large genus of tropical American bombacaceous trees distinguished chiefly by the 5-branched androecium of the flowers. b [L. c. (pron. sél'bá; thá'té; 133, 138)] A West Indian species of this genus (C. pentandra), also called ceiba tree, God tree, and silk cotton tree. It has a trunk of large size with buttressed ridges, digitate leaves, and bell-shaped flowers succeeded by large pods filled with the cotton-invested seeds, yielding the fiber called kapok. The tree is extensively cultivated in the tropics, esp. in western Africa. It is sometimes called Bombay ceiba (where Bombay may perhaps be a corruption of Bombax, the former name of the genus).

cell (sél), v. t.; CEILED (sélid); CEILING. [OF. c(i)eler, prob. fr. L. caelare to carve, confused with F. ciel sky, canopy, L. caelum sky, arched covering.] 1. To overlay or line, as a wall, with thin boards, plaster, or the like; to wainscot. Obs. 2. To overlay or cover the inner side of the roof of; to furnish with a ceiling; as, to cell a room.

3. Naut. To line (a vessel or part of a vessel).

cell'ing, n. [See CELL, v. t.] 1. Act of one who cells a room, vessel, etc.

2. The lining or covering of a room or apartment; specif.: a A tapestry screen; curtain. Obs. b The overhead inside lining or finish of a room; the under side of the floor above; the surface of a room opposite to the floor. c Naut. The inner planking of a vessel.

celling board. Arch. A narrow board worked to a given width and thickness, and usually tongued and grooved, intended to be used as part of a sheathing or covering to replace plaster or to frame a slight and low partition.

celling floor. Arch. The framework that receives the ceiling when it is framed separately from the floor of the next story above.

Cel/a-don, or Oé/la'don' (sél'a-dón; F. sá'lá'dón), n. 1. A in D'Urfé's romance "Astrée," Astrée's lover; hence, in French literature, a stock name for a courtly lover. b A favorite name for a rustic lover in pastoral poetry; specif., in an episode in Thomson's "Seasons," a youth whose lady-love, Amelia, is struck dead in his arms by lightning.

2. [L. c.] A pale sea-green color.

Cel/an-dine (sél'an-dín), n. [ME. celidone, OF. celidone, F. chéridone, fr. L. chelidonia (sc. herba), fr. chelidonium pertaining to the swallow, Gr. χελιδώνος, fr. χελιδών the swallow, akin to L. hirundo a swallow.] a A papaveraceous herb (Chelidonium majus), with yellow flowers. It was formerly used as a cure for warts, jaundice, etc. See CHELIDONIUM. b The balsam or jewelweed.

celandine poppy. A yellow-flowered papaveraceous herb (Stylophorum diphyllum) of the eastern United States, much resembling the celandine.

Cel/as-tra-ce-æ (sél'á-s-trá'sé-æ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of trees, shrubs, and woody climbing vines (order Sapindales), of wide distribution; the staff-tree family. They have small regular flowers, and fruit with aril-like seeds. There are about 350 species comprised in 40 genera. The fruit is usually brightly colored, and many of the shrubs, as Celastrus and Evonymus, are attractive in cultivation. — cel/as-tra-co-æ (shú's), a.

Cel/as-trus (sél'á-s-trús), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κλάστρος a kind of evergreen.] Bot. A genus of woody vines and erect shrubs, type of the family Celastraceæ, natives chiefly of Asia and Australia. C. scandens, the only American species, is the false bitterweet, used in medicine as a diaphoretic, emetic, and alterative; C. paniculatus of the East Indies has seeds of much-reputed medicinal value, yielding the oil called oleum nigrum.

-cele (sél). A suffix from Greek κήλη, tumor, hernia; as in cystocele, gastrocele, meningocele, etc.

Cel/e-bes'ian (sél'é-bé'shán), a. Of or pert. to Celebes.

Celeb-ian subregion, Zoogeog., a subdivision of the Oriental region, or, according to some, of the Australian region, including Celebes and a few small islands near it.

cel/e-brant (sél'é-bránt), n. [L. celebrans, p. pr. of celebrare. See CELEBRATE.] One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest in the celebration of the Eucharist or Mass, as distinguished from his assistants.

cel/e-brate (-or-ét), v. t.; CEL/E-BRAT'ED (-brát'éd); CEL/E-BRAT'ING (-brát'ing). [L. celebratus, p. p. of celebrare to frequent, to celebrate, fr. celebrare famous.] 1. To perform publicly and with appropriate rites, as a sacrament or solemn ceremony; to solemnize; as, to celebrate a marriage.

2. To execute or perform, as a contract or operation. Obs. 3. To honor by, or observe with, solemn rites, ceremonies of joy and respect, or refraining from ordinary business; to observe duly; to keep; as, to celebrate a birthday.

From even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath. Lev. xxiii. 32.

4. To consecrate with religious ceremonies. Obs.

cel/a-don'te (sél'a-dón'té), n. [From CELADON the color.] A soft green earthy silicate of iron, magnesium, and potassium.

Cel/a-no (sél'á-nó), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κελανώ, prop. the black one.] 1. Class. Myth., a one of the Harpies. b See PELIADIES, 1. 2. Astron. See STAR.

Cel/a-ri (sél'á-ri), D. Bib. Cel/a-ria (sél'á-ri-á), D. Bib. Cel/a-ri-um (sél'á-ri-um), D. Bib. ent., n. See MODE, first figure.

Cel/as-tra-lis (sél'á-s-trá-lis), n. pl. [NL.] SYN. OF SAPINDALES. celest'ion (sél'é-shún), n. [L. celatio, -onis] Concealment, esp. of pregnancy or childbirth.

cel/a-ture (sél'á-tú-r), a. Zool. Adapted for concealment. cel/a-ture (sél'á-tú-r; sél'á-tú-r), n. [L. caelatura, fr. caelare to engrave in relief.] An embossing; also, that which is embossed.

cel/a-ture, or ca. va. sans' dire' (sél'á-tú-r; sél'á-tú-r; sél'á-tú-r), [F.] That goes without saying. self. Celled. Ref. Sp. cele. + SEL, SELÉ.

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5. To make known; proclaim; publish abroad. Bryant.

6. To extol; to honor in a solemn manner; to sound the praises of; as, to celebrate the name of the Most High.

Syn. — CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE, KEEP, OBSERVE, SOLEMNIZE. CELEBRATE emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations, as of joy or solemnity; COMMEMORATE stresses the idea of calling to remembrance, whether by formal celebration or otherwise; as, we celebrate the Fourth of July, and thus commemorate the birth of America; in dependent cases, the celebration of the Eucharist commemorates the death of Christ. KEEP (see KEEP), as also the more formal OBSERVE, applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies, and usually implies some prescribed form or manner of procedure; as, to keep the Sabbath, the Passover, to observe the rites of the church. To SOLEMNIZE, in present usage, is to perform (commonly the marriage ceremony) in accordance with some ritual.

cel/e-brate (sél'é-brát), v. t. To observe or perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist), a festival, holiday, or the like.

cel/e-brat'ed (-brát'éd), p. a. Having celebrity; distinguished; renowned. cel/e-brat'ed-ness, n.

CELEBRATED for the politeness of his manners. Macaulay. Syn. — Distinguished, famous, famed, noted, renowned, illustrious. See EMINENT.

cel/e-brat'ion (-brát'ishún), n. [L. celebratio.] 1. Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated. His memory deserving a particular celebration. Clarendon.

2. Celebrity; renown. Obs.

cel/e-brat'or (sél'é-brát'ér), n. [L.] One who celebrates. cel/e-brat'ory (sél'é-brát'ér-i), n.; pl. -ries (-ríz). [L. celebratus: cf. F. célébré.] 1. Celebration; solemnization. Obs. 2. State of being celebrated; fame; renown; as, the celebrity of Milton. "An event of great celebrity." Whewell.

3. A celebrated person. Colloq.

cel'er-i-ac (sél'é-ri-ák; sél'é-ri-ák), n. A variety of celery (Apium graveolens rapaceum) producing a large edible root. cel'er-i-ty (sél'é-ri-ti), n. [L. celeritas, from celer swift, speedy: cf. F. célérité.] 1. Rapidity of motion; quickness; swiftness; speed.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight. Johnson.

2. A rate of speed; a velocity. Obs.

Syn. — See VELOCITY.

cel'er-y (sél'é-ri), n. [F. céleri, cf. It. dial. seleno, seler; fr. Gr. σέλινον parsley, in LGR. & NGR., celery. Cf. PARSLEY.] A European herbaceous plant (Apium graveolens) giving name to the celery family (Apiaceæ). The wild form is called smallage. Its blanched stalks are eaten as a salad and also cooked as a vegetable. Celery is subject to the attacks of several parasitic fungi. The following terms are applied both to the disease and the species causing it: celery leaf blight, Cercospora apii; celery leaf rust, Puccinia bulbata; celery leaf spot, Phyllosticta apii.

cel'er-y-topped pine (-tóp't), n. Any Australasian taxaceo-tree of the genus Phyllocladus, esp. P. thomsonii, a tree with a terminal cone and a trichomanoides, sometimes cultivated for the graceful heads of celery-like foliage, composed of rhombic, pinnatifid lobes borne in the axils of scaly leaves.

cel'es'tial (sél'és-chál), a. [OF. celestia, celestiel, fr. L. caelestis, Fr. Celery-topped Pine (Phyllocladus trichomanoides). a Staminate Ament; b Pistillate. See CELL.] 1. Of Flower; c Fruit.

or pertaining to the sky or visible heavens; as, a celestial globe or map. "The twelve celestial signs." Shak.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine; of a heavenly nature. "Celestial spirits." Milton.

3. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Chinese, or Celestial Empire (see below), or the Chinese people. Humorous.

Syn. — CELESTIAL, HEAVENLY. Celestial (opposed to terrestrial), as, the celestial globe) and heavenly (opposed to earthly; as, the heavenly bodies) agree in denotation, but differ slightly in connotation. CELESTIAL usually suggests the more conventionalized notions of heaven, whether pagan or Christian, as, a celestial variant, "That's a brave god, and bears celestial liquor." Shak.; "the celestial Sirens' harmony" (Milton). HEAVENLY is more apt to suggest spiritual qualities; as, "your heavenly Father" (Matt. vi. 14); "They desire a better country, that is, an heavenly" (Heb. xi. 16); "I thought that Liberty and Heaven to heavenly souls had been all one" (Milton).

Celestial City, the heavenly Jerusalem, whose splendors are portrayed in the Apocalypse, toward which, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Christian makes his pilgrimage.

c. e. being represented by a red cross with a star at the end of each ray. — C. Empire, the Chinese Empire; — so called from the Chinese words, T'ien Ch'iao, Heavenly Dynasty, as being the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by heaven. — c. globe, Astron., a globe

on whose surface the constellations, fixed stars, and circles of the celestial sphere are depicted. — celestial horizon. See HORIZON, 2. — c. latitude and longitude. See the nouns. — c. magic, a supposed supernatural power that gave to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men. — c. meridian, = MERIDIAN, 6. — c. physics = ASTROPHYSICS. — c. poles = poles of the heavens, under ROLE, n. — c. sphere, a sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.

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2. pl. Heavenly things or attributes. Richardson.

3. [cap.] A native of China; a Chinese. Colloq.

Cel'es-ti'na (sép'th'á-lés-té'ná; 138), n. [Sp.] An old pro-cessor who deals in love philters and witchcraft in a dramatic story of the same name, finished about the end of the 15th century by Fernando de Rojas, and originally called "The Comedy of Calisto and Melibea" because it narrated the fatal course of their illicit love.

Cel'es-tine (sél'és-tín; -tín; sél'és-tín; 277), n. Eccl. Hist. a One of a sect of Pelagians, named after Celestius, an associate of Pelagius. b A monk of an austere branch of the Benedictine Order founded in the 13th century by Pietro di Morone, who became Pope Celestine V.

cel'es-tite (sél'és-tít; sél'és-tít), cel'es-tine (-tín; -tín), n. [LL. caelestinus blue.] Min. Native strontium sulphate, SrSO₄, commonly white, but occasionally of a delicate blue color. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, also in compact mass and fibrous forms. H. 3-3.5. Sp. gr. 3.95-3.97.

Cel'li-a (sél'i-á; sél'i-yá), n. [L. Caelia (fem. of Caelius), perh. through Italian of L. caelum heaven.] 1. A fem. prop. name. F. Célie (sél'í); It. Celia (chél'i-á). 2. A in Spenser's "Faery Queen" = CÉLIA, b Daughter of Frederick, the usurping duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." c The lady of his love celebrated by Thomas Carew in his poems. Her real name is unknown.

cel'i-ba-cy (sél'i-bá-sí; sél'í-lb-á-sí; 277), n. [See CELEBRATE, n.] State of being unmarried; single life, esp. that of a bachelor, or of one bound by vows not to marry.

cel'i-bate (sél'i-bát), n. [L. caelibatus, fr. caelebs unmarried, single.] 1. Celibacy; order of celibates. Archaic. 2. One who is unmarried; a confirmed bachelor or spinster; one bound by vows not to marry.

cel'i-bate, a. Unmarried; single; akin to celibate; not to marry; as, a celibate state; a celibate man.

cell (sél), n. [OF. cello, fr. L. cella, fr. L. cella to hide, and E. hell, helm, conceal. Cf. HALL.] 1. A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or in a monastery or convent; the hut of a hermit or other solitary. Hence, any confined or small abode, as the grave.

Each in his narrow cell forever laid, The rude scorcherers of the hamlet sleep. Gray.

2. A small religious house attached to a monastery or convent. "Cells or dependent priories." Milton.

3. A compartment, or a small hollow receptacle; as a One of the compartments of a honeycomb. b Arch. (1) A space between ribs in a vaulted roof. (2) = CELLA. c Micros. A cavity made in or on a slide, for receiving an object to be examined. d A metallic frame or socket in which lenses in an optical instrument are mounted. e Arch. & Engin. A compartment of a frame or truss.

4. Elec. A cup, jar, or other vessel, or a division of a compartment vessel, containing electrodes and an electrolyte, either for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis (in the latter case called an electrolytic cell). The electromotive force in volts of a few leading types of generating cells is as follows: zinc-copper acid, 0.5 to 0.9; Daniell, 1.1; Leclanché, 1.5; Clark (standard), 1.4322 at 15° C.; Weston (standard), 1.0186 at 20° C.; Bunsen (1) carbon in nitric acid, 1.9; (2) carbon in chromic acid, 2.0; Grove, 2.0. See BATTERY.

5. Musical Acoustics. In duodenal analysis, a harmonic unit of 4 tones consisting of three harmonic elements, root, fifth, and two thirds; thus, C, E, Eb, G.

6. Anat. & Zool. a A small cavity or compartment, as a calicle inclosing a zooid in hydroids and corals. b A case or covering for protection of the eggs or young of insects, etc. c One of the areas bounded by veins in an insect's wing.

7. Bot. a One of the cavities or compartments into which an ovary is divided by the dissepiments, or the whole interior of a simple monocarpellary ovary. b = A theca, or another cell.

8. Biol. The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a small, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm, generally containing a smaller body of modified protoplasm called the nucleus, and inclosed in a more or less resistant outer covering, the cell wall. The cell is thus in its typical form a solid body, and the name was given because the conspicuous walls of plant cells, which were the first cells to be recognized, led early biologists to believe them the essential part of the structure. In animal cells the cell wall, when present, is usually of soft nitrogenous material, the hard parts of animal tissues being material secreted by the cells, and not a part of them.

Cell, a. Z. Zinc Plate (negative pole); C. Carbon Plate (positive pole).



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In the simplest animals and plants, as the Protozoa and Schizophyta, the body may consist of a single cell, but in the larger and higher forms it is an aggregation of cells and their products, the individual cells being differentiated (to perform particular functions) as muscle cells, nerve cells, etc., or in plants as bast cells, sieve cells, etc.

Every cell originates by a process of division (see AMITOSIS and MITOSIS) from a previously existing living cell. (This view of the structure and development of organisms, now universally accepted, is called the cell theory.) Thus all the cells of an organism may be traced back to a single parent cell, the fertilized egg (see OVA).

The protoplasm of the nucleus is called nucleoplasm, or karyoplasm, that of the remainder of the cell cytoplasm. The nucleus (see NUCLEUS) usually contains one or more nucleoli (see NUCLEOLUS), and granules of a deeply staining substance called chromatin, which are usually arranged in an irregular network. Under certain conditions, as in mitosis, the chromatin becomes aggregated into chromosomes (see CHROMOSOMES). In addition to the nucleus the cytoplasm often contains plastids; passive bodies, as oil drops and yolk globules; centrosomes or other structures concerned in mitosis; and vacuoles or fluid cavities. There may be more than one nucleus (see COXICORUS, SYNCOXICORUM).

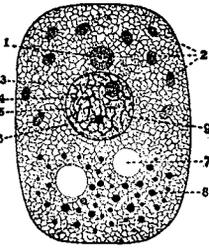


Diagram of an Animal Cell. 1. Attraction Sphere enclosing two Centrosomes; 2. Plastids lying in the Cytoplasm; 3. Nucleolus; 4. Chromatin network; 5. Linear network; 6. Karyosome; 7. Vacuole; 8. Metaplastic bodies; 9. Nuclear Membrane bounding the Nucleus.

cell membrane. Biol. The cell wall when membranous. cel'lo, 'cel'lo (chél'ō), n.; pl. -LOS (-ōz). A violoncello. cel'lo'f'ín (sél'lo'f'ín), n. Micros. A preparation of soluble gun cotton for making collodion of known strength. It is used for embedding specimens for section.

cell organ. Biol. A differentiated structural part, as a nucleus or centrosome, of a cell having some special function in its life, growth, or reproduction. cell plate. Biol. In many plant cells, a membranous disk formed in the equator of spindle by the thickening of connecting spindle fibers in the late stages of mitosis. Appearance of the cell plate marks the beginning of final separation between the two newly formed protoplasts. In animal cells it is represented by the mid-body (which see).

cell sap. A Bot. The colorless liquid filling the vacuoles of the plant cell. It is of water holding in solution various organic acids and their salts, and usually exhibits an acid reaction. It is sometimes colored by anthocyanin. b 200b. The seric liquid ground substance of a cell or of the nucleus.

cell tester. Elec. A portable instrument, usually a voltmeter, ammeter, or small incandescent lamp with its connections, for estimating the charge of storage cells. cel'lu-lar (sél'lú-lár), a. [L. cellula a little cell: cf. F. cellule. See CELLULE.] Consisting of, containing, or characterized by, cells; pertaining to a cell or cells. cellular beam, Arch., a large box beam, having the top especially and the bottom to a less degree divided into cells or compartments. -c. cryptogam, Bot. See CELLULAR PLANT, below. -c. kite, a (tailless) kite composed of two or more united compartments or cells, as the box kite or the tetrahedral kite (which see). -c. pathology, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the health and disease of the human body. -c. plant, a cryptogamous plant possessing no vascular tissue, as mosses, fungi, lichens, and algae; -also called cellular cryptogam. Plants of this nature were formerly separated as a distinct class from the ferns, which are vascular cryptogams. -c. system, Penol., the system of confining prisoners separately in individual cells. -c. theory, the cell theory. See CELL, s. -c. tissue, a Anat. Areolar connective tissue. b Bot. Tissue entirely parenchymatous.

cel'lu-lar-ly (lár'lú-lí), n. State of being cellular. cel'lu-lit'is (lú'lít'is), n. [NL; L. cellula + -itis.] Inflammation of cellular tissue, esp. that next to the skin.

cel'lu-loid (sél'lú-lóid), n. [cellulose + -oid.] A substance composed essentially of soluble gun cotton and camphor, and resembling ivory in texture and color, but variously colored to imitate coral, tortoise shell, amber, malachite, etc. It is used in the manufacture of jewelry and many small articles, as combs, brushes, collars, photographic films, etc. Originally called zylonite.

cel'lu-lose (-lós), n. Containing cells. Rare. cel'lu-lose, n. [F.] Chem. An inert substance constituting the chief part of the solid framework of plants, of ordinary wood, linen, paper, etc. It is also found to a slight extent in certain animals, as the tunicates. It is a carbohydrate, (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n, of the same pentose composition as starch, and is convertible into starches and sugars by the action of heat and acids. It is soluble in Schweitzer's reagent, but not in water, alcohol, ether, or dilute acids and alkalis. When pure, it is a white amorphous mass. Unsized, well-bleached linen paper is nearly pure cellulose. The action of acids and alkalis on cellulose is of technical importance. See CELLULOSE PAPER and PAPER, MANUFACTURE. Many natural cellulose compounds, and especially those of the pectocelluloses, lignocelluloses, and altopcelluloses, but the chemistry of the subject is not well understood.

cellulose feed. Agric. Feed consisting of ground corn stalks from which the pith has been removed. cellulose nitrate. Chem. Any of several esters of nitric acid, produced by the action of the latter on some form of cellulose, as paper, linen, and esp. cotton. See GUN-COTTON. Called also erroneously nitrocellulose, from being formerly regarded as a nitro compound.

cel'lu-lo'stic (lú'stik), a. Of, pert. to, or containing, cellulose. cel'lu-lous (sél'lú-lús), a. Full or consisting of cells or cellulose having a cellular form; cellulose. cell wall. Biol. The outermost part of a cell. See CELL.

cel'lo-si-a (sél'ló-sí-á; -sí-á), n. [NL; fr. Gr. κηλός burning, κηλός dry.] Bot. A large genus of tropical amarantaceous herbs distinguished by the alternate leaves, filaments of the stamens united at base, and numerous ovules in each cell. C. argentea is cultivated for its feathery spines. C. cristata, the cockscomb, is a possible derivative. ce-lo'sto-my (sél'ló'stó-mí), n. [Gr. κηλοστομία; κηλός hernia + τέρμεν to cut.] Surg. Division of the stricture in strangulated hernia.

cel'si-an (sél'sí-án; -shí-án), n. [After Anders Celsius, a Swede.] Min. A barium feldspar allied to anorthite. cel'si-tude (sél'sí-tú-d), n. [L. celsitudo, from celsus high; cf. F. celsitude.] Height; altitude; exaltation. Obs. or R. Cel'si-us (sél'sí-ús; -shí-ús), n. [After Anders Celsius, the inventor.] A centigrade scale or thermometer. See CENTIGRADE. Abbr., Cel's., or C.

celt (sél't), n. [LL. celtus a chisel.] Archaeol. A chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement, employed by prehistoric and primitive peoples. 1 Celt (sél't), Kelt (kél't), n. [L. celtus, Gr. Κελτός, Κέλτα, pl.; cf. W. Celtiad one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood, a Celt, fr. cell covert, shelter. 1 Neolithic Celt; 2 Paleolithic Celt to hide.] A member of a race, or of any of several races, of central and western Europe, called Keltai by the ancient Greeks, and Celtæ by the Romans, who

described them as tall, blond, and large-bodied, and of whom the Gauls at least are known to have spoken the language now called Celtic. 2 Hence: a An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, of differing racial type, of whom the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch are the best known. b Ethmol. An individual of a short, round-headed race, with brown or black hair and gray or brown eyes, of whom the Celtic-speaking Bretons are typical and which also includes the Auvergnats, Savoyards, Bavarian Germans, and peoples as far east as the Hindu Kush. This race is supposed to have once overrun Great Britain (but not Ireland, as indicated by the remains in the "round barrows." It is called the Alpine race by Ripley, who assigns to it the Hallstatt civilization (see these terms). Cf. BRETON, BRITON, CYMRIC, GAELIC. The "Kelts" . . . certainly arrived by the Danube route, or at least from the east, and . . . before reaching the extreme west were long settled in a great part of central Europe. A. H. Keane. 277. The use of Celt, Celtic, Celticism, etc., in antithesis to Anglo-Saxon, etc., especially in reference to a particular type of genius and imagination, usually takes the word in a linguistic sense (def. 2 a above) on the supposition, to which ethnologists do not agree, that it represents a racial unity. Cf. ANGLICAN.

Celt'i-be'ri-an (sél'tí-bé'rí-án), a. [L. Celtiber, Celtibericus. See CELT; IBERIAN.] Of or pert. to Celtiberia (an ancient district in Spain between the Ebro and the Tagus) or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi (ancient Celts mingled with ancient Iberians). -n. An inhabitant of Celtiberia. Celt'ic (sél'tík), Kelt'ic (kél'tík), a. [L. Celticus, Gr. Κελτικός.] Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language; as, Celtic people, tribes, literature, tongue. Celtic cross, a type of cross bearing at the juncture of the two arms a disk or a circle. This cross was apparently originated by the Celtic-speaking peoples of the British Isles. See CROSS, Illust. -c. liturgy. -c. liturgy, I, IV (4). -c. name or surname, a European valarian (Valeriana celtica) used in the Orient as a perfume.

Celt'ic, Kelt'ic, n. A group of languages now spoken chiefly in Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scotch Highlands. It is divided into Cymric and Gaelic branches, each of which in medieval times possessed a copious literature, both prose and verse. See INDO-EUROPEAN. Celt'i-cism (sél'tík-síz'm), n. A Celtic custom, expression, or idiom; also, attachment to Celtic customs. Celt'i-cize (-síz), v. t. To adopt Celtic customs, etc. Celt'is (sél'tís), n. [NL; fr. L. Celtis an African species of lotus.] Bot. A large genus of umbraceous trees and shrubs, of both temperate and tropical regions, differing from the elms (Ulmus) in having a berrylike drupe instead of a samara. The American species are known as hackberries. Celt'ic-o (sél'tík-ō), n. Combining form for Celt (a Celtic person) or Celtic; as in: Celt'ic-o-gist (sél'tík-ō-jíst), Celt'ic-o-lóg (sél'tík-ō-lóg), n. A student of the Celtic languages or of the ethnology and antiquities of the Celts. -Celt'ic-o-ma-ni-ac, n. One having a mania for, or strong leaning to, Celtic matters; one very devoted to Celtic things. -Celt'ic-o-phil, n. See PHIL. A friend of Celtic things. -Celt'ic-o-ro-ma-n, a. Of or pertaining to a mixture of Celtic and Roman.

ce-ment' (sém-ént'; sém-ént'; 277), n. [ME. ciment, siment, F. ciment, fr. L. caementum a rough, unheven stone, pieces or chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr. for caementum, fr. caedere to cut, perh. akin to scindere to cleave, and to E. shed, v. t.] 1. A substance used in a soft or pasty state to join stones or bricks in a building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone; esp., a kind of strong mortar made with lime, or a calcined mixture of clay and limestone. See PORTLAND CEMENT. 2. Any substance used by men or animals for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, sealing wax, starch paste, etc. 3. Mining. Gravel consolidated by clay, or silica, or some other binding material. 4. Petrog. The fine-grained ground mass or glass of a porphyry; residual uncrystallized material; -called also base. 5. The powder used in cementation (which see). 6. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship. "The cement of our love." Shak. 7. Anat. The layer of true bone investing the root and neck and sometimes parts of the crown of the teeth of mammals.

ce-ment' (sém-ént'), v. t. ce-ment'ed (-mént'éd; -tíd; 7); ce-ment'ing. [Cf. F. cimenter. See CEMENT, n.] 1. To unite or cause to adhere by means of a cement. Bp. Burnet. 2. To unite firmly or closely; to cause to cohere. No lovers in romance ever cemented a more instantaneous friendship. Goldsmith. 3. To overlay with cement; as, to cement a cellar bottom. 4. To subject to cementation; as, cemented steel. ce-ment', v. i. To become cemented or firmly united; to cohere firmly; to stick. S. Sharp. ce-ment' (sém-ént'; sém-ént'), a. Of or pert. to cement; pert. to, or made by, cementation; as, cement steel. cem'en-ta-tion (sém-én-tá-shún; sém-én-tá-shún), n. 1. Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented. 2. Metal. a A process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the physical properties of the body being changed by chemical combination with the powder; thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal, and green glass becomes porcelain by cementation with sand. b The process of obtaining a solution of blue vitriol by means of metallic iron.

cem'ent-cop-per. Metallic copper obtained by cementation. ce-ment'ite (sém-én'tít), n. [Cf. CEMENT.] A hard, brittle carbide of iron, Fe₃C, occurring esp. in irons rich in carbon. CELL, v. t. A canopy or hanging. Obs. -cel'ured, a. Obs. cel'y, + SELV. cem'ent' (sém-ént'; sém-ént'), n. Music. A player on the cembalo or harpsichord; later, on the piano in an orchestra. Rare. cem'ent' (sém-ént'; sém-ént'), n. [L. cymbatum; pl. -LOS (-lōz).] [Il. See CYMBAL.] A dulcimer; any of various instruments having several wire strings to be struck by hammers. 2. A short for CLAVICEMBALO, the harpsichord. b Also, as used by Bach, the manual, as distinguished from pedal. cem'bra nut (sém-brá-nút) = CEDAR NUT.

cel'lu-lar (sél'lú-lár), a. [L. cellula a little cell: cf. F. cellule. See CELLULE.] Consisting of, containing, or characterized by, cells; pertaining to a cell or cells. cellular beam, Arch., a large box beam, having the top especially and the bottom to a less degree divided into cells or compartments. -c. cryptogam, Bot. See CELLULAR PLANT, below. -c. kite, a (tailless) kite composed of two or more united compartments or cells, as the box kite or the tetrahedral kite (which see). -c. pathology, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the health and disease of the human body. -c. plant, a cryptogamous plant possessing no vascular tissue, as mosses, fungi, lichens, and algae; -also called cellular cryptogam. Plants of this nature were formerly separated as a distinct class from the ferns, which are vascular cryptogams. -c. system, Penol., the system of confining prisoners separately in individual cells. -c. theory, the cell theory. See CELL, s. -c. tissue, a Anat. Areolar connective tissue. b Bot. Tissue entirely parenchymatous.

cel'lu-lar-ly (lár'lú-lí), n. State of being cellular. cel'lu-lit'is (lú'lít'is), n. [NL; L. cellula + -itis.] Inflammation of cellular tissue, esp. that next to the skin. cel'lu-loid (sél'lú-lóid), n. [cellulose + -oid.] A substance composed essentially of soluble gun cotton and camphor, and resembling ivory in texture and color, but variously colored to imitate coral, tortoise shell, amber, malachite, etc. It is used in the manufacture of jewelry and many small articles, as combs, brushes, collars, photographic films, etc. Originally called zylonite.

cel'lu-lose (-lós), n. Containing cells. Rare. cel'lu-lose, n. [F.] Chem. An inert substance constituting the chief part of the solid framework of plants, of ordinary wood, linen, paper, etc. It is also found to a slight extent in certain animals, as the tunicates. It is a carbohydrate, (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n, of the same pentose composition as starch, and is convertible into starches and sugars by the action of heat and acids. It is soluble in Schweitzer's reagent, but not in water, alcohol, ether, or dilute acids and alkalis. When pure, it is a white amorphous mass. Unsized, well-bleached linen paper is nearly pure cellulose. The action of acids and alkalis on cellulose is of technical importance. See CELLULOSE PAPER and PAPER, MANUFACTURE. Many natural cellulose compounds, and especially those of the pectocelluloses, lignocelluloses, and altopcelluloses, but the chemistry of the subject is not well understood.

cellulose feed. Agric. Feed consisting of ground corn stalks from which the pith has been removed. cellulose nitrate. Chem. Any of several esters of nitric acid, produced by the action of the latter on some form of cellulose, as paper, linen, and esp. cotton. See GUN-COTTON. Called also erroneously nitrocellulose, from being formerly regarded as a nitro compound.

cel'lu-lo'stic (lú'stik), a. Of, pert. to, or containing, cellulose. cel'lu-lous (sél'lú-lús), a. Full or consisting of cells or cellulose having a cellular form; cellulose. cell wall. Biol. The outermost part of a cell. See CELL.

cel'lo-si-a (sél'ló-sí-á; -sí-á), n. [NL; fr. Gr. κηλός burning, κηλός dry.] Bot. A large genus of tropical amarantaceous herbs distinguished by the alternate leaves, filaments of the stamens united at base, and numerous ovules in each cell. C. argentea is cultivated for its feathery spines. C. cristata, the cockscomb, is a possible derivative. ce-lo'sto-my (sél'ló'stó-mí), n. [Gr. κηλοστομία; κηλός hernia + τέρμεν to cut.] Surg. Division of the stricture in strangulated hernia.

cel'si-an (sél'sí-án; -shí-án), n. [After Anders Celsius, a Swede.] Min. A barium feldspar allied to anorthite. cel'si-tude (sél'sí-tú-d), n. [L. celsitudo, from celsus high; cf. F. celsitude.] Height; altitude; exaltation. Obs. or R. Cel'si-us (sél'sí-ús; -shí-ús), n. [After Anders Celsius, the inventor.] A centigrade scale or thermometer. See CENTIGRADE. Abbr., Cel's., or C.

celt (sél't), n. [LL. celtus a chisel.] Archaeol. A chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement, employed by prehistoric and primitive peoples. 1 Celt (sél't), Kelt (kél't), n. [L. celtus, Gr. Κελτός, Κέλτα, pl.; cf. W. Celtiad one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood, a Celt, fr. cell covert, shelter. 1 Neolithic Celt; 2 Paleolithic Celt to hide.] A member of a race, or of any of several races, of central and western Europe, called Keltai by the ancient Greeks, and Celtæ by the Romans, who

described them as tall, blond, and large-bodied, and of whom the Gauls at least are known to have spoken the language now called Celtic. 2 Hence: a An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, of differing racial type, of whom the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch are the best known. b Ethmol. An individual of a short, round-headed race, with brown or black hair and gray or brown eyes, of whom the Celtic-speaking Bretons are typical and which also includes the Auvergnats, Savoyards, Bavarian Germans, and peoples as far east as the Hindu Kush. This race is supposed to have once overrun Great Britain (but not Ireland, as indicated by the remains in the "round barrows." It is called the Alpine race by Ripley, who assigns to it the Hallstatt civilization (see these terms). Cf. BRETON, BRITON, CYMRIC, GAELIC. The "Kelts" . . . certainly arrived by the Danube route, or at least from the east, and . . . before reaching the extreme west were long settled in a great part of central Europe. A. H. Keane. 277. The use of Celt, Celtic, Celticism, etc., in antithesis to Anglo-Saxon, etc., especially in reference to a particular type of genius and imagination, usually takes the word in a linguistic sense (def. 2 a above) on the supposition, to which ethnologists do not agree, that it represents a racial unity. Cf. ANGLICAN.

anniversary of the independence of the United States or its celebration; as, the Centennial summer.

3. Lasting, or aged, a hundred years. That opened through long lines. Of sacred larch and centennial pines. Longfellow.

Centennial State, Colorado; so called because admitted into the Union in 1876, the year of the Centennial.

cen-ten-ni-al (sén-tén'i-ál), n. A one hundredth anniversary or its celebration, specif. [cap.] (the Centennial), that of the independence of the United States (1876); a centenary.

cen-ten-ni-um (-úm), n.; pl. -NIA (-á). [NL.] A space of one hundred years; a century; a centenary.

cen-ter, cen'tre (sén'tér), n. [F. centre, fr. L. centrum, fr. Gr. κέντρον any sharp point, the point round which a circle is described, akin to κεντρικ to prick, good.] 1. The middle point or place; a point at the average distance from the points of a body or figure; strictly, the mid-point, about which all points of a figure are disposed in pairs of equidistant diametrical opposites; as, the center of a circle, ellipse, sphere, line segment, regular polygon or polyhedron, etc.

2. The middle or central point or portion of anything; also, a person or thing placed at such point.

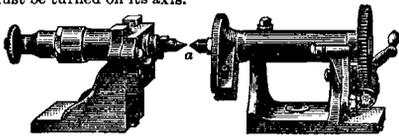
3. Math. The origin or fixed point of reference in polar coordinates. See COORDINATE.

4. That about which a body revolves or rotates; hence, a principal or important point of concentration; the nucleus around which things are gathered or to which they tend; a point from which things, etc., emanate, proceed, or take their source; an object of attention, action, or force; as, a center of attraction.

5. Astrol. The pointed end of the metal strip, indicating the star's position in the "rete" of an astrolabe. Obs.

6. The earth as the center of the universe, or the middle point of the earth. Obs. Shak.

7. Mech. a. One of the two conical steel pins, in a lathe, etc., upon which the work is held, and about which it revolves. b. A conical recess, or indentation, in the end of a shaft or other work, to receive the point of a center, on which the work can turn, as in a lathe. In a lathe the live center is in the spindle of the fast headstock; the dead center is on the loose headstock. Planer, or shaper, centers are stocks carrying centers, when the object to be planed must be turned on its axis.



Planer Centers.

a Centers between which the work is held and revolved.

8. Arch. = CENTERING, n., 2.

9. Those members of a legislative assembly who occupy benches in the center of the chamber. In France they are the deputies of moderate views, as they sit in the middle of the chamber, opposite the presiding officer, between the conservatives, or monarchists, on the right, and the radicals, or advanced republicans, on the left. See RIGHT, LEFT. In Germany they form the Roman Catholic or Ultramontane party. Also, the political opinions of these groups. [As used of particular groups usually cap.]

10. The point about which or the position in which a body is in equilibrium. Emerson.

11. Mil. a. The portion of an army between the two wings. It may be a definite and separate section or its exact limits may be indefinite. b. The middle soldier in a rank, or an imaginary point in the middle of any body of soldiers.

12. Navy. Of a fleet, the division or column between the van and the rear, or between the weather and lee divisions.

13. Mil. a. That division of a party between the bull's-eye, or innermost division, and the inner. b. A shot that strikes it.

14. One of the leaders of the Fenian organization, the chief being called a head center.

15. A small piece of thin horn, celluloid, or the like, on which to rest the sharp point of compasses.

16. Psychol. A system of nerve cells and fibers having a peculiar connection with some characteristic function; as, a center of association.

17. Cricket. = MIDDLE.

18. Checkers. See CHECKER, n., 2.

Syn. — CENTER, MIDDLE, MIDST. CENTER always implies an object of relatively definite outline, and commonly approximates more or less closely its strict geometrical sense; as, the center of a circle, of a table, of a target, of a ball. MIDDLE is less precise than center, and suggests a space rather than a point; it is the part of an object which surrounds the center; thus, the middle of a room is the central portion of it; the middle of a table has room for more than a centerpiece. Middle, unlike center, also applies to that which has duration (as, the middle of the night), and to merely linear extension (as, the middle of the road). MIDST, in present usage, implies a number of surrounding or enveloping objects (see AMONG); as, in the midst of a forest, of a crowd. MIDST, unlike middle and center, is frequently used in fig. senses; as, "In the midst of life we are in death" (Bk. of Com. Prayer).

center, or centre, counter gambit. See CHESS OPENING. — c. field, c. holder. See BASEBALL. — c. of a flat pencil, Math., the point through which its rays pass. — c. of an element of a ruled surface, Math., the point nearest the consecutive element. — c. of an involution, Math., a point, midway between the foci, from which the product of the distances of two corresponding points is constant. — c. of a quadrangle, Math., any of the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides.

— c. of area, of area, of regular shape, its geometrical center; for any area, its center of gravity (which see). — c. of a sheaf, Math., the point through which all lines or planes of the sheaf pass. — c. of attraction, Astron., that central point toward which a body tends by the force of gravitation.

— c. of buoyancy, cavity displacement, or immersion, Hydrostatics, the center of gravity of the volume formerly occupied by the fluid displaced by a floating body. — center of collineation, Math., the point collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. — c. of conversion, Mech., the point about which a body tends to turn when force is applied under given conditions. — c. of curvature of a curve, Geom., in plane curve, the center of the osculating circle at any point of the curve; the intersection of consecutive normals to the curve at any point. Similarly, center of absolute curvature of a twisted curve is the center of the osculating circle. See CIRCLE. — c. of effort, in a sailing vessel, that point at which the whole propelling force of the wind might be applied to produce the same effect as when distributed. — c. of figure, Math., a point at the average distance of all points of the figure from any given plane. — c. of flotation, a Hydros. The center of any given plane of flotation. b. Shipbuilding. The center of gravity of the water plane of a vessel. — c. of friction, Mech., a point in the base of a body rotating on this base about a vertical axis, so situated that if the whole weight were to be concentrated there the frictional resistance to rotation would remain the same as before. — c. of gravity, Mech., orig., a center of gravitational attraction; hence, by extension, that point in a body or system of bodies through which the resultant attraction of gravity acts when the body or system of bodies (relatively unchanged in position) is in any position; that point in a body from or on which the body can be suspended or poised in equilibrium in any position. The use of the phrase is extended to areas, considering the areas as sheets or shells of infinitely small thickness. — c. of gyration, Mech., that point in a body rotating about a given point at which the whole mass of the body may be concentrated without altering the energy of rotation of the body at the same speed. — c. of homology. See HOMOLOGY. — c. of homothety. = CENTER OF SIMILITUDE. — c. of inertia. = CENTER OF GRAVITY. — c. of lateral resistance, the center of gravity of the longitudinal middle plane of the immersed part of a ship, which offers resistance to leeway when under sail. — c. of mass, Mech., a point in a body or system of bodies such that the sum of the moments of the component particles about any plane through the point equals zero; center of gravity. — c. of mean distances, Math., a point of a line the algebraic sum of whose distances from a system of points on the line is 0. — c. of motion, the point which remains at rest while all other parts of a body move round it. — c. of oscillation, the point at which, if the whole matter of a suspended body were collected, the time of oscillation would be unchanged. — c. of ossification, Anat., the point, or one of the points, at which the ossification of a bone begins. See OSSIFICATION. — c. of percussion, that point in a body free to move about a fixed axis at which it may be squarely struck without jarring the axis. — c. of perspective. See CENTER OF COLLINEATION. — c. of population, Statistics, the point about which the total population of a country or other limited district is conceived to balance; the center of gravity of the population, assuming that the district is a plane and that each unit of population has the same weight. In 1790 the center of population of the United States was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, Maryland; in 1890, twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana, the average westward movement for the century having been about five miles a year; in 1900, six miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana, the westward movement for the decade having been only a little over fourteen miles. — c. of pressure, Hydros., that point in a surface immersed in a fluid at which if a force equal to the whole pressure of the fluid and in the same line with it be applied in a contrary direction, it will balance or counteract the whole pressure of the fluid. — c. of projection, Math., a point through which are drawn rays to every point, and planes through every line of a figure. — c. of similitude, Math., a point in which concur all lines joining corresponding points in two similar figures similarly (or oppositely) placed and divided in the same ratio, called the ratio of similitude of the two figures, and is called direct or inverse according as this division is outer (outside of the points) or inner (between the points). — c. of spherical curvature, Math., the center of an osculating sphere. — c. of the harmonic mean (of collinear points A, B, C, . . . with respect to another collinear point O), Math., the point M determined by the equation $\frac{MA}{OA} + \frac{MB}{OB} + \dots = 0$. — c. of vision. See PERSPECTIVE.

cen-ter, cen'tre (sén'tér), v. i.; CENTERED or CENTRED (-tèrd); CENTERING or CENTRING. 1. To be placed in a center; to be central. 2. To be collected to a point; to be concentrated; to rest on, or gather about, as a center. Where there is no visible truth wherein to center, error is as wide as men's fancies. Dr. H. More. Our hopes must center in ourselves alone. Dryden. cen'ter, cen'tre, v. t. 1. To place or fix in the center or on a central point. 2. To collect to a point; to concentrate. They joys are centered all in me alone. Prior. 3. To furnish with a center; to shape or form the center of; specif., to form a recess or indentation in (work) for the reception of a center, as in a lathe. 4. Mech. To place between centers, as in a lathe. 5. Optics. To adjust (a lens or objective) so that its plane is perpendicular to the optical axis. cen'ter-bit', cen'tre-bit' (-bit'), n. 1. A bit with a sharp pyramidal center point and two side cutting flanges, used for boring wood across the grain. See BIT, Illust. 2. A heavy chisel-shaped tool about four feet long, used in well drilling, as for oil. cen'ter-board', cen'tre-board' (-bòrd'), n. Naut. a. In a sailing vessel, a device, usually, a broad board or slab of wood or metal pivoted at the forward lower corner, so that it may be raised into a watertight casing, or trunk, amidships or be lowered to increase the area of lat-

eral resistance and prevent leeway when the vessel is w... ing to windward. It is used in vessels of all sizes along the coast of the United States, principally in small vessels or yachts, and to some extent in Great Britain, where it is also called sliding keel and drop keel. b. A boat with a centerboard, centerboard, or centerboard, trunk. Naut. The trunk or box in which a centerboard is raised or lowered. cen'ter, or centre, drill. A small drill used to make centers in a piece of work about to be turned. — cen'ter-drilled', cen'tre-drilled' (sén'tér-dríld'), a. cen'ter-fire', or cen'tre-fire', a. Also cen'tral-fire'. Designating, or adapted to the use of, a cartridge fired by the striking of the hammer or firing pin upon the center of the base; — opposed to rim-fire. In a center-fire cartridge the fulminate is contained in a small cap inserted in the center of the base. See CARTRIDGE, Illust. cen'ter, or centre, gauge. Mech. A gauge for fixing the angle of a lathe center, a screw thread, the point of a cutting tool, etc. cen'ter-ing (sén'tér-ing), cen'tring (-tríng), n. Also cen'tring. 1. Act of one who centers, as the object glass of a telescope. Center Gauge. 2. Arch. A substructure, usually of timber or plank, on which a masonry arch or vault is built and on which it rests until complete and therefore self-supporting. cen'tering, or centring, cen's, or centring, n. That cone-shaped portion of the powder chamber directly next the compression slope. In loading it serves to bring the axis of the projectile to the axis of the bore. cen'ter, or centre, lathe. Mech. A lathe in which the work is supported by strips; 1 Bearer; 2 Bearing strips; 3 Stiffening pieces; 4, 4 centers; also, a pole lathe. Braces; 5, 5 Wedges. cen'ter, or centre, mold or mould. A template for making moldings in soft plaster or the like, by revolving it about one end. cen'ter-piece', cen'tre-piece' (-pès'), n. A piece put in the center of anything; specif., an ornament for the center, as of a table, ceiling, etc.; a central article or figure. cen'ter, or centre, plate. Pattern Making. A metal plate used as a facelate or lathelate chisel for a dove-tailed pattern which is to be turned in the lathe. cen'ter, or centre, pop. Mech. A center punch (a); also, a mark made by such a punch, esp. in marking out a piece of metal to be drilled, etc. — cen'ter-pop', cen'tre-pop' (sén'tér-póp'), v. i. cen'ter, or centre, punch. Mech. A punch for making indentations or dots in a piece of work, as for suspension between the centers for ax or pick handles, spokes, etc., so adjusted that it cuts invariably toward the center. cen'ter, or centre, seal. Gas Manuf. A compound hydraulic valve for regulating the passage of the gas through a set of purifiers so as to cut out each one in turn for the renewal of the lime. cen'ter-sec'ond, cen'tre-sec'ond, n. Horol. A long second hand mounted on the center arbor of a timepiece; also, a timepiece having such a hand. cen'ter, or centre, slang. Slang words made by transposition of common words, beginning with the center; as, in "Utters" for "tutts". cen'ter, or centre, square. A form of square used for finding the center of a circle, as of the end of a cylinder. cen'ter, or centre, valve. = CENTER SEAL. cen'tes'i-mal (sén-tés'i-mál), a. [L. centesimus the hundredth, fr. centum a hundred.] 1. Hundredfold. Obs. 2. Hundredth; pertaining to, or having divisions into, hundredths; as, centesimal thermometer, the centigrade thermometer; also, of or pertaining to this thermometer. 3. Pert. to or designating a French system of angular measure, in which a quadrant is divided into 100 degrees, each degree into 100 minutes, and each minute into 100 seconds. cen'tes'i-mate (-mát), v. t.; cen'tes'i-mat'ed (-mát'éd); cen'tes'i-mat'ing (-mát'ing). [L. centesimare to select every hundredth, fr. centesimus hundredth.] To select by lot and punish with death every hundredth man of, as soldiers in cases of mutiny. Cf. DECIMATE. — cen'tes'i-mat'ion (-mát'shún), n. cen'te'sis (sén-tés'is), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κέντρον a pricking.] Surg. Puncture, as of a cavity or tumor. cen'ti- (sén'ti-). 1. [L. centi-, fr. centum hundred.] A combining form signifying hundred, as in centifolious. 2. [F. centi-, fr. L. centum hundred.] A combining form used, chiefly in the metric system, to signify hundredth part; as, centimeter, centigram, etc. cen'ti-grade (-grád), a. [L. centum a hundred + gradus degree: cf. F. centigrade.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts. Specif.: Of or pertaining to the centigrade thermometer; as, 10° centigrade (or 10° C.). centigrade thermometer, a thermometer on the scale of which the distance between the two standard points, the freezing point and boiling point (at 760 mm. barometric pressure) of water, is divided into one hundred equal parts or degrees. Called also Celsius thermometer, after its inventor, Anders Celsius, a Swedish astronomer. The present centigrade thermometer has zero, 0°, as the freezing point and 100° as the boiling point, but the original

used with L. centum hundred + G. gradus. Obs. a Lord of a hundred (of a county). b. A criminal judge. cen'ti-are' (sén'ti-ár'; F. sán'ti-tyár'; fr. centi-ár' (sén'ti-ár'), [F. centiare, centi- (L. centum) + are.] See MEASURE. cen'ti-clip'tous (sén'ti-klip'tú), a. [L. centum hundred + clip, fr. Gr. κεντρικ a piercing.] Zool. A family of insectivora, consisting of the tentacles and allies. — cen'ti-clid' (-íd), n. cen't'grave', n. [G. centgraf, centgraf; fr. MHG. zent, prop. a district of 100 hamlets (L. cento, a centia, prop. circumscription), + grave, cinctum, to gird; con-

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cen-tro-sym-me-try (sén-tró-sím-té-trí), n. Cryst. Condition or quality of being symmetrical with respect to a center.

cen-tum-vir (sén-túm-ví-r), n.; pl. -viri (-ví-rí). [L. centum hundred + viri, pl. of vir man.] Rom. Hist. One of a court of about one hundred judges or jurors chosen to try civil suits.

cen-tum-vi-rate (-ví-rát), n. [Cf. F. centumviral.] 1. The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri; the body of centumviri, collectively. 2. A body of one hundred men.

cen-tu-ple (sén-tú-plí), a. [Cf. L. centuplex; centum + plicare to fold; or fr. F. centuple.] Hundredfold.

cen-tu-ple, v. t. To multiply or increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu-ple-cate (sén-tú-plí-kát), a. & n. [L. centuplicatus.] Hundredfold.

cen-tu-ple-cate (-kát), v. t.; cen-tu-ple-cate (-kát-éd), n. To make a hundredfold; to centuple. — cen-tu-ple-cation (-kát-shún), n.

cen-tu-ri-al (-rí-ál), a. [See CENTURY.] Of or relating to a century; as, a centurial sermon.

cen-tu-ri-ate (-rát), a. [L. centuriatus.] Divided into, or of or pertaining to, centuries or hundreds; as, the centuriate comitia (see COMITIA CENTURIATA) of ancient Rome.

cen-tu-ri-ate (-rát), n. A. A century. B. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men.

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Ceph-a-la'ta (séf-á-lá-tá), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. κεφαλή head.] Zool. A primary division of Mollusca, including those with a head (that is, all except the Acephala).

ceph-a-late (séf-á-lát), n. Zool. Having a head; of or pertaining to the Cephalata. n. One of the Cephalata.

ceph-a-lé-ma'to-ma, or -he-ma'to-ma (séf-á-lé-má-tó-má; -hém-á-tó; -má), n. pl. -mata (-má-tá). [NL: cephalo- + haemato- + oma.] Med. A tumor or swelling caused by extravasation of blood beneath the pericranium. It occurs frequently in newborn children and is caused by a tearing of pericranial vessels during labor.

ceph-a-líc (séf-á-lík), a. [L. cephalicus, Gr. κεφαλικός, fr. κεφαλή head; cf. F. céphalique.] Of or pertaining to the head; directed toward, or situated near, the head.

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Álphor a crest. Zool. A species of African antelopes consisting of numerous species, some of them no larger than a hare. They are called duikerboks. Their horns are short and straight, and are present only in the male.

ceph-a-lo-pod (séf-á-ló-pód), n. Zool. One of the Cephalopoda. — cepha-lo-pod', a.

ceph-a-lo-pó-da (-lóp-ó-dá), n. pl. [NL; cephalo- + -poda.] Zool. The highest class of Mollusca, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopus, etc. They have, around the front of the head, a group of elongated muscular arms, which are usually furnished with prehensile suckers or hooks.

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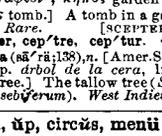
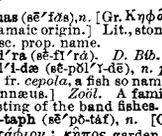
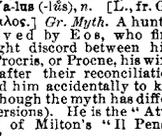
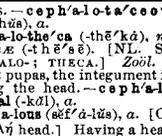
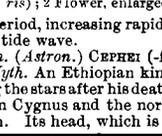
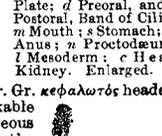
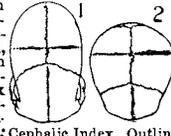
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ble, senâto, câre, ãun, áccount, árm, ásk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recônt, makêr; íce, íll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cônnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; } Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of † combined with. = equals.

the Milky Way, is marked by a triangle formed by three stars of the fourth magnitude.

ce-ra'-ceous (sē-rā'shūs), a. [L. *cera* wax.] Having the texture and color of new wax; like wax; waxy.

ce-ral (sē-rāl), a. [L. *cera* wax.] 1. Of or pert. to wax. 2. Zool. Of or pert. to the cere of a bird's beak.

ce-ran-by-ol-dae (sē-rān-bī-ōl-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *κεράμιο* a kind of horned beetle.] Zool. A large family of beetles, including many species of large size, of oblong or somewhat cylindrical form, with antennae which are often longer than the body; the long-horned beetles. Their larvae have strong jaws and usually bore in the roots or wood of trees or shrubs, some, as the locust beetle and oak pruner, doing great damage. Cf. LAMINÆ, PRIONINÆ. — **ce-ram-by-oid** (sē-rān-bī-ōid), a. & n.

ce-ra'-mi-a-ce-ous (sē-rā'mī-ā'sē-ōs), n. pl. [NL. See CERAMICUM.] Bot. A large family of delicate filamentous red algae, found in nearly all seas. They are branched dichotomously or are unilaterally pinnate. There are 40 known genera. — **ce-ra-mi-a'-ceous** (sē-rā'mī-ā'sē-ōs), a.

ce-ram'ic (sē-rām'ik), properly pronounced kē-rām'ik only when spell with k, a. [Gr. *κεραμικός*, fr. *κεράμω* earthenware. Cf. KERAMIC.] Of or pertaining to pottery; relating to the art of making earthenware; as, ceramic products.

ce-ram'ios (-i-ks), n. [See CERAMIC.] 1. Sing. Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc. 2. pl. Articles formed of clay in whole or in part and baked, as vases, urns, etc.

ce-ra'-mist (sē-rā'mist), n. A ceramic artist, manufacturer, student, or the like.

ce-ra'mi-um (sē-rā'mī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κεράμιον*, dim. of *κεράμω* earthen vessel, jar.] Bot. A large genus of delicate red algae typifying the family Ceramiales. The species are sometimes called *rose tangle*; they are widely distributed in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

ce-ra-mog-ra-phy (sē-rā-mōg'rā-fī), n. [Gr. *κεράμω* earthenware + *-graphy*.] Description, art, or study of ceramics. — **ce-ra-mo-graph'ic** (-mō-grāf'ik), a.

ce-rar-y-rite (sē-rār'jī-rit), n. [Gr. *κερας* horn + *ἀργυρος* silver.] Min. Native silver chloride, AgCl, a mineral of a white to pale yellow or gray color, darkening on exposure to light; horn silver. It may be cut by a knife, like lead or horn. H., 1-1.5. Sp. gr., 5.55.

ce-ra-sin (sē-rā'sin), n. [L. *cerasus* the cherry tree, Gr. *κεράσιον*.] 1. Chem. A white amorphous substance, the insoluble part of cherry gum. It is identical with metaphoric acid. — **ce-ras'i-nous** (sē-rā'sī-nōs), a.

2. Dyeing. Fast red A or B. See DYE.

ce-ras'tes (sē-rās'tēs), n. [L. a horned serpent, fr. Gr. *κεράστις* horned, a horned serpent, fr. *κερας* horn.] The horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Egypt, Palestine, etc., distinguished by a horny process over each eye. It is exceedingly venomous, and lies during the day partly buried in the sand, with which its color harmonizes. Also [cap.], the genus to which this viper belongs. It includes also a hornless Egyptian species (*C. vipera*).



Cerastes (*Cerastes cornutus*).

ce-ras'ti-um (-tī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κεράστις* horned.] Bot. A large genus of sileneaceous plants having small white flowers with bifid petals and cylindrical, often curved, capsules. *C. viscosum* and *C. nutans*, the mouse-ear chickweeds, are cosmopolitan. *C. cretense* is the field chickweed.

ce-ra'ta (sē-rā'tā), n. pl.; sing. CERAS (sē-rās). [NL., fr. Gr. *κερας*, -atos, horn.] Zool. The papillae, often brightly colored and of branching form, on the back of nudibranchiate mollusks. They function as gills, though not homologous with the tentacles of other gastropods.

ce-reat (sē-rēt), n. [L. *ceratum*.] Pharm. An unctuous preparation for external application, of a consistency intermediate between that of an ointment and a plaster, so that it can be spread upon cloth without the use of heat, but does not melt when applied to the skin. Cerate consists essentially of wax (for which resin or spermaceti is sometimes substituted) mixed with oil, lard, and various medicinal ingredients. The cerate (formerly called *simple cerate*) of the United States Pharmacopoeia is a mixture of three parts of white wax and seven parts of lard.

ce-rat-ed (sē-rāt-ēd), p. a. [L. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare* to wax, fr. *cera* wax.] 1. Covered with wax. 2. Zool. Cerate.

ce-ra'ti-ties (sē-rā'tī-tēs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κερας*, *κερατος* horn.] Paleont. A genus of Triassic ammonites having the septa with simple rounded saddles and finely denticulated lobes. It is the type of a large family, **ce-ra-ti'ti-dae** (-tī-tī-dē). — **ce-ra'ti'te** (sē-rā'tī-tē), n. — **ce-ra'ti'tic** (-tī-tī-ik), a. — **ce-rat'i-toid** (sē-rāt'i-tōid), a. & n.

ce-ra'to (sē-rā'tō), n. [L. *cerata* wax.] Beeswax.

ce-ra'tin (sē-rā'tīn), n. [L. *cera* wax.] That portion of beeswax not easily soluble in alcohol. Myricin is its chief constituent.

ce-ra'mi-ti-um (sē-rā'mī-tī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κεράμιον*, dim. of *κεράμω* earthen vessel.] Bot. A carpospore.

ce-ras (sē-rās), Bib. **ce-ras** (sē-rās), n. [NL.] Zool. Sing. of CERATA.

ce-ra-sus (sē-rā'sūs), n. [NL., fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. *κεράσιον*.] Bot. A genus of amygdalaceous trees, the cherries, usually merged in *Prunus*, but regarded by some as distinct. See PRUNUS. [a cere.]

ce-reato, a. Zool. Provided with **ce-ra'ti'dae** (sē-rā'tī-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *κερατίας* horned.] Zool. A family of deep-sea pediculate fishes related to the anglers. — **ce-ra'ti'd** (sē-rā'tī-d), a. & n. [KERATIN.]

ce-ra'tin (sē-rā'tīn), Var. of **ce-ra'tine** (-tīn), a. [Gr. *κερατίνη* the fatty called "the horns" fr. *κερας* a horn.] Legic. Spontical.

ce-ra-to- (sē-rā'tō-), cerat-. Combining forms from Greek *κερας*, *κερατος*, horn; — used in forming *kerato-*.

ce-ra-to-bran'chial (-brān'kī-āl), a. [cerato- + *branchial*.] Zool. Pertaining to the segment next below the epibranchial in a branchial arch. — n. A ceratobranchial bone, or cartilage. This term has also been applied to the epibranchial.

ce-reato-Gr. (sē-rātō-g'ōs; sē-rā'tō-g'ōs), n. [NL.; *cerato* + Gr. *δόντις* tooth.] Zool. A genus of dipnoan fishes having fins of the type called archipterygium (which see) and dental plates with radiating ridges. The genus was first known from fossils of Mesozoic age, but a living form was discovered in certain Australian rivers and assigned to this genus, though it is now placed in a distinct but closely related genus, *Neoceratodus*, syn. *Epiceratodus*. This species, *N. josteri*, becomes about six feet long and is known as *salmon* or *burned salmon* (from its red flesh) or *barramundee*. It is esteemed as food. A second species, *N. molepis*, has also been described. With *Ceratodus* and other extinct genera they constitute a family, **ce-ra-to-don'ti-dae** (sē-rā'tō-dōn'tī-dē), syn. **ce-ra-tod'i-dae** (-tōd'i-dē), and in some classifications an order, Monopneumonia, based on the presence of but one lung in the living, and presumably also in the extinct genera. Also [l. c.], a fish of either of these genera.



Ceratodus (*Neoceratodus molepis*).

ce-ra-to-hyal (sē-rā'tō-hī-āl), a. [cerato- + *hyoid* + *-al*.] Zool. Designating, or pertaining to, the bony or cartilaginous segment next below the epiphyll in the hyoid arch. — n. A ceratohyal bone, or cartilage, which in man forms the small horn of the hyoid. See HYOID, a.

ce-ra'toid (sē-rā'tōid), a. [cerato- + *-oid*.] Horny; horn-like; also, horn-shaped.

ce-ra'to-ni-a (-tōnī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κερατονια* carob tree.] Bot. A monotypic genus of European caesalpinia trees. The species, *C. siliqua*, is the carob.

ce-ra'to-phy'lous (-tō-fī-lūs), a. [cerato- + *-phyllous*.] Bot. Having somewhat stiff and sharp, upward-curved, linear leaves, as plants of the genus *Ceratophyllum*.

ce-ra'to-phy'lum (-fī-lūm), n. [NL. See CERATOPHYLLOUS.] Bot. A genus of aquatic herbs, the hornworts, having finely divided, whorled leaves and minute apetalous flowers, and constituting the family Ceratophyllaceae (order Ranunculales). *C. demersum*, probably the only species, is cosmopolitan in quiet fresh waters. The genus is considered to be a degenerate representative of the water lilies.

ce-ra-toph'y-ta (-tōf'ī-tā), n. pl. [NL.; *cerato* + Gr. *φύρον* plant.] Zool. A group of corals containing those having a horny central axis, as the gorgonians. — **ce-ra-toph'yte** (sē-rā'tō-fīt), n.

ce-ra'tops (sē-rā'tōps), n. [NL.; *cerato* + Gr. *ὤψ* face.] Paleont. A genus of Ceratopsia.

ce-ra'top'i-a (-tōp'i-ā), n. pl. [NL.; *cerato* + *-opsia*.] Paleont. A group of large dinosaurs usually included in the order Orthopoda, known chiefly from the Laramie formation of North America. They were of robust build, walking on all four feet, and had an enormously developed skull provided with long horns, a great arching transverse crest (formed chiefly by the parietal bones) at the back of the skull, and a sharp horny beak. *Triceratops* (which see) is the best-known genus.

ce-ra'top'ter'is (-tōp'tēr'is), n. [NL.; *cerato* + Gr. *πτερίς* a fern.] Bot. A genus of peculiar aquatic ferns constituting the family Ceratopteridaceae, and containing a single tropical species, *C. thalictroides*. See FLOATING FERN.

ce-ra'to'sa (-tō'sā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *κερας*, *κερατος*, horn.] Zool. The Ceratospogonae; — sometimes limited to those which form no siliceous spicules.

ce-ra'to-sau'rus (-tō-sō'rūs), n. [NL.; *cerato* + *-saurus*.] Paleont. A genus of American Jurassic carnivorous dinosaurs which became nearly 20 feet long, and had a bony horn core on the united nasal bones.

ce-ra'to-spon'gi-ae (-spōn'jī-ē), n. pl. [NL.; *cerato* + Gr. *σπγγια* sponge.] Zool. Skull of *Ceratopsus*. An order of sponges in which the skeleton consists of horny fibers. It includes all the commercial sponges. — **ce-ra'to-spon'gi-an** (-ān), a. & n.

ce-ber'a (sē-bēr-ā), n. [NL., fr. L. & E. *Cerberus*, 1; — so called from its poisonous qualities.] Bot. A small genus of apocynaceous trees of tropical Asia and Polynesia, having flowers with spinose anthers, and large drupes with a thick fibrous husk. The milky juice and the seeds are usually very poisonous.

ce-ber'e-an (sē-bēr-ē-ān), a. [L. *Cerberus*.] Of or pertaining to, or resembling, *Cerberus*.

ce-ber'ite (sē-bēr'it), n. [From CERBERUS.] A form of dynamite containing wood tar and nitrobenzene and having charcoal for its absorbent.

ce-ber'us (-ūs), n. [L. *Cerberus* (in sense 1), Gr. *Κέρβερος*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A dog, described by Hesiod as fifty-headed and by later writers (usually) as three-headed, with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions. (Cf. HERCULES.) Hence, a vigilant custodian or guardian, esp. if surly. 2. Zool. A genus of East Indian opisthognathous aquatic serpents.



Hercules carrying off Cerberus. From a vase.

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colored.] Chem. A waxy substance extracted by chloroform from cork.

Ce-rin-thi-an (sē-rh'ih-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Cerinthus or his doctrine. — n. Eccl. Hist. One of an ancient religious sect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics.

ce-ri-se' (sē-rēz'), a. [F., a cherry. See CHERRY.] Of the color of the bright red cherry.

ce-ri-se', n. 1. A cerise color.

2. A dyestuff, an impure fuchsine.

ce-rite (sē'rīt), n. [From CERAM.] Min. A hydrous silicate of cerium and allied metals occurring generally in brownish masses. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 4.86. B Allantite.

Ce-rith'i-um (sē-rith'ī-ūm), n. [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κερύθιον a little horn.] Zool. A genus of marine tanioglossate gastropods, having an elongate many-whorled shell, and subcircular, horny operculum, the type of a large family, Cer'thi'i-dæ (sēr'ih-tī'z-dē). — ce-rith'i-oid (sē-rith'ī-oid), a. & n.

ce-ri-um (sē'rī-ūm), n. [Named by Berzelius in 1803 from the asteroid Ceres, then just discovered (1801).] Chem. A rare metallic element, occurring combined in cerite, allanite, monazite, etc. Symbol, Ce; at wt., 140.25. It resembles iron in color and luster, but is soft and both malleable and ductile. It emits sparks when scratched with steel. Melting point, 623° C. (1153° F.). Sp. gr., 6.7. See CERITE.

ce-ri-um met-als. Chem. A group of related rare earth metals including cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, and neodymium.

ce-ri-um (sēr'ūm), v. i.; CERNE'D (sēr'nēd); CER'NING. [L. cerne're.] Rom. Law. To decide; to resolve to enter upon an inheritance; to make known this determination.

ce-ri-ture (sēr'it-ū-r), n. [L. cerne're to separate, discern, decide, resolve to enter upon an inheritance.] Rom. Law. A formal acceptance of an inheritance.

ce-ri-nous (sēr'it-ū-s), a. [L. cerne'tus with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining or nodding; pendulous; drooping; as a bud, flower, etc.

ce-ro (sē'rō), n.; pl. -ros (-rōz). [Corrupt. fr. sierra saw, sawfish, cero.] A large food and game fish of the mackerel family (Scomberomorus cavalla), found in the West Indies and sometimes as far north as Cape Cod. Also, the related pintado (S. regalis).



Cero (Scomberomorus cavalla). (1/2)

ce-ro (sē'rō), [Gr. κηρός wax.] A combining form indicating the presence of, or resemblance to, wax.

ce-ro-graph (-grāf), n. [ce-ro + -graph.] A writing or engraving on wax; an encaustic.

ce-ro-graph'ic (-grāf'ik), a. Of or pertaining to cerography.

ce-ro-graph'ic-al (-y-kōl) raphy.

ce-ro-graph'ist (sē-rōgrā'fist), n. One skilled in cerography.

ce-ro-graph'ic-ian (-i-ān), n. [ce-ro + -graphy.] 1. Art of making characters or designs in, upon, or with, wax.

2. = ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.

3. A method of making stereotype plates from inscribed sheets of wax.

ce-ro-life (sē'rō-līt), n. [ce-ro + -lite.] Min. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, allied to serpentine, occurring in yellow or greenish waxlike masses.

ce-ro-ma (sē-rō-mā), n. [L., fr. Gr. κηρωμα an ointment for wrestlers, the place for wrestling, fr. κηρός wax over, fr. κηρός wax.] 1. Class. Antiq. The unguent (a composition of oil and wax) with which wrestlers were anointed; also, the wrestling place or ring.

2. Zool. The cere of birds.

ce-ro-mel (sē'rō-mēl), n. [F. céromel; L. cera wax + mel honey.] A mixture of wax and honey, used in India and other tropical countries as a dressing for ulcers and wounds.

ce-ro-plas'tic (-plāst'ik), a. [Gr. κηρωπλαστικός for modeling in wax; κηρός wax + πλασσειν to form, mold.] Fine Arts. A relating to the art of modeling in wax. b Modeled in wax; as, a ceroplasty figure.

ce-ro-plas'tics (-plāst'iks), n. [Gr. κηρωπλαστική (sc. τέχνη art).] 1. sing. Art of modeling in wax.

2. pl. Waxworks.

ce-ro-tate (sē'rō-tāt), n. A salt or ester of cerotic acid.

ce-ro-tene (sē'rō-tēn; sē'rō-), n. [L. cerotum a pomade, Gr. κηρωτόν, fr. κηρός wax.] Chem. A white waxy hydrocarbon, C₂₇H₅₄, of the ethylene series, obtained by the distillation of Chinese wax, or of ceryl alcohol.

ce-ro-tio (sē-rō-tīo), a. [See CEROTENE.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a fatty acid, C₂₆H₅₂O₂ (?), occurring free in beeswax and, as an ester, in Chinese wax.

ce-ro-type (sē'rō-tīp), n. [ce-ro + -type.] A printing process of engraving on a surface of wax spread on a steel plate, for electrotyping.

ce-rous (sē'rūs), a. Zool. Pert. to, or resembling, a cere. c. c. c. [L. cerum + -ous.] Chem. Pert. to, or containing, cerium in the trivalent state; as, cerous compounds.

-cerous. A combining form from Greek κηρός, horn.

Ce-rod'y-lon (sē-rōd'ī-lōn), n. [NL.; ce-ro + Gr. ζύλον wood.] Bot. A small genus of tall South American pinnate-leaved palms remarkable for the resinous wax secreted on the stem and leaves. C. andicola is the wax palm.

ce-ri-ne (sē'rīn), n. [Fr. CERINE.] = ALLANTITE.

ce-ri-um (sē'rī-ūm), n. [Fr. CERINE.] = ALLANTITE.

cer'tain (sēr'tān), a. [F. certain, fr. assumed] LL. certanus, fr. L. certus determined, fixed, certain, orig. p. p. of cerne're to perceive, decide, determine; akin to Gr. κηρός to decide, separate, and to E. concern, crime, riddle a sieve.] 1. Fixed or stated; settled; determinate.

The people . . . gather a certain rate every day. Ex. xvi. 4.

2. Sure or dependable; either, entirely trustworthy or reliable; as, certain experiences; or, sure to happen or act; sure of operation or effect; unfailing; as, a certain remedy.

These are certain signs to know Faithful friend from flattering foe. Shak.

I have often wished that I knew as certain a remedy for any other disease. Mead.

3. Not to be doubted or denied; established as a fact; indubitable; indisputable. The dream is certain, and the interpretation . . . sure. Dan. ii. 45.

4. Assured in mind; having no doubts; free from suspicions concerning; sure. To make her certain of the sad event. Dryden.

5. Thoroughly grounded or established, as a belief or trust; hence, of a person, determined; resolved; steadfast. Obs. or Archaic.

However, I with thee have fixed my lot, Certain to undergo like doom. Milton.

6. In such a condition or position that failure (to happen or to do a specified thing) is impossible; incapable of failing; destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive; as, he is certain to see her if he goes; it is as certain to grow as to live.

7. Thought or implied as specific though not specifically named; sometimes, euphemistically, that politeness forbids, or that there is no need, further to define; one or some — sometimes used independently as a noun, or pronominally, meaning certain persons or things; certain ones. It came to pass when he was in a certain city. Luke v. 12.

8. One or some among possible others; one or some known only as of a specified name or character; as, certain leaders of the people; — often used derogatorily of well-known persons as implying their obscurity or lack of consequence; as, a certain Mr. Washington was elected President.

Syn. — True, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, plain, indisputable, incontrovertible, unhesitating, undoubting; fixed, stated; positive. See SURE.

for certain, formerly also for a certain, assuredly; as a certainty. Now Colloq. or Dial. — in certain, in truth; certainly; truly. Obs. — of a certain, formerly also of certain, certainly; assuredly. Archaic.

cer'tain, n. 1. Certainty. Obs. Gower.

2. A certain number or quantity; esp., elliptically, a certain sum of money. b A certain number of prayers or masses. c A certain number of persons; some. Obs.

3. Certain ones. See CERTAIN, a., 7.

cer'tain-ly, adv. In a manner that is certain (in any sense); with certainty; definitely; without fail; infallibly; fixedly; with certitude or assurance; surely; without doubt or question; unquestionably; undoubtedly.

cer'tain-ty (-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tīz). [OF. certaineté.] 1. That which is certain or sure; the truth; the fact; a certain account. Obs. or R. Caxton.

2. A fact or truth unquestionably established; a certain or sure thing or fact.

Certainties are uninteresting and sating. Landor.

3. Assurance; surety; pledge. Obs.

4. Quality, state, or fact of being certain, either externally or mentally; certitude; assurance; confidence.

The certainty of punishment is the truest security against crimes. Fisher Ames.

5. A certain or definite number or quantity. Obs. Orf. E. D.

6. Law. Clearness; freedom from ambiguity; lucidity. Syn. — CERTAINTY, CERTITUDE. CERTAINTY is either subjective or objective — a state of the believing mind or (in recent usage, more frequently) a quality of the thing believed; CERTITUDE is almost exclusively subjective, and suggests esp. the assurance of the one who believes; as, "My argument is . . . that certitude was a habit of mind, that certainty was a quality of propositions" (J. H. Newman); "The conviction [may be called] a certitude, the proposition or truth, a certainty" (ad); "A sharp certainty entered like a stab into Bulstrode's soul" (G. Eliot); "If you desire to know the certainty of your dear father's death" (Shak.); "Such figures as would, by the strong tone of character in each, fill any author with the certitude of success" (H. James). See SURE.

at a certainty, assuredly; certainly. Obs. — for, of, to a certainty, certainly; assuredly; beyond doubt. — in certainty, certainly; assuredly. Obs.

cer'tes (sēr'tēs; -tīz; rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic), adv. [F., prop. pl. fem. of OF. cert certain, fr. L. certus; cf. OF. acertes. See CERTAIN.] Certainly; in truth; verily. Archaic.

Cer'thi-a (sēr'thī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κηθήρος the common tree creeper.] Zool. A genus of small oscine birds, with a slender, more or less curved, bill. It is the type of a small family, Cer'thi'i-dæ (sēr'thī'z-dē). See CREEPER.

cer'tifi-cate (sēr'tīf'i-kāt), n. [F. certificat, fr. LL. certificatus made certain, p. p. of certificare. See CERTIFY.] 1. Act of certifying; certification; attestation. Obs.

2. A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; hence, anything that produces the same result as such a document; a certification; as, a certificate of good behavior; his acts are a certificate of his worth.

3. A written declaration legally authenticated; hence, specif., in England, a paper by which the majority of an insolvent's creditors agree to his discharge.

certificate of deposit, Banking, a written statement from a bank that a person has on deposit a sum specified. — c. of merit, Mil., a certificate granted by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the regimental

C₂₄H₄₂O, obtained from the sugar cane.

cer'te, n. [L. certotum, Gr. κηρωτόν, fr. κηρός wax.] = CEROTINE.

ce-ro-tin (sē'rō-tīn; sēr'tō-), n. = CERYL ALCOHOL.

ce-ro-tio (sē-rō-tīo), n. [cerotene + -io.] Chem. = CERYL ALCOHOL.

ce-rox-y-lon (sē-rōks'ī-lōn), n. [See CEROTYLOX.] Palm wax.

ce-ro-zo (sē-rōzō; 138), a. [Sp.] Wild; unbroken; — said of horses. Southwestern U. S.

cer'ti-fic'al (sēr'tī-fī-kāl), a. [L. certus, fr. certus a kind of oak.] Pert. to or noting the certia. Obs.

cer'tis (sēr'tis), n. [NL., fr. L. cerus, the turkey oak (Quercus cæstus), of southern Europe.] Cert (sēr't), adv. [ME., fr. OF. cert certain.] Certainly; in a truth. Obs. or Colloq. — in cert, in truth; of a certainty. Obs. cert, adv. Certainly; in truth; in a certainty. Obs. cert, n. A certifier. cert-ti-fic'ator (sēr'tīf'i-kā-tōr), n. A certifier. [See CERTIFY.] cer'ti-fic'er, n. One who certifies. cer'ti-fi-cate (sēr'tīf'i-kāt), v. t. [L. certiorari, p. p. of certiorari, equiv. to caeruleus.] Ce-ru-lean, equiv. to caeruleus.] Ce-ru-lean. Poetic.

or corps commander, to an enlisted man who has distinguished himself. It entitles the holder to extra pay.

cer'tifi-cate (sēr'tīf'i-kāt), v. t.; CER-TIP'Y-CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); CER-TIP'Y-CAT'ING (-kāt'īng). [See CERTIFY.] To verify or attest by certificate.

2. To furnish with, or authorize or license by, a certificate; as, to certificate the captain of a vessel; a certificated teacher.

cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sēr'tīf'i-kā'shān), n. [L. certificatio: cf. F. certification.] 1. Act of certifying, or state of being certified.

2. A certified statement; a certificate.

3. a O. Eng. Law. A process by which an obscure or incomplete verdict given before justices of assize was sometimes brought before the central court, by summoning the jurors to Westminster to certify the justices as to the oath that they have made. b Scots Law. A notice certifying to a party to a suit the consequences of his default in the matters specified as required of him.

cer'tifi-ca-to-ry (sēr'tīf'i-kā-tō-rī), a. [LL. certificatorius.] Serving to certify; constituting, or of the nature of, a certificate; as, letter certificatory, a certificate; a written testimonial. — n. A letter certificatory. Obs.

cer'ti-fied (sēr'tīfīd), pret., p. p., & p. a. of CERTIFY, v. certified check, Banking, a check certified to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn by the signature of (usually) the cashier or paying teller with the word "good" or its equivalent, across the face of the check. The certification operates as a guarantee that the signature is genuine, that the bank has in its possession sufficient funds of the drawer to meet the check, and that it will hold enough thereof in readiness to meet the check; it also operates to release the drawer and the indorsers, if any. It does not guarantee the body of the check to be genuine. U. S. — c. copy, a copy made or attested by officers having charge of the original and authorized to give copies officially.

cer'ti-fy (sēr'tīfī), v. t.; CER-TI-FIED (-fīd); CER-TI-FY'ING. [F. certifier, LL. certificare; L. certus certain + Jacere to make. See CERTAIN, -FY; cf. CERTIFICATE, v. t.] 1. To give certain information of, or to make certain, as a fact; to attest authoritatively; to verify. Hammond.

The industry of science at once certifies and greatly extends our knowledge of the vastness of the creation. J. Taylor.

2. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration concerning, in writing, under hand, or hand and seal.

The judges shall certify their opinion to the chancellor and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded. Blackstone.

3. To give certain information to, or assure; make certain; to certify the king, that . . . thou shalt have no portion on this side the river. Ezra iv. 16.

4. Banking. To guarantee (a check) as good by so indicating upon its face. See CERTIFIED CHECK. U. S.

cer'ti-fy, v. i. To vouch or attest by a certificate.

cer'ti-o-ra-ri (sēr'tī-ō-rā-rī), n. [From the emphatic word certiorari in the Latin form of the writ, which read certiorari volumus we wish to be certified.] Law. A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court or a body acting in a quasi-judicial capacity (as commissioners, assessors of taxes, etc.), in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected. It is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court.

cer'ti-tude (sēr'tī-tūd), n. [LL. certitudo, fr. L. certus: cf. F. certitude. See CERTAIN.] State of being certain; specif.: a Freedom from doubt; assurance; confidence. J. H. Newman. b Objective certainty or fixity; the certainty of facts; sureness.

Syn. — See CERTAINTY.

cer'to-si-no, cer'to-si-na (chēr'tō-zē'nō; -nā), n. [It. certosino a Carthusian monk, certosa a Carthusian monastery.] A style of elaborate mosaic ivory practiced, often by Carthusian monks, chiefly in Italy, during the Renaissance.

Certosina work . . . consists in geometric arrangements of stars made of diamond-shaped pieces; varied with conventional flowers in pots, etc. J. H. Pollen.

ce-ru-le-an (sē-rōlē-ān), a. [L. caeruleus; cf. caelum sky, heaven.] 1. Sky-colored; deep blue; azure. Couper.

2. = BLUE, 6. Humorous.

ce-ru-le-an blue, = CERULEUM.

ce-ru-le-an, n. 1. Cerulean color or hue; azure.

2. A bluestocking; a blue. Humorous.

ce-ru-le-in (sē-rōlē-īn), n. [L. caeruleus sky-blue.] Chem. A fast dyestuff, C₂₂H₁₆O₈, made by heating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It dyes mordanted fabrics green.

ce-ru-les-cent (sē'rō-lēs'ēnt; sēr'ō-), a. [L. caeruleus sky-blue + -escent.] Tending to cerulean; light bluish.

ce-ru-le-um (sē-rōlē-ūm), n. [NL.] A greenish blue pigment prepared in various ways, consisting essentially of cobalt stannate. Unlike other cobalt blues, it does not change color by gaslight.

ce-ru-ly-g'nol (sē'rōlē-g'nōl; -nōl), n. [L. caeruleus sky-blue + lignum wood + -ol.] Chem. A phenol derivative, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, obtained from beech-tar oil. It is a colorless oil.

ce-ru-ly-g'none (-īg'nōn), n. [L. caeruleus cerulean + lignum wood + E. quinone.] Chem. A dark blue crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₀O₂, occurring in beechwood tar; — called also cedrine.

ce-ru-men (sē-rōm'ēn), n. [NL., fr. L. cera wax.] Physiol. The yellow waxlike secretion from the glands of the external ear; the earwax.

ce-ru-mi-nif'er-ous (-mī'nīf'ēr-ūs), a. [cerumen + ferous.] Producing cerumen.

rare to inform. — To certify; to assure. — cer'ti-o-ra-tion (-rā'shān), n. Cer'tis (sēr'tis) (sc. certis). Obs. or Scot. var. of CERTIS.

cer'to-sa (chēr'tō-sā), n.; pl. -sæ (-zæ). [It.] A Carthusian monastery. Cf. CHARTREUSE.

cer'tes (sēr'tēs), n. [See CERTES.] Faith; truth; chiefly in ejaculations my certie, or certy, or by my certy, certie, or certes. Scot.

cer'tif (sēr'tīf), n. [See CERTIFY.] Faith; truth; chiefly in ejaculations my certie, or certy, or by my certy, certie, or certes. Scot.

cer'tif (sēr'tīf), n. [See CERTIFY.] Faith; truth; chiefly in ejaculations my certie, or certy, or by my certy, certie, or certes. Scot.

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ce-ru-mi-nous (sē-rōō'mī-nūs), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or secreting, cerumen; as, the *ceruminous* glands.

ce-ru-se (sē-rōō's; sē-rōō's), *n.* [*F. ceruse, L. cerussa.*]
 1. White lead, used as a pigment. See **WHITE LEAD**.
 2. A cosmetic containing white lead.
 3. *Min.* Cerussite.

ce-ru-si-te (sē-rū-sī-tē), *n.* *Min.* Native lead carbonate, PbCO₃, occurring in colorless, white, or yellowish transparent crystals, with an adamantine luster, also massive and compact. H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 6.46-6.57.

ce-ru-vi-tis (sūr-vān'tī-tis), *n.* [*From Cervantes, a town in Spain.*] *Min.* An oxide of antimony, Sb₂O₃·Sb₂O₅, occurring in yellow or white crystals, also massive.

ce-ru-ve-lay (sūr-vē-lā; sūr-vē-lāt), *n.* [*F. cervelat, formerly cervelat.*] See **SAVLOY**. 1. A savory sausage.
 2. *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument of the clarinet kind, resembling the bassoon in tone. Also spelt **cervalet**.

ce-ru-ve-lère (sūr-vē-lē-rē), *n.* [*F. fr. cervelle brain, fr. L. cerebellum.*] In medieval and later armor, a close-fitting steel cap, sometimes worn under a hood of mail or a helmet.

ce-ru-vi-cal (sūr-vī-kāl), *a.* [*L. cervix, -icis, neck; cf. F. cervical.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck; pertaining to the cervix of an organ. — *n.* A cervical vertebra, nerve, or artery.

cervical choke, an obstruction or plugging of the esophagus in animals with food or a foreign body in the region between the throat and chest. — *c. ganglia, Anat.*, the sympathetic ganglia of the neck (in man usually three in number on each side). See **SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM**. — *c. nerves, Anat.*, the spinal nerves of the cervical region, eight in number on each side in man and most mammals. — *c. plexus, Anat.*, a plexus formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves.

ce-ru-vi-ci-tis (-sī'tis), *n.* [*NL.; cervix + -itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

ce-ru-vi-co (sūr-vī-kō), *a.* A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, a cervix, or neck.

ce-ru-vi-co-dyn'i-a (-dīn'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.; cervico- + -odynia.*] *Med.* Pain, esp. rheumatic pain, affecting the muscles of the back of the neck.

ce-ru-vi-co-fa-cial (-fā'shāl), *a.* [*Cervico- + facial.*] *Anat.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to the face and neck, as the **cervico-facial nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve supplying the lower part of the face and upper part of the neck.

ce-ru-vi-corn (sūr-vī-kōrn), *a.* [*L. cervus deer + cornu horn.*] *Zool.* A branching like antlers. **B** Bearing antlers.

ce-ru-vi-co-ves'i-cal (-kō-vēs'ī-kāl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the cervix uteri and bladder.

Ce-ru-vi-dæ (sūr-vī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. L. cervus deer.*] *Zool.* A large family of ruminant mammals consisting of the deer (which see), elk, moose, reindeer, etc. In most classifications it also includes the somewhat aberrant musk deer, which constitutes a separate subfamily (Moschidae), all the rest of the family constituting the subfamily Cervinae. No universally present character distinguishes this family from the Bovidae. The most important distinction is in the bearing of deciduous, more or less branched, solid antlers, instead of hollow, permanent horns. See **ANTLER**. A gall bladder (present in most Bovidae) is usually wanting, and the placenta, as far as known, has but few cotyledons. — **ce-ru-vid** (-vīd), *n.*

ce-ru-vine (sūr-vīn; -vīn), *a.* [*L. cervinus, fr. cervus deer; cf. F. cervin.*] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the deer or the subfamily Cervinae.

ce-ru-vix (sūr-vīks), *n.; pl. E. CERVIXES (-ēz; -īz), *L. CERVIXES* (-vī-ēz). [*L. Anat. & Zool.*] A neck or constricted portion of an organ or part, as the **ce-ru-vix u-te-rī** (ū'tēr-ī), the narrow lower end of the womb, **ce-ru-vix co-rnū** (kōrn'ū), the narrow part of the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. **B** The back part of the neck.*

ce-ru-void (sūr'vōid), *a.* [*L. cervus deer + -oid.*] *Zool.* Resembling a deer.

Ce-ru-vus (-vūs), *n.* [*L., a deer.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical deer, as the red deer and wapiti; — formerly used in a wider sense to include all the deer.

ce-ru-yl (sē'rīl), *n.* [*L. cera wax + -yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C₁₇H₃₅, known only in combination.

ce-ru-yl alcohol. A crystalline substance, C₁₇H₃₅OH, an alcohol of the marsh gas series, obtained from Chinese wax.

ce-ru-pi-tose (sēs-pī-tōs'), *a.* Also **caespitose**. [*L. caespes turf.*] Pertaining to or resembling turf; combined in a thick mat or tangle, as hair; tufted; specif., *Bot.*, having low stems forming a dense turf or sod. — **ce-ru-pi-tose-ly**, *adv.*

Ce-ru-s (sēs), *n.* 1. A peat bog; also, a piece of peat; a turf. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. A marginal slope or foreshore, as of a drain, dike, river, etc.

CESS (sēs), *n.* [*For scess, contr. from ASSESS.*] 1. An assessment; tax; levy; specif.: *a.* A rate or local tax. *Obs. or*

Dial., Eng. or Ire. **b** In Scotland, the land tax. **c** In India, a tax for a special object; as, a road cess.

2. In Ireland, an exaction of provisions at a fixed rate or price for the supply of the lord deputy's household and soldiers; hence, loosely, any military exaction or imposition.

3. Assessment; estimation; measure; — only in phrase *out of all cess.* *Obs.*

The poor rate is wrung in the wingers out of all cess. *Shak.*

CESS (sēs), *v. t.*; **CESSÉD** (sēs't); **CESS'ING**. 1. To assess; tax.
 2. In Ireland, to impose (soldiers upon the inhabitants) for support at a fixed rate; also, to subject to military exactions or requisitions.

CESS, *v. i.* [*F. cesser. See CEASE.*] To cease performing some legal duty; to cease. *Obs.*

CESS-ATION (sēs-sā'shūn), *n.* [*F. cessation, L. cessatio, fr. cessare. See CEASE.*] 1. A ceasing or discontinuance, as of action, whether temporary or final; a stop; as, a **cessation** of hostilities.
 2. Elliptically, a cessation of arms; a truce. *Obs.*
 3. Inactivity; idleness. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

cessation of arms, Mil., an armistice or truce.

Syn. — Stop, rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

CESS'ER (sēs'ēr), *n.* [*OF. cesser a ceasing; prop. inf., to cease.*] *Law* a ceasing; specif.: *a.* A neglect of a tenant to duly perform services, or make payment, for two years.
b A ceasing of liability.

There is usually what is called the **cesser clause**, by which the charterer's liability under the charter-party is to cease on shipment of the cargo, the shipowner taking a lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight, and demurrage. *Encyc. Brit.*

c A ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

CESS'IO (sēs'hī-ō; sēs'hō), *n.* [*L. Civil Law.* Act of ceasing; a cession; specif., a cession bonorum.]

CESS'IO BO-NORUM (bō-nō'rūm), [*L. lit., a cession of goods.*] In the Roman Law and the modern systems based upon it, a voluntary assignment by a debtor of all his property to his creditors, by which he escapes the more painful penalties of insolvency, such as liability to arrest and imprisonment, and at the Roman law infamy, which prevented him from holding certain offices, acting as trustee, etc. A **cessio bonorum** does not, however, generally discharge the debtor from liability for the debts. In modern systems **cessio bonorum** has been so far assimilated to sequestration that it is in effect a cheaper form of procedure for small estates.

CESS'ION (sēs'hūn), *n.* [*L. cessio, fr. cedere to give way; cf. F. cession. See CEDE.*] 1. A yielding to physical force, or to moral force, persuasion, or temptation; concession; compliance. *Obs. or R.* *Bacon.*
 2. Vacation of an office. *Obs.*
 3. *Specif., Eccl. Law*, the giving up or vacating of a benefice by becoming a bishop or by accepting another without a proper dispensation.
 4. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; act of ceasing; also, a surrendering another in submission to a demand or a concession.
 5. *Civil Law.* = **CESSIO BONORUM**. *Bancroft.*
 6. A portion of territory ceded.
 7. Erroneously, cessation.

cession of action, Rom. Dutch Law, an assignment which one of several debtors in solidum who pays the whole debt may demand from the creditor of his right of action against the other debtors. It effects subrogation.

CESS'ION-ARY (sēs'ī-ŋ), *n.; pl. -ARIES (-rīz). [*LL. cessionarius, fr. L. cessio; cf. F. cessionnaire. See CESSION.*] **a** One who has made a cession bonorum. *Obs.* **b** An assignee.*

CESS'PIPE (sēs'pīp), *n.* [*See CESSPOOL.*] A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc., from a sink or cesspool.

CESS'PIT (-pīt), *n.* [*See CESSPOOL.*] A pit for receiving garbage, night soil, etc.

CESS'POOL (-pōōl), *n.* [*Cf. E. dial. soss, suss, any wet, dirty substance, dirty water, puddle.*] A cistern in the course, or at the end, of a drain, to collect sedimentary or refuse matter; specif., a receptacle for collecting the refuse from the sinks and water-closets of a house, usually so constructed that solid matter is retained, while the liquid escapes. *Fig.*, any receptacle of filth.

cest, ceste (sēs't), *n.* [*L. cestus; cf. OF. ceste.*] A woman's girdle; a cestus. *Collins.*

Ces-to-da (sēs-tō'dā), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κέστρος girdle.*] *Zool.* A class of the phylum Platyhelminthes, consisting of internally parasitic worms without cilia or intestinal canal, usually of flattened form when adult, bearing hooks or suckers for adhesion at one end, and having the body undivided (order Monozoa), or consisting of numerous proglottides, each containing a set of hermaphroditic reproductive organs (order Polyzoa). The tapeworms belong to the latter group. See **TAPÉWORM**. — **ces-tō-da**, *a. & n.*

cestoid (sēs'tōid), *a.* [*Gr. κέστρος girdle + -oid.*] *Zool.* **a** Of or pertaining to the Cestoda. **b** Of or pertaining to the tapeworms in the adult, as distinguished from the cystic larval state. — **cest'oid**, *n.*

ces'trum (sēs'trūm), *n.; pl. CESTRA* (-trā). [*L., fr. Gr. κέστρον, fr. κέστρον to prick.*] *Class. Archæol.* A tool used hot in encaustic painting, to fuse the wax and fix the color.

Ces'trum, *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κέστρον betony.*] *Bot.* A large genus of solanaceous shrubs, of tropical America from Mexico southward. They have red, yellow, or white fragrant cymose flowers and baccate fruit. Several species are cultivated. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

CEST'UL (sēs'twē), *pron.* [*OF., orig. dat. of cest that one, nom. cist, L. ecce + iste.*] *Law.* He; the one.

cestul que, or qui, trust (kī trīst) [*AF., lit., he who trusts*], a person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property the legal interest in which is vested in a trustee. — *c. que, or qui, use* (ūs) [*AF., lit., he who uses*], a person for whose use land, etc., is granted in trust to another. — *c. que, or qui, vie* (vē) [*AF., lit., the person whose life measures the duration of an estate.*]

CEST'US (sēs'tūs), *n.* [*L. cestus girdle, Gr. κέστρος, lit., stitched, embroidered.*] 1. *Antiq.* A girdle, as of a bride; specif., that of Aphrodite (or Venus) which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.
 2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of ribbon-shaped ctenophores consisting of the Venus's-girdle, the chief representative of the family Cestidae and order Cestida.

CEST'US, *n.* [*L. caestus and cestus.*] *Antiq.* A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

Ce-ta-ce-a (sē-tā'shē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., from L. cetus whale, Gr. κήτος.*] *Zool.* An order of completely aquatic, mostly marine, mammals of the subclass Eutheria, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. They have a very large head, fishlike tapering body devoid of hair, paddlelike fore limbs, the hind limbs absent, and the tail ending in a broad horizontal fin. The cervical region is very short and the cervical vertebrae usually consolidated. There are no clavicles, and the phalanges are more numerous than in other mammals. The pelvis is rudimentary. The brain is large, the stomach complex, of four or more chambers, the mammae two in number and posterior in position, the placenta diffuse and nondeciduate. Whales are known to have existed since the Eocene, the earliest forms constituting a distinct suborder, Zeuglodontia. Existing forms are divided into the toothless whalebone whales (suborder Mysticoceti or Balænoidea) and the toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti). See **WHALE**.

ce-ta-cean (sē-tā'shē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, or whales. — *n.* One of the Cetacea; a whale.

ce'tene (sēs'tēn), *n.* [*L. cetus whale.*] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C₁₆H₃₂, of the ethylene series, obtained from spermaceti.

ce'ter-ach (sēs'tēr-āk), *n.* [*F. céterac, fr. Ar. shetrak.*] The scale fern of Europe (*Ceterach ceterach*).

ce'tic (sēs'tīk), *a.* [*L. cetus whale.*] Of or pert. to a whale.

ce'tin (sēs'tīn), *n.* [*L. cetus whale.*] *Chem.* A crystalline fat, C₃₂H₆₄O₂ (cetyl palmitate), chief component of spermaceti.

ce'tin-e-la'ic (sēs'tīn-ē-lā'īk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid obtained by saponification from cetin-ol. It resembles oleic acid.

ce'tin-e-la'in (-līn), *n.* [*Latin + elain.*] *Chem.* A fat occurring in sperm oil.

ce-tol'o-gy (sēs-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. κήτος whale + -logy.*] The branch of zoology dealing with the whales. — **ce-to-log'i-cal** (sēs-tō-lō-jī-kāl), *a.* — **ce-to-log'ist** (sēs-tō-lō-jīst), *n.*

Ce-to-rhī-nus (sēs-tō-rhī-nūs), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. κήτος whale + ρήν a kind of shark.*] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the basking sharks. It constitutes also a family, **Ce-to-rhīn'i-dæ** (-rīn'ī-dē).

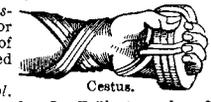
Ce-tra-ri-a (sē-trā-rī-ā), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. caetra a sort of shield; — from shape of the apothecia.*] *Bot.* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens, chiefly of northern latitudes. The most important species is *C. islandica*. See **ICELAND MOSS**.

ce-trar'ic (sē-trā-rī'īk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₂₆H₂₀O₁₂, obtained from Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*).

ce-tra-rin (sēs-trā-rīn; sēs'trā-rīn), *n.* *Chem.* A white substance extracted from Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). It is a mixture of cetraric acid and other compounds.

Ce'tus (sēs'tūs), *n.; gen. CETI* (-tī). [*L., whale.*] *Astron.* An equatorial constellation adjoining Pisces and Aries; the Whale.

ce'tyl (sēs'tīl), *n.* [*Gr. κήτος whale + -yl.*] *Chem.* The univalent radical C₁₇H₃₅, compounds of which are obtained from beeswax, spermaceti, etc.



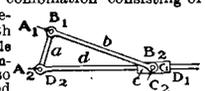
chain (chān), n. [*F. chaîne*, fr. *L. catena*. Cf. **CATENARY**, n.] 1. A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected, or fitted into one another, used for various purposes, as of support, of restraint, of ornament, of the transmission of mechanical power, etc. Chains are made in many forms and sizes; as, bicycle chain, cable chain, furnace chain, etc. The size of a chain is defined by the thickness of its links, a half-inch chain, for example, being one made from bar metal half an inch in diameter. 2. That which confines, fetters, or secures, lit. or fig.; a bond; a fetter; esp. in the pl.; bonds; fetters; abstractly, captivity; imprisonment; bondage; as, the chains of habit.

Driven down
To chains of darkness and the undying worm. *Milton.*

3. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following each other in succession with an actual or imagined connection; as, a chain of mountains; a chain of events or ideas. His life is intertwined with the whole chain of organic and inorganic being. *Emerson.*

4. Specif.: a chain or similar construction used as an obstruction in a street, river, harbor entrance, etc.; a boom. b A chain, so arranged as not to be detachable from outside, used to secure a slightly opened house door, or the like. c A cavesson in the form of a chain. d The series of air bubbles made by the breath from an otter under water. *Encyc. of Sport.* e Weaving. The warp. f Chem. A number of atoms united serially, like links in a chain; specif., an open chain as contrasted with a closed chain, or ring.

5. Surv. A measuring instrument consisting of one hundred pieces of wire bent into rings at the ends and joined together by rings. The engineer's chain is 100 feet long, with links one foot long. Gunter's chain, called also a surveyor's chain, is four rods, or 66 feet, long, each link being 7.32 inches. It is of convenient length for land measure, 100 square chains equaling one acre. The Gunter's chain is used on all the United States public-land surveys, and wherever, in deeds of conveyance or other documents, the word chain is used, Gunter's chain is meant. 6. Naut. An iron link, plate, or bar held by a chain (in large vessels), bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes to which the shrouds are connected; a chain plate; — usually in the pl.; also, pl., the chainels. 7. Elec. A circuit, as of a galvanic battery. 8. Kinematics. A mechanical combination consisting of two or more links (see LINK); specif., a closed chain. A chain with only two links is called a simple chain; with more than two, a compound chain. When the links are so connected that each one is paired with another and the fixing of one part would restrict and define the movement of every other part (thereby making a machine) the combination is called a closed chain. The kinematic chains are: crank chains, scissor pulley A₁ B₁ C₂ A₂ D₂ and chains, wheel chains, cam chains, ratchet chains, formed by cranks, screw pairs, pulleys, etc., respectively.



A Closed Kinematic Chain composed of the four links A, B, C, D, carrying respectively the eight elements of the combination is called a closed chain. The kinematic chains are: crank chains, scissor pulley A₁ B₁ C₂ A₂ D₂ and chains, wheel chains, cam chains, ratchet chains, formed by cranks, screw pairs, pulleys, etc., respectively.

9. Math. Any part (of an assemblage) that is depicted on itself in any definite depiction of an assemblage on itself. **chain**, v. t.; CHAINED (chānd); CHAINING. 1. To fasten, bind, secure, or connect with a chain; to fasten, bind securely, or join closely and strongly as with a chain.

Chained behind the hostile car. *Prior.*

2. Hence: To fetter; to restrain; to enslave. 3. To obstruct or protect by a chain, as a harbor. 4. To surround like a chain; embrace. *Obs.* 5. Surv. To measure with a chain. **Chained Bible.** See BIBLE, 2.

chain, v. t. To join in or as in a chain. **chainage** (-āj), n. [*F. chaîne*] Surv. Act of chaining. **chain belt** *Mach.* a belt constructed of metal links used in chain gear. b A flexible belt made of short leather links strung together on wire pins so that the links set edgewise on the pulley rims. — chain fitting. **chain boat.** Naut. A boat fitted up for recovering lost cables, anchors, etc.; an anchor hoy. **chain bolt.** 1. Naut. The bolt fastening the lower end of the chain plate to the vessel's side. 2. A bolt with a chain attached for drawing it out. 3. A door chain. See CHAIN, 4. **chain bond.** Arch. A bond formed in masonry by building in, as a tie, a chain, bar, or strap of metal, or a timber. **chain bridge.** A suspension bridge supported by chains. **chain chests.** Naut. Lockers in the channels for storing gear for washing the decks. **chain closure.** Kinematics. Constraint of a mechanism by the addition of a chain. **chain coral.** *Palaeont.* A fossil coral of the genus *Halystites*, common in the middle and upper Silurian rocks. The tubular corallites, of oval section, are united by their narrow sides, looking in an end view like links of a chain. When perfect, the corallites show twelve septa. **chain coupling.** A coupling for uniting lengths of chain, or connecting a chain with an object. b Railroads. A chain used as a supplementary coupling between cars. **chain course.** Arch. A bond course of stone headers fastened together continuously by cramps. **chain drive.** *Mach.* A chain gear. — chain-drive (chān'drīv), a. — chain driving. **chained** (chānd), p. a. 1. Bound or secured with or as with a chain; specif., fettered.



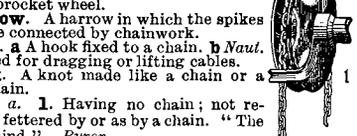
Piece of a Chain Belt.



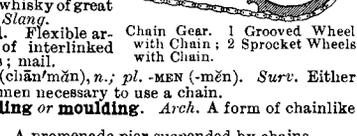
Chain Coral as a supplementary coupling between cars. (*Halystites cavatula*.)

chain argument. A sorites. **chain armor or armour.** Chain mail. **chain bullet.** A chain shot. *Obs.* **chain** (chān), v. t. [*F. chaîne*] See **CATENARY**. **chain grab.** Naut. A wildcat. **chain grapples.** = WILDCAT GRAB. **chain guard.** A device in a fusee watch to prevent overwinding. **chain isomerism.** See ISOMERISM. **chain let.** n. [*chain + let*.] A small chain. **chain locker.** Naut. A shaft or other compartment in the hold for stowing chain cable. **chain pin.** Surv. = ARROW, 2 a.

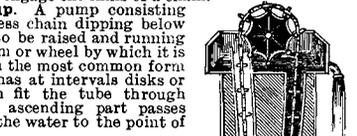
2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with a chain or chains. **Chained Lady.** = ANDROMEDA. — c. lightning, chain lightning. **chain fern.** An American fern of the genus *Woodwardia* or its immediate allies, having the sort in chainlike rows. **chain gang.** A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together. **chain gear.** *Mach.* A kind of gear in which motion is transmitted by means of a chain which runs in a special groove or engages the cogs of a sprocket wheel. **chain harrow.** A harrow in which the spikes or teeth are connected by chainwork. **chain hook.** A hook fixed to a chain. b Naut. A hook used for dragging or lifting cables. **chain knot.** A knot made like a chain or a link of a chain. **chain/less**, a. 1. Having no chain; not restrained or fettered by or as by a chain. "The chainless mind." *Byron.* 2. Not operated by a chain. 2 gear; as, a chainless bicycle. **chain lightning.** 1. Lightning which appears to move very rapidly in a long angular, zigzag, or forked course. 2. Inferior whisky of great strength. *Milton.* **chain mail.** A flexible armor made of interlinked metal rings; mail. **chain/man** (chān'mān), n., pl. -MEN (-mēn). Surv. Either of the two men necessary to use a chain. **chain molding or moulding.** Arch. A form of chainlike molding. **chain pier.** A promenade pier suspended by chains. **chain pipe.** Naut. An opening in the deck, lined with iron, through which the cable is led from one deck to another. **chain plate.** 1. Naut. One of the iron plates or bands, on a vessel's side, to which the standing rigging is fastened; — sometimes called chain (see CHAIN, n., 6). 2. Arch. One of a set of connected plates built into the walls of a building to make it more stable. **chain pulley.** A pulley with a pulley wheel specially grooved to engage the links of a chain. **chain pump.** A pump consisting of an endless chain dipping below the water to be raised and running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved. In the most common form the chain has at intervals disks or lifts which fit the tube through which the ascending part passes and carry the water to the point of discharge. **chain riveting.** Riveting in which the rivets, in rows along the seam, are set one behind the other. **chain rule.** An arithmetical process for determining the equivalence (in value) of two magnitudes of different denominations through intermediate denominations. Thus, in order to find the cost in francs of 4 meters of cloth of which 42 yards cost £1 12s., we write as follows:



Chain Gear. 1 Grooved Wheel with Chain; 2 Sprocket Wheels with Chain.



Chain Pump.



Chain Shot.

francs $x = 4$ meters (cloth) meters $32 = 2$ yards (cloth) yards $28 = 2$ francs.

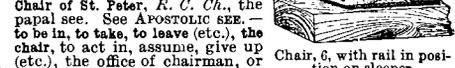
Hence, by multiplication, cancellation (since all denominations appear on both sides), and division, $x = 4.2$. Called also *Rees's rule*, from the inventor, K. F. de Rees. **chain saw.** A chainlike tool for sawing; specif.: a saw for surgical use having links with serrated edges. b A large saw for cutting coal, as one set with chisel points. **chain shot.** Mil. A kind of shot consisting of two or half balls united by a short chain, formerly used in naval warfare to cut a ship's rigging; also, a discharge of such shot. **chain snake.** A common harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) of many parts of the United States. It attains a length of five feet and often feeds on poisonous snakes. **chain stitch.** 1. An ornamental stitch like the links of a chain, used in crocheting, sewing, and embroidery; also, work so made. 2. *Machine Sewing.* A stitch in which the looping of the thread or threads forms a chain on the under side of the work; loop stitch, as disting. from lock stitch. See STITCH. **chain tie.** Arch. A tie consisting of a series of connected iron bars or rods. **chain towing.** A method of towing or pulling a vessel, esp. a canal boat, by means of a chain or cable laid along the bottom of the watercourse but passing over a revolving wheel or drum on the vessel. **chain wheel.** 1. A chain pulley, or sprocket wheel. See CHAIN GEAR. 2. An inversion of the chain pump, by which it becomes a motor driven by water. **chain work'** (chān'wŭrk'), n. Work looped or linked after the manner of a chain; specif., chain-stitch work. **chair** (chār), n. [*ME. chaire*, *chaere*, OF. *chatiere*, F. *chaire* pulpit, fr. *L. cathedra* chair, armchair, a teacher's or professor's chair, Gr. *καθέδρα*; *κατά* down + root of *έσθθαι* to sit, *έσθθαι* seat, akin to E. *sit*. See *SIT*; cf. **CATHEDRAL**.] 1. A movable single seat with a back. 2. An official seat, or a seat of authority, state, or dignity, as of a chief magistrate, a judge, a professor, or the presiding officer of a meeting, etc.; also, an office or place of authority, dignity, etc., or the dignity or authority itself. *The chair of a philosophical school.* *Whewell.* *A chair of philology.* *M. Arnold.* 3. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman; as, to address the chair; pl., the chairman and deputy chairman of the British East India Company.

chair/woman (chār'wŏm'ān), n. A woman acting as chairman. **chair/woman** + CHAIR/WOMAN. **chaire**. See CHAIR. **chaire**. See CHAIR. **chaire**, v. t. To go by chair; — with indefinite object it. *Rare.* **chairel**, n. [*OF. cheistil, chesil*.] A kind of fine linen, or something made of it. **chairet**. See CHASTY. [*ENDAR.*] **Chairt** (chārt), n. See HINDU CALITAIT. **chaiti**. See CHAITI. **chaitya** (chā'yā), n. [*Sk. chaitya* individual soul, sacred place. + *ya* to go. In a n. g. Buddhists, any object of worship; a dagoba or shrine, or a temple containing a shrine.

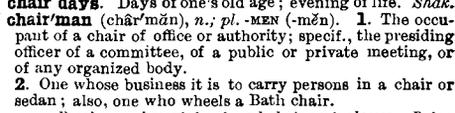
chak' Var. of CHACA, CHAJA. **chak'kar** (chā'kār), n. [*Hind. & Per. chakār*.] A servant; a person in domestic service or in clerical employment. *India.* **chak'kar'** (chā'kār'), n. or **chak'ran'** (chā'kār'n'), n. [*Hind. & Per. chakāranāmin* service lands; *chakārān* is pl. of *chakār*, servant.] Lands held rent free or at a reduced rent in remuneration of service, but esp. that of village servants. **chak'ka-ri** (chā'kār-ri), n. [*Hind. & Per. chākārī* Service, whether domestic or, more commonly, clerical. *India.* **chak-kaz** 'co'pal. Var. of CHACZE COPAL.

chak'si (chē'kās'), n. [*Hind. chak* a piece of assigned land. One of a class of cottagers of Lahoul, India, who hold their lands for a stated service to the thakur. *India.* **chal** (chāl), n. [*Gypsy chailad, chavi* girl.] A man; a person; a fellow; as, a Romany *chal*. The corresponding feminine is *chav* or *chiv*. *Gypsy.* **chal**, or **chal**. *Abbr.* Chaldae; Chaldaism; Chaldee; Chaldee; chaldron. **chal-lan'** (chāl-lān'), n. [*Chalander*.] **chal-nā** (chāl-nā), *D. Bb.* **chalange**. + CHALLENGE. **chal-las'** (chāl-lās'tik), a. [*Gr. χαλαστικός*; laxative; softening. — n. A chalybeate agent. **chal-laz'** (-lāz'), n. A chalybeate. **chal-laz'** (-lāz'), n. [*Ital. chalybeata*.] Blue vitriol. **chal-laz'** (-lāz'), n. [*Ital. chalybeata*.] Blue vitriol. **chal'bot**. Var. of **CHABOT**. **chal'canth** (chāl'kānth), *India.* **chal'canthum** (-kānth'm), n. [*See CHALCANTHUM*.] Blue vitriol; sometimes green vitriol. **Obs.** **chal'ced'one** (chāl'cēd'ō-nē), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, chalcedony.

4. A sedan chair. *Obs.* 5. A light one-horse carriage such as a chaise or gig. *Obs.* 6. Railroads. Any support or carriage of a rail; specif., an iron or steel block or plate forming a kind of socket or clutch supporting a rail and securing it to a sleeper or tie. **Chair of St. Peter.** R. C. Ch., the papal see. See APOSTOLIC SEE. — to be in, to take, to leave (etc.), the chair, to act in, assume, give up (etc.), the office of chairman, or president. **chair** (chār), v. t.; CHAIRED (chārd); CHAIRING. 1. To place in a chair; esp., to install in a chair of office; to enthrone. 2. To carry publicly in triumph on a chair or seat. *Eng.* 3. To provide with a chair or chairs. **chair bed, chair bedstead.** A kind of chair that can be turned into a bed. **chair days.** Days of one's old age; evening of life. *Shak.* **chair/man** (chār'mān), n., pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. The occupant of a chair of office or authority; specif., the presiding officer of a committee, of a public or private meeting, or of any organized body. 2. One whose business it is to carry persons in a chair or sedan; also, one who wheels a Bath chair. **Breaks watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses.** *Prior.* **chair rail.** *Building.* A wood molding round a wall to protect it from being damaged by the backs of chairs. **chaise** (shāz), n. [*F. chaise* seat, or chair, chaise, or carriage, for chaire, from a former Parisian pron. See CHAIR; cf. SHAY.] Any of various traveling or pleasure carriages; as: a A two-wheeled carriage for one or two persons, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps, or thoroughbraces. It is usually drawn by one horse. b A similar four-wheeled pleasure carriage. c A post chaise; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart. **chaise cart.** A kind of light cart for driving. *Dickens.* **chaise' longue'** (shāz' lōng'), [*F., lit., long chair*.] A kind of elongated seat or couch, usually having a support for the back at one end only. **cha'ja** (chū'jā), n. [*Native name*.] The largest species of screamer (*Chauna cristata*), larger than a turkey, found in southern Brazil and Argentina. It is often domesticated, and is useful in guarding poultry. **chak-dar'** (chū'kār'), n. [*Panjabī chakdār*.] A native land tenant intermediate in position between the proprietor and cultivator, having an inheritable property in wells constructed by him, and cultivating the land attached to them, and usually responsible for the revenue. *India.* **chak'ra** (chū'krā), n. [*Sk. cakra*.] A kind of quoit or metal circle with sharp edges, formerly used by some of the Sikhs as a weapon, being whirled about the finger and cast. It is an attribute of Vishnu. **cha-la'za** (kā-lā'zā), n.; pl. E. -zas (-zās), L. -zæ (-zē). [*NL*, fr. Gr. χαλαζα hail, pimple.] 1. *Bot.* The point at which the nucellus and integuments of an ovule are united. In orthotropic ovules it is coextensive with the hilum. See OVULE. 2. *Embryol.* Either of a pair of spiral bands of thickened albuminous substance in the white of a bird's egg, extending from the ball of yolk and attached near each end of the egg to the membrane lining the shell, serving to maintain the yolk in its position; — called also *breadle*. 3. *Med.* = CHALAZA. **cha-la'zal'** (-zāl'), a. Of or pertaining to the chalaza. **cha-la'zi-um** (-zī-ŭm), n.; pl. -zia (-zī-ā). Also **cha-la'zi-um** (-zī-ŭm). [*NL*, fr. Gr. χαλαζιον, dim. of χαλαζα hail, pimple.] *Med.* A small circumscribed tumor of the eyelid caused by inflammation of the Meibomian glands and retention of the secreted sebaceous matter. **chal'a-zog'a-my** (kā-lā'zŏg'ā-mī), n. [*Chalaza* + *-gamy*.] *Bot.* A process of fecundation in which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac through the tissue of the chalaza, instead of entering through the micropyle. It was originally discovered by Treub in *Casuarina*, and has since been found to occur regularly in the families Betulaceae and Juglandaceae. Partial chalazogamy is found in *Ulmus*, the tube here penetrating the nucellus midway between the chalaza and micropyle. Cf. POROGAMY. — **chal'a-zog'am'i-** (-zŏg'ā-mī'), a. **chal-can'thit'** (kā-l'kānth'it'), n. [*L. chalcantenum* a solution of blue vitriol, Gr. χαλακάνθη.] *Min.* Native blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, CuSO₄·5H₂O. **Chal'ce-dō-ni-an** (chāl'cēd'ŏ-nī-ān), a. [*L. Chalcedonius*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or the ecumenical council held there in 451 or its teachings. The Chalcedonian council was the fourth ecumenical council. It condemned the Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine and affirmed the doctrine of the inseparable and indivisible union, without confusion or conversion, of two perfect and complete natures, the human and the divine, in the one person of Christ. **chal'ce-dō-ni'ic** (-dŏn'ī'ik), a. Of or pert. to Chalcedony. **chal'ced'ŏ-n'y** (chāl'cēd'ŏ-nī; kāl'sēd'ŏ-nī; 277), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz). [*L. chalcedonius*, prob. fr. Gr. Χαλκηδών Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium; cf. F. *calcedoine*, OF. also *caicidoyme*, *calcedoine*, ME. *calcidaine*, *caisidoyne*. Cf. **CASSIDONY**.] *Min.* A cryptocrystalline, translucent variety of quartz, commonly of a pale blue or gray color, uniform tint, and luster nearly like wax.



Chair, G, with rail in position on sleeper.



Chaise.



Chaise.

chal'ce-dō-n'y (chāl'cēd'ŏ-nī; kāl'sēd'ŏ-nī; 277), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz). [*L. chalcedonius*, prob. fr. Gr. Χαλκηδών Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium; cf. F. *calcedoine*, OF. also *caicidoyme*, *calcedoine*, ME. *calcidaine*, *caisidoyne*. Cf. **CASSIDONY**.] *Min.* A cryptocrystalline, translucent variety of quartz, commonly of a pale blue or gray color, uniform tint, and luster nearly like wax.

Sp. gr. 2.59-2.84. Chalcedony of special or variegated color is known as carnelian, chrysoprase, heliotrope, agate, onyx, etc. (see these words).

chalced'onyx (kāl-sēd'ō-nīks), n. [Chalcedony + onyx.] Min. Onyx in which the bands are white to gray.

chal'chi-hu'itl (chāl-chī-wē'tl), n. [Mex. Chalcichu'itl (chāl'chōo-it) } hu'itl. Min. A green turquoise found in New Mexico.

chal'cid (kāl'sīd), a. Zool. Of or pertaining to the Chalcididae. — n. A chalcid fly.

chalcid fly, any species of a very large group of hymenoptera insects, mostly of very minute size and in the larval state parasitic on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects, though some, as the fig wasp, live on plants, in many cases forming galls. Some live within, others upon, the bodies of their hosts, feeding on their juices and tissues and usually finally causing their death. In this way they are of the greatest benefit to man, destroying many injurious insects. The group was formerly considered a family, Chal'cid'idae (kāl-sīd'ī-dē), now usually a superfamily, Chal'cid'oid'ea (kāl'sīd'ōi-dē).



Chalcid Fly (Chalcis braccata). x 2.

chal'cid'ian (kāl-sīd'ī-ān), a. 1. Of or pert. to Chalcis, in the island of Euboea, of which Naxos in Sicily and Cumæ in Italy were colonies. 2. [l. c.] Zool. = CHALCID.

Chalcidian alphabet, any of the non-Ionic Greek alphabets; specif., that of the Chalcidian colonies of lower Italy and Sicily, from which the Latin alphabet was developed.

chal'cid'ian, n. 1. A native or citizen of Chalcis. The Chalcidians were Ionian Greeks and energetic seamen. They were subject to Athens during the era of her supremacy. 2. [l. c.] Zool. = CHALCID.

chal'cid'ic (īk), a. [L. Chalcedicus, Gr. Χαλκεδικός.] Of Chalcis; Chalcidian. — n. [l. c.] Archæol. = CHALCIDICUM.

chal'cid'ium (ī-kūm), n.; pl. -ca (-kā). [L., fr. Gr. Χαλκεδικός.] Rom. Archæol. A room or porch of entrance, esp. to a basilica. b A separate building, described as an appendage to a Roman basilica; also, among some modern writers, a vestibule to a Christian basilica; a narthex.

chal'cid'ite (kāl-sīd'ī-tē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. χαλκός copper — in allusion to their metallic colors.] Zool. A family consisting of all, or restricted to the typical, chalcid flies (which see). — chal'cid'id (kāl'sīd'īd), a. & n. — chal'cid'ite form (kāl-sīd'ī-tē-fōrm), a.

chal'co (kāl'kō), n. Combining form from Greek χαλκός, copper, brass; as, chalco-graphy, chalcopyrite, etc.

chal'co-cite (sit), n. [Gr. χαλκός copper.] Min. Native copper sulphide, Cu₂S, a mineral of black or dark gray color and metallic luster occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 5.5-5.8.

chal'co-graph (gráf), n. [chalco- + graph.] A copper engraving.

chal'co-graphy (grá-fī), n. Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — chal'co-graph'er (-fēr), chal'co-graph'ist (-fīst), n. — chal'co-graph'ic (īk'kō-gráf'īk), ī-cal (-ī-kā), a.

chal'co-phyl'ite (kāl'kō-fīl'ī-tē), n. [chalco- + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] Min. A highly basic arsenate of copper, of various shades of green, occurring in tabular crystals or foliated masses. H., 2. Sp. gr., 2.4-2.66.

chal'co-pyrite (pī'rīt; pī'rīt), n. [chalco- + pyrite; — from its color.] Min. A bright brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron, CuFeS₂, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, but usually occurring massive. It is one of the most important ores of copper. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 4.1-4.3.

chal'co-stib'ite (-stīb'īt), n. [chalco- + stibium.] Min. A lead-gray sulphide of antimony and copper, Cu₂Sb₂S₃; — called also wolfsbergite. Sp. gr., 4.75-5.0.

chal'co-tript (kāl'kō-trīpt), n. [chalco- + Gr. τρίπτης one who rubs, fr. τρίβειν to rub.] One who copies the designs of monumental brasses, etc., by taking rubbings.

chal'da'ic (kāl-dā'īk), a. [L. Chaldaicus.] Of or pertaining to Chaldea. — n. The Chaldean language.

chal'da-ism (kāl'dā'īz'm), n. An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldaic.

chal'de'an (kāl-dē'ān), a. [L. Chaldaeus, Gr. Χαλδαίος.] Of or pertaining to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pertaining to astrology, magic, or occult learning.

chal'de'an, n. 1. One of an ancient Semitic tribe originally occupying the low alluvial land about the estuaries of the Tigris and Euphrates. Gradually they became the dominant people of Babylonia, and the second Babylonian empire (806 to 539 B. C.) was essentially Chaldean. 2. Hence, a person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology; a soothsayer; seer. 3. A member of any of certain modern tribes of Nestorian Christians, chiefly in Persia. 4. The language of the Chaldeans. See SEMITIC.

chal'de'e' (kāl'dē; kāl-dē; 277), a. Chaldean; Chaldaic. — n. A Chaldean or the Chaldean language; also, improperly, Biblical Aramaic, which is a western Aramaic. Chaldee Church. = EAST SYRIAN CHURCH. — C. Paraphrases. See TARGUM.

chal'dron (chōl'drōn; 277), n. [OF. chaldron, F. chaudron, kettle. Same word as caldron.] 1. = CALDRON. 2. A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 4 quarters, or 32 bushels, but in London to 36 bushels heaped up, and in Newcastle to about double this amount. Hence, a weight, varying with the locality; as, the chaldron of coal at New York was 2500 lbs. 3. = CHALDER, a measure. See MEASURE. Obs.

chal'cl-de (kāl'sī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = CHALCIDIDÆ.

chal'cl-dol'de-a (kāl'sī-dōl'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. See CHALCID FLY.

chal'cl-fly (kāl'sī-flī), n. = CHALCID FLY. [Ref. Sp.]

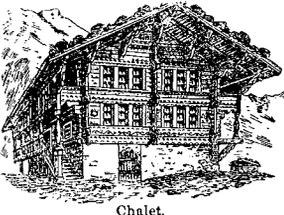
chal'co-graphy (grá-fī), n. Chalco-graphy. Chal'co-graph'ic (īk'kō-gráf'īk), ī-cal (-ī-kā), a.

chal'co-graph'ist (-fīst), n. One who engraves on copper or brass. Chal'co-graph'ic (īk'kō-gráf'īk), ī-cal (-ī-kā), a.

nt), n. [chalco- + Gr. φαίνω to show.] Min. A black hydrous oxide of manganese and zinc, with metallic luster. chal'co-sine, n. Chalco-sine. chal'co-ri-chite (kāl-kō-rī-chīt), n. [chalco- + Gr. ῥιχίτις, ριχός, hair.] Min. A capillary variety of cuprite. chald, a. = CHALD. Chald. Abbr. Chaldaic; Chaldaic; Chaldean; Chaldee. Chal'de'an, Var. of CHALDEAN. Chal'de'an-ise, v. i. To Chaldeize. Chal'da-ism (kāl'dā'īz'm), n. The lore and practice of the Chaldeans; also, a Chaldaic. Chal'da-ic-al, a. Chaldaic.

cha-let' (shā-lā'; shā-lē'; shā-lā'), n. Often, erroneously, chalet. [F. chalet.]

1. A herdsman's hut or a cabin in the Swiss mountains. Also, a small wooden house of the Alpine regions of Europe, esp. of Switzerland, used in villages and in the country. The Swiss chalet, whether of solid squared timbers resting horizontally one upon another, or of the frame building type, is simple in shape, and has its structural parts, the floor beams, chimneys, dormer windows, and brackets under the roof, all unconcealed and even emphasized for decorative effect. The roof projects considerably in front and at the eaves, under which, in typical examples, are placed balconies and the staircase. Chalets are commonly embellished with wood carving, often also with painted decoration. 2. A cottage or house, esp. a country house, built in the style of the Swiss cottages. 3. Short for F. chalet de néces/si'té (shā-lē' dē nā/sē/sē-té), a street railway, urinal, etc.



Chalet.

chal'ice (chāl'īs), n. [ME. chalis, calice, OF. calice, calice, F. calice, fr. L. calix, akin to E. helmet. Cf. CALICE.] 1. A drinking cup; goblet; esp., the cup used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Now Poetic or in elevated use. 2. A flower cup. "The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice." Lowell. 3. Contained in a chalice or cup.



Chalice, 1.

chal'ice veil. Eccl. A chalice covering, made of silk, the color of which usually varies according to the feast of the church year.

chal'ic-ov'is (kāl'ī-kōv'īs), n. [NL.; Gr. γάλαξ, -oxe, pebble + -osis.] Med. A pulmonary affection occurring among stonecutters, due to inhalation of stone dust.

chalk (chōk), n. [AS. cealc lime, fr. L. calx limestone. Cf. CALCAREUS, CALCUM, CALX, CAWK.] 1. Min. A soft limestone of earthy texture, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the minute shells of Foraminifera (see RHIZOPOD). Chalk is of marine origin. It is found chiefly in the Cretaceous system of rocks, and is widely distributed, both in Europe and America. Contrary to former belief, the deposits of chalk were formed in relatively shallow water. Much of the common blackboard "chalk" (see def. 2) is not true chalk at all; frequently it consists of siliceous material. 2. Chalklike material, of various colors and composition, esp. that used in the form of crayons for drawing, or a piece of such material. 3. A score, reckoning, or account of credit given; hence, credit; tick; — from the old practice at alehouses of scoring such accounts with chalk upon a door or wall. 4. A mark or line made with chalk; specif., a point scored in a game, often recorded with chalk. Eng. 5. Fig.: A scratch or scar. Slang. Marryat.

chalk for cheese, something inferior for a good article; the bad for the good. — by a long chalk, by long chalks, or by chalks, by a long way; by far, or far; — from the use of chalk in scoring points, etc. Colloq. Lowell.

chalk v. t.; CHALKED (chōkt); CHALK'ING. 1. To treat or mix with chalk; specif.: a To manure with chalk. Mortimer. b To rub or mark with chalk. c To whiten with chalk; hence, to make pale; bleach; bianch. Herbert.

2. To write, draw, sketch, or outline with chalk; specif. (Obs. or Colloq.), to record in chalk (esp. an account); to score; to charge; as, to chalk up five shillings; hence, to chalk it, to run up an account; to take credit. To chalk out to lay out with or as with chalk; to outline. — to c. the door, to make a chalk mark on a door as a warning or notice, as in Scots law in warning out a tenant. In these [warnings to quit] the ceremony of chalking the door is sustained as a warning, when proceeding upon a verbal order from the proprietor. Erskine's Principles.

chalk drawing. A drawing made with crayons.

chalk engraving. A stereotyping process in which a smooth plate, covered with a layer of chalk, or chalklike material, is used; also, an engraving produced by the process. The lines of the design are either scratched through the chalk to the plate, producing an intaglio which is used as a mold, or they are drawn on the surface with a peculiar ink which hardens the chalk so that when the surface is rubbed or brushed the lines are left in relief. The latter variation is also called graphotype.

chalk line. A cord rubbed with chalk, used for marking straight lines on boards or other material, as guides in cutting or in arranging work; also, the mark so made.

chalk mixture. A preparation of chalk, cinnamon, and sugar in gum water, used in diarrhea, esp. of infants.

chalk'stone' (chōk'stōn'), n. 1. A mass of chalk. 2. Med. A chalklike concretion, consisting mainly of urate of sodium, found in and about the small joints, and elsewhere in gout; a tophus. — chalk'ston'y (-stōn'ī), a. R. chalk'y (-ī), a. Consisting of, or like, chalk; abounding in, or characterized by, chalk; as, a chalky cliff.

chal'enge (chāl'ēnj; -Inj; 7), v. t.; CHAL'ENGED (-ēnjd; -Injd); CHAL'ENG-ING (-ēnj-Ing). [ME. chalenget to accuse, claim, OF. chalengier, chalongier, to claim, accuse, dispute, fr. L. calumniari to attack with false accusations. See CALUMNY; cf. CALUMNIATE.] 1. To accuse; charge; arraign; impeach; also, to lay to one's charge. Obs. 2. To accuse; blame; reprove; call to account. Obs.

chal'ice-flow'er, n. The daffodil. chalis, caliph. chalis + CALIPH. chalk'cut'ter, n. One that cuts chalk. chalk'er, n. One who chalks; Eng. Slang, a milkman. chalk flint. A flint found in chalk deposits. chalk pit. A pit in which chalk is quarried. chalk plant. Any sileneaceous plant of the genus Gypsophila. chalk-plate, or chalk process. = CHALK ENGRAVING, process.

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3. Mil. To question, and demand the countersign from (one who attempts to pass the lines); as, the sentinel chal'enged us, with "Who comes there?" 4. Law. To object to or take formal exception to, as to a juror, or a member of a court. 5. To object to the reception of the vote of, as on the ground that the person is not qualified as a voter. U. S. 6. To take exception to; to call in question; to question; to dispute; as, to challenge the accuracy of a statement. 7. To claim as due; to demand as a right; to lay claim to. Now chiefly fig.; to claim, as attention, respect, approbation, etc., as a due response or recognition. Challenge better terms.

8. To call or invite defiantly to a contest of any kind; to call to answer; to defy; to dare; to invite into opposition, rivalry, or hostility; as, to challenge criticism. I challenge any man to make any pretense to power by right of fatherhood. Locke.

9. To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat; to summon to a duel. By this I challenge him to single fight. Shak.

to challenge to the array, favor, polls. See CHALLENGE, n. chal'enge (chāl'ēnj; -Inj; 7), v. i. 1. To assert a right; to claim a place. Where nature doth with merit challenge. Shak. 2. Of a hound, to give tongue on finding the scent. 3. To make a challenge; to utter or write a challenge. 4. To take exception or object. Lowell.

chal'enge, n. [ME. challenge claim, accusation, challenge, OF. challenge claim, accusation, contest, fr. chalengier, chalongier. See CHALLENGE, v.; cf. CALUMNY.] 1. An accusation; reproach; objection. Obs. 2. Act of calling to account; esp., act of a sentry in questioning and demanding the countersign of any one who approaches near his post or attempts to pass the lines. 3. The opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game. 4. Law. A formal exception taken to a juror or jurors arrayed for the trial of a cause; also, a similar exception to a member of a court martial. The challenge must be made before the jurors are sworn. A challenge is called a challenge to the array or to the panel when taken to the whole panel, this, in the United States, usually taking the form of a motion to set aside the panel or to quash the array; a challenge to the poll, when to a juror or jurors individually; a peremptory challenge when made as one of those allowed to be made in criminal cases without assigning any cause; a principal challenge when made for a cause which if found to be true of itself renders the juror incompetent; a challenge to the favor or favour when made on grounds not sufficient to constitute a principal challenge, but sufficient to give rise to a probable suspicion of favor or bias, such as acquaintance, business relations, etc., the question of allowing the challenge being decided at common law by triers. At the common law 35 peremptory challenges were allowed in criminal cases; but now in Great Britain (by the Juries Act of 1825, sec. 29), and generally in the United States, peremptory challenges are allowed only in cases of treason or felony, and the number is in most cases limited to 20. The causes for challenge, as given by Blackstone, are proper honoris respectum, on account of respect to rank (not existing in the U. S.); propter defectum, on account of a defect, as of allegiance, infancy, etc.; propter affectum, on account of partiality; propter delictum, on account of the commission of a crime. 5. An exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote. It must be made when the ballot is offered. U. S. 6. Act of calling in question, or the state of being called in question; dispute. 7. A claim; a demand of a right. Obs. There must be no challenge of superiority. Collier.

8. An invitation to engage in a contest or controversy; a defiance; specif., a summons to fight, esp. to fight a duel; also, the letter or message conveying the summons. A challenge to controversy. Goldsmith.

chal'lis (shāl'ī; chāl'īs; 277), n. [Cf. F. chaly, chally, a stuff made of goat's hair.] Formerly, a soft and delicate woolen and silk dress fabric without gloss; now, often spelt chaille (shāl'ī), a very light-weight cotton or wool dress fabric, woven without twill and usually figured.

chal'lu'meau' (shāl'lū'mō'), n. [F. See SHAWM.] Music. A. Anciently, a rural or pastoral pipe or flute. b A medieval wind instrument of the oboe class, consisting of an upright tube pierced with several holes and surmounted by a small tube on which was fixed a beating reed; a shawm. It is the predecessor of the modern clarinet. c Now, one of the pipes of a bagpipe. d The lowest register of the clarinet (e to e'; see PRICH); — often used also as a direction to play a passage in that register.

chal'y-be'an (kāl'ī-bē'ān; käl'ī-bē'ān; 277), a. [L. chalybeus, fr. chalybs steel, Gr. χάλυξ.] Of or pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor celebrated for working in iron and steel. "Chalybeate tempered steel." Milton.

chal'y-be-ate (käl'ī-bē'āt), a. [See CHALYBEAN.] Impregnated with salts of iron; having a taste due to iron. — n. A chalybeate water, liquid, or medicine.

chal'y-bite (käl'ī-bīt), n. Min. Siderite.

cham, chamm (chām; dial. chām, chām), v. t.; CHAMMED (chāmd; chāmd; chāmd); CHAM'MING. [See CHAMP.] To chew; bite; champ. Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.

Chama (kā'mā), n. [L. chama, chama, cockle, Gr. χήμη, fr. χναίειν to gape.] Zool. A genus of bivalve mollusks of warm or tropical seas. They have fixed, massive, irregular, inequivalve shells with spiral umbones and external ligament. It is the type and only recent genus of a family, Cham'idae (kā'm'ī-dē), containing many remarkable fossil forms, as Dicerias and Requena.

cha-mad'e' (shā-mād'), n. [F., fr. Pg. chamada, fr. cha-

chal't. Chalked. Ref. Sp. chalk talk. A lecture or talk illustrated by chalk, or crayon, sketches drawn by the speaker at the time. Colloq. — chalk talker. [ABLE.] chal'enge-a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. See chal'eng-ee (chāl'ēnj-ē), n. One who is challenged. chal'eng-er (chāl'ēnj-ēr), n. One who challenges. chal'ice + CHALICE. chal'y. Var. of CHALLIS. chammer, chammirane. + CHAMBER, CHAMBERLAIN.

chal'on, n. [OF. chalon; — so named because made at Châlons-sur-Marne.] A bed blanket or coverlet. Obs.

chal'lonp'e' (shāl'lop'), n. [F.] A kind of small French boot; also, F. chalonp'e' ca'nonnière' [kā'nō'n'yār'ī], a small river and coat of armor. chal'ter, v. t. Prob. to bind. Obs. chal'yb'e-ous (käl'ī-bē'ōs), a. Zool. Ste. blue. Rare. (truler, cham (kām). Var. of KHAM, a Cham.) I am; — comb. of CH, I, and AM, am. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Cham (chām), n. See MALAYAN POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES. Cham'ee-al (kā'm'ē-āl), D. B. Cham'ee-am (ām). D. B. Cham'ee-oph'aly (kā'm'ē-ōf'āl), n. [Gr. χήμη on the ground + κεφαλή head.] = FLATTEPHALY. — ce-phal'ic (-ē-fāl'īk), a.

mar to call, fr. *L. clamare*. *Mil.* A signal made for a parley by beat of drum or sound of trumpet. *Archaic.*

Cham/æ-cyp/a-ris (kām'ē-sīp'ā-ris), n. [NL.; Gr. χαμαι on the ground + κυπάρισος cypress.] *Bot.* A small genus of important pineaceous timber trees, natives of North America and Japan. They have appressed scalelike leaves resembling those of junipers, and globose cones with pelate scales. *C. thuyoides* is the white cedar of the eastern United States; *C. nootkatensis* is the yellow, or Alaska, cedar, and *C. lausoniensis* is the Port Orford cedar, both of the Pacific coast; *C. obtusa* of Japan is called *sun tree*.

Cham/æ-daph/næ (-dā'fī-nē), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. χαμαίδη, lit., ground laurel.] *Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs. See LEATHERLEAF.

Cha-mæ/rops (kā-mē'rōps), n. [L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. χαμαίρως; χαμαι on the ground + ῥώψ shrub, bush.] *Bot.* A genus of low fan palms of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, consisting of the two closely related species *C. humilis* and *C. macrocarpa*. Nearly all parts of the plant are utilized. See AFRICAN HAIR.

Cha-mar' (chā-mār'), n. [Hind. chamār.] A member of an Indian caste, low in the social scale, numbering more than 10,000,000, whose caste occupation is leather working, though only a minor per cent is so engaged. They belong mainly to the dark population of Dravidian origin.

cham/ber (chām'bēr), n. [F. chambre, fr. L. camera vault, arched roof, in LL chamber, fr. Gr. κἀμάρη anything with a vaulted roof or arched covering; cf. Skr. kmar to be crooked. Cf. CAMBER, CAMERA, COMRADE.] **1.** A room or apartment in a house; a retired room, esp. an upper room used for sleeping; a bedroom.

2. The reception room of a great personage, as where a king gives audience; as, audience chamber; presence chamber.

3. pl. A Rooms or apartments for persons who are single in a lodging house or tenement; also, rooms in a block arranged in sets for business offices, etc. "A bachelor's life in chambers." *Thackeray.* **b Law.** A room or rooms where a lawyer transacts business; a room or rooms where a judge transacts official business that may be done out of court.

4. A hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body or assembly; as, senate chamber.

5. A legislative, judicial, or deliberative body; an assembly; esp., a house or division of a parliament or legislature; also, a voluntary board or council for some business purpose; as, the Chamber of Deputies; Chamber of Agriculture, etc. See Phrases below, and LEGISLATURE.

6. A chamber pot; — a euphemism.

7. A compartment or cell; an inclosed space or cavity, natural or artificial; as, the chamber of a canal lock; the chamber of a furnace; the crank and valve chambers in a motor car; the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

8. a In old ordnance, a detached plug containing the charge inserted at the breech. *Obs.* **b** A short cannon which stood on its breech, used for celebrations and theatrical cannonades. *Obs.* **c** That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge, esp. when of different diameter from the rest of the bore, — formerly, in guns, made smaller than the bore, but now larger, esp. in breech-loading guns. Also, in old forms of revolvers, any of the barrels for containing cartridges; in modern forms of revolvers, any of the compartments in the cartridge cylinder.

9. A powder cavity in a mine, usually of a cubical form.

10. Mining. A body of ore with definite boundaries, apparently filling a preëxistent cavern.

Syn. — See above.

as, or in chambers, in the private office of a judge; in the office, room, or place where a judge may transact business not required to be done in, and as a part of the proceedings of a court in session; as, to sit, or do business, at chambers. — chamber foreign, a privy. *Obs.* — c. of commerce, a board or association to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city. The term *chamber of commerce* is by some distinctively used of the bodies that are intrusted with the protection of general commercial interests, esp. in connection with foreign trade, and *board of trade* for those dealing primarily with local commerce. — c. of dals or deas, etc., a parlor or best bedroom. *Scot.* — c. of Deputies. *Brazil,* etc. See LEGISLATURE. — c. of Peers. *Portugal.* See LEGISLATURE. — c. of Representatives. *Belgium.* See LEGISLATURE.

cham/ber, v. i. **1.** CHAMBERED (bērd); CHAMBER-ING. **1.** To put in or as in a chamber; to inclose or confine. *Archaic.*

2. To make into a chamber or chambers.

3. To furnish, as a gun, with a chamber or concavity.

cham/ber, v. i. **1.** To reside or lodge in or as in a chamber.

2. To practice lasciviousness or licentiousness. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* *Rom.* xiii. 13.

chamber concert. A concert of chamber music.

chamber council. Secret or private council. *Shak.*

chamber counsel. A private council or business. **b** See CHAMBER PRACTICE.

cham/ber-dea/con (chām'bēr-dē'kōn), n. Also **dea/kin, de/ky, de/ken.** *Obs.* **1.** One of certain poor scholars, chiefly Irish, who in the 15th century frequented the English universities, esp. Oxford, apparently taking their name from residing in outside chambers. Later writers, misunderstanding the term, often interpreted it as referring to Irish beggars or begging priests.

2. A servant who kept the chambers of noblemen or others attending court.

cham/bered (chām'bērd), a. **1.** Having, or provided with, a chamber or chambers; as, a chambered shell.

2. Confined in a chamber.

3. Chambered; bent like a bow; arched. *Obs.*

chambered core, Founding, a core bulged in the middle so as to make a chamber in the casting.

cham/ber-er (chām'bēr-ēr), n. **1.** A chambermaid. *Obs.*

2. A concubine; mistress. *Obs.*

Cha-mæ/le-on, Cha-mæ/le-on' (kā-mē'lē-ōn' / -ōn'), n. — used esp. in foreign titles.

chamber acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

chamber barrister, chamber counselor. See CHAMBER PRACTICE.

chamber crystals. See NITROSULPHURIC ACID.

cham/ber'd. Chambered. *Ref. Sp.*

cham/ber-lain-ship, n. See SHIP.

cham/ber-let, n. A small chamber.

cham/ber-let-ed, let-ted, chamber lye. Urine. *Obsoles.*

chamber master. A shoemaker who works at home, executing contracts for the shops or selling

3. A nobleman's or gentleman's chamberlain or valet. *Obs.*

4. A frequenter of ladies' chambers; gallant. *Archaic.*

chamber follow. A chamber companion; roommate.

cham/ber, v. t. **1.** The furnishing of a chamber; also, hanging, or tapestry for a chamber room. *Obs.*

2. Indulgence in licentiousness or lewdness. *Archaic.*

3. How vain are chambering and wantonness. *R. Browning.*

3. Act of furnishing with a chamber or chambers; division into chambers, or manner or state of being so divided.

chamber kiln. A kiln with chambers that may be heated separately.

cham/ber-lain (chām'bēr-līn), n. [OF. chamberlenc, chambrelenc, F. chambellan, OHG. chamberling, chamarlinc, G. kammertling; kammer chamber (fr. L. camera) + -ling. See CHAMBER, 1st -LING.] **1.** An attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bedchamber; also, formerly, a lady's chambermaid. *Archaic.*

2. An officer having charge of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. See LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

3. A steward; a superintendent of a household, as of a feudal court; esp.: **a** A chief officer of the kings of Scotland. *Obs. **b** A treasurer or receiver of public money; as, the chamberlain of London; a city chamberlain. **c** A nobleman's high steward or factor.*

4. A servant in charge of the bedchambers at an inn. *Obs.*

cham/ber-maid (-māid'), n. **1.** A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.

2. A lady's maid. *Obs.* *Shak.*

chamber music. Vocal or instrumental music adapted to performance in a chamber, or small apartment or audience room, instead of a theater, concert hall, or church; — used esp. of concerted music for solo instruments.

chamber practice. *Law.* That part of the practice of lawyers which is conducted in their chambers or offices, as distinguished from that involved in appearing in court; — in the United States, but commonly called *office practice*. Those who restrict themselves to such practice are, in England, often called *chamber counsel* or *counselors*, *chamber barristers*, etc., and in the United States, *office lawyers*; and the advice given in such practice is sometimes, in England, called *chamber counsel*.

chamber sonata. *Music.* In the 17th and 18th centuries, a form of sonata or instrumental composition, in which stately movements, as sarabands and allemandes, alternated with lively ones, as gavottes and gigue, forming a kind of suite; — so called as adapted for the chamber.

cham/bran/le (shām'brān'lē'), n. [F.] *Arch.* An ornamental bordering or framelike decoration around the sides and top of a door, window, or fireplace. The top piece is called the *traverse* and the side pieces the *ascendants*.

cham/bray (shām'brā), n. [Fr. *Cambray*, France. Cf. CAMBRIC.] A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.

Cham/bré Ar'dente (shām'brē'ār'dānt'), [Fr., lit., fiery chamber.] *Fr. Hist.* Any of various extraordinary tribunals created for the trial of alleged criminals, esp. heretics and poisoners; — prob. so called because they sat in a hall whose walls were commonly called *office practice*.

Cham/bré In'trou/va/ble (shām'brē'īn'trō'vā'blē'), [Fr., lit., undiscoversible chamber.] The French Chamber elected in 1815 after the return of Louis XVIII. to France and dissolved by the premier, the Duke of Richelieu, in 1816; — so called by the king because of its reactionary spirit.

cha-mæ/le-on (kā-mē'lē-ōn), n. [L. *chamaeleon*, Gr. χαμαίλειον, lit., "ground lion;" χαμαι on the ground + λέων lion. See HUMBLE; LION.] **1.** Any of a group of peculiar Old World acrocentrid lizards having a laterally compressed body, prehensile tail, and opposed digits. They are very slow in their movements, but can shoot out their tongue for a distance nearly equaling their length to catch insects. The skin is covered with small granules; the eyeballs are very large and are moved independently of each other, but the lids are fused together, leaving only a small central opening. They are remarkable for the changes of color of the skin, which depend on the temper and passions of the animal, as well as on surrounding conditions. The chamaeleon constitute a family, *Cha-mæ/le-on'i-dæ* (-ōn'i-dē), and a superfamily or suborder, *Cha-mæ/le-on'tes* (-tēs), or *Cha-mæ/le-on'i-dæ* (-ōn'i-dā). The majority of species belong to the genus *Chamaeleon*. From its power of living for long periods without food, the chamaeleon was formerly supposed to feed upon air. To this notion, and to its power of changing color, there are many allusions in literature.

2. Any of various American lizards capable of changing their color, as those of the genus *Anolis*.

3. A person having some of the real or supposed characteristics of a chamaeleon, as a fickle or inconstant person or a person to whom food is apparently unnecessary.

4. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A constellation near the Southern Pole of the heavens, between Carina and Octans.

cha-mæ/le-on'ic (-ōn'ik), a. Like a chamaeleon; changeable; inconstant.

chamaeleon mineral. The substance resulting from fusion of manganese dioxide with caustic potash. It is chiefly potassium manganate, which on solution is easily converted into the permanganate, with change in color.

cham/fer (chām'fēr), n. [F. *chanfrein*, fr. *chanfreint*, p. p. of *chanfreindre*; *chant* narrow side, edge, OF. also *cant* (see *CANT* corner) + OF. *freindre* to break, L. *frangere* (see *BREAK*)] **1.** A small groove or furrow. *Obs.*

2. The surface formed by cutting away the aris, or angle, formed by two faces of a piece of timber, stone, etc.

3. A tool for cutting chambers.

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4. A battlefield; also, a military campaign. *Obs.* Cowper.
5. Open or level expanse, as of water.
6. Fig.: Field, as of view, etc.; expanse.
 The historical pronunciation cham'pān is still preferred by some, the accentuation at least being common in English verse, but the more frequent pronunciation at present is as above, as if the word were from modern French. Cf. CHIVALRY. The Oxf. E. D. rejects the historical pronunciation with ch (as in chair) for chivalry, but retains it in *champaign*.
cham-paign' (shām-pān'), *a.* 1. Of the nature of the champaign, or open country; flat and open.
 A wide *champaign* country, filled with herds. Addison.
2. Of or pertaining to the champaign; of the field or open country; as, *champaign* sports; *champaign* scenery.
cham'pān' (shām-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPERTY.] A land rent, or charge upon land, consisting of a fixed part of the produce; also, the tenure by which land is held upon payment of such a rent to the lord or landlord, as formerly in feudal France, and still in the Channel Islands.
champ de mars (shām də mār), "s" sounded. [F., lit., field of Mars.] In French history, an annual assembly of warriors in arms for military or political purposes. Under the Merovingians it was held in March; under the Carolingians the time was changed to May, and the meeting was called a *champ de mai*.
Champ de Mars (mār). [F., lit., Field of Mars;—so called after the Roman Campus Martius.] An open space, about 3300 feet, or 1 kilometer, in length by about 1650 feet, or about 500 meters, in breadth, on the left bank of the Seine in Paris. It has been the scene of many memorable events in French history, and in recent times has been used as a field for military maneuvers and as a site for exhibitions.
cham-per-tor (chām-pēr-tēr), *n.* [F. *champarteur* a divider of fields or field rent. See CHAMPERTY.] Law. One guilty of champerty.
cham-per-tous (-tīs), *a.* Law. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, champerty; as, a *champertous* contract.
cham-per-ty (-tī), *n.* [F. *champart* field rent, *L. campi pars*; *champ* (*L. campus*) field + *part* (*L. pars*) share.] 1. Partnership in power; equal share of authority. *Obs.*
2. Law. A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense, by furnishing money or personal services in consideration of his receiving, in the event of success, a share of the matter in suit; maintenance with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit. (See MAINTENANCE.) From early times champerty has been a statutory offense punishable criminally; but now it is authorized by statute in some of the United States, and the tendency of the courts both in England and the United States is to allow freedom of contract between attorney and client and in the sale of choses in action.
3. A conspiracy. *Obs.* Bp. Hall.
4. Contest; rivalry; obs.
cham-pi-gnon (shām-pīn'yōn; chām; F. shān'pēnyōn; 277), *n.* [F., a mushroom, ultimately fr. *L. campus* field. See CAMP.] 1. Orig., any fleshy fungus; in the 18th century, an edible fungus, esp. the common field mushroom; now, in England and the United States, the fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*).
2. Veter. Suppurative inflammation of the spermatic cord of a horse.
cham-pi-on (chām-pī-ōn), *n.* [F. *champion*, fr. LL. *campio*, fr. *L. campus* field, taken in the sense of "field of battle." The word was perhaps influenced by OHG. *chempho*, *chemphio*, fighter, akin to AS. *ceppa* warrior. See CAMP.] 1. One who engages in any contest; a combatant; a fighter; esp., in ancient times, one who contended in single combat in behalf of another's honor or rights or, sometimes, of his own; now, one who acts or speaks in behalf of a person or a cause; a defender; an advocate.
 A stouter champion never handled sword. Shak.
 Champions of law and liberty. Fisher Ames.
2. One who has obtained the formally acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics or game of skill, and is ready to contend with any qualified challenger.
3. Anything that has been awarded the first prize or place in competition.
champion of the king, queen, realm, or England, Eng. Hist., a person who formerly at the coronation of a sovereign rode into Westminster Hall and through a herald issued a challenge that if any person shall deny the king's title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it." The office, which still exists, has been hereditary in the Dymoke family since 1377.
cham-pi-on, v. l.; CHAM-PI-ONED (-īnd); CHAM-PI-ON-ING. 1. To challenge, as to a combat; to defy. *Obs.* Shak.
2. To attend or defend as champion; to support or maintain; to protect; to defend.
Championed or unchampioned, thou diest. Scott.
champion lode. Mining. The main vein.
cham-pi-on-ship, n. Act of championing, or state of being champion; position or office of champion; advocacy; defense; leadership; supremacy.
champion tooth. Mech. A form of double tooth two of which are shown in the illustration for crosscut saws.
Cham-plain' (shām-plān'), *n.* [From Lake Champlain.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating a late stage of the American Pleistocene, when an arm of the sea extended up the St. Lawrence into the basin of Lake Champlain and as far west as Lake Ontario. See GLACIAL PERIOD.—*n.* The Champlain age or stage.
cham-ple-vé' (shām-plē-vē'; F. shān'vā), *n.* [F., p. p. of *champlever* to engrave. See 4th CHAMP, CAMP, LEVER a bar.] Art. Having the ground engraved or cut out in the parts to be enameled; inlaid in depressions made in the ground;—said of a kind of enamel work in which depressions made in the surface are filled with enamel pastes, which are afterward fired; also, designating the process of making such enamel work. Cf. COIGNONÉ.—*n.* A piece of champlevé enamel; also, the process or art of making such enamel work; champlevé work.

Champs-Élysées' (shām-zē-līzē'). [F.] Lit., Elysian Fields; an avenue in Paris celebrated for its beauty. It is the fashionable drive and promenade of the city.
chance (chāns), *n.* [ME. *cheance*, *cheuance*, *chance*, *chance*, OF. *cheance*, F. *chance*, LL. *cadentia* a falling (in allusion to the falling of the dice), fr. *L. cadere* to fall; akin to Skr. *cad* to fall, *L. cadere* to yield, *E. cede*. Cf. CADENCE.] 1. The happening of events; the way in which things befall; fortune; hap. "The chance of war." Shak.
2. Something that befalls as the result of unknown or unconsidered forces; a happening in a particular way; the issue of uncertain conditions; a fortuity; often, *Archaic*, an unfortunate occurrence; mishap; mischance; misfortune; accident; casualty.
 It was a chance that happened to us. 1 Sam. vi. 9.
 I spake of most disastrous chances. Shak.
3. That which happens to one; fortune; luck; lot; *Obsoles.*
 And now it is my chance to find thee out, Must I behold thy timeless cruel death? Shak.
4. In the game of hazard, a throw of dice, esp. one that is neither a winning nor a losing throw when first thrown.
 Seven is my chance, and thym is cink and treye. Chaucer.
5. A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; hence, an opportunity; as, a *chance* to escape.
6. Math. Probability. See PROBABILITY.
7. In various senses indicative of absence or lack of knowledge of a cause to which an event may be assigned, or of a reason why anything results as it does instead of in some other way; as: *a* In reference to a cause: a hypothetical material or psychical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate;—in this sense often personified. *b* In reference to an effect: connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or one resulting from accidental causation; a connection the causes of which are not under investigation. *c* In reference to a condition: degree of probability; a relation the value of which may be determined and expressed in terms of probable occurrence.
 If it is incorrect, then, to say that any phenomenon is produced by chance; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by chance, that they coexist or succeed one another only by chance. J. S. Mill.
 That power Which erring men call Chance. Milton.
8. An uncertain or indefinite amount, distance, portion, etc. *Dial., Southern U. S.*
by chance, a As it chanced; without design; casually; accidentally; incidentally; fortuitously.
By chance a priest came down that way. Luke x. 31.
b Perchance; perhaps. *Obs.* *c* At random. *Obs.*—in the chance, acting on the possibility.
chance, v. i.; CHANCED (chāns't); CHANCING (chān'sing). To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to happen to come. "Things that chance daily." Robinson (*More's Utopia*).
 If a bird's nest chance to be before thee. Deut. xxii. 6.
chanced on the letter. Shak.
 Often used impersonally; as, how chances it?
 How chance, thou art returned so soon? Shak.
Syn.—See HAPPEN.
chance, v. t. 1. To take the chances of; to venture upon; to risk;—usually with it as object. *Colloq.*
 Come what will, I will chance it. W. D. Howells.
2. To befall; to happen to. *Rare.* Lambard.
chance, adv. By chance; perchance. *Archaic.* Gray.
Chance-Claus' process (chāns'klous'). *Chem.* An industrial process of recovering sulphur from waste containing sulphides. It comprises two steps: (1) Treatment of the waste with carbon dioxide, forming hydrogen sulphide. (2) Oxidation of the hydrogen sulphide to water and sulphur ($H_2S + O = H_2O + S$) by air in presence of a catalytic, as ferric oxide. The second is called the Claus reaction.
chance/ful (chāns'fūl), *a.* 1. Dependent on chance; casual. *Archaic.*
2. Hazardous, risky; perilous. *Obs.* Spenser.
3. Full of chance or chances; eventful. R. Browning.
chan-cel (chān'sel), *n.* [OF. *chancel*, F. *chancel*, *cancel*, fr. *L. cancelli* lattices, crossbars. (The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.) See CANCEL, *v. t.*]
1. Ecol. & Arch. *a* That part of a church, often separated in some special way from the rest, reserved for the use of the clergy. In it the altar, or communion table, is placed. Hence, in common modern use: *b* All that part of a church which is east (actually or ecclesiastically; see EAST) of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary. It usually has a higher floor and often is separated from the rest of the building by a screen. Cf. CHOR.
2. A similar part of other buildings, as of the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*
chancel aisle. Arch. The aisle which passes on either side of a chancel.
chancel arch. Arch. The arch which spans the main opening leading to the chancel from the nave. It is often very decorative, and is then called the *arch of triumph*.
chan-cel-ler-y (chān'sel-ēr-ī), *n.*, pl. -LIERIES (-īz). [Cf. CHANCERY.] 1. The position, court, or department of a chancellor; hence, the office of the secretary or notary of a court or of an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic legation.
2. The building or room where a chancellor's office is.
chan-cel-lor (-ēr), *n.* [ME. *chanceler*, *chanceler*, F. *chancelier*, LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, a director of chancery, fr. *L. cancelli* lattices, crossbars, which surrounded the seat of judgment. See CHANCEL.] 1. A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, the king's chancellor, whose office gave rise to that of the Lord Chancellor (see def. 3 below). *Obs. or Hist.*, except as in def. 2 below. The office of chancellor arose from that of the Roman *cancellarius*, who from originally being a kind of usher or doorkeeper stationed at the lattice bar, or chancel, of a basilica or other law court, became a notary or secretary with judicial powers in the Eastern

Empire, and with the introduction of the office in the kingdoms of the Western Empire, an officer of increasingly important functions. He finally became the official secretary of the king or prince, and as such keeper of the royal seal, etc. The office of king's chancellor appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor.
2. Specif.: *a* *Diplomatics*. The chief secretary of an embassy. *b* *Scots Law*. The foreman of a jury. *c* An official who keeps a record of the proceedings and does other official acts in a chapter of a cathedral (see *chancellor of a cathedral*, below), or of an order of knighthood. *Eng.*
3. [Cp.] Elliptically: *a* The Lord Chancellor, who formerly presided over the Court of Chancery and is now president of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature and of the Court of Appeal. See LORD CHANCELLOR. *Eng.* *b* Any of various other officials, whose fuller titles are given in the phrases below.
4. The head of some universities; as, the *chancellor* of the University of New York. The courts of the chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England formerly had extensive civil and criminal jurisdictions; but their judicial powers are now mostly abolished or obsolete.
5. Formerly, the chief minister of state in the empire of Austria-Hungary (where the title survived from the Holy Roman Empire), in the last German empire (1871-1918), and in various other European states.
6. A judge in a statutory court of chancery or equity in various States; specif., the presiding judge as distinguished from the vice chancellors. *U. S.*
7. Bib. See BEELETHRUMS.
chancellor of a bishop, or of a diocese, R. C. Ch. & Ch. of Eng., a law officer appointed to act as vicar-general for the bishop, to hold court for him, to act as his official secretary, and to assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law.—*c* of a cathedral, one of the four chief dignitaries of the cathedrals of the government, some of whose duties are to arrange services, to lecture in theology, to write the letters of the chapter, to apply the seal, and to keep the books.—*c* of England.—LORD CHANCELLOR, 1.—*c* of Scotland, before the union of 1707, an officer who held a position similar to that of the English Lord Chancellor and was the head of both law and equity.—*c* of the Exchequer, a member of the British Cabinet upon whom devolved the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government, although he has no statutory powers over the exchequer. He is a member of the House of Commons, to which he submits the annual budget.
chan-cel-lor-ship, n. Office, or term, of a chancellor.
chance-table. A communion table.
chance-med/ley (chāns'mēd'lē), *n.* [Prop., a mingled (OF. *medlee*, *medley*, p. p. fem.) chance. See CHANCE; MED-LE.] 1. *Law*. Lit., mingled chance, that is, a casualty partly accidental; often, a chance affray; as, manslaughter by *chance-medley*; hence, homicide by misadventure, accidental homicide, not entirely without fault of the killer, but without evil intent. Cf. CHAUD-MELLÉ.
2. Haphazard action; hence, by confusion, pure chance; a fortuitous medley or confusion.
chan-cer (chān'sēr), *v. t.* [See CHANCERY.] Law. To settle or fix equitably, as in a court of chancery. *Obs.*, or *Local, U. S.*
chan-cer-y (-ī), *n.* [F. *chancellerie*, LL. *cancellaria*, from *L. cancellus*. See CHANCELLOR; cf. CHANCELLERY.] 1. The office or function of a chancellor; chancellorship. *Obs.*
2. In England, orig., the office or bureau of the king's chancellor; later, the court presided over by the Lord Chancellor, which was the highest court of judicature next to Parliament until under the Judicature Act of 1873 it became the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. At first the chancery was the bureau or office, or ministry of justice of the king's chancellor, who after the abolition of the chief justiciar was the king's highest officer. Orig. the function of the office was administrative and consisted essentially in issuing the royal messages, mandates, or orders under the great seal; but from about the time of Edward I. the office began to assume the hearing and determining of causes, and by the 16th century was an established court of the realm, with two branches, one (often called its *ordinary*, or *Latin side*) having a certain common-law jurisdiction and the other (the *equity side*) having an equity jurisdiction. From the beginning all original writs and the writs for a new parliament were issued out of chancery, later from the common-law branch, the judicial jurisdiction of which came to be chiefly concerned with cases of relief against the crown. The equity jurisdiction alone was transferred to the Chancery Division of the High Court by the Judicature Act. See EQUITY. The chancery of Ireland was distinct from that of England, but was likewise converted into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.
3. In the United States, a court of equity. See EQUITY. The American colonies generally adopted the principles and practice of the chancery court of England, but in most States both common law and equity are administered by the same body sitting according to circumstances either as a court of law or of equity.
4. Chancery proceedings, practice, or principles; equity.
5. A court of record or office of public records; archives; specif., in Scotland, a record office in the General Register House, Edinburgh, for issuing certain briefs and recording certain writs.
6. Treasury. *Obs. & R.* De Quincy.
7. A chancellor's court or office, or the building or room where it is; a chancellery.
in chancery, a Law. In litigation in a court of chancery, as an estate also, under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor; as, a ward *in chancery*. *b* *Boxing*. Of the head of an antagonist, in a secure position under one's arm, so that one can pomel it without fear of effective retaliation;—in allusion to the helplessness of a person involved in the chancery court, to whose estate cost and loss were certain. *c* *Hence, fig.*, in a helpless or awkward predicament.
chan-c'ere (shān'kēr), *n.* [F. See CANCER.] Med. A venereal

sore or ulcer; specif., the initial lesion of true syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not; — called also hard chancre, indurated chancre, and Hunterian chancre.

chan-cro'id (shān'krō'id), n. [chancre + -oid.] Med. A venereal sore, resembling a chancre in its seat and some external characters, but differing from it in being the starting point of a purely local process and never of a systemic disease; — called also soft chancre. — Chan-cro'id/dal (shān'krō'id/dāl), a.

chan-crou's (shān'krūs), a. [Cf. F. chancreux.] Med. Of the nature of a chancre; having chancres.

chan-cy' (chān'si), a. [From CHANCE, n.] 1. Lucky; bringing good luck; auspicious; foreboding good; fortunate; — when used with a negative, often nearly equal to canny. Scot. 2. Subject to chance; liable to sudden change; uncertain. Colloq. or Dial. "Human life is chan-cy." Kipling.

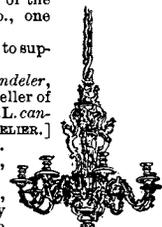
chan-de-lier' (shān'dē-lier'), n. [F. See CHANDLER.] 1. A candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, having several branches; esp., one hanging from the ceiling.

2. Fort. A movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

chan-dler' (chān'dler'), n. [ME. chandelier, F. chandelier candlestick, maker or seller of candles, L.L. candelarius chandler, fr. L. candelā, candle. See CANDLE; cf. CHANDELLER.]

1. A candlestick; chandelier. Obs. 2. A maker or seller of, or formerly, a purveyor of, candles.

3. A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, or the like; — chiefly used with specifying words, as in ship chandler.



Chandelier, 1.

chan-dler-y' (-y), n.; pl. -DLERIES (-z). 1. A place where candles, etc., are kept. 2. Candles and other lighting materials. b The commodities sold by, or the business of, a chandler.

chan-ga' (chān'gā), n. [Prob. native name.] A mole cricket (Scapteriscus didactylus) found in South America, the West Indies, etc. In Porto Rico it is exceedingly destructive to vegetables, tobacco, sugar, etc., and is the most injurious insect of the island.

chan-ge' (chān'), v. t.; CHANGED (chānjd); CHANG'ING (chānj'ing). [F. changer, fr. LL. cambiare, to exchange, barten, L. cambire. Cf. CAMBIAL.] 1. To alter by substituting something else for, or by giving up for something else; to put or take another or others in place of; to make substitution of, for, or among, often among things of the same kind (in which case the object is in the pl., and includes all the things among which the substitution is made); as, to change the clothes; to change one's occupation; to change one's intention; to change cars or trains.

They that do change do love for new. Pray gods, they change for worse! Peele.

2. Specif.: To give, or receive, smaller denominations of money (technically called change) or money of another currency for; as, to change a gold coin or a bank bill.

3. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange; — often followed with with; as, to change places with another.

4. To alter; to make different; to cause to pass from one state to another; to turn; to convert; as, to change the position, character, or appearance of a thing; to change the countenance.

Therefore will I change their glory into shame. Hosea iv. 7.

5. Of milk, wine, etc., to alter to an unnatural state; to turn; to render sour or tainted. Colloq. or Dial.

Syn. — CHANGE, ALTER. TO CHANGE (the more general and the stronger term) is to render something essentially different from what it was, even to loss of identity, or the substitution of one thing for another; as, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" (Jer. xiii. 23); "And earth be changed to Heaven, and Heaven to earth." (Milton). TO ALTER is to make different in some particular respect, as in form or detail, without implying loss of identity; as, one may alter a coat without changing its style; "If she does not understand me at the first reading, I am sure the lines are obscure, and always alter them" (Cowper); "The mathematician does not suppose that a quantity will alter, or that a given point in space will change its direction." (Huxley).

The two words are, however, frequently interchangeable. See CHANGE (v. t. and n.), QUALIFY, TRANSFORM.

to change a horse, or to change hand, Manège, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. — to c. color or hue, to alter in color or hue; of persons, to turn pale, bluish, etc. — to c. countenance, to change in color or expression of countenance. — to c. face, to change countenance. — to c. foot, a To change sides. Obs. b Also, to change feet.

To change step, — to c. front, to face or turn in another direction. Orig. Mil., now usually fig. — to c. hand, to change a horse. See above. — to c. hands, to pass from one hand to another; to change owners; as, the property changed hands to-day. — to c. hue, to change color. See above. — to c. (one's) copy, to alter one's manner, character, etc. Obs. — to c. one's feet, to change the covering of one's feet. Scot. — to c. one's mind, to alter one's opinion, plan, or purpose. — to c. one's note, to change one's tune. Colloq. — to c. one's self, to change one's clothes. Now chiefly Scot. — to c. one's tune, to alter one's manner of speaking, as from insolence to respect, from laughter to tears. Colloq. — to c. sides, to go over from one side to the other. — to c. step, to make a break in the succession of steps, in walking, as by bringing one foot almost up to the other, and then stepping off with the foot which is in advance. — to c. the leg, to change the gait, as a horse.

chan-ge, v. i. 1. To be altered; to undergo variation; to alter; to vary; as, men sometimes change for the better. Met. iii. 6.

2. Of the moon, to pass from one phase to another; specif., to pass through the phase of new moon; as, the moon changes to-morrow night.

3. To change color, as to turn pale or bluish. Obs.

4. To turn sour or taint. Colloq. or Dial.

5. To make a change of place or circumstances; to shift; — often with about. Specif.: To change vehicles, as railroad cars; as, passengers for Troy change here. Colloq.

chan-de-ia (chān-dē-ia), n. [Sk. candāli.] A man of low caste; esp., the son of a Sudra by a Brahmin woman considered the lowest of mortals. India.

chan-del-er' + CHANDLER.

chandel-er tree. The candelabra tree.

chan-di (chān'di), n. See DEVI.

chan-dler chafis. Lantern-jaws. Scot. See chan-dler' chaf'ed, a.

chan-dler-ing, vb. n. The business or dealing of a chandler.

chan-dler-y, a. Like, or pert. to, a chandler. Obs. & R.

chan-dler pe'-ri-od. [After S. C. Chan-dler (b. 1846), Amer. astronomer.] See EULERIAN MOTION.

chan-dler's grass. Couch grass. chan-doo' (chān'dū'), n. [Hind. chandū.] An extract or preparation of opium for smoking. India & China.

chan-dry', n. A chandlery. Obs.

chan-dry' (chān'dri), n. [F. change, fr. changer. See CHANGE, v. t.] 1. A succession or substitution of one thing in the place of another; alteration of conditions or circumstances; variety; as, a change of seasons.

Our fathers did for change to France repair. Dryden.

2. Exchange; specif., exchange of merchandise; commerce. Obs.

3. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions; an exchange; — now chiefly used with on or upon. See EXCH. In this sense change has been usually treated, erroneously, as a contraction of Exchange, and written 'Change. Oxf. E. D.

4. Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; mutation; as, a change of habits.

All the days of my appointed time I wait, till my change come. Job xiv. 14.

5. Changefulness; caprice; inconstancy; fickleness. Obs. Therefore can I live no hatred in thine eye; Therefore in that I cannot know thy change. Shak.

6. Change of key; modulation. Changes are commonly spoken of as of three kinds, representing three degrees of abruptness . . . the diatonic . . . the chromatic . . . the enharmonic. Grove's Dict. of Music.

7. Of the moon, a passing from one moon or monthly revolution to another; the coming of the new moon; also, a passing from one phase to another.

8. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted. Thirty change [R. V. changes] of garments. Judg. xiv. 12.

9. A money of lower denomination, or of one currency, exchanged for money of higher denomination, or of another currency; the money by means of which the larger coins and bank bills are made available in small dealings; — often with adj. small. b The balance returned when payment is tendered by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.

10. Something given or taken in return; — used in such phrases as to give (one) change, to do (one) a service, or ironically to give (one) his deserts; to take one's, or the change out of, to take (one's) revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); take your change out of that, said when a "settler" has been given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow. Slang, Eng. Oxf. E. D.

She generally took the change out of him. R. D. Blackmore.

11. Math. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; — used in the pl.

12. Music. Any order in which a set of bells is struck, properly other than that of the diatonic scale, but loosely including it; — chiefly in the pl. See CHANGE RINGING.

13. Hunting. Act of taking a stag, etc., met by chance for the one pursued; — chiefly in the pl. See CHANGE RINGING.

14. A change house; an alehouse. Scot. Syn. — CHANGE, MUTATION, VICISSITUDE. CHANGE is the general term for variation or alteration of whatever sort, whether in form, substance, aspect, or position; as, "The sundry and manifold changes of the world" (Bk. of Com. Prayer). MUTATION suggests the process of change, or its more abstract qualities; as, " 'Tis too late to be ambitious. The great mutations of the world are acted" (Sir T. Browne). VICISSITUDE suggests succession or alternation, frequently of a disturbing character; as, "Happiness . . . is mingled with evils, with fears, with vicissitudes of sorrow and trouble" (Ep. Hall); "A continual delight, like walking in a wood where there is a general sameness in the scenery, and yet a constant vicissitude of light and shade" (Lovell). VICISSITUDE often denotes regular change or alternation; as, "Light and darkness in perpetual round lodge and dislodge by turns—which makes through Heaven grateful vicissitude, like day and night" (Milton). See CHANGE (v. t. & v. l.), EXCHANGE.

change-of-day line. See DATE LINE. — change of life, the change that takes place in the life of a woman when menstruation and the capacity for conception cease, usually between forty-five and fifty years of age; also, the period of this change; — called also menopause, climacteric, turn of life, etc. — c. of voice, the gradual change in quality and pitch of voice which occurs in boys at or about the age of puberty. It is usually marked by occasional breaking of tone.

change, a. Taking another's place; acting, or that may be used, as a substitute; as, a change horse.

change-a-bil'i-ty (chān'ā-bil'i-ti), n. Changeable quality; changeableness; alterableness.

change-a-ble (chān'ā-b'l), a. [F. changeable.] 1. Capable of change or of being changed; subject to alteration; mutable; variable; inconstant; as, a changeable humor.

2. Appearing different, as in color, in different lights, or under different circumstances; as, changeable silk.

change-a-ble, n. A changeable person or thing. Rare.

change-a-ble-ness, n. Quality or state of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

change-a-bly (-bly), adv. In a manner involving, or subject to, change; as, a interchangeably. Obs. b Alternately. Obs. c With constant shifting or changing, as of manner.

change-ful (chān'fūl), a. Full of change; mutable; inconstant; fickle; uncertain. Pope. Molyet.

— change-ful-ly, adv. — change-ful-ness, n.

change gear. Mach. A gear which means that which the speed of machinery or of a vehicle may be changed while that

of the propelling engine or motor remains constant; — called also change-speed gear.

change house. A small inn or alehouse; — perhaps orig. an inn where horses were changed. Scot.

change key. A key adapted to open only one of a set of locks; — distinguished from a master key.

change-less, a. That does not change; unchanging; constant; as, a changeless purpose.

Syn. — CHANGE-LESS, IMMUTABLE. CHANGELESS applies to that which does not, IMMUTABLE, rather to that which cannot, change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality. See CHANGE.

Two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie. Heb. vi. 18.

— change-less-ly, adv. — change-less-ness, n.

change-ling (chān'ling), n. [change + 1st-ling.] 1. One apt to change; a waverer; turncoat; renegade. Archaic. "Fickle changelings."

2. One that is left or taken in the place of another; esp., in popular superstition, a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy or supposed to have been exchanged for another by fairies or elves. The elf child was supposed to be recognizable from its deformity, ill temper, or imphish behavior. A baptized child was thought to be immune from such molestation. Such, men do changelings call, so changed by fairies' theft. Spenser.

3. Hence, a simpleton; idiot; imbecile. Archaic.

change-ling, i. Taken or left in place of another; exchanged. "A little changeling boy." Shak.

2. Given to change; inconstant. Obs. Some are so studiously changeling. Boyle.

change point. Kinematics. A position of a mechanism in which a lack of constraint causes the mechanism to transform itself into an entirely different, and usually simpler, mechanism, or into a pair of elements.

chang'er (chān'jer), n. [Cf. OF. changeor, F. changeur.] 1. One who changes or alters the form of anything.

2. A money changer. Archaic. John ii. 14.

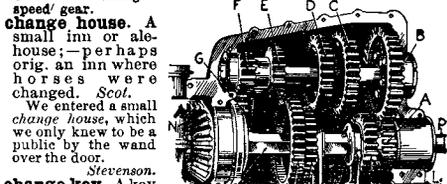
3. One apt to change; an inconstant person. Rare.

4. The keeper of a change house. Scot.

change ratio. Math. or Physics. The multiplier that converts an expression of magnitude in one system of units into an equivalent expression of magnitude in another system; thus, 9 feet per second = 22080 × 1/10 miles per hour, the change ratio being 22080/10; — so named by Prof. Jas. Thompson.

change ringing. The continual production, without repetition, of changes on bells, or a set of bells for change ringing, called a ring of bells, is tuned to the diatonic scale. When struck in descending order from treble or highest (designated "1") to tenor or lowest, the bells are said to be in the position of rounds. Changes are variations from this striking order according to certain rules, as that (1) no bell shifts more than one place in change from its position in the change preceding; (2) no change is rung twice from the time the bells leave the position of rounds until they return. The course of any bell is its shifting path through a series of changes, though the term may also designate the series itself. In plain hunting all bells work regularly from first place, or lead, to last, or behind (called hunting up), and back again (called hunting down), striking as first or last in two successive changes. A single bell with such a course is said to have a plain hunt. The chief methods of change ringing are: (1) grandring, in which the treble and one other bell (bell 2 in Illust.) have a plain hunt, and the bell leading next below treble lead (as 5 in Illust.) goes only to third place, where it strikes twice — "makes third place" — and then goes back, while the other bells dodge or step backwards in their course up or down (as at * in the Illust.). To produce the desired number of changes without returning to rounds, certain modifications of the coursing order, called bob and single, are introduced at prearranged intervals. Warning of these changes in work (which can occur only when treble leads) is given by the conductor or head ringer, who calls the peals. The accompanying Illust. of bob and single in a grandring course for five bells shows that bells 4 and 5 (at 4) do not rise above third place, while 2 and 3 "double dodge." (2) plain bob, in which the treble alone has a plain hunt. (3) treble bob, in which the treble has a uniform but zigzag course, and all the bells dodge. (4) Stedman (invented 1670 by Fabian Stedman), in which bell 1, 2, and 3 go through their six possible changes (see below), while the other bells dodge. At the end of six changes one of the three bells goes up and dodges, while one of the others takes its place through six changes again; and so on. Change ringing is further distinguished by the number of bells on which it is performed. The number of possible changes on any given set of bells may

of the propelling engine or motor remains constant; — called also change-speed gear.



Change Gear. A Gear Wheel constantly in mesh with B and rigidly fastened to Propeller Shaft P but ordinarily not connected with Square Shaft M. K, K2 Gear Wheels rigidly connected together but sliding on M when moved by rod L2; H Gear Wheel sliding on M and moved by L1; N Bevel Gear driving the differential gear which turns the driving axle. For 1st (Highest) Speed, H is locked with A (direct drive); 2d Speed, H gears with C; 3d Speed, K2 gears with D; 4th Speed, K1 gears with E, Reverse, K1 gears with F through idler G.

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be ascertained by the formula for permutations. Thus three bells give 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 changes. Change ringing on four bells, called quingles, can give 6 x 5 = 24 changes; that on five bells, or doubles, gives 24 x 4 = 120 changes; that on six bells, or triples, 720 changes; that on seven bells, or quingles, 5,040 changes.—the standard number for a peal (which see). That on eight bells is called major; on nine, caters or quaters; on ten, royal; on eleven, cingues; on twelve, maxims. Doubles, triples, caters, and cingues (so named because at each change two, three, four, or five pairs of bells exchange places) are called odd-bell systems, and since a set of church bells is usually even in number, they are generally rung with a tenor covering or tenor behind, that is, the tenor struck at the end of each change. In the even-bell systems (minor, major, royal, and maxims), the tenor is "rung in" or "turned in," that is, it takes part in the changes.

change wheel. *Mech.* Any of a set of toothed wheels of different sizes, that may be changed or substituted one for another in machinery, to produce different speeds as desired in an axis, as in cutting screws in the lathe.

chanck (chǎnk), *v. t. & i.* To champ. *Obs. or Dial.*
chanck, n. Also **chanck shell.** [Sk. çancka. See CONCH.] The large spiral shell of several species of sea conch much used in making bangles, esp. of *Turbinella pyrum*. *East India.*

chan'king (chǎnk'ingz; -inz), *n. pl.* [See CHANK, *v.*] Pieces rejected from what is chewed, as from an apple. *Dial.*
chan'nel (chǎn'el), *n.* [ME. *chanel*, *canel*, OF. *chanel*, F. *chena*, fr. L. *canalis*. See CANAL.] 1. The hollow bed where a natural body or stream of water runs or may run. 2. The deeper part of a river, harbor, strait, etc., where the main current flows, or which affords the best and safest passage for vessels. 3. *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land; as, the British Channel. 4. An artificial hollow bed for water or other flowing substance to run through; as: a. A street gutter. *Local.* b. A canal for vessels. *Obs. & Metallurgy.* A saw or runner. 5. A closed course or conduit through which anything flows or runs, as a tube, a duct, etc.

The veins are converging channels. *Dalton.*
6. That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different channels.
7. A long gutter, groove, or furrow; as: a. *Arch.* One of the decorative vertical grooves of a column, as in the Grecian Doric style. *Specif.*: See FLUTE, 3, *ct.* b. *Masonry & Quarrying.* One cut along the line where rock or stone is to be split. c. *Manege.* The concavity in the middle of a horse's lower jaw in which the tongue lies. d. In a tackle block, the track for the rope. e. *Shoemaking.* A groove cut in the sole into which the seam that unites the sole and upper is sunk. f. One of the shallow grooves made in the surface of a race track by a dressing harrow or float. 8. The neck or throat. *Obs.*
9. Gravel;—from being the material of which the channel of a river is composed. *Scot.*
10. [For CHAINWALE.] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, to increase the spread of the shrouds and carry them clear of the bulwarks; a chainwale.

11. *Astron.* A canal (of Mars).
chan'nel, v. t.; **CHAN'NELED** (-ēd) or **CHAN'NELLED**; **CHAN'NELING** or **CHAN'NEL-LING.** 1. To form a channel in; to cut or wear a channel or channels in; to groove. No more shall trenching war channel her fields. *Shak.*
2. To cut out or excavate in the form of or as a channel.
3. To convey through or as if through a channel or channels. *J. H. Newman.*

chan'nel, a. Having a section of gutter shape; as, channel bar, iron, rail, steel, etc.
channel bolt. *Naut.* A long bolt securing the channel of a ship to the side.

channel cat. Any catfish of the genus *Ictalurus*; esp., *I. punctatus*, distinguished by its black spots. *cf. I. furcatus* (also called *blue cat*), important food fishes of the lower Mississippi valley and Gulf States. Also sometimes applied to other large catfishes.

chan'neled, chan'nelled (chǎn'ēd), *p. a.* 1. Having a channel or channels; formed with a channel; *specif.*, *Bot.*, canalliculate.
2. Conveyed or directed along a channel.
channeled specter. *Physion.* See SPECTRUM.
chan'nel-er, chan'nel-er (chǎn'el-er), *n.* One that cuts channels or grooves as a quarrying machine or a chisel for cutting slots or keyways; a groover.
chan'nel-ing, chan'nel-ling, n. 1. A channel or a system of channels; channeled work, esp. in architecture; channels or grooves collectively; grooving.
2. Act or process of forming, or providing with, a channel or channels.

channel iron. A rolled iron bar of $\frac{1}{2}$ section.
channel wale. *Naut.* One of several strakes worked between the upper and lower deck ports in two-decked ships, and between the upper and middle deck ports in three-decked ships, to strengthen them the topside.

chan'son (shǎn'sŏn; F. shǎn'sŏn'), *n.*; *pl.* CHANSONS (-sŏnz; -sŏn'). [F., fr. L. *cantio* song. See CANZONE.] A song. The French *chançon* is typically a lyric of smooth rhythm in-

chan'ti (kǎn'ti), *n.* [From Gr. *χῶρος* the open mouth.] The milkfish, or allied fish of the genus *Chanos*. [*Local, Eng.*]
chan'k (chǎnk), *n.* The chough.
chan'nel-bill, *n.* The red drum.
chan'nel-cuckoo (*Scythrops nove-hollandiæ*). [*mel.*]
channel board. *Naut.* A channel bone. The clavicle. *Obs.*
chan'nel-goose. The common gannet. [*plate.*]
channel shoe. *Naut.* A chain channel shoe. A shoe made with a channel (which see, 7 e).
channel stone. 1. A stone used in paving a channel or gutter.

2. Also **channel stans.** A curling stone—*one from the former use of waterworn stones from the channels of streams.* Also, the game of curling. *Scot.*
chan'nel-ure (chǎn'el-ūr), *n.* **chan'neled** (-lūr). Vars. OF CANNELED, CANNELEDURE.
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tended for singing. It is made up of equal stanzas, called couplets, each generally ending with a refrain, which, however, is sometimes made a distinct member of the piece.
chan'son de geste (shǎn'sŏn dē zhest') [F., prop., song of history,] any Old French epic poem having for its subject events or exploits of early French history, real or legendary, and written originally in assonant verse usually of ten or twelve syllables. The most famous one is the *Chanson de Roland*.
chan'son-nette (shǎn'sŏn-ēt; F. shǎn'sŏn'ēt'), *n.*; *pl.* -NETTES (-ēt's; -ēt'). [F., dim. of *chançon*.] A little song. These pretty little *chansonnettes* that he sung. *Black.*
chant (chǎnt), *v. t.*; **CHANT'ED**; **CHANT'ING.** [F. *chanter*, fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *cantare* to sing.] 1. To utter with a melodious voice; to sing.
The cheerful birds . . . do chant sweet music. *Spenser.*
2. To celebrate in song.
The poets chant it in the theaters. *Branhall.*
3. *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant, or to a tune called a chant; to recite musically; to intone.
4. To talk or tell of monotonously. *Carlyle.*
5. To praise (a horse) falsely; to represent (a horse) as having good qualities which he does not have; also, to sell (a horse) by such fraudulent practices. *Slang. Thackeray.*
chant, v. t. 1. To make melody with the voice; to sing; to warble. "Chant to the sound of the viol." *Amos* vi, 5.
2. *Music.* To sing a chant or as in a chant; to recite musically; to intone.
3. To utter or repeat a statement monotonously. *Milton.*
chant, n. [F. *chant*, fr. L. *cantus* singing, song, fr. *cantare* to sing. Cf. *CANT* affected speaking.] 1. Song; melody.
2. *Music.* A short and simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship in singing unmetrical psalms, canticles, etc. It is the most ancient form of choral music. See AMBROSIAN, ANGLICAN, and GREGORIAN, CHANT.
3. A composition chanted or arranged for chanting.
4. A song resembling a church chant; the recitation of words in musical monotones.
5. A singing modulation of the voice in speaking; twang; intonation. "His strange chant." *Macaulay.*
6. A mark, as a name, address, cipher, etc., on a piece of plate, linen, money, etc.; also, an advertisement.
chant'er (chǎn'tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanteur*.] 1. One who chants; a singer or songster; *specif.*, a chorister.
2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry.
3. A street seller of ballads and other broadsides. *Slang, Eng.*
4. A deceitful horse dealer or jockey. See CHANT, *v. t.*, 5. *Collog.* "He was a horse chanter." *Dickens.*
5. In a bagpipe, the flute or finger pipe on which the melody is played.
6. The hedge sparrow.
chan'te-relle (F. shǎn'tēr-ēl'), *n.* [F., fr. *chanter* to sing. See CHANT, *v. t.*] 1. A decoy bird. *Obs.*
2. *Music.* The highest or melody string of some stringed instruments, as the violin, banjo, and the like.
chan'te-relle (shǎn'tēr-ēl'; chǎn'tēr-ēl'), *n.* [F.] An edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*) widely distributed in both hemispheres. It is of a bright orange color and pleasant aroma.
chant'ey (shǎn'tē; chǎn'tē), *n.* [Cf. F. *chanter* to sing, and CHANT, *n.*] *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work, as when heaving at a capstan or windlass or hauling on a rope.
May we lift a deep-sea chantey such as seamen use at sea? *Kipling.*

chan'ti-clear (chǎn'ti-clēr), *n.* [F. *Chanteclair*, OF. *Chancteler*, name of the cock in the *Roman de Renart* (Reynard the Fox); *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear, OF. *cler*. See CHANT; CLEAR.] A cock;—so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing. Generally used as a proper name, but often printed without initial capital.
Chan'tily lace (F. *pron.* shǎn'tē'yās; commonly *Anglicized*, shǎn'tī'l'), *n.* A delicate kind of blonde lace, with floral pattern, now usually black, originally made at Chantilly, in France, and also at Caen and Bayeux.
chant'ing (chǎn'ting), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OF CHANT.
chant'ing falcon any of several African hawks of the genus *Melierax*, esp. *M. canorus*, noted for their whistling song.
chant'lute (chǎn'lūt), *n.* [F. *chanlatte*.] *Arch.* A piece of wood fastened to the ends of the rafters projecting over the wall of a building to carry or tilt the overhanging slates or tiles so as to throw rain water clear of the wall.
chan'tress (chǎn'trēs), *n.* [OF. *chanteresse*.] 1. An enchantress. *Obs.*
2. A female chanter or singer; a songstress. *Milton.*
chan't ro'yal (shǎn'rŏ-yāl'), [F.] In old French poetry, an elaborate and stately form of ballade. It contains five stanzas of eleven lines each, and an envoy of eight lines, each of these six parts ending with a common refrain. There are but five rhymes, usually running in each stanza *abaccddede*.
chan'try (chǎn'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). [OF. *chanterie*, a singing, chanting, fr. *chanter* to sing.] 1. Chanting; also, incantation; enchantment. *Obs.*
2. An endowment or foundation for the chanting of masses and offering of prayers, commonly for the founder.
3. A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed. *Cowell.*
cha'os (kǎ'ŏs), *n.* [L. *chaos* chaos (in senses 1 & 2), Gr. *χῶρος*, fr. the root of *χῶρεω* to yawn, to gape, to open widely. Cf. CHASM.] 1. An empty, immeasurable space; a yawning chasm, gulf, or abyss. *Obs.*
Between us and you there is fixed a great chaos. *Luke* xvi, 26 (*Rhemish trans.*).
2. The void and formless infinite; the confused, unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms;—sometimes personified [*cap.*], esp. by the Greeks, as the most ancient of the gods. Cf. ABYSS, 1.

chan'try, *n.* [F., lit. the action of making one sing. See CHANT.] *Law.* Blackmailing; extortion by threats of exposure.
chan'tant (shǎn'tānt; chǎn'tānt), *a.* [F., singing.] *Music.* Of a melodious and singing style; tuneful.
chan'ta-relle (chǎn'tā-ēl'), *n.* **chan'ta-relle** (-ēl'ā). Vars. OF CHANTERELLE.
Chan't du Départ', Le (šē shǎn' dū dē-pārt'). [F.] The song of departure;—a celebratory French patriotic song of the Revolutionary period, composed by Marie Joseph de Chénier and set to music by Méhul.
chantepieure, *n.* [OF.] An al-

ternation of singing and weeping, or succession of joy by sorrow;—*esp.* [*cap.*] the name of an Old French song. *Obs. Chaucer.* *Chan'ter-ship, n.* See SHIP.
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chan'ter + CANON.

3. Any confused or disordered collection or state of things; a confused mixture; complete confusion or disorder.
One rose out of the chaos of the slain. *Shelley.*
4. An undigested or shapeless lump or mass. *Obs. Shak.*
5. *Philos.* A state of things in which chance is supreme; nature conceived as subject to no law, or as not necessarily uniform.
Syn.—See CONFUSION.
cha-ŏtic (kǎ-ŏt'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to chaos; in the state of chaos.
2. Resembling chaos; completely confused.
chap (chǎp), *v. t.*; **CHAPPED** (chǎpt) or **CHAPT**; **CHAP'PING.** [See CHOP to cut.] 1. To chop, pound, beat small, mash, or the like. *Obs. or Scot.*
2. To cause to open in slits or chinks; to split; to crack; to fissure; to cause the skin of or crack or become rough. *Nor winter's blast chap her frail face.* *Lyly.*
3. To strike, as a clock; to beat. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
chap hands, to strike hands, as in concluding a bargain. *Scot.*—*to cut, to summon to come out by a tap or rap, as on the window.* *Scot.*
chap, v. i. 1. To crack or open in slits; as, the earth chaps; the hands chap.
2. To strike; to knock; to rap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
chap, n. [From CHAP, *v. t. & i.*] 1. A cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the skin.
2. A division; a breach, as in a party. *Obs.*
3. A blow; rap; knock. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
4. Choice; selection. *Scot.*
chap (chǎp; chǎp; 277), *n.* [Cf. ME. *chaft*, Icel. *kjaptr* jaw, Sw. *käft*, D. *kiesel*, G. *kiefer*, and E. *jowl*. Cf. CHOP a jaw.] 1. One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw;—commonly in *pl.*, and used of animals. "Open your chaps again." *Shak.*
His chaps were all besmeared with crimson blood. *Cowley.*
2. One of the jaws or cheeks of a vise, etc.
chap (chǎp), *n.* [Short for chapman.] 1. A buyer; customer; chapman. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
If you want to sell, here is your chap. *Steele.*
2. A man or boy; a youth; a fellow. *Collog.*
A sour, wooden-faced chap. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
Cha'pa-neo' (chǎ'pā-nēk'), *n.* An Indian of a comparatively civilized race, formerly a powerful nation in what is now the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.—**Cha'pa-neo'** (-ān), *n.*
cha'pa-ra'jos (chǎ'pā-rā'hŏs; 189), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overalls of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn, esp. by cowboys, to protect the legs from thorny bushes, as in the chaparral;—called also *chapareras* or *colloq. chaps*. *Sp. Amer.*
chap'ar-ral (chǎ'pā-rāl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* an evergreen oak.] *Specif.*, a thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; hence, in general sense and more common usage, any dense, impenetrable thicket composed of stiff or thorny shrubs or dwarf trees. Chaparral may consist of a single species, as the chamisal of California (see CHAMISAL), or it may include a number of different types, as in Texas. It is esp. characteristic of Mexico and the southwestern United States.
chaparral cock; *sem.* **chaparral hen.** A bird of the cuckoo family (*Geococcyx californianus*), of largely terrestrial habits, noted for running with great speed. It ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas;—called also *road runner*. An allied species (*G. affinis*) occurs in Mexico.
chap'book (chǎ'p'bŏk'), *n.* [See CHAPMAN.] Any of the small books, such as ballads, tracts, etc., formerly carried about for sale by chapmen; hence, any little book of popular literature.
chape (chǎp), *n.* [F., a churchman's cope, a cover, a chape, fr. LL. *cappa*. See CAP.] 1. A metal plate put on something to cover or ornament it. *Obs.*
2. The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end, which bears the ring or hook for attaching it to the belt; also, that which covers the point; sometimes, in early use, apparently the scabbard or sheath.
3. The tip of a fox's brush.
4. The piece by which an object is attached to something, as the frog of a scabbard, or the piece at the back of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap.
5. The loop close to a buckle on a harness or leather strap, through which the end of the strap is passed. *Dial. Eng.*
chaped (chǎpt), *p. a.* Also **chapt** (chǎpt). Furnished with a chape or chapes. *Rare.*
Chaucer.
cha'peau' (shǎ'pŏ'), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX (-pŏz'; F. -pŏ'). [F., fr. OF. *capel* hat. See CHAPLET.] 1. A hat or covering for the head.
2. *Her.* A cap of maintenance.
cha'peau-bras' (brās'). [F. *chapeau hat + bras* arm.] A hat, esp. a three-cornered silk one, so made that it can be compressed and carried under the arm without injury. Such hats were particularly worn on dress occasions by gentlemen in the 18th century, and are still a part of ceremonial dress for many officers and diplomats.
chapel (chǎp'el), *n.* [OF. *chapele*, F. *chapelle*, fr. LL. *capella* (better *cappella*), orig., a short cloak, hood, or cowl; later, a reliquary, sacred vessel, chapel; dim. of *cappa*, *capa*, cloak, cape, cope; also, a covering for the head. The chapel where St. Martin's cloak was preserved as a precious relic itself came to be called *capella*, whence the name was applied to similar places of worship, and the guardian of this cloak was called *capellanus*, or chaplain. See CAP; cf. CHAPLAIN, CHAPLET.] 1. A subordinate place of worship, esp. of Christian worship; a sanctuary other than a parish or cathedral church.
2. *Specif.*, a private place of worship or oratory; as: a

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2. Also **channel stans.** A curling stone—*one from the former use of waterworn stones from the channels of streams.* Also, the game of curling. *Scot.*
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personality created by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or part which an actor impersonates.

1. Highly developed or strongly marked moral qualities; distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence; good mental or moral constitution; as, the face in that picture has character.

The difference between talents and character is adroitness to keep the old and to bolder round, and power and courage to make a new road to new and better goals. Emerson.

12. A unique or extraordinary individual; an odd or eccentric person; as, Randolph was a character. Colloq.

Syn.—See DISPOSITION. In character, in the part assumed; hence, in harmony; appropriate; proper; properly.—out of c., at variance with the part assumed; hence, out of harmony; inappropriate; improper; improperly.

CHAR'AC-TER (kâr'âk-têr), v. t.; CHAR'AC-TERED (-têrd); CHAR'AC-TER-ING. 1. To engrave; impress; inscribe; write.

These trees shall be my books. And in their barks my thoughts I'll characterize. Shak. The history of nature is characterized in his brain. Emerson.

2. To symbolize; represent; figure. Archaic. R. Greene.

3. To characterize. Milton.

All conscience and all courage,—there's our Count Charactered in a word. R. Browning.

CHARACTER ACTOR OR ACTRESS. Theat. An actor or actress who portrays odd, eccentric, or peculiar characters.

CHAR'AC-TER-ISTIC (kâr'âk-têr-ist'ik), a. [Gr. χαρακτῆριστικός: cf. F. caractéristique.] 1. Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; showing the character, or distinctive qualities or traits, of persons or things; peculiar; distinctive; typical.

Characteristic clearness of temper. Macaulay. 2. Pertaining to, or describing, character; as, characteristic writings. Rare.

3. Symbolic; making use of symbols.

4. Serving as a character; serving to denote position in a series or a scheme of classification.

Syn.—See DISTINCTIVE.

CHARACTERISTIC CHAIN, Math., a connectivity of a simple infinity of elements consisting of a curve on a surface and the tangent planes along the curve, and along which is satisfied a system of characteristic equations.—c. curve, Mech., a curve which exhibits the functional characteristics of a machine, esp. of a dynamo-electric machine, as a curve showing the connection between potential difference and current or external resistance in a dynamo or motor, or between the torque and revolutions in a motor.—c. determinant, Math., one formed from another by adding the same arbitrary magnitude to each constituent of the principal diagonal.—c. equation, Math., an algebraic equation each root of which determines a solution of a given differential equation.—c. formula, Math., one that determines a characteristic.

See CHARACTERISTIC, n., 2 b; characteristics of a system of curves, under CHARACTERISTIC, n.—c. function (Hamilton's), Math., twice the time integral of the kinetic energy, representing the "action" of a system in free motion (with prescribed energy) from one configuration to another.—c. number, Math., the number of characteristics of a given space figure for a condition of given dimensionality.—c. problem, Math., the problem of determining characteristic numbers.—c. series of points, Math., the totality of sets of points in which two curves of the system intersect.—c. subgroup, Math., any subgroup of a group G that is transformed into itself by every isomorphism of G.—c. tone, Music, the seventh or leading tone, or any distinguishing tone, of a diatonic scale, as the B \flat that distinguishes the key of F in that of C.—c. triangle of a curve, Math., a differential triangle, an infinitesimal right triangle whose hypotenuse coincides sensibly with the curve.

CHAR'AC-TER-IST'IC, n. 1. A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; an element of character; that which characterizes. "The characteristics of a true critic." Johnson.

2. Math. a The index or integral part (whether positive or negative) of a logarithm. b The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing fulfills a certain condition. c The number of simple singularities of a given kind to which a higher singularity of an algebraic curve or surface is equivalent.

3. Logic. a A character or group of characters which serves to indicate the place of an object in a natural classification. b = CHARACTER, 8.

Syn.—Quality, peculiarity, mark, lineament.—CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT, FEATURE. A CHARACTERISTIC (cf. DISTINCTIVE) is a mark or quality which characterizes or distinguishes; it is often that quality which predominately makes a thing or person what it is; as, the characteristics of Pope's couplet are polish and point; the characteristic of poetry is rhythm. A TRAIT is a somewhat sharply defined characteristic and applies more frequently to persons than to things; as, delight in artifice was one of Pope's traits. A FEATURE is a conspicuous or prominent detail or part; as, an salient feature of the "Rape of the Lock" is its supernatural machinery. See QUALITY; cf. VEIN.

CHARACTERISTIC OF A CURVE, Math., the constant cross ratio of the four tangents that may be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.—c. of an envelope, Math., a curve being the intersection of two consecutive members of the assemblage of surfaces enveloped.—c. of a surface, Math., the number of round angles (2π) in the total curvature of the surface; the difference ($-g$) between the number of elementary (or simply connected) areas (e) into which a surface is cut by crosscuts and the number (g) of such crosscuts.—characteristics of a system of curves, Math., two numbers, as μ and ν , μ denoting how many curves of the system pass through any given point, ν how many are tangent to a given right line (Chasles, 1844). The notion has since been generalized (Schubert, 1879) and extended to an n -fold extent of figures, to denote a set of numbers such that the number of figures fulfilling any n -fold condition is $a_1 + b_1 x + c_1 x^2 + \dots$ where the integers a, b, \dots depend on the condition, this being a characteristic formula.

CHAR'AC-TER-IST'ICAL (-tî-kâl), a. 1. Inscrbed with characters, esp. magical symbols. Obs.

2. Distinctive; characteristic.

CHAR'AC-TER-IST'ICAL (kâr'âk-têr-ist'ikâl), n. A characteristic, or distinctive mark. Obs.

CHAR'AC-TER-IST'ICAL-LY, adv. In a characteristic manner; in a way that characterizes; distinctively; typically.

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2. To represent or delineate. = CHARACTER, 2. Obs. T. Gale.

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4. To be a characteristic of; to mark, or express the character of.

The softness and effeminacy which characterize the men of rank in most countries. Irving.

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European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are characterized. Arbuthnot.

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Fairies use flowers for their charactery. Shak. I will construe to thee All the charactery of my sad brows. Shak.

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CHARD, n. Chart; map. Obs. CHARD. Charred. Ref. Sp. CHARD'DOCK (châr'dôk), Var. of CHARDOCK.

CHARD'ON (châr'dôn), chard'oon' (châr'dôon'), Vars. of CARDOON. [Fr. adv. Obs.] chare, a. Chary. Obs.—CHARE'.

CHARE. + CHAIR, CHAR. CHARE (châr), n. [Ety. uncert.] A narrow lane, alley, or street. [char'ere' (shâr'kîr'êr'), n. [F.] A pork butcher's shop. char'ere. + CHAERE. char'et, char'ette (châr'êt), n. [OF. charette, F. charrette.] A wheeled vehicle, as a carriage, cart, wagon, or chariot. CHAR'ET-ER, n. [OF. charetier, F. charetier.] A charioteer. Obs. CHARE THURSDAY (châr). Correspond var. of SHEER THURSDAY. CHARE'WOM'AN. + CHARWOMAN.

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CHARD, n. Chart; map. Obs. CHARD. Charred. Ref. Sp. CHARD'DOCK (châr'dôk), Var. of CHARDOCK.

CHARD'ON (châr'dôn), chard'oon' (châr'dôon'), Vars. of CARDOON. [Fr. adv. Obs.] chare, a. Chary. Obs.—CHARE'.

CHARE. + CHAIR, CHAR. CHARE (châr), n. [Ety. uncert.] A narrow lane, alley, or street. [char'ere' (shâr'kîr'êr'), n. [F.] A pork butcher's shop. char'ere. + CHAERE. char'et, char'ette (châr'êt), n. [OF. charette, F. charrette.] A wheeled vehicle, as a carriage, cart, wagon, or chariot. CHAR'ET-ER, n. [OF. charetier, F. charetier.] A charioteer. Obs. CHARE THURSDAY (châr). Correspond var. of SHEER THURSDAY. CHARE'WOM'AN. + CHARWOMAN.

CHARE (châr), CHAR (châr; châr), v. t.; CHARED (chârd; chârd); CHAR'ING. 1. To turn, esp. away or back. Obs. 2. To perform; to do; to finish. Obs. or Irchaic. Nars. That char is chared, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband. Old Proverb.

CHARE, CHAR, v. i. 1. To turn, as aside or back. Obs. 2. To work, as at housework, by the day, without being hired regularly; to do odd jobs or chores; to work as charwoman.

CHARGE (chârj), v. t.; CHARGED (chârjd); CHARGE'ING (châr'j'ing). [OF. chargier, F. charger, fr. LL. caricare, fr. L. carrus wagon. Cf. CARGO, CARICATURE, CARE; see CAR.] 1. To lay or put a load on or in; to cause to bear or receive; also, to place as a load; to load; to lade.

A carte that charged was with hay. Chaucer. Directing the servants . . . to charge the Saratoga trunk upon the dickey. Stevenson.

2. To bear as a load; to carry. Obs. & R. 3. To place a charge, as of powder, electricity, or gas, within or upon; to load; to fill; to impregnate; as, to charge a gun; to charge a Leyden jar; to charge water with carbon dioxide.

Their battering cannon charged to the mouths. Shak. 4. Her. To assume as a bearing; as, he charges three roses or; to place a bearing on; to furnish (with) as a bearing; as, he charges his shield with three roses or.

5. To furnish (with) as something borne, as on the exterior; as, to charge an architectural member with a molding. 6. To burden or weigh down (with sin, sickness, sorrow, or the like). Obs.

7. To task or load (with) mentally; to burden or weigh down, or to intrust (with), by way of responsibility, duty, or the like; as, to charge the mind with a duty to be done.

A fault in the ordinary method of education is the charging of children's memories with rules. Locke.

8. To give a charge or injunction to; to command, instruct, or exhort with authority; to enjoin or urge earnestly; as, to charge a jury (see CHARGE, n., 15); to charge the clergy of a diocese.

Moses . . . charged you to love the Lord. Josh. xxiii. 5. Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition. Shak.

9. To take to task or call to account; to challenge;—a use apparently Shakespearean. Obs. To charge me to an answer. Shak. Let us go in; And charge us there upon interrogatories. Shak. And we will answer all things faithfully. Shak.

10. To accuse; to make a charge or assertion against (a person or thing); to lay the blame or responsibility (for an offense or something said or done) at the door of; to censure. If he did that wrong you charge him with. Tennyson.

11. To impute or ascribe; to lay to one's charge. No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime On native sloth and negligence of time. Dryden.

12. To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; to impose or furnish as a charge; to make liable for. When land shall be charged by any lien. Kent.

13. To fix or demand as a price; to set a price on; as, he charges two dollars a barrel for apples.

14. To place something to the account of as a debt; to debit; as, to charge one with goods. Also, to enter upon the debit side of an account; as, to charge a sum to one.

15. To bring (a weapon) to a position fitted for attack; to level.

16. To bear down upon; to rush upon violently, esp. with hostile purpose; to attack impetuously. Charged our main battle's front. Shak.

Syn.—CHARGE, ACCUSE, ARRAIGN. In ordinary usage (for legal distinctions see Defs.), CHARGE retains much of its primary implication of something laid upon one, and frequently connotes formality, weight, or gravity; ACCUSE is commonly more immediate and personal, and often suggests rather directness or sharpness of imputation or censure; as, to charge a prisoner with burglary, to accuse a bystander of attempting to pick one's pocket (an accusation which may become a formal charge upon the intervention of an officer of the law); to charge a man with cheating (as an infraction of the laws of the game); to accuse a man of cheating (as an offense which one personally resents). ARRAIGN always implies a bringing before some tribunal, as to arraign at the bar of public opinion. See CENSURE.

CHARGE, v. i. 1. To deliver a charge, as a bishop.

2. To make a charge; to demand or set a price; to make a debit; as, to charge high for goods.

3. To make a charge, or impetuous onset; to rush; as, to charge with fixed bayonets.

7. A mental or moral load; specif.: a Load or weight, as of trouble or responsibility; burden. Obs. b A burden; that which brings trouble, anxiety, etc. c Weight; import; consequence. Obs.

8. Pecuniary burden; whatever constitutes a burden on property, as rents, taxes, liens, etc.; cost; expense incurred; — usually in pl.

9. The price demanded for a thing or service.

10. An entry or account of that which is due from one party to another; that which is debited in a business transaction; as, a charge in an account book.

11. A duty or task laid upon a person; custody or care of any person, thing, or place; office; responsibility; oversight; obligation; trust.

12. Heed; care; attention; notice. Obs.

13. A person or thing committed or entrusted to the care, custody, or management of another; a trust. Specif.: a Eccl. The people of a parish or church, or the parish or church, over whom the clergyman is set. b In India, an administrative division under a chief administrative officer; specif., one of the so-called minor charges: Coorg, Ajmer, Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands.

14. An order; a mandate or command; an injunction; specif., Scots Law, a royal mandate.

15. An address (esp. an earnest or impressive address) containing instruction or exhortation; as, the charge of a bishop to his clergy; specif., Law, the statement made by the judge to the jury at the close of a trial of the principles of law which the latter are bound to apply to the facts as proved in deciding upon their verdict, frequently including a summing up of the evidence given in the case; often, broadly, any instruction given by the court to the jury for the purpose of governing their action in coming to or making their decision.

16. An accusation of a wrong or offense; allegation; indictment; specification of something alleged.

17. A position (of a weapon) fitted for attack. Obs.

18. Act of rushing upon, or towards, an enemy or opponent with the determination to close with him; an impetuous onset or attack, as of troops, esp. cavalry; hence, the signal for attack; as, to sound the charge.

19. Act of lying down in a particular way (see CHARGE, v. i., 4); — said of dogs; also, the command given for this action. Syn. — Care, custody, trust; management, office; expense, cost; assault, attack, onset; injunction, command, order, instruction; accusation, indictment. See PRICE.

charges forward. Transportation, charges to be paid by a subsequent recipient of the goods. — In charge, having the charge or care of something, esp. temporarily; as, the officer in charge; a minister in charge.

chargeable (shā'zhā'), n. [F.] A chargé d'affaires.

charge-a-bie (chā'jā-bi'), a. 1. Obs. or Archaic. Of the nature of a charge or burden; as, a Burdensome; troublesome; specif., costly. "That we might not be chargeable to any of you." 2 Thess. iii. 8. b Weighty; momentous; important. Raleigh. c Responsible.

2. That may be charged; liable to be charged; as, a duty chargeable on iron; a fault chargeable on a man; revenues chargeable with a claim; a man chargeable with murder.

chargé d'affaires (shā'zhā' dā'fā'r), n.; pl. CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES (shā'zhā'). [F.] "Charged with affairs." A temporary substitute, usually a member of a legation, for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, a diplomatic representative, or minister of an inferior grade, accredited by the government of one state to the minister of foreign affairs of another.

Chargés d'affaires, accredited to the ministers of foreign affairs of which they reside, are either chargé d'affaires ad hoc, who are originally sent and accredited by their governments, or chargés d'affaires per interim, substituted in the place of the minister of their respective nations during his absence.

charge-house (chā'rj'houz'), n. A (boarding) school.

chargeur (chā'rj'jūr), n. [ME. chargeour; cf. OF. chargeoir a vessel for carrying things.] 1. A large flat dish or platter for carrying meat.

2. A large plate or vessel for liquids, for the wort in brewing, etc.

chargeur (chā'rj'jūr), n. One that charges; specif.: a One who loads. Obs. b An accuser. Obs. c Scots Law. A person in whose favor a decree suspended is pronounced. d The possessor of a charge on an estate or revenue. e A horse ridden in a charge; an officer's horse for battle or parade.

And furious every charger neighed. Campbell.

charging order. Eng. Law, an order of court making a judgment debt a charge upon the stocks or funds of the debtor.

charily (chā'r-i-lī), adv. In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; frugally.

char-ness, n. 1. Quality or state of being chary; caution; heedfulness; circumspectness; sparingness; frugality.

2. Carefully preserved state; integrity. Obs. Shak.

Char'ing Cross (chā'r'ŋg). A district in London on the south side of Trafalgar Square, on the site of the old village of Cherrington. Here a Gothic cross was erected by King Edward I. as a token that the hier of his wife, Eleanor, had been set down there. In 1647 the cross was destroyed by the Parliamentary party, but a copy was erected near the original site in 1863.

char-i-ot (chā'r-i-ōt), n. [F. chariot, from char car. See CAR.] 1. A wheeled vehicle; as: a A vehicle for transporting goods, as a cart or wagon. Obs. b A stately vehicle for persons; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. Some ancient war chariots had, projecting from the hubs, cutting weapons like scythes, blades, sickles, or hooks. Chariots were commonly drawn by two horses (bigas), though in races four horses (quadriga) were often used by the Greeks and Romans. "The hooked chariot." Milton. "Scythed chariots." Shelley.

First moved the chariots, after whom the foot. Cowper.



Chariot (Quadriga), from a Greek vase.

c A light four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having a coach box and only back seats.

2. [cap.] Astron. Charles's Wain. Obs.

3. Watchmaking. In a cylinder watch, a brass bar screwed to the pillar plate to carry the lower pivot of the cylinder and to afford a seat for the balance cock. F. J. Britten.

4. Join. Short for CHARIOT PLANE.

5. Teleg. A rotating piece which sweeps round over the pins in a Hughes type-printing telegraph and actuates a contact lever so as to send out a current during the time it is passing over a raised pin.

char-i-ot (chā'r-i-ōt), v. t.; CHAR-I-OT-ED; CHAR-I-OT-ING. To convey or carry in or as in a chariot.

char-i-ot, v. i. To drive, ride, or go in a chariot.

char-i-ot-ed (-ēd), p. a. 1. Carried or conveyed in a chariot. 2. Furnished with a chariot or chariots.

char-i-ot-ee' (-ē), n. A light covered four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats.

char-i-ot-er' (-ēr), n. 1. One who drives a chariot. 2. [cap.] Astron. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. See AURIGA.

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love of one's fellow men (1 Cor. xiii.); Christian benevolence; — in the Revised Version love has been substituted. Now abrideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

For charity shall cover the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

2. More generally, love; benevolence; good will; affection; an act or feeling of affection or benevolence.

Charity is therefore a habit of good will, or benevolence, in the soul, which disposes us to the love, assistance, and relief of mankind, especially of those who stand in need of it. Addison.

With malice towards none, with charity for all. Lincoln.

3. Liberality or lenience in judging of men and their actions; a disposition that inclines men to put the best construction on the words and actions of others.

The highest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable. Buckminster.

4. Good will to the poor and the suffering; liberality to the poor, to benevolent institutions, or to worthy causes; generosity; charitableness; almsgiving; hence, the public provision for the care or relief of the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, spake like a Christian. Dryden.

5. pl. Acts or works of benevolence to the poor.

6. Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy or suffering for their relief; alms.

She did ill then to refuse her charity. L'Esrange

7. Law. An eleemosynary gift; a gift, as by grant or devise, of real or personal property to the use of the public or any portion of it (as distinct from specific individuals) for any beneficial or salutary purpose. Such a gift creates a charitable use or trust, which, as distinct from a private use or trust, is one that is for the public benefit, has an indefinite or undetermined number of beneficiaries, and may, and usually does, create a perpetuity. Such uses or trusts were declared valid by the Statute of Charitable Uses of 1601 (43 Eliz. c. 4), and this act has been recognized as a part of the common law in most of the States of the United States. They are now regulated by recent statutes in Great Britain and generally in the United States. See CY PRES, USE.

8. An eleemosynary foundation or institution; an institution founded by a gift to the use of the public, as a hospital, a library, a school, a museum, etc.

9. A refreshment dispensed between meals in a monastery.

10. Bot. The Greek valerian (Polemonium caruleum). Syn. — Love, good will, tenderness; beneficence, liberality, almsgiving. See PHILANTHROPY, MERCY.

char-i-ty school. A school supported by charitable bequests or contributions for the education of poor children.

char-i-ty' (shā'rē-vā'rē; shā'rē-vā'rē; 277), n. [F.] 1. A mock serenade of discordant noises, made with kettles, tin horns, etc., designed to annoy and insult.

It was nothing more or less than a charivari to celebrate the nuptials of an old man with a buxom dame. Irving.

2. Hence, a medley of discordant noises; a babel.

chark (chā'rk), n. A fire drill or fire churn.

chark, n. [Abbr. fr. charcoal.] Charred wood or coal; charcoal; coke; cinder. Obs. or Dial. Eng. DeFoe.

chark, v. t.; CHARKED (chā'rk); CHARK'ING. To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coal).

char-la-tan (shā'r-lā-tān), n. [F., fr. It. ciarlato, fr. ciarlare to chatter, prate.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack; impostor; empiric; mountebank.

Syn. — See IMPOSTOR.

char-la-tan'ic (shā'r-lā-tān'ik), char-la-tan'ic-al (-i-kāl), a. Of or like a charlatan; making undue pretension; empirical; pretentious; quackish. — char-la-tan'ic-al-ly, adv.

char-la-tan-ry (shā'r-lā-tān-ri), n. Also || char-la-ta-ner-ic' (shā'r-lā-tā'n-er'ik). [F. ciarlaterie, fr. It. ciarlatereria. See CHARLATAN.] Undue pretension to skill; quackery; imposture; empiricism.

Charles's law (chā'r-lēz'). [After J. A. C. Charles, French physicist.] Physics. The law that the volume of a given mass of gas increases for a given rise of temperature, or decreases for a given fall, by a definite fraction of its volume (1/273 of its volume at 0° C. for each degree centigrade). Thus, if v₀ be the volume at 0° C. and v_t the volume at t° C., v_t = v₀(1 + t/273).

Charles's Wain. Also Charles' Wain. [Charles (i. e., Charlemagne) + wain; cf. AS. Carles wān (for wegn), Sw. karlvagnen, Dan. karlvogn. See CHURL, and WAIN.] Astron. a The group of seven stars, commonly called the Dipper, in the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear. See URSA MAJOR. b Sometimes, the entire constellation.

Charley, Charlie (chā'r-lī), n. Colloq. 1. A familiar nickname or substitute for Charles. 2. A night watchman; — an old name. British. 3. A short, pointed beard, like that worn by Charles I. 4. A fox; — used as a proper name, as in fables.

char-lock (chā'r-lōk), n. [AS. celtic.] Prop., the wild or field mustard (Brassica arvensis), often troublesome in grain fields; hence, often, any yellow-flowered weed of the family Brassicaceæ.

Char-lotte (shā'r-lōt), n. [F., fem. of Charlot, dim. of Charles. See CHARLES.] 1. Fem. proper name. F. Char-lotte (shā'r-lōt'); G. Charlotte (kār-lōt'vā); Sp. & Pg. Carlota (kār-lōt'vā); G. Charlotte (shā'r-lōt'vā).

2. In Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther" ("G. Die Leiden des jungen Werthers), Albert's simple and domestic wife, whom Werther loves.

3. [L. c.] [F.] A kind of pudding made by lining a mold or dish with strips of bread or cake, and filling it with fruit, a preparation of gelatin, etc., covered with the material with which the mold or dish is lined.

char-lotte russe' (shā'r-lōt' rūs'; F. pron. shā'r-lōt' rūs'). [F., lit., Russian charlotte.] A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chā'rm), n. [ME. charm cry or song of birds. AS. charm, cyrm. Cf. CHARM.] 1. A blended or confused noise of voices, notes of birds, or the like; charm. Obs. or Dial. Eng. With charm of carles birds. Milton.

2. Song or singing, as of birds or persons; melody. Obs. Free liberie to chaunt our charmes at will. Spenser.

It. Carlo (kār'lō); Sp. & Pg. Carlota (kār'lōt'vā); G. Carl'Kar' (kār'l); — Dim. Charlie, or Charley.

char'let, n. [Cf. OF. charlet a kind of vessel.] A custard containing brayed pork, boiled to a curd. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

char-ly horse. Stiffness of an arm or leg, as of a baseball player. Slang, U. S.

Charley pitcher. A thimble-rigger. Slang, Eng.

Char-ly white (chā'r-lī'vā). = ORA'S WHITE.

chase (chās), n. [F. chāsse, fr. L. capsā box, case. See case a box.] 1. The setting of a gem. Obs. 2. Print. A rectangular iron frame into which pages or columns are fastened for printing or to make plates.

3. A prolonged hollow; a groove or furrow; as: a The furrow on a crossbow in which the arrow lies. b The part of a cannon from the trunnions, or part where trunnions would be if the piece had them, to the mouth or the swell of the muzzle. c A groove or channel for something to lie in or pass through, as in the face of a wall; a trench, as for the reception of drain tile; as, a chase for a breast wheel. d Mech. A groove or score cut lengthwise for the reception of a part to make a joint. e Shipbuilding. A kind of joint by which an overlap joint is changed to a flush joint, by means of a gradually deepening rabbet, as at the ends of clinker-built boats.

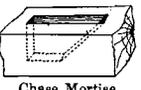
chase, v. t. [From 4th CHASE.] To groove or indent. chase, v. t. [Contr. of ENCHASE.] 1. To ornament (a surface of metal) by embossing, cutting away parts, or the like. 2. To set, as something with gems or a gem in settings, to enchase. Also fig. Rare. Tennyson. 3. To cut so as to make a screw thread; to cut, as a screw thread. See 2d CHASER, n., 2.

chase gun. Naut. A cannon at the bow or stern of an armed vessel, and used when pursuing an enemy, or in defending the vessel when pursued.

chase halter. A large halter with a long rein, used for breaking colts. Oxf. E. D.

chase hoop, chase ring. One of the hoops or rings of a built-up gun located along, and forming part of, the chase. — chase-hooped, a. — chase-hoop-ing, n.

chase mortise. Arch. & Carp. A mortise extended on one or both sides by a chase or groove sloping from the bottom to the surface to permit of the insertion of the tenon when the clearance outside is limited. — chase-mortised, a.



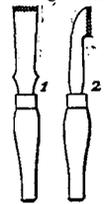
Chase Mortise.

chase port. Naut. A porthole from which a chase gun is fired.

chas'er (chās'ēr), n. [ME. chasur, OF. chaceor, F. chasseur.] 1. One that chases; a hunter; a pursuer. 2. A horse for riding in a steeplechase; a steeplechaser. 3. Naut. a A pursuing ship. b = CHASE GUN, esp. in bow chaser and stern chaser. 4. = CHASSEUR, 3. Nonce use. 5. An imperfectly developed ram. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 6. A chase, or small portion of spirituous liquor taken as after coffee, tobacco, etc.; also, a small portion of a mild drink, as water, taken after liquor. Colloq., U. S.

chas'er, n. 1. One who chases, or engraves. 2. Mech. A tool with several points used for cutting or finishing screw threads, either external or internal, on work revolving in a lathe. 3. Metal. An edge wheel revolving in a trough, to crush asbestos mineral so as to part the threads without destroying them.

chas't-dim (kās't-dīm), n. pl. [Heb. khasidim, pl., the pious, saints.] Eccl. A Jewish sect, also called Assidæans, founded about the 3d century B. C. by opponents of Hellenistic innovations. It was devoted to the strict observance of the ritual of purification and separation. b A Jewish sect founded in Poland about 1700, by Rabbi Israel ben Eliezer Baal-Shem, to revive the strict practices of the earlier Chasidim. — Chas'id'ic (kā-sīd'ik), a.



Chasers: (1) for external, (2) for internal screw.

chas'ing (chās'ing), n. 1. Action of pursuing, hunting, following, driving, or the like. 2. Steeplechasing. 3. Dancing. = CHASSE. Sheridan. 4. The exceeding by a workman of a given average standard of production. Workman's Slang, Eng.

chas'ing, n. 1. Act or art of ornamenting metal by means of chasing tools; also, the design or a piece of ornamental work produced in this way. 2. The process of finishing up the surface of castings by polishing and removing small imperfections.

chasing head, Mach. the mid head and saddle of a turret lathe, largely used in making external screws.

chasm (kās'm), n. [L. chasma, Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαινω to gape, to open wide. See CHAOS.] 1. A deep opening made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a yawning abyss; a cleft; a fissure. 2. A void space; a gap or break. Memory . . . fills up the chasms of thought. Addison. Syn. — Cañon, rift, cleft.

chas-mog'a-my (kās-mōg'a-mī), n. [Gr. χάσμα opening + gamy.] Bot. The opening of the perianth of a flower at maturity for the purpose of fertilization — the normal mode of anthesis; — opposed to cleistogamy. — chas-mog'am'ic (kās-mōg'am'ik), chas-mog'a-mous (-mūs), a.

chas-mo-phyte (kās-mō-fīt), n. [Gr. χάσμα chasin + phyte.] Bot. A plant which grows in the crevices of rocks where its roots are able to find sufficient nourishment; — opposed to lithophyte.

chas-my (-mī), a. Abounding in chasms; also, like, or of the nature of, a chasm; abyssal.

chasse (shās), n. [F. chāsse. See 4th CHASE.] A reliquary or shrine of a saint. || chasse (shās), n. [See CHASSE-CAFÉ.] A small portion of spirituous liquor taken to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, etc.; — orig. chasse-café, lit., "coffee chaser."

chas'sé' (shās'sā'), n. [F. fr. chāsse, p. p. of chasser to chase.] Dancing. A kind of gliding step or movement, as across or to the right or left.

chas'sé', v. t.; CHAS'SÉD' (shās'sād'); CHAS'SÉ'ING. Dancing. To make the movement called chassé; as, all chassé.

chashol' [Obs.] A. The corn poppy. b The opium poppy. chase. Obs. pret. of CHOOSE.

chas's'ble, a. See ABLE. Chas'e-ba (kās'e-bā), Bib. Chas'e-ion (kās'e-īon), Bib. Chas'e-pica. A chase gun. chase ring. See CHASE HOOP.

chasing bar. Mach. The bar that carries the slide rest for the chaser in a screw-cutting lathe. Chas'iu-im (kās'īu-im), D. Bib. Chas'mā (kās'mā), n. [L.] A chasm. Obs. Chas'mal (-māl), a. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a chasm.

chasm (kās'm), a. Having gaps or chasms. chasour. + CHASER. Chas'phī-a (kās'fī-ā), D. Bib. chas'wī + CHASER. Chas's'gnac's' tu'ber-cle (shās'sēn'yaks'). [After P. M. E. Chassaingnac, French surgeon.] Anat. The carotid tubercle. chasur. + CHASER. Chas's'con-sin' (shās'kōn-sēn'). [F.] Lit. cousin chaser; hence, bad wine or anything suited to send away parasites, cousins being taken as a type. chassa. + CHASE.

chas'sé', v. t. Todismiss. Society Slang, Eng. Thackeray. || chas'sé'-café' (shās'sā'kā'fā'), n. [F. fr. chasser to chase + café coffee.] See CHASSE, a. potion.

Chas'se-las (shās'sē-lās; F. shās'sē-lā'), n. [F., from the village of Chasselas.] A European white grape, esteemed for the table. || chas'se-ma'rée' (shās'mā'rā'), n. [F., fr. chasser to chase + marée tide.] Naut. A French coasting lugger. chase pot' (shās'pō'), n. [After Antoine A. Chassepot, French inventor.] Firearms. A direct-action bolt gun firing a cartridge with a combustible envelope having in the base a percussion cap exploded by the blow of a needle or firing pin. It was used by the French army in 1870.

chas'sour' (shās'sūr'), n. [F., a huntsman. See CHASE to pursue.] 1. A hunter; a huntsman. 2. Mil. One of a body of light troops, cavalry or infantry, trained for rapid movements. 3. An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword.

The great chasseur who had announced her arrival. Irving. chas'sis (shās'sē; 277), n.; pl. CHASSIS (shās'sēz). [F. châssis.] 1. A wooden frame to be fitted with a sheet of paper, linen, glass, etc.; a sash, as of a window; also, the frame with the sheet of paper, pane of glass, etc., fitted to it. 2. Ordnance. In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move to and from the firing position. It is inclined slightly upward toward the rear, and consists of two heavy rails or side frames strongly united by traverses and braces. Lateral motion is permitted about a pintle, or the chassis is firmly bolted to the racer, which rotates about a pintle. 3. The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame (on which the body is mounted) with the wheels and machinery.

chaste (chāst), a. [F. chaste, from L. castus pure, chaste. Cf. CASTE.] 1. Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; continent; pure. Whose bed is undefiled and chaste pronounced. Milton. 2. Unmarried; single; celibate. Obs. Chastice. Then she hath sworn that she will still live chaste. Shak. 3. Pure in thought and act; free from lewdness and obscenity or indecency; modest; decent; as, chaste words. 4. Chastened; free from excess. 5. Pure in design and expression; chastened; free from barbarisms or vulgarisms or meretricious features; refined; simple; as, a chaste style in composition or art. That great model of chaste, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. Macaulay. Syn. — Undefiled, pure, virtuous, continent, immaculate. chaste tree. = AGNUS CASTUS.

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chattel mortgage. Law. A mortgage on personal property, as distinguished from one on real property.

chat'er (chät'ér), v. i.; CHAT'ERED (-éd); CHAT'ER-ING. [Of imitative origin. Cf. CHAT, v. i., CHITTER.] 1. To utter rapidly succeeding sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct.

The jay makes answer, as the magpie chatters. Wordsworth. 2. To talk idly, carelessly, incessantly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate.

To tame a shrew, and charm her chattering tongue. Shak. 3. To make a noise by rapid collisions; as, said of the teeth; also, rarely, of persons, to shiver; to shak. With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. Dryden.

4. To make a noise suggestive of the chatter of the teeth, or the like; to vibrate rapidly in the act of cutting, as a tool, because of unevenness, insufficient firmness, etc. Syn. — See CHAT.

chat'ter, v. t. 1. To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly. Begin his witless note apace to chatter. Spenser. 2. To cause (the teeth) to chatter.

3. To cut (work) unevenly; — said of a tool that chatters. chat'ter, n. 1. Chattering, as of a magpie or monkey; idle talk; rapid, thoughtless talk; jabber; prattle.

Your words are but idle and empty chatter. Longfellow. 2. Noise made by collision of the teeth, as in shivering; also, the noise of a tool that chatters.

chat'ter-box' (-bòks'), n. One who talks incessantly and idly; a habitual chatterer. Colloq. chat'ter-er (-ér), n. 1. One that chatters.

2. Any of various passerine birds; — esp. applied to the waxwings and the Cottingide. The term is chiefly a book name, and most inappropriate to the waxwings. This use arose from the Bohemian waxwing being originally wrongly placed in the genus (Garrulus) to which the jays belong. The Latin garrulus was rendered chatterer in an early English ornithology.

chatter mark. 1. Mach. One of the fine undulations or ripples formed on the surface of work by a chattering tool. 2. Geol. One of a series of short curved cracks on a glaciated rock surface. The individual cracks are transverse, roughly, to the stria, but the course of a series of chatter marks is parallel to the stria.

chat'ter-ton's compound (chät'tér-tónz). A mixture of tar, resin, and gutta-percha, used for insulation in submarine cables. chat'ty (chät'ty), a.; CHAT'TY-ER (-y-ér); CHAT'TY-EST. Given to light, familiar talk; talkative. Lady M. W. Montagu.

Chau-er-ri-an (chò-sér'i-án), a. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, Chaucer or his writings. — n. A student, admirer, or follower of Chaucer. The English Chaucerians — Lydgate to Skelton. Saintsbury.

Chau'er-lam (chò-sér-Iz'm), n. A word, expression, etc., characteristic of, or imitative of, Chaucer; also, imitation of Chaucer's writings or style; as, Spenser's Chaucerisms. chaud-mel'lé (chò-mél'lé), chaud-mel'lá (-lá), n. [F. chaudi melle; chaud hot + melle to mingle.] Scots Law. An affray in the heat of blood or passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a person in such an affray without premeditation. Often erroneously identified with chance-medley.

chauff'er (shòf'ér; chòf'ér; ʃf'), n. [Cf. F. chauffeur a kind of stove, fr. chauffer to heat. See CHAFE.] A table stove or small furnace, usually a cylindrical box of sheet iron, with a grate at the bottom, and an open top. chau'ffeur' (shòf'fúr'), n. [F., lit., stoker.] 1. pl. F. Hist. Brigands in bands, who, about 1793, pillaged, burned, and killed in parts of France; — because they used to burn the feet of their victims to extort money. 2. One who manages the running of an automobile; esp., the paid operator of a motor vehicle.

chau'ffeur'sse' (shòf'fúrs'), n. [F., fem. of chauffeur.] A woman chauffeur. chaul-moo'gra (chòl-mòó'grá), n. Also chaul-mu'gra. chaul-ma'gra. [From native name.] An East Indian flaccortaceous tree (Gynocardia odorata) having a large fruit, the seeds of which contain a medicinal oil used in leprosy, syphilis, and various cutaneous diseases.

chaul-moo'gric (chòl-mòó'grík), a. Chem. Designating an acid, C₁₂H₁₂O₂, found (as an ester) in chaulmoogra oil. cha'us (kò'ús), n. A wild cat (Felis chaus) of India and Ceylon. Also extended to other wild cats. chaus'sée' (shòs'sé'), n. pl. CHAUSSEES (shòs'séz'); F. shòs'séz'. [F. See CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved road; in France, Belgium, etc., a highway.

chausses (shòs; formerly, as Eng., chous'séz), n. pl. [F.] The medieval garment or separate garments, as long stockings, worn by men to cover the legs and feet and the body below the waist; also, the early medieval armor of linked mail for the same parts.

chau'ssure' (shòs'súr'), n. [F.] A foot covering of any kind; a shoe, boot, etc. Chau-lau'qua (shò-tò'kwá), a. [From Chautauqua lake, town, and county, in western New York.] Of or pertaining to the Chautauqua system; as, the Chautauqua movement. Chautauqua system (of education). A system of home study established in connection with the summer schools assembled at Chautauqua, N. Y., by the Methodist Episcopal bishop, J. H. Vincent.

chat'tel-ize (chät'tel-íz), v. t. To make a chattel of. — 1. chat'tel-ize (-íz), n. chat'tel-ship, n. See SHIP. chat'ter-a-tion (-tér-á-shún), n. Actor or habit of chattering. Humorous or Colloq. chat'ter-bag', chat'ter-bags', chat'ter-bag'ket, n. A chatter-box. Dial. Eng. chat'ter-box', v. t. To talk or tell as a chatter-box. Nonce Word.

chat'ter-d. Chattered. Ref. Sp. chat'ter-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CHATTER. — chat'ter-ing-ly adv. chatter water. Weak tea. Humorous. Dial. Eng. chat'ter-y, n. Chat; chatter. Obs. CHATTI. See CHATTI. chat'ty, adv. of CHATTY. chat'tiness, n. See NESS. chat'ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of CHAT. — chat'ting-ly, adv. chat'ty (chät'ty), n. pl. -TIES (-tiz). [Tamil chatti.] An earthen pot for holding liquids, esp. a porous one for cooling water, etc. Anglo-Ind. chat't'wood, n. [chat a little stick + wood.] Little sticks; twigs for burning. Dial. Eng.

chau'vin' (shò-ván'), n. [F.; — so called from Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, whose demagogic patriotism and attachment to Napoleon came to be ridiculed by his comrades.] 1. F. Hist. One of those veterans of the First Empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed an unbounded admiration, a sort of adoration, for his person and acts. Chauvin has been taken as the name of such a character in various French plays, as in Scribner's "Soldat amoureux."

2. Hence, any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, excessive military enthusiasm, or the like; a chauvinist. chau'vin-ism (shò-vín-iz'm), n. [F. chauvinisme.] The sentiments or disposition of a chauvin; blind and absurd devotion to a fallen leader or an obsolete cause; hence, absurdly vainglorious or exaggerated patriotism. — chau'vin-ist, n. — chau'vin-ist'ic (-íst'ik), a. To have a generous belief in the greatness of one's country is not chauvinism. It is the character of the latter quality to be wildly extravagant, to be fretful and childish and silly, to resent a doubt as an insult, and to offend by its very frankness. Prof. H. Tuttle.

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Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be cheap. Locke.

2. Costing little labor, effort, etc., or involving little trouble to obtain; easily obtained; hence, of comparatively small value; of slight esteem. You grow cheap in every subject's eye. Dryden.

3. Finance. Of money, obtainable at a low rate of interest. Syn. — See CONTEMPERABLE. cheap of, not overpaid or required in respect of; as, he is cheap of't. Scot. cheap (chēp), adv. 1. Cheaply. Scott. Milton.

2. Naut. Quick; fast. Obs. cheap, v. t. [See CHEAPEEN.] Obs. 1. To buy. Chaucer. 2. To bargain or bid for; to ask the price of; price. 3. To bargain with; to make terms for (a sale).

cheap, v. i. To bargain; to ask the price. Obs. cheap'en (chēp'én), v. t.; CHEAP'ENED (-'nd); CHEAP'EN-ING. [From older cheap, v., ME. cheapen, chepen, to trade, buy, sell, AS. cēapan; akin to D. koopjen to buy, G. kaufen, Icel. kaupja, Goth. kaupōn to trade; all perh. fr. L. caupo a petty tradesman, huckster. Cf. CHEAP.] 1. To ask the price of; to bid, bargain, or chaffer for. Archaic or Dial. Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. Swift.

2. To beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate; to make of low esteem. Pope. My professed love has cheapened me. Dryden.

cheap'en, v. i. 1. To bargain. Archaic or Dial. 2. To become cheap. cheap'-Jack' (n). A dealer in low-priced goods, especially cheap'-John' (n). A dealer of inferior or shoddy make. cheap'ly, adv. 1. At a small price; inexpensively; easily. 2. At a low value or in low estimation; in a common or inferior manner; slightly.

cheap'ness, n. Quality or state of being cheap (in any sense); esp., lowness in price. cheap'side' (chēp'sid'), n. A street in London running east from St. Paul's Churchyard, noted for jewelry and mercers' stores. Previous to the great fire of 1666 it was an open square, in which during the Middle Ages markets, fairs, and the like were held, whence the name. See CHEAP, n., 2. cheat (chēt), n. Wheat bread of the second grade. Obs. Their purest cheat. Chapman.

cheat, n. [Prob. a form of escheat, the sense development being explained by the frauds, real or supposed, that were resorted to in procuring escheats. See ESCHERAT.] 1. An escheat; escheated property. Obs. 2. A piece of booty, plunder, or spoil. Obs. 3. The action or an act of cheating or deceiving; deception or fraud, or a means of fraud or deception; a trick; imposition; imposture. When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat. Dryden.

4. Law. The obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth. When cheats are effected by deceitful or illegal symbols or tokens that may affect the public at large and against which common prudence could not have guarded, they are indictable at common law. 5. One who cheats or deceives; a swindler; an impostor; a deceiver; a cheater. Airy wonders, which cheats interpret. Johnson.

6. Anything made primarily for show; a sham; esp., an article of dress not really what it appears to be. 7. Bot. = 3d CHESS. 8. Old Thieves' Cant. A thing; article; — usually with some descriptive word; as, a smelling cheat, a nose; a grunting cheat, a pig; hanging cheats, nubbing cheat, or trining or treyning cheat, the gallows. Shak. Scott. Syn. — Deception, imposture, fraud, delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, guile, finesse, stratagem. the cheat or cheats, the gallows. Dekker & Middleton.

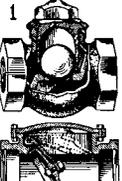
cheat, v. t.; CHEAT'ED; CHEAT'ING. [See CHEAT, n., ES-CHEAT.] 1. To escheat; confiscate. Obs. 2. To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick; swindle. I am subject to a tyrant, a sorcerer, that by his cunning hath cheated me of this island. Shak. 3. To beguile. To cheat winter of its dreariness. Irving.

4. To get by cheating. Obs. Swift. Syn. Trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, outwit, circumvent, overreach, beguile, mislead, hood-wink, delude, deceive. — CHEAT, DEFAUD, SWINDLE, DUPE agree in the idea of fraudulent dealings. CHEAT usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to cheat at cards, or in an examination. DEFAUD implies the taking or withholding by fraudulent means of something to which one has a right; as, "Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him" (Lev. xix. 35). To SWINDLE is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence inspired by plausible misrepresentations; as, "swindling like a thimbleigger" (Stevenson). To DUPE is to delude or cheat by imposing upon one's credulity; it implies a certain contempt for the victim; as, "The poor dupe is sure his loss to rue, who takes a pinchbeck guinea for a true" (C. Pitt). See IMPOSTOR, DECEIT, FALLACIOUS.

to cheat the gallows, to escape a deserved or expected hanging; — to cut the glass, Naut., to turn the hourglass over too soon, as for the purpose of shortening one's watch. cheat, v. i. To practice fraud or trickery.

machine for dropping the seed so that the hills will lie in checkrows.

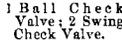
check/strap (chĕk'străp), n. A strap to check, control, or secure something; as: a Of a helmet, etc., a strap passing under the chin to secure the helmet, etc. b In a harness, a strap passing between the horse's fore legs and connecting the collar with the girth, to prevent the collar from rising when the horse is holding back or backing; also, when horses are hitched according to the single-line method, common in the West, a strap coupling the bit of the off horse to the harness of the nigh horse, used to hold back the off horse. c In a loom, a leather strap for checking or assisting to prevent the rebounding of the shuttles. d In a car, omnibus, etc., a strap to be pulled to give a signal for stopping.



check/string (chĕk'strîng), n. A cord by which a person in a carriage or public conveyance may signal to the driver.

check valve. Mech. A valve which permits flow in one direction but prevents a return flow.

check/y (chĕk'ĭ), a. Also cheque, chequy, chequy, etc. Checked or checkered; specif.: Her. Divided into rectangles (usually equilateral) of alternate tinctures; — said of a field or a charge.



Ched'dar cheese, or Ched'dar (chĕd'dăr), n. A hard cream cheese of fine flavor, made at Cheddar, in England; also, an imitation of this made elsewhere, esp. in America.



cheek (chĕk), n. [From native name.] A small lizard (Hemidactylus frenatus) of Ceylon, of the gekko family, found about houses, sometimes becoming semidomesticated.

cheek (chĕk), n. [ME. cheke, cheoke, AS. cēace, cōace; cf. D. knak cheek.] 1. In man and mammals, the fleshy wall or side of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. In other vertebrates and in insects the term is applied to lateral parts of the head (cf. GENA) more or less nearly corresponding in position to the cheeks of man. 2. The jaw or jawbone. Obs. Chauver. 3. Colloq. or Slang. An insolence in speech; impudent or saucy talk. b Cool confidence; assurance; impudence; as, to have the cheek to ask for more. 4. In general, side. "The cheeks of a red fire." Stevenson. 5. (Usually in pl.) Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek in position or form; as: a Either of the side posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc.; or the side pieces of a window frame. b Either of the side pieces of a pike head by which it was secured to a staff, or of a hammer, pick, etc., with a like head. c Harness. Of a bridle, a cheek strap, or cheek piece; of a bit, a cheek piece. d Mining. A side or wall of a vein. e Naut. A side, or side piece, of various kinds; as, the cheeks of a mast; the projections on each side of a mast, upon which the trussel trees rest; the cheeks of a block, the two sides of the shell of a block. f Mech., etc. Either of those pieces of a machine, or of any timber or stone work, etc., which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs; as, the cheeks (jaws) of a vise; the cheeks of a gun carriage; the cheeks (shears or bed bars) of a lathe, upon which the puppet slides; etc. g Foundry. A middle part of a flask. See FLASK, h Carp. Either of the sides of a mortise; also, one of the parts removed on either side of a timber to form a tenon. 1 The edible portion of the large clam (Macra solidissima). Local. Cape Cod. i Leather Manuf. See HIDE, IIlast.

Cheeky.

cheek by jowl, with the cheeks close together; side by side; in close proximity. "I will go with thee cheek by jowl." Shak. "Sits cheek by jowl." Dryden. — to one's own c., to or by one's self; to one's own use; alone. Vulgar, Eng. — to put up to the c., of a horse, to attach the reins of to the first or highest rings of the curb to lighten the leverage on the mouth.

cheek, v. l.; CHEEKED (chĕkt); CHEEK'ING. 1. To form a cheek or side to; to flank; to border. Chapman. 2. To speak impudently or saucily to; to confront with cheek or assurance; to face; — sometimes with indefinite object it, to face it out. Slang.

cheek block. A block consisting of a half shell, forming one cheek, secured to an object, as a mast or spar, which serves as the other cheek.

cheek bone. The bony prominence of the face below the eye, formed by the malar bone. b Anat. The malar bone.

cheeked (chĕkt), a. Having a cheek or cheeks; — used in composition. "Rose-cheeked Adonia." Shak.

cheek knees. Naut. One of the knees worked horizontally above and below the hawse holes in the angle of the bow and cutwater.

cheek piece. A piece or part forming, crossing, or covering a cheek; specif.: a Armor. That part of a helmet which defends the cheek, either a fixed or movable piece, the latter often serving also as a chin strap. b Harness. Of a bridle, a cheek strap; also, of a bit, either of the side pieces or branches at the ends of the mouthpiece; cheek.

cheek pouch. Zool. A sacklike dilatation of the cheeks of certain monkeys and rodents, used for holding food. In most cases they are simple expansions of the lateral parts of the mouth cavity, but in certain rodents, as the gophers (Geomysidæ) and an allied family (Heteromyidæ), they open externally and are entirely independent of the mouth.

cheek strap. Harness. Either of those straps of a bridle which pass down the sides of the horse's head, connecting the headstall with the bit or noseband; cheek piece.

check stopper. Naut. A light cable stopper that breaks as the cable runs out but still checks it.

check weigh'er, or check weigh'man, n. Coal Mining. A representative of the colliers who checks the weight of the coal at the surface of the mine.

check work, n. Checkerwork.

Ched'dar pink. [From Cheddar, England.] A European pink (Dianthus cæsius) with pale rose-colored flowers. Eng.

ched'lock, n. = CHARLOCK.

ched'o-la-o'mer (kĕd'ô-lă-ô-mĕr). Bib. [Chedreux (shĕ-drĕ'ŭ).] n. A particular fashion of peruke or wig; — so called from a 17th-century perruquier. Obs.

cheek'y (chĕk'ĭ), a.; CHEEK'Y-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CHEEK'Y-EST. Characterized by cheek; brazen-faced; impudent. Colloq. cheep (chĕp), v. l.; CHEEPED (chĕpt); CHEEP'ING. [Of imitative origin.] To utter faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; chirp; squeak; peep.

A flycatcher, with thin, cheeping cries, dropped some twenty feet straight downward. C. G. D. Roberts. cheep, v. l. To utter in a cheeping tone.

Cheep and twitter twenty million loves. Tennyson. cheep, n. A feeble shrill sound, such as a young bird or a mouse makes; chirp; peep; squeak.

cheep'er (-ĕr), n. One that cheeps; esp.: a A young partridge or grouse. b The meadow pipit. Local, Eng. cheer (chĕr), n. [Native name, chĭr, chĭhr.] A pheasant (Catreus wallichii), found in the lower Himalayan mountains, said to be so named from its call note.

cheer, n. [ME. chere face, welcome, cheer, OF. chiere, F. chère, fr. LL. cara face, perh. fr. Gr. kapa head.] 1. The face; the countenance or its expression. Obs. or Archaic. "Sweet of thy cheer." Wycliffe. 2. Feeling; spirit; state of mind or heart.

The parents . . . bef. away with heavy cheer. Holland. 3. Gayety; mirth; cheerfulness; animation; as, to make cheer, to make merry, to be cheerful.

Let us have not that alacrity of spirit. Nor cheer of mind, that I was wout to have. Shak. 4. Welcome; hospitable entertainment; esp. in to make, do, or give cheer. Obs. Sir W. Temple. 5. That which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; provisions prepared for a feast; viands; food; fare; as, a table loaded with good cheer.

6. That which cheers or gladdens; comfort; solace; encouragement. b T. Taylor. 7. A shout, hurrah, or acclamation, expressing joy, enthusiasm, applause, favor, etc.

Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street. Tennyson. What cheer? formerly also, What cheer with you? What cheer make you? Lit., What is your state of mind, or mood? How do you fare?

cheer, v. l.; CHEERED (chĕrd); CHEER'ING. 1. To infuse good cheer or hope into; to solace or comfort; — sometimes used reflexively, mostly in the imperative. The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered. Dryden. 2. To cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful; to raise the spirits of; — sometimes with up. Let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth. Eccl. xi. 9. 3. To comfort, inspirit, or invigorate, as food does, or with food or drink.

The cups That cheer but not inebriate. Cowper. To cheer but not inebriate is an expression originating with Berkeley, but popularized by Cowper's use of it with reference to tea.

4. To urge on, inspirit, or encourage by word or deed, now esp. by shouts, cries, or cheers; as, to cheer hounds; Napoleon's presence cheered his troops to victory. 5. To brighten or enliven (the face, etc.). Anoint and cheer our soiled face before the merriment of the dance. Bk. of Com. Prayer. 6. To salute or applaud with cheers, or shouts of approval, welcome, or the like.

Syn.—Gladden, encourage, inspirit, comfort, console, enliven, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud. to cheer ship, to salute a passing ship by cheers of sailors stationed in the rigging.

cheer, v. i. 1. To be in any state or temper of mind. Obs. "How cheer'st thou, Jessica?" Shak. 2. To grow or be cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous; rejoice; make merry; — now only with up, often imperatively, be cheerful; take or pluck up courage.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul cheers up. A. Phillips. 3. To utter a shout or shouts of applause, triumph, etc. cheer'er (chĕr'ĕr), n. 1. One that cheers, gladdens, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter; solace. "Thou cheerer of our days." Wotton. "Prime cheerer, light." Thomson. 2. A cheering drink or cup. Scot.

I . . . had bidden the drinking of two cheerers. Scott. 3. One who cheers, applauds, or hurrahs.

cheerful (-fŭl), a. Full of cheer; having or showing good spirits or joy; cheering; cheery; contented; happy; joyful; lively; animated; gladdening; enlivening. To entertain a cheerful disposition. Shak. The cheerful birds of sundry kind Do chant sweet music. Spenser.

Syn.—Lively, animated, gay, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, jocular, jolly, joyous, vivacious, buoyant, sunny, happy. cheerfulness, n. Quality or state of being cheerful. Syn.—Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration. — CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH, HILARITY, GLEE. CHEERFULNESS (opposed to gloom) implies a bright and equal temper or disposition, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions; it suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits. MIRTH implies less a disposition than a transient state, and always suggests outward manifestations of merriment. HILARITY implies more boisterous, GLEE, livelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than mirth. Glee occasionally expresses an exultation which is uncanny or sinister; as, ghoulish glee. "The fierce glee of desperation" (Quarterly Review); "a kind of wild and horrid glee" (Byron). See HAPPINESS, PLEASURE, JOCLAR.

Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent. . . Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. Spectator.

The waves beside them danced; but they Outdid the sparkling waves in glee. Wordsworth. Wine gives not light, gay, ideal hilarity, but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. Johnson.

cheerd. Cheered. Ref. Sp. cheered (chĕrd), a. 1. Having (such) a cheer, countenance, or mien; — used chiefly in composition. Obs. 2. [p. a. of CHEER, v.] Encouraged; gladdened. [cheerful. cheer'ful-ize, v. t. To render cheer'ful, adv. of CHEERFUL. cheer'ly, adv. of CHEER. cheer'iness, n. See -NESS. cheer'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CHEER, v. — cheer'ing-ly, adv. cheer'less, n. Cheerfulness. Obs. & R. cheer'tee. + CHEERTE. cheer'up'ping, cheer'up'ping. Vars. of CHEERUPPING. cheer'ball. A cheer hoop. cheer block. Logging. A block

cheerless (chĕr'lĕs), a. Without cheer; joyless; comfortless. — cheer'less-ly, adv. — cheer'less-ness, n.

My cheerful day is turned to cheerless night. Spenser. Syn.—Gloomy, sad, comfortless, dispiriting, disconsolate, dejected, melancholy, forlorn.

cheer'ly (chĕr'ĭ), a. Gay; cheerful. Archaic. Dyer. cheer'ly, adv. 1. Cheerily; heartily. Archaic. Tennyson. 2. Cheeringly. Byron.

cheer pine (chĕr). [Hind. chĭr.] An East Indian timber pine (Pinus longifolia) of graceful appearance, and often cultivated. It is very resinous, and its wood is used as a substitute for deal.

cheer'y (chĕr'ĭ), a. Cheerful; lively; gay; bright; pleasant; cheering; as, a cheer'y person. His cheer'y little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly. Hawthorne.

Cheer'y-ble Brothers (chĕr'ĭ-b'l). In Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," a firm of kind-hearted London merchants; — said to allude to the firm of William Grant & Brothers, at Manchester.

cheese (chĕz), n. [ME. chese, AS. cēse, fr. L. caseus, LL. casius. Cf. CASEIN.] 1. The consolidated curd of milk, used as an article of food; also, a cake of this material. Cheese is made from whole milk, skimmed milk, skimmed milk with the addition of cream or even of lard or oleomargarine, and to a small extent from cream alone. Cow's milk is of course used chiefly, but the milk of the goat and the ewe is also employed. The curd is separated from the milk by the use of some coagulating agent, usually rennet, and contains besides casein varying amounts of fat, etc. See CURD. There are many varieties of cheese, depending on the composition of the curd and the mode of handling it. To make soft cheese such as Brie and Camembert the curd is merely placed in molds; for hard cheeses, as Cheddar and Edam, it is subjected to pressure. The characteristic texture and flavor of a cheese are developed during the ripening, a fermentative process requiring a few days to several months according to the nature of the cheese. The agents in this process may be enzymes already in the curd, peptonizing bacteria, or, in cheeses like Roquefort, mold fungi allowed to develop in apertures made in the curd.

2. A form like that of a cheese; specif.: a Cider Making. A mass of pressed pomace. b Cotton Spinning. A roll of yarn. c Wool Weaving. A sectional warp beam, or a warp wound on such a beam. d The flat, circular, mucilaginous fruit of the dwarf mallow (Malva rotundifolia). Colloq. 3. A low curtsy; — so called on account of the cheese form assumed by a woman's dress when she stoops after extending the skirts by whirling.

cheese (chĕz), n. [Cf. Per. chĭz thing.] Anything thoroughly satisfactory; the right thing. Slang, Eng. cheese, v. l. To stop; leave off; — used esp. in exclamation, cheese it, stop; look out. Slang & Dial. Eng.

cheese'cake (chĕz'kăk), n. 1. A cake, originally containing cheese, filled with a composition of soft curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar. Prior. 2. The fruit of the cheese-flower; also, the plant.

cheese'cloth' (-kĭth'; 205), n. A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds. cheese fly. A black dipterous insect (Piophilidæ) of which the larvæ or maggots, called skippers or hoppers, live in cheese, ham, and smoked beef. The larvæ, by bending and suddenly straightening the body, can jump several inches.

cheese hopper. The larva of the cheese fly. Cheese Fly. x 3.

cheese'lip (chĕz'ĭp), cheese'lep (-lĕp), n. [AS. cēsēlip, cĭs-lybb; cēse cheese + lybb medicine, drug, akin to Icel. lyf herb, OHG. luppi injury, poisonous juice, Goth. lubjateisei sorcery. See CHEESE; cf. KESLOP.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1. Rennet, used for coagulating milk in making cheese. 2. Specif., the dried stomach of a calf, or, formerly, of other animals, soured; — called also, formerly, cheese'lip, or cheese'lep, bag.

cheese maggot. The larva of the cheese fly. cheese mite. A minute whitish mite (Tyroglyphus casei) infesting cheese.

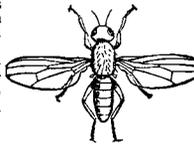
cheese'par'ing (-păr'îng), n. 1. A pairing of cheese rind, — which would be saved or valued only by a parsimonious or very needy person; hence, a worthless bit; a candle end. 2. The pairing of cheese; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony.

cheese'par'ing, a. Scrimping; meaf; miserly; parsimonious; as, cheese'paring economy. Colloq. cheese pitch. Mineral pitch, or asphalt, in a mass the surface of which has dried and formed a skin.

cheese'wood' (chĕz'wŭd'), n. Either of two Australasian trees (Ptilosporium bicolor and P. undulatum); also, their hard yellowish wood.

chees'y (-ĭ), a.; CHEESTER (-ĭ-ĕr); CHEES'Y-EST. 1. Having the nature, qualities, taste, form, consistency, or appearance of cheese; of or pertaining to cheese; also, abounding in cheese. 2. [Prob. from 2d CHEESE, n.] Fine; excellent; smart; esp. ironically, worthless; good for nothing. Slang.

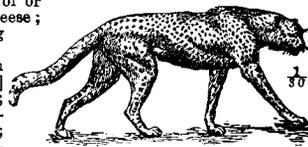
chee'tah (chĕ'tă), n. [Hind. chĭtā.] An animal of the cat



Cheese Fly. x 3.



Cheese Mite. m u e h enlarged.



Cheetah.

Chemosh (kēm'ōsh), n. [Heb. kemōsh.] The national god of the Moabites.

che-mo'sis (kē-mō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. χημοσις a swelling of the cornea resembling a cockleshell, tr. χημῶ a gaping, hence a cockleshell.] Med. Inflammatory swelling of the conjunctival tissue surrounding the cornea. — **che-mo'tic** (-mō'tik), a.

chem-os-mo'sis (kēm'ōz-mō'sis), n. [chemical + osmosis.] Chemical action taking place through an intervening membrane. See osmosis. — **chem-os-mo'tic** (-mō'tik), a.

chem-o-syn'the-sis (kēm'ō-sin'thē-sis), n. [chemical + synthesis.] Plant Physiol. Synthesis of organic compounds by energy derived from chemical changes or reactions. *Chemiosynthesis* of carbohydrates occurs in the nitrite bacteria through the oxidation of ammonia to nitrous acid, and in the nitrate bacteria through the conversion of nitrous into nitric acid. Cf. PHOTOSYNTHESIS. — **chem-o-syn'the'tic** (-sin'thē'tik), a.

chem-o-taxis (-tāk'sis), n. Formerly also **chem'i-o-taxis**. [chemical + taxis.] Bot. The sensitiveness exhibited by small free-swimming organisms, as bacteria, zoospores of algae, etc., to chemical substances held in solution. They may be attracted (*positive chemotaxis*) or repelled (*negative chemotaxis*). Cf. CHEMOTROPISM. — **chem-o-tac'tic** (-tāk'tik), a. — **chem-o-tac'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

chem-o-trop-ism (kē-mō'trōp'iz-əm), n. [chemical + tropism.] Plant Physiol. The sensitiveness exhibited by various plant organs to dissolved chemical substances, resulting in curvature toward the stimulus (*positive chemotropism*) or away from it (*negative chemotropism*). See CHEMOTAXIS. — **chem-o-trop'ic** (kēm'ō-trōp'ik), a. — **chem-o-trop'ic-al-ly**, adv.

Chemung (shē-ming'), n. [From Chemung county, New York.] Geol. A subdivision of the Upper Devonian in New York, included in the Chautauquan. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

che-nille (shē-nīl'), n. [Fr., prop., a caterpillar.] A kind of tufted cord, of silk, worsted, wool, or cotton, used for embroidery and fringes, for draperies, etc.

chenille carpet. A carpet having a chenille weft.

chenille plant. An East Indian euphorbiaceous herb (*Acalypha hispida*) having long pendent spikes of crimson flowers, resembling pieces of chenille.

che-no-mor'phus (kē'nō-mōr'fūs), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. χην wild goose + μορφή form.] Zool. An order of desmognathous birds, including the swans, ducks, geese, flamingoes, and screamers. — **che-no-mor'phic** (-fik), a.

che-no-pod (kē'nō-pōd; kē'nō'b), n. Any plant of the family Chenopodiaceae.

che-no-pod'i-a-ce-ae (-pō'di-ē'si-ē), n. pl. [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] Bot. A family of plants, the goosefoot family, typifying the order Chenopodiales, and distinguished by the utricle fruit. There are about 75 genera and 550 species of wide distribution, chiefly in saline or alkaline regions. The important genera are *Chenopodium*, *Beta*, *Spinacia*, *Atriplex*, *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, and *Dandia*.

che-no-pod'i-a-ce-ous (-shis), a.

che-no-pod'i-a-les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL. See CHENOPODIUM.] Bot. An order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous herbs comprising 10 families, of which the most important are the Chenopodiaceae, Silenaceae, and Amaranthaceae. They are all characterized by a superior ovary, and by having a coiled or curved embryo, whence the order has sometimes been called *Crotogonimorpha*.

che-no-pod'i-um (-pō'di-ūm), n. [NL.; Gr. χην, wild goose + ποδός, foot.] Bot. A large genus of glabrous or mealy herbs, the goosefoots or pigweeds, typifying the family Chenopodiaceae and found in temperate regions of the whole world. They have perfect flowers with a wingless herbaceous calyx. Several species are aromatic and are used medicinally, an oil being obtained from their seeds. See LAMB'S-QUARTERS, WORMSEED.

Chep-er-a (kēp'ē-rā), n. [Egyptian *khepera*, *khepera*.] Egypt. Myth. A solar deity, god of the rising sun, creator of all, "father of the gods." He was represented by the beetle, or scarabaeus, or with a beetle as an adjunct.

chequo (chēk), n. A counterfoil, etc.; a written order, etc.; — the usual spelling in England. See list CHECK, 11.

Cher-mias (chēr'ē-mis), n. One of a people of Finnic speech of the Russian governments of Vyatka and Kazan, allied to the Mordvins and Chuvashes.

— **Cher-e-mis'sian** (-mīsh'ian), a.

cher't-moy'ra (chēr't-mōi'rā), n. Also *cherimoyer*, *chirimoyer*, *chirimoja*, etc. [From a native



Chepera. [From a native

name: cf. F. *cherimotier*.] a A small annonaceous tree (*Annona cherimolia*) native of South America, but cultivated in Mexico and the West Indies. b The fruit of this tree. It is brownish yellow, with a soft, rich flesh, resembling the custard apple.

cher'ish (chēr'ish), v. t.; **cher'ished** (-isht); **cher'ish-ing**. [F. *cherir*, fr. *cher* dear, fr. L. *carus*. See CARESS, FINISH.] 1. To hold dear; to treat or keep with tenderness and affection; to make much of; hence, to nurture with care; to protect and aid; nurse; cultivate.

Even as a nurse cherishes her children. 1 Thess. ii. 7. 2. To care; fondle; hug. Obs. or Archaic. Sterne. 3. To give kind entertainment to. Obs. Shak. 4. To cheer; inspirit; encourage. Obs. Lydgate. 5. To harbor in the mind; to embrace with interest; to indulge; foster; cling to; as, to *cherish* regrets.

To cherish virtue and humanity. Burke. Syn. — Nurish, nurse, nurture; entertain, encourage, comfort, protect, support. See NURISH.

cher'ish-ment, n. 1. Something that cherishes. Obs. 2. Act of cherishing; encouragement; comfort.

cher'na (Sp. chēr'nā), n. [Sp., a kind of fish; cf. Pg. *cherna*.] Any of several serranoid fishes; as the stone bass of Europe, and in Spanish America and the West Indies, various groupers, as the red grouper (*Epinephelus morio*), distinguished as *cher'na de vi-ve* (dā vē-vā'rā), the hamlet (*E. striatus*), called *cher'na cri-ol'a* (krē-ō'l'yā), etc.

Cher-o-kee' (chēr'ō-kē'), n. An Indian of a tribe of Iroquoian stock, formerly inhabiting the region about the headwaters of the Tennessee River. They were now mostly settled in Oklahoma, where they have their own newspapers and books, and a native alphabet of eighty-four characters invented by Sequoyah or Guess. See FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS. Also, the language of the Cherokees.

Cherokee rose. A Chinese climbing rose (*Rosa levigata*) naturalized in the southern United States. It has shining, usually trifoliate, leaves, and fragrant white flowers.

che-root' (shē-rōot'; chē), n. [Tamil *shurutu*, prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar, truncated at both ends, originally made in southern India and Manila.

cher'ry (chēr'ry), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [ME. *chery*, the fruit, fr. OF. *cherry*, dial. form of F. *cereise* (cf. AS. *cyrs* cherry), fr. LL. *ceresia*, fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. *κεράσος*, perh. fr. *κεράς* horn, from the hardness of the wood. The form *cherry* (cf. *pea*) is due to the *s* of the French form being misunderstood to be the plural sign.] 1. Any of several species of *Prunus* having globose drupes inclosing a smooth stone. Cultivated cherries have all originated from *P. cerasus* and *P. avium* of Europe. The former has yielded the *Amarreles* and *Morellos*, the latter the *Herris* and *Bigarreaus*, the *Dules*, and the *Mazzards*. Each of these races includes many varieties. Among the wild cherries of Europe are *P. padus*, the bird cherry, and *P. mahaleb*; among those of the United States are the black cherry (*P. serotina*), the pin cherry (*P. pennsylvanica*), and the chokecherry (*P. virginiana*). See PLUM.

2. The fruit of this tree. Cherries vary in color from almost black through shades of red to yellow. They also vary somewhat in size and shape and much in flavor.

3. In Australia, any of several trees, or their fruit, more or less resembling cherries; as, *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, and *Antidesma dallachyanum*. See BRUSH CHERRY, NATIVE CHERRY.

4. In the West Indies, any of several malpighiacious shrubs or their cherrylike fruit, as *Byrsonima lucida*; also, any of various species of *Cordia* or their similar fruit.

5. The timber of the cherry tree, esp. of the black cherry, used in cabinetmaking, etc.

6. A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries.

7. Mech. A spherical bur, used esp. to ream bullet molds.

cher'ry, a. Like a red cherry in color.

cher'ry aphid. A dark-brown aphid (*Myzus cerasi*) infesting the cherry tree and making the leaves crumple and roll.

cher'ry apple. The Siberian crab apple (*Pyrus baccata*).

cher'ry laurel. The cherry laurel.

cher'ry birch. A the sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). b The western birch (*B. occidentalis*).

cher'ry bounce. 1. Cherry brandy. Colloq. 2. Brandy and sugar.

cher'ry brandy. Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

cher'ry coal. A soft, noncaking coal, which burns readily.

cher'ry coffee. The fresh fruit or berry of coffee, before the pulp has been removed.

cher'ry currant. A variety of the red currant, having a very large berry.

cher'ry fruit fly. A small dipterous fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) whose larva lives in the fruit of the cherry.

cher'ry laurel. A European amygdalaceous evergreen shrub (*Lavrocerasus laurocerasus*) common in shrubberies; called also *laurel*. b A similar species of the southern United States (*L. caroliniana*); called also *laurel cherry*.

chequ. + CHAPTER.

cheq'ue (chēk'ē). Var. of CHECK.

che-que-er (chē-kē-er). Var. of CHECK.

cheq'ue-er (chēk'ē-er). Var. of CHECK.

cherry leaf beetle. A small red beetle (*Galerucella cerasivora*) which attacks the leaves of cherry and peach trees.

cherry mildew. A mildew fungus (*Podosphaera ozyantheae*) attacking the cherry, apple, and pear.

cherry pepper. A variety of pepper (*Capsicum annuum cerasiforme*), with small, scarlet, intensely acid fruit.

cher'ry-pit' (chēr'ry-pit'), n. a The garden heliotrope. b The hairy willow-herb.

cherry pit. a A children's game, in which cherry stones are tossed into a small pit or hole; also, the pit itself. b A cherry stone. U. S.

cherry plum. a An Asiatic plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) used extensively in Europe as a stock on which to bud domestic varieties. b The bird cherry (*P. padus*).

cherry rum. Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry stone. 1. The stone or endocarp of the cherry, sometimes taken as the type of anything worthless. 2. A game played with cherry stones. 3. A small oyster suitable for eating raw. Middle & Southern U. S.

cherry tomato. A kind of tomato (*Lycopersicon cerasiforme*) bearing bunches of small cherrylike fruit which is used only for pickles or preserves.

cher'so-nese (kūr'sō-nēz; -nēs), n. [L. *cheronesus*, Gr. χερσονήσος; *χέρσος* land + *νῆσος* island.] A peninsula; as, the *Tauric Cheronesoe*, or Crimea.

chert (chfirt), n. Min. An amorphous, massive mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint.

cher'y (chf'ri), a. Like chert; containing chert; flinty.

cher'ub (chēr'ub), n.; pl. **CHERUBS** (-ūbz); but the Heb. pl. **CHERUBIM** (-ō-bīm; -ōb-bīm) is also used. In English **CHERUBIM**, the Hebrew plural, and **CHERUBAN**, a form appearing in the Vulgate, have both been treated as singular, as plural, and as collective forms. When treated as singulars, a regular English plural in *s* appears. These uses are now obsolete or erroneous. [Heb. *kerūb*.] 1. A mysterious composite being, the winged footstool and chariot of the Almighty, described in Ezekiel i. and x., sometimes explained figuratively as fullness of knowledge or a virtue or influence proceeding from God and descending upon the earth and all men.

I knew that they were the cherubim. Ezek. x. 20. He rode upon a cherub and did fly. Ps. xviii. 10.

2. Hence, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. Ez. xxv. 17.

3. In later lore, one of an order of angels, ordinarily symbolizing divine wisdom or justice, and variously placed in the heavenly hierarchies, usually below the seraphim (see ANGEL, 1); also, a conventional representation of such an angel in painting and sculpture. In early Christian art the cherubim are characteristically shown as blue, to denote knowledge (cf. SERAPH). In later art cherubs are usually represented as beautiful children, generally winged, or as consisting of children's heads with wings.

4. Transferred. A beautiful or beloved woman. Shak. b A beautiful child.

SYN. — **CHERUB**, **SERAPH**, **CHERUBIM**, **CHERUBS**. The conventional distinction between *cherub* and *seraph* appears from the quotations below. In present usage the foreign pl. *cherubim* is used where the reference is specifically to the members of the celestial hierarchy; the native pl. *cherubs* applies to their conventional representation in art (usually as winged children, or children's heads), or, by semimorous transfer, to children themselves.

What is said of a cherub is to be given to the celestial hierarchy of that supposed Dionysian senator of Athens, the first place or degree is given to the angels of love, which are termed *seraphim*; the second to the angels of light, which are termed *cherubim*. [Cf. ANGEL.] Bacon.

cher'ub'ic (chēr'ūb'ik), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic. "The cherubic host." Milton. Cherubic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas. — *e. friar*, a Dominican. — *e. hymn*, in Eastern liturgies, a hymn beginning with the words, "Who mystically represent the cherubim."

che-ru'bic, n. A cherubic friar; a Dominican. *Southeby*.

cher'v'il (chēr'vīl), n. [AS. *cerfil*, fr. L. *ceresfolium*, *chærphyllum*, Gr. *χαρπύδιον*; *χαίρειν* to rejoice + *φύλλον* leaf.] A an apocynaceous plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*), with pinnately divided aromatic leaves, of which several curled varieties are used in soups and salads. b Any of several other plants of the same genus or family; usually used with an attributive, as the wild or cow *chervil*.

Ches'a-peake Bay dog (chēs'ā-pēk). A large dog with rather short legs and well webbed feet, having a coat of coarse hair of a dull brown color underlaid with short thick wool, used by hunters, esp. about Chesapeake Bay and neighboring regions, to retrieve ducks and other birds.

Chesapeake canoe. *Naut.* A small two-masted open boat used on Chesapeake Bay. It is much like a sharpie, except for having a sharp stern and, usually, a jib pivoted on a "boisterous" license. A larger size is called *peggy*.

Chesh'ire (chēsh'ir; -ēr), n. [From Cheshire, England.] covering large tracts in Russia.

cher'ry-wood, n. The guelderrose.

cher'se, + **CHERISH**, **CHERT**. Obs. 1. Tenderness; affection. 2. Of price, dearness; dearth. 3. Cheerfulness.

Cher'ub (kēr'ūb) (a city). Bib. Cherub. [Heb. *cherūb*, *cherūt*.] Obs. 1. Tenderness; affection. 2. Of price, dearness; dearth. 3. Cheerfulness.

Cher'ub'ic (chēr'ūb'ik) (a city). Bib. Cherub. [Heb. *cherūb*, *cherūt*.] Obs. 1. Tenderness; affection. 2. Of price, dearness; dearth. 3. Cheerfulness.

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Chev'ot (chäv'üt; chäv'üt; 277), n. 1. One of a breed of domestic sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland. They are of hardy nature, with straight close-set wool.

2. [l. c.] A nappy, usually twilled, woolen fabric, made from the Cheviot wool; also, an imitation of it.

3. [l. c.] A cotton fabric, used for shirts, waists, etc.

chev'rance (chäv'rän; n. [OF., also *chevissance*, fr. *chevir* to come to an end, perform, fr. *chief* head, end. See *CHIEF*.] Obs. 1. Achievement; accomplishment; issue. Fortune, the foe of famous *chevissance*. Spenser.

2. Means of accomplishment; expedient; help; remedy. 3. Supply; provisions; substance; also, spoil; booty.

4. Borrowing of money; compact or shift to get money; bargaining; merchandise; also, lending; dealing for profit.

chev'ise (chäv'is; v. t. & i. [OF. *chevir*. See *CHEVIRANCE*].) Obs. 1. To achieve; accomplish; fare; get on; succeed.

2. To provide for, help, take care of; also, to occupy, as for some one; — used reflexively.

3. To provide; obtain; earn.

4. To procure or raise (funds or money); borrow.

chev'ron (shäv'rän; n. [cf. *CHEVREREL*].) A glove. Obs.

chev'ron, n. [Fr., rafter (cf. *EASEL*), chevron, from *chevre* goat, OF. *chevre*, fr. *L. capra* she-goat. See *CHEVREREL*].

1. A beam; a rafter. Rare or French.

2. Her. One of the honorable ordinaries, consisting of two broad bands of the width of the bar, meeting at an angle.

3. A chevron-shaped figure, pattern, object, etc.; esp., in art, an ornamental unit of this shape, as in a chevron molding.

4. A distinguishing mark to indicate rank or service, consisting mainly of bars meeting at an angle on the coat sleeve of a noncommissioned officer, soldier, policeman, etc. In the United States service the chevron of a corporal consists of two bars; of a sergeant, three bars; of a first sergeant, three bars and a lozenge.

chev'ron, v. t. To provide with chevrons, or with things or decorations with a chevronlike form. Obs.

[A garment] ... *chevrons* all over with lace. B. Jonson.

chev'ron bones. Zool. The V-shaped bones placed below, and articulating with, the spinal column in the caudal region of many vertebrates. Often a series of these bones forms a canal for the passage of the caudal blood vessels.

chev'ron-el (shäv'rän-él; n. Her. A bearing like a chevron, but of only half its width. — *chev'ron-el-ly*, a.

chev'ron molding or moulding. Arch. A molding ornamented with chevrons, as in Norman architecture; a zigzag molding.

chev'ron-y (-y), a. [Fr. *chevronné*].

1. Her. Charged with chevrons.

2. Made up of chevrons; zigzag.

chev'ron-tain (shäv'rän-tän; -tän; n. [Fr. *chevrotain*, OF. *chevrot* little goat, roe, dim. of *chevre* goat. See *CHEVRON*].) Any of several very small, hornless, deerlike ruminant mammals of tropical Asia and the Malay Islands and West Africa; a mouse deer. Superficially they resemble the musk deer, the male having short tusks; and they are among the smallest known ruminants, standing only about a foot high. Anatomically they are in some respects intermediate between the pigs and the deer. The stomach has three chambers and the placenta is diffuse. The chevrotains constitute the family *Tragulidae* and superfamily *Tragulina*. See *KANCHIL*.

chev'y (chäv'y; n. Also *chivy*, *chivvy*. [Prob. fr. the ballad of *Chevy Chase*; cf. E. dial. *chevy-chase* a noise, confusion, pursuit.] Eng. 1. A cry used in hunting.

2. A hunt; chase; pursuit.

3. The game of prisoner's base; also, a set of players of it.

chev'y, chiv'y (chäv'y, chiv'y; v. t.; CHEV'IED or CHIV'IED (-id); CHEV'Y-ING or CHIV'Y-ING. To chase; pursue; worry; throw. Chiefly Dial. Eng.

One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes. London Times.

chev'y, chiv'y, v. i. To race; run swiftly; scamper. Chiefly Dial. Eng.

Chevy Chase. A well-known English ballad that celebrates a famous legendary Border skirmish; hence, *Dial. Eng.*, a chase; pursuit; noise; confusion.

chew (chöö; chü; v. t.; CHEWED (chööd; chüd); CHEW'ING (-ing). [AS. *ceowan*, akin to D. *kauwen*, G. *kauen*. Cf. *CHAW*].

1. To bite and grind with the teeth, as food preparatory to swallowing it; to masticate.

2. To ruminate mentally; to meditate or plan; of words, to keep saying or mulling over.

He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offense. Prior.

To *chew* the cud, to chew the food after it has been swallowed and regurgitated, as the cattle and other ruminants; to ruminate (see *RUMINANT*); hence, to meditate.

Every beast that ... *cheweth* the cud. Deut. xiv. 6. Chewed the three turned cud of wrath. Tennyson.

chev'in (chäv'in; n. Var. of *CHEVIN*.

chev'rette (shäv-rét; n. [Fr., fr. *chevre* goat.] 1. Mil. A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. Obs.

2. A thin kind of goatskin.

chev'ron (shäv-rän; n. [Fr. The roebuck.

chev'ril (chäv'ril; n. Obs. or Fr. Var. of *CHEVREREL*.

chev'ron-dé, **chev'ron-ée** (shäv'rän-dé, shäv'rän-ée; n. [Fr. *chevronnée*, fem. *chevronnée*].) Chevronee.

chev'ron-wig (shäv'rän-wiz; n. Also *chev'ron-wags*. In the manner of a chevron.

chev'ron-tin (shäv'rän-tin; n. Var. of *CHEVRON*.

chew'd. Chewed. Ref. Sp.

chew'ler. A *CHEVREREL*.

chew'er, n. One who *chews*.

chew'et, n. A kind of pie made of finely chopped meat or fish, with spices, etc. Obs.

chew'et, n. [Fr. *chouette* owl; also, formerly, a chough.] A chough; hence, a chatterer. Obs.

chews + *CHOUSE*.

chew'stick, n. = *CHAWSTICK*.

chew'y + *CHEVISE*.

cheyar, cheyer + *CHAIR*.

Chey-ne-Stokes 'res-pi-rä-tion (chä-nä-stöks; n. [After Drs. Cheyne and Stokes, English physicians.] Med. A form of breathing marked by a gradual increase in the rapidity of the respirations followed by a gradual decrease and total cessation for from five to fifty seconds.

It is observed esp. in coma and cardiac and cerebral affections.

chey'ney (chä-nä; n. [Fr. *China*].) A kind of worsted or woolen fabric. Obs.

The word has been associated in some passages with *Philip* in the phrase *Philip and Cheyne*. See *PHILIP*.

chey'yo'te (chä-yö'té; n. Var. of *CHAYOTE*.

chey'zib (chä-zib; n. Bb. ch. g. Abbr. Chestnut gelding.

chi (chü; n. = *HITCH*, minnow. ch. n. See *CHAL*.

chew (chöö; chü; v. t. To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth; to ruminate; to meditate.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. Pope.

chew, n. Act of chewing; also, that which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing, as of tobacco; a quid; a cud.

chew'ing, p. pr. & v. b. n. of *CHEW*, v.

chewing gum, a preparation of chicle, spruce gum, or other plastic resinous substance, usually sweetened and flavored. It is used as a mastic.

che-wink' (chä-wink'; n. The towhee hunting (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), a common bird of eastern North America, so called from its note.

The male is black, white, and rufous; in the female the black is replaced by brown. In the western United States, Mexico, etc., related species are found.

Chey-enne' (shä-än; n. One of a warlike Algonquian tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado, but now mostly on reservations in Oklahoma and Montana.

They are noted for their horsemanship.

chi'a (chä'a; n. [Sp.] Any of several species of *Salvia* of Mexico and the southwestern United States, from the seeds of which a beverage is prepared; esp., *S. columbiana*, *S. hispanica*, *S. litseaefolia*, and *S. chia*; also, the beverage.

Chi'an (k'än; n. [L. *Chios*, fr. *Chios* the island Chios, Gr. *Xios*].) Of or pertaining to Chios, modern Scio, an island in the Egean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Chios; also, short for *Chian wine*.

Chian earth, a compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic. — *C. turpentine*. = *TURPENTINE*, 1 a.

Chi-an'u (k'än'tü; n. [It.] Wine from the region of the Chianti Mountains, Tuscany, esp. a dry red piquant variety.

chi'a-ro-scu'r'o (k'ä-rö-skü'r'ö; n. An artist in chiaroscuro; a painter who cares for and studies light and shade rather than color.

chi'a-ro-scu'r'o (-skü'r'ö; n. [It., clear dark.] 1. The

chi'a-ro-o-scu'r'o (-ö-skü'r'ö) style of pictorial art that employs only light and shade, omitting the various colors; black and white; as, a sketch in *chiaroscuro*; also, a sketch in black and white.

2. The arrangement or treatment of the light and dark parts in a work of art, such as a drawing or painting, whether in monochrome or in color. b The art or practice of so arranging the light and dark parts as to produce a harmonious effect. Also used fig. of literary treatment, criticism, etc.

3. A process of wood engraving and printing in which several blocks were used, giving different tints or hues. It flourished in the 16th and later centuries, and the work produced has often some color quality.

chi-as'ma (ki-äs'mä; n.; pl. -*masa* (-tä). [NL. fr. Gr. *χασμα* two lines placed crosswise, fr. *χάω* to mark with a χ.] Anat. A denudation or intersection; specif., the optic chiasma. — **chi-as'mal** (-mä; n.)

Chi-as'mo-dön (ki-äs'mö-dön; ki-äs'-), *syn.* **Chi-as'mo-düs** (-düs; n. [NL.; Gr. *χασμα* (see *CHIASMA*) + *δόνος*, *δόνος*, tooth.] Zool. A genus constituted by a deep-sea acanthopterygian fish (*C. niger*) remarkable for the distensibility of its stomach and body, so that it has been known to swallow fishes of actually greater bulk than itself.

chi-as'mus (-müs; n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *χασμα* a placing crosswise, fr. *χάω*. See *CHIASMA*].) Rhét. An inversion of the order of words or phrases, when repeated or subsequently referred to in a sentence; thus,

My voice or hands deny, These hands let useful skill forsake, My voice in silence die. Dr T. Dwight.

chi-as'to-lite (ki-äs'tö-lit; n. [Gr. *χαστός* marked with a χ + *λίτη*. See *CHIASMA*].) Min. A soft, impure andalusite the crystals of which have a tessellated appearance in cross section, due to the arrangement of impurities; — called also *maclé*.

chi'ans (chous; choush; n. [Turk. *châsh*. Cf. *CHOUSSE*].) A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or cross-section like.

Chib'cha (chib'chä; n. An Indian of a semi-civilized race formerly dominant in the uplands of Colombia.

They built roads and bridges, were expert weavers and potters, and are notable for their artistic gold work. When conquered by the Spaniards they were divided into two hostile nations. — **Chib'chan** (-chän; a.

chi-bouk' (chib'böök; -böök; n. [Fr. *chibouque*, fr. *chi* + *bouque*].) Turk. *chibüg*. A Turkish pipe, usually with an amber mouthpiece, a stem four or five feet long and not plant, of some valuable wood, and a bowl of baked clay.

chi'c (shék; n. [F.] Great artistic cleverness or skill, esp. in painting; that which gives an air of great excellence to a person or thing; good form; style. *Colloq.*

Sometimes charm is mere *chic*, cachet, style, order and movement in carriage. W. C. Brownell.

chi'c, a. [F.] Original and in good taste or form; characterized by *chic*. *Colloq.*

chi'ca (chä'kä; n. [Prob. a native name.] A red coloring matter, extracted from the leaves of *Bignonia chica*, used by some South American Indians to stain the skin.

chi (ki; kē; kē; n. [Gr. *χ*].) The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet (X, x), an aspirated mute, transliterated by *ch* in languages employing the Roman alphabet.

chi'a, n. [See *CHIA*]. Tea; — an early form of the word.

chi-a-ca-la'ca (chä-kä-lä-kä; n. Var. of *CHACHALACA*.

chi-ar-lä-tan + *CHARLATAN*.

chi'asm (k'äzm; n. = *CHIASMA*, *CHIASMUS*.

chi-ä's'tic (k'äs'tik; n. [Gr. *χαστός* marked with a χ.] Of or characterized by *chiasmus*.

Chi-a-to-neu'ra (-tö-nä-rä; n. pl. [NL.; Gr. *χαστός* arranged diagonally + *νεύρον* nerve.] Zool. The Streptoneura.

chi-a-to-neu'ral (-rä; n. Zool. = *STREPTONEUROUS*.

chi-a-to-neu'ry (-ry; n. Zool. State of being *chiasmoneurous*.

chause + *CHOUSE*.

chib'bal (chib'al; n. [Fr. dial. form of *F. chiboule*]. = *CIBOL*. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

chi-bou' (chib'bö; n. Contr. of *CACHIBOU*.

chi-bouk'chy (chib'böök'chü; n. [Turk. *chibügü*].) A bearer of *chibouks*.

Chi'c. Abbr. Chicago.

chi'ca (chä'kä; n. [Sp.] A kind of voluntary dance, similar to the fandango, of African negro origin.

Chi-ca'go check (shy-kö'gö; n. Finance. A form of check in which the dollar mark (\$) with the blank for the amount in figures is at the end of the line for the payee's name; — from its use in Chicago. *Colloq.*

chi-ca'lo'te (chä-kä-lö'té; n. [Sp. Mex. *chicloté*].) A white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*) of Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chi-can'er (shy-kän'er; n. One who uses *chicanery*. [matter.]

chica red = *CHICA*, coloring

chi-can'er (shy-kän'; formerly also *chä-kän'*), n. [F., prob. earlier meaning a *dispute*, orig. in the game of mall (F. *mail*), fr. L. Gr. *τρυφάνιον* the game of mall, fr. Per. *chaugän* club or bat; or possibly ultimately fr. L. *ciccus* a trifle.]

1. The use of artful subterfuge, designed to draw away attention from the merits of a case or question; — specif. applied to legal proceedings; trickery; chicanery; caviling; sophistry.

To shuffle from them by *chicane*. Burke.

2. A particular instance of this; subterfuge; quibble. Obs.

3. Card Playing. In bridge, the holding of a hand without trumps, or the hand itself. It counts as simple honors.

chi-can'e, v. t.; **CHI-CANED'** (-känd'); **CHI-CAN'ING** (-kän'ing). [Cf. *F. chicane*. See *CHICANE*, n.] To use *chicanery*; to employ shifts, subterfuges, cavils, or artifices, as in litigation; cavil; quibble.

A wretch he had taught to lie and *chicane*. G. Meredith.

chi-can'e, v. t. 1. To cavil at; to quibble over; also, to affect or overreach by chicanery; as, to *chicane* a person out of something.

2. To enter into litigation with. Rare.

chi-can'er-ry (shy-kän'er-ry; formerly also *chä-kän'er-ry*), n.; pl. -*ries* (-ry). [F. *chicanerie*]. 1. Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth; chicanery; pettifoggery; stratagem; sharp practice; trickery; sophistry.

Irritated by perpetual *chicanery*. Hallam.

2. A piece of sharp practice at law; a sophistry; quibble; subterfuge; trick.

Syn. — Trickery, quibble, stratagem. See *DECEIT*.

chich (chich; n.; pl. *CHICHES* (-ch; -iz). [F. *chiche*, pois *chiche*, a dwarf pea, from *L. cicer* the chick-pea.] The chick-pea. Rare or Obsolete.

Chiche'vache (shäh'väsh; n. [OF. *chicheface*; *chiche* lean + *face* face; influenced by *F. vache* cow.] A fabulous monster, esp. in medieval satires, that fed on patients wives, and was therefore very lean. Cf. *BICORNE*.

Chi'chi-mec' (chä'chä-mék'; n. [Cf. Nahuatl *chichi* dog.] In Aztec tradition, one of a horde of savages who invaded the Anahuac plateau before the rise of the Aztec empire.

The name appears to have been a general one for the uncivilized tribes of the north. — **Chi'chi-mec'an** (-än; a.

chick (chik; n. [See *CHICKEN*].) 1. A chicken; esp., a young chicken, as one still in the egg or just come out of it; also, sometimes, the young of any bird.

2. A child or young person; — esp. in alliteration with *child*, and sometimes used as a term of endearment. *Shak.*

chick (chik; **cheek** (chäk; n. [Hind. *chik*].) A screen of bamboo slips fastened loosely together by vertical strings and often painted, as for a doorway.

Anglo-Ind.

chick (chik; n. [Shortened fr. earlier *chekeen*, *chequin*, *chequeen*, fr. It. *zecchino*. See *SEQUIN*].) A sequin, for a long time current at the ports of India, and having the value there of four rupees. *Colloq.* India.

chick'a-bid'dy (chik'ä-bid'dy; n.; pl. -*dies* (-iz). [Cf. *BIDDY*].) A chicken; also, in trivial endearment, a child.

chick'a-dee (-dä; n. The black-capped titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*), one of the tamest and most familiar North American birds; — so named from its note. Also applied to other American titmice.

chick'a-ree (-rē; n. The American red squirrel; — so called from its cry.

Chick'a-saw (chik'ä-sä; n. An Indian of a tribe of Muskogean stock which formerly occupied the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi, but now live in Oklahoma. See *FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS*.

Chickasaw plum, a native American plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), which has given rise to several cultivated varieties in the southern United States. It bears a globose thin-skinned red or yellow fruit.

chick'en (chik'en; -in; 7; n. [AS. *ci-cen*, *cy-cen*, dim. akin to *coo* cock; a kin to LG. *kiken*, *küken*, D. *kieken*, *kuiken*, G. *küchlein*. See *4th COCK*].) 1. A young barnyard fowl; also, the young of various other birds, esp. gallinaceous birds or others whose young run about soon after hatching.

2. A barnyard fowl of any age.

3. A Short for *PRairie Chick-EN*. Western U. S. b Short for *MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN*.

4. A young or youthful and inexperienced person; a child; also, a timid person. "Stella is no *chicken*" [i. e., is no longer young]. Swift.

5. Short for *CHICKEN HAZARD*.

chicken breast. Med. Abnormal projection of the breast-bone and of the sternal region, frequently a symptom of rachitis. — **chick'en-breast'ed**, a.

chicken cholera. A virulent contagious disease of fowls.

chic'a-ric (chik'ä-rik; n. The turnstone.

Chic'a-saw (chik'ä-sä; n. [From *Chickasaw*, Tennessee.] Geol. A Lower Eocene formation in the Gulf region. — **Chic'a-saw'** (-sä; n. Var. of *CHICORY*.

chic'co-ry. Var. of *CHICORY*.

chi'cha (chä'chä; n. [Sp.] = *CHICA*, the coloring matter. b A South American tree (*Stenochloa chicha*), bearing edible seeds or nuts.

chi'cha, n. [Sp., fr. Mex. *chichca*]. Any of various fermented liquors made from maize, or cane sugar, etc., in South America and other parts of Spanish America.

chi-char'ra (chä-chär'rä; n. [Sp.] A harvest fly or cicada.

chi-char'ro (-rö; n.; pl. -*ros* (-rös). [Sp.] = *THE GLOVER*.

chi'c. [Sp.] = *THE GLOVER*.

chic'ns + *CHINCH*.

chick'er-ee' (chik'er-ē; n. Var. of *PETCHARY*.

chich'ling (chik'ling; **chich'**

ling vetch. [*chich* + *ling*].) Var. of *CHICKLING*, etc.

chick'-pea. Var. of *CHICK-PE*

chicken corn. An annual variety of nonsaccharine sorghum, often grown wild in the southern United States and becoming a troublesome weed.

chicken grape. A native American species of grape (*Vitis cordifolia*)—called also *frank grape*.

chicken hazard. A variety of the game of hazard in which the stakes are very small.

chicken heart. A heart or courage like a chicken's; a faint heart; also, a person with such a heart.

chick-on-heart/ed, a. Timid; cowardly. *Bunyan*.—**chick-on-heart/ed-ly, adv.**—**chick-on-heart/ed-ness, n.**

chicken pox. 1. *Med.* An acute contagious disease, generally attacking children only and characterized by a cutaneous eruption of papules and vesicles and mild constitutional disorders; varicella. 2. *Veter.* Sorehead.

chicken snake. A small harmless striped snake (*Colester quadrivittatus*) of the southern United States. b The milk snake.

chicken tick. Any of several small mites, as *Dermanyssus gallinae* and *Argas americanus*, infesting poultry.

chicken tortoise, or chicken turtle. A small or medium-sized edible aquatic turtle (*Chrysemys reticulata*) of the southern Atlantic States, having the head marked with yellow lines. b The young of the green turtle.

chick/ling (chik/ling), n. [*chick* + *ling*.] A small chick or chicken.

chickling vetch, or chickling. n. Also *chickling vetch, chickling*. The common vetch of Europe (*Lathyrus sativus*), cultivated for its seeds and as a forage plant.

chick-ore' (chik-kör'), n. [*chick*, *chokor*.] A partridge (*Cacabts chukor*) widely distributed in southern Asia, closely related to the Greek partridge of Europe.

chick'-pea', n. [*See chick and pea*.] A fabaceous herb of southern Europe (*Cicer arietinum*) that bears short pods with one or two seeds somewhat resembling peas in flavor; also, its seed, which is an important article of diet, esp. in southern Europe and in India;—called also *chick, chick-pea, dwarf pea, garvance*, and, in India, *gram*.

chick'weed' (chik'wēd'), n. [*chick*, *wead*.] A genus of sileneaceous weeds, esp. species of *renaria*, and *alsine media*, the seeds and young foliage of which are relished by birds. b (Usually with attributive.) Any of various other plants; as, forked *chickweed*, Indian *chickweed*, etc.

chick'y' (chik'y'), n. [*chick*, *y*.] A chicken;—used as a diminutive or pet name, esp. in calling fowls.

chicle (chik'l), chik'lē, Sp. chik'kīa), n. **chicle gum.** [*Amer. Sp. chicle*.] A gummy substance obtained from the bull tree (*Mimusops globosa*) and sometimes also from the maseberry or sapodilla (*Sapota zapotilla*). It is more plastic than caoutchouc and more elastic than gutta-percha, as an adulterant of which it is used in India. It is used largely in the United States in making chewing gum.

chico' (chē'kō), n. A var. of *CRUCA*. b The common gresswode of the western United States (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). c In the Philippines, the sapodilla or its fruit; it, the marmalade tree or its fruit.

chico-ry (chik'ō-ry), n. Also *chicory*. [*F. chicorée*, earlier also *chicorite*, *Ch. cicorea*, *L. chicorium*, fr. Gr. *κίχον, κίχον*. Cf. *SUCCORY*.] 1. A common European perennial plant (*Chicorium intybus*) with heads of bright blue flowers, naturalized in Asia and America. It is cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant. Called also *succory*. 2. The root, which is roasted for mixing with coffee.

chide (chid), v. t. & i.; pret. CHID (chid), CHID'D (chid'id); p. p. CHID'D (chid'id), CHID'DEN (chid'id'n), CHID'DEN; p. pr. & vb. n. CHID'DING (chid'id'ing). [*AS. cīdan*; of unknown origin.] 1. To utter words of disapprobation, displeasure, or rebuke; to find fault; formerly, to contend angrily; wrangle; brawl. 2. To make a clamorous noise, suggesting violent anger. 3. To drive, impel, or compel by scolding or reproach;—with *away*, *hither*, *hence*, etc. 4. To make a noise upon suggestive of, or likened to, scolding; to be noisy about. 5. To rebuke, scold, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand. See *REBUKE*.

chide, n. [*AS. cīd*.] Act of chiding, or the words spoken or noise made in chiding. *Rare*.

chief (chēf), n. [*ME. chief, OF. chief, F. chef*, fr. a LL. form for *L. caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN, CATER, CHAPTER, HEAD.] 1. The head, top, or uppermost part. 2. *Her.* The upper third part of the field; also, an ordinary consisting of a band occupying this space. See ESCUTCHEON, 1. 3. The head or leader of any body of men; a commander, as of an army; a headman, as of a tribe, clan, or family; a person in authority, who directs the work of others; the principal actor or agent. 4. Principal part; most valuable portion. 5. Chief position; first place; eminence. 6. Short for CHIEF REPT.

6. n.—CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, COMMANDER, LEADER, HEAD agree

in the general idea of rule or authority, but differ in their associations. CHIEF implies hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan (as, an Indian chief), or, more frequently, superiority in civil, rather than military, office or rank; as, the chief of police, the clerks in the department report daily to their chief. CHIEFTAIN is practically limited in its application to the captain of a band of robbers, or to the head of a Highland (or similar) clan; as, a robber chieftain, the chieftain's plaid. COMMANDER implies authority over a military or naval body; LEADER, influence or directing power in a political party, a legislative body, or an enterprise of any sort; HEAD, authority or executive power, as in a family, a school, or (esp.) a department; as, the commander of the British forces, the leader of the opposition, a leader in all movements for reform; "that iron will, that axlike edge unturnable, our Head, the Princess" (*Tennyson*); "the President and heads of departments" (*A. Hamilton*). See GOVERN, COMMAND, CONDUCT.

Chief of Artillery, MIL. In the United States army, a brigadier general of artillery attached to the general staff and having general supervision of all matters affecting the corps.—**C. of Engineers, MIL.** In the United States army, a brigadier general of engineers, commanding the corps.—**C. of Ordnance, MIL.** In the United States army, a brigadier general at the head of the Ordnance Department.—**c. of staff, MIL.** The chief member of a general's staff, who acts as his personal representative; as, Gen. Rawlins was Gen. Grant's chief of staff. b In the United States army, the head of the General Staff Corps, having supervision, under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, of the army. The office was created by act of Feb. 14, 1903.—**in chief, a Feudal Law.** Directly from the lord paramount, that is, in England, the king; as, tenure in chief, tenure directly from the king with the tenure service rendered personally to him; hence applied also to tenure by perpetual ground rent or feu duty, as distinguished from the limited lease. b In the chief position or place;—often in titles, as, Commander in Chief, C. Chiefly, mainly. d *Her.* Borne on that part of the field which would be occupied by a chief.

chief (chēf), a.; CHIEF'ES, Rare; CHIEF'EST;—now literary or archaic when compared. 1. Highest in office or rank; principal; capital; as, chief executive; chief justice, etc. 2. Principal or most eminent in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most or leading influence; most or leadingly important; foremost, as in place, importance, etc.; as, the chief topic of conversation; the chief interest of man. "Our chiefest courtier." *Shak.*

My chiefest solace for many a long day. Sir G. Parker.
The chiefest among ten thousand. *Conicles v. 10.*
3. Intimate; friendly; very close. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A whisperer separateth chief friends. *Prov. xvi. 28.*

Syn.—Principal, head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; great, grand, eminent, master. **chief aids.** See AID, n., 5.—**c. cell.** *ANAT.* = CENTRAL CELL b. c. constable. See CONSTABLE. c. justice, *Law*, the justice who is the chief head of a judicial body. —**justice.** See JUSTICIAR. —**c. machinist's mate, U. S. Nav.** a chief petty officer in the engineer's department;—formerly called chief machinist.—**c. rent, rent paid by a chief tenant; now, a quitrent.—c. tenant, a tenant in capite.**

chief, adv. Chiefly; principally. *Archaic.* *Milton.*
chief'er-y' (chēf'er-y'), chief'ry' (chēf'ri'), n. [*FROM CHIEF, n.*] 1. Chieftainship;—mostly used of Celtic institutions. 2. Chiefs as a class or body. *Obs.*
3. Dues, tribute, or rent belonging to a chief.
chiefly (chēf'li), adv. 1. In the first place; principally; preëminently; above all; especially. 2. For the most part; mostly; mainly. 3. *Those parts of the kingdom where the . . . estates of the dissenters chiefly lay.* *Swift.*

chiefly, a. Of or pertaining to chiefs. *H. Spencer.*
chief'tain (-tān), n. [*ME. chieftayn, chevetayn, OF. chevetaim, LL. capitānus, capitaneus, fr. L. caput* head. Cf. CAPTAIN; see CHIEF, n.] 1. A chief, leader, or commander; specif., captain; head of a troop, army, or band of robbers. 2. A chief or leading person or thing. *Obs.*
3. *Her.* = CHIEF, 2. *Obs.*

Syn.—Commander, leader, head. See CHIEF.
chief'tain-ey' (-sī), n. The rank, dignity, office, or rule of a chieftain.
chief'tain-ry' (-rī), n. The position, office, rule, or territory of a chieftaincy; also, a collective body of chieftains.
chiff'chaff' (chif'chaf'), n. A European warbler (*Phylloscopus collybita*) related to the common willow warbler;—so called from its note.
chiff'er (shif'er), n. [*F. chiffre*. See CIPHER, n.] Figure indicating the harmony in thorough bass and fundamental harmonies where the bass alone is given.
chiff'on (shif'on; F. shōf'on), n. [*F. lit., rag. See CHIFFONNIER, n.*] 1. Any merely ornamental adjunct of a woman's dress, as a bunch of ribbon, lace, etc. 2. A kind of soft gauzy silk material used for ruffles, trimmings, dresses, veils, flowers, etc.
chiff'lon-ier' (shif'ō-nēr'), n. Also **chiff'on-ier'.** [*F. chiffonnier*, fem. *chiffonnière*, fr. *chiffon* rag, fr. *chiffe* a rag, flimsy cloth.] 1. An ornamental cabinet with drawers or shelves; specif., a piece of furniture consisting of a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

A kind of long whip having a wooden handle, used by cowboys in driving cattle. *Texas.*
chid'ā pres' to, dā dū' a vol'tē (kē dā pres' to, dā dū' a vol'tē). [*He who gives quickly gives twice.*
chid'er (chid'er), n. One who chides.—**chid'er-ess, n.** fem. *Obs.*
chid'er-ster, n. [*chide* + *ster*.] A female scold. *Obs.*
chid'ing (chid'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of CHIDE, v.—chid'ing-ly, adv.—chid'ing-ness, n.
chid'ling (chid'ling), var. pl. of CHITTLING. Dial. Eng.
chid'n (chid'n). Children. Ref. Sp. Chid'don (k'id'dōn). Bib.
chid'er-age + CHEVAGE.
chid'er-ess, n. See *CHIDE, v.*
chid'er-ess, n. A female chief.
chid'er-est, a. superl. of CHIEF.
chid'er-hare. The little chief hare.

See under LITTLE.
chief'ish, a. See *ISH*.
chief'jus-tice-ship, n. The office of chief justice.
chief'less. See *LESS*.
chief'pledge, n. = TITHING-MAN.
chief'ry. See *CHIEFFERY*.
chief'ry. Var. of *CHIEFFERY*.
chief'ship. See *SHIP*.
chief'tain-ess, n. A female chieftain.
chief'tain-ship, n. See *SHIP*.
chief'ry. See *CHIEFFERY*.
chiefs (chēfz), chēfz, shēfz, n. Chiefly (chēf'li). *Chiefly* *Scot. l. A man; fellow; young man or woman; stripping; lad.*
2. A child.
chien (chēn), n. [*Chin. ch'ien*?].
chier. + *CHEER*.

2. One who gathers rags and odds and ends, a ragpicker. *Rare in Eng. use.*

chig'gnon' (shē'nōn; shī'nōn), n. [*F., fr. OF. chaignon*, chain, collar, prop. equiv. to *F. chaumon* link. See CHAIN.] A knot or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn by a woman at the back of the head.—**chig'gnoned' (shī'nōn'd), p. a.**

chig'oo (chig'ō), n. [*Cf. F. chigue*, perh. fr. Catalan *chic* **chig'ro (chig'er)** small, Sp. *chico*; or of Peruvian origin.] A species of flea (*Sarcophylla penetrans*), common in the West Indies and South America, and introduced into other tropical regions;—called also *chigger* and *jigger*. The fertile female burrows under the skin of the foot or other exposed part of the body of man and animals, and, becoming distended with eggs, causes serious and sometimes fatal sores.

chih (chū), n. [*Chin. ch'ih*?]. The Chinese foot, a measure of length varying with the locality and use from 11 to 16 English inches, the standard fixed by treaty being 14.1 inches (35.81 cm.).

chih' fu' (sh' fō'), n. [*Chin. ch'ih fu*, lit., (He who) knows (the) prefecture.] An official administering a prefecture of China; a prefect, supervising the civil business of the hsiens or districts comprised in his fu (which see).

chih' hsi'en' (shy'en'). [*Chin. ch'ih' hsi'en'*, lit., (He who) knows (the) district.] An official having charge of a hsi'en, or administrative district, in China; a district magistrate, responsible for good order in his hsi'en (which see), and having jurisdiction in its civil and criminal cases.

chih' tai' (tā'), n. [*Chin. ch'ih' tai* to govern + *tai* an honorary title.] A Chinese governor general; a taung tu (which see).

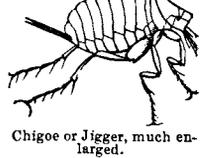
chi-ka'ra (chē-kā-rā), n. [*Hind.*] A the common gazelle (*Gazella benettii*) of India. b The Indian four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*).

chi-la-ca-yo'te (chō-lā-kā-yō'tā), n. [*Sp., fr. Mex. zilotl* ear of corn + *ayotl* gourd.] Any of several cucurbitaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States, as *Micrampetis tubacea*, *M. marah*, *Cucurbita ficifolia*, and *C. foetidissima*. b The fruits of these plants, the pulp of which is cooked and eaten as a dessert.

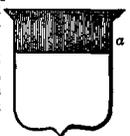
chil'blain' (chil'blām), n. [*chill* + *blain*.] A blain, sore, or inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to cold, and attended by itching, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

chil'blain', v. t. To produce chilblains upon.

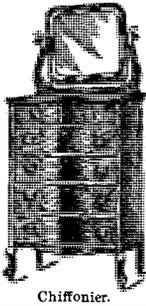
child (chīd), n.; pl. CHILDREN (chīl'drēn). [*AS. cild*, pl. *cildru*; cf. Goth. *kiþei* womb, *in-kiþō* with child.] 1. An unborn or recently born human being; fetus; infant; baby. 2. Specif., a female infant. *Dial. Eng.*
A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*
3. A young person of either sex, esp. one between infancy and youth; hence, one who exhibits the characteristics of a very young person, as innocence, obedience, trustfulness, limited understanding, etc.
When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things. *1 Cor. xiii. 11.*
Wordsworth.
Drieden.
Men are but children of a larger growth.
4. Formerly, a pupil at a school, esp. a charity school; specif., a choir boy, or chorister, those of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, being still so called. *Eng.*
5. A youth of noble birth;—used as a kind of title in ballads, etc., with precisely what force is not known. By modern writers it is spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction; as, *Childe Roland*; *Childe Harold*.
6. A boy servant; a serving lad, as a page, etc. *Obs.*
7. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; in law, legitimate offspring;—rarely used of animals.
8. A descendant, however remote; member of the tribe or clan;—used in pl.; as, the children of Israel.
9. One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to, or of the influence of, another, as a disciple of a teacher; one closely connected with a place, occupation, character, etc.; as, a child of God; a child of the devil; a child of toil; a child of the people.
10. Anything conceived of as, or likened to, offspring. Chance or change, dark children of to-morrow. *Shelley.*
with child. a Pregnant; as, to be get, get, or go with child. b Teeming; big; also, yearning; impatient. *Obs.*
child, v. t.; CHILD'ED; CHILD'ING. To give birth to a child; to produce young. *Obs. or Archaic.*
child, v. t. To deliver in or as in childbirth; to bear (a child). *Obs. or Archaic.*
child'bear'ing (chīd'bār'ing), n. Act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.
child'bed' (-bēd'), n. State of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.
child'birth' (-bēth'), n. Act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor; parturition. *Jer. Taylor.*
child'crowing (-krō'ing), n. *Med.* A nervous affection, mostly of ill-nourished or rachitic children, marked by sudden spasmodic closing of the glottis followed by cessation of breathing and, after relaxation of the spasm, by a loud crowing inspiration; false croup; laryngismus stridulus.
Childe Harold' (chīld' hār'ōld). The hero of Lord Byron's poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." He is a young man who, satiated with pleasures, determines to banish his dis-



Chigoo or Jigger, much enlarged.



a Chief, Her.



Chiffonier.

prickle, shin, G. schiene splint, schienbein shin. For the meaning of L. spina thorn, prickle, or spine, the backbone. Cf. SHIN.] 1. The backbone or spine of an animal.

2. The back. Obs. Dryden. 3. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. See BEEF, Illust. 4. A ridge; a crest.

chine (chin), v. l.; CHINED (chind); CHINING (chin'ing). 1. To cut through the backbone of; to cut into three pieces or cut up, as a salmon. 2. To break the chine or back of. Otway. 3. To ride. Rare. R. D. Blackmore. chine, v. i. To ride. Rare. K. D. Blackmore.

chine (chin), n. [F., p. p. of chiner to dye threads of a fabric in different colors so as to produce a figure, fr. Chine China.] Colored or figured after a real or supposed Chinese fashion; — applied esp. to fabrics which have a mottled appearance and figures with indistinct outlines, due to the use of a party-colored warp or the method of dyeing. — n. Chiné fabric, as silk.

Chin-ness' (chi-nēz'; -nēs'; 277). a. Of or pert. to China. Chinese amaranth, an East Indian amaranth (Amaranthus gangeticus) sometimes used as a pot herb. — C. angelica, an Asiatic tree (Aratia chinensis) similar to the Hercules' club or angelica tree of the United States, but less prickly. — C. anise, a magnoliaceous tree of southern China (Allicium verum), cultivated in both China and Japan for its aromatic fruit, known as badian. See BADIAN, ILLICUM. — C. annals, records of astronomical phenomena kept in China since the 8th century B. C., often referred to as the "Chinese Annals of Matuooan-lin." — C. arrowroot, a kind of arrowroot yielded by the rhizome of the Indian lotus (Nelumbo nelumbo). — C. artichoke, a species of Stachys (S. sieboldii) native of China and Japan, cultivated for its crisp, edible tubers which are eaten either raw or cooked; — called also chirogi, Japanese artichoke, and knotroot. — C. balance, a form of steelyard having four points of suspension. — C. bladderia, an ornamental Asiatic sapindaceous tree (Kæleria paniculata), with odd-pinnate leaves, yellow, panicled flowers, and bladder-like inflated 3-lobed capsules. — C. blue, a The finest variety of Prussian blue, having a copper luster. b A mixture of ultramarine or of cobalt blue with white lead. — C. cabbage, a kind of cabbage (Brassica chinensis) grown for its succulent white leafstalks, esp. in China, where it is called pak choi. b A kind of cabbage (Brassica pe-tsai) having a loose head like a lettuce; — called also pe-tsai. — C. calendar, the calendar of the Chinese people, in which the year consists of twelve months of 29 or 30 days each, with one intercalary month added in every thirty. New Year occurs on the first new moon after the sun enters the sign Aquarius, and hence is never earlier than January 21st or later than February 19th. For convenience the month is divided into thirds. The Chinese Era dates from B. C. 2697, when (according to tradition) the present system of sixty-year cycles was established. Thus the Chinese year 4607 corresponds to A. D. 1910. But in dates only the year of the cycle or the year of the emperor's reign is given. — C. capstan, a capstan resembling a differential windlass, but having a vertical axis. — C. chess, a Chinese game, resembling draughts or shub or tree (Xanthoxera sorbifolia) with odd-pinnate leaves, showy white panicled flowers, and a 3-lobed capsule containing large brown seeds. — C. clover, an Asiatic milk vetch (Astragalus sinicus) with red and white flowers. It is cultivated in Japan for forage and as a fertilizer for rice fields. — C. cork tree, an eastern Asiatic rutaceous tree (Phellodendron amurense) with light gray corky bark, spreading, branched, with odd-pinnate leaves, and small, greenish flowers. It is often cultivated. — C. differential windlass. — C. cycle. See CHINESE CALENDAR. — C. date, a rhannaceous tree (Zizyphus jujuba) which furnishes food in China for the tussah silk-worm; also, its edible plumlike fruit. — C. date plum. See JAPANESE PERSIMMON. — C. dwarf banana. See DWARF BANANA. — C. elm, an East Asiatic elm (Ulmus parvifolia) sometimes cultivated. It is a shrub or small tree with shining coriaceous leaves. — C. fan palm, a fan palm (Livistona chinensis) of China, where it forms a tree 6 feet high. It is very common as a pot plant in cultivation, being sold under the name of Latania borbonica. — C. fire, a composition used in fireworks, containing, in addition to the ingredients of gunpowder, cast-iron borings. — C. flowering apple, an ornamental Chinese tree (Malus spectabilis) bearing single or double flowers resembling those of the apple, but deeper red. The fruit is small and sour. — C. gelatin, agar-agar, ginger. — C. ginseng, C. ginseng, a variety of wild ginseng (Cynopopsis cynoides) of China, the ancestor of many domestic breeds of Eastern countries. The domestic Chinese ginseng raised in America are of two varieties, brown and white. They are of small size with a large tubercle on the bill. — C. Gordon (gōr'dūn), the sobriquet of Major General Charles George Gordon (1833-85), so called from his suppression of the Taiping rebellion in China in 1863-64. — C. grass, — CHINA GRASS. — C. green, a variety of wild ginseng. — C. hop, a rutaceous herb (Collinsia bicolor) native of California, with white and purple flowers, the whorls in successive tiers suggesting a pagoda. Local, U. S. — C. indigo, a Chinese cruciferous plant (Isatis indigotica), one of the sources of indigo. — C. ink, India ink. — C. isinglass, agar-agar. — C. lantern, a collapsible lantern of thin colored paper, mostly used for illuminations. — C. lantern plant, an annual solanaceous plant (Physalis franchetii) resembling the tokeken-gi, but larger. It bears brilliant orange-red fruits. — C. layering, Hort., circumposition. — C. millet, — AFRICAN MILLET. — C. musk, the most highly valued variety of musk. — C. mustard, Indian mustard. — C. paper, a Rice paper. b A fine kind of paper prepared in China from the delicate inner rind of the bamboo, used in printing editions de luxe, etc.; also, an imitation of it made elsewhere. — C. parrot, a stercolaceous tree (Sterculia platanifolia) of China and Japan, often planted as a shade tree on account of its widely spreading head. — C. pear, the sand pear. — C. peony, a tall Chinese variety of the tree peony (Paeonia moutan). — C. pepper, a rutaceous shrub or small tree (Zanthoxylum piperitum) of China and Japan. — C. pheasant, the ring-necked pheasant. — C. potato, the yam. — C. preserving melon, a wax gourd. — C. primrose, either of two eastern Asiatic primroses (Primula sinensis and P. obconica), now very popular winter-blooming plants in houses. They are sea-

posed, with large basal leaves, and clusters of flowers exhibiting many colors. — Chinese puzzle, a puzzle such as those made by the Chinese; hence, fig., something intricate and arbitrary or mechanical in its form or application. — C. red, — DERBY RED. — C. rhubarb, a kind of rhubarb (Rheum officinale) from the thick caudex of which most of the rhubarb of pharmacy is obtained. The plant is often cultivated as a garden ornamental. — C. roller, the sirgung. — C. rose, — CHINA ROSE. — C. sacred lily, a variety of yellow polyanthus narcissus (Narcissus tazetta) extensively cultivated in Japan and China and also in the United States. It flowers freely when the bulbs are kept in water. See NARCISBUS. — C. snowball, a garden variety of a Chinese species of Viburnum (V. macrocephalum) similar to the common guelder rose, but with simple leaves. — C. squill, an attractive liliaceous plant (Scilla scilloides), native of China, which is cultivated for its elongated raceme of pink flowers. — C. sugar cane, a saccharine variety of sorghum (Andropogon sorghum). — C. sumac, or sumach, the ailanthus (which see). — C. tallow tree, a euphorbiaceous tree (Sapium sebiferum) of China and Japan. It yields a hard wood, used for engraving, and a kind of vegetable tallow from which candles are made. — C. thistle, the spiny club-bur. — C. tulip tree. = TULIP TREE, 2, 3, 4. — C. tumbler, a toy figure so made as to regain its equilibrium from any position. — C. varnish tree, a euphorbiaceous tree (Alcurites cordata) of China and Japan, producing a varnish (Chinese varnish). Its seeds yield an illuminating oil. — C. wall, the famous defensive wall, 35 feet high, 21 feet thick, extending for 1,250 miles between Mongolia and China proper. It is faced with granite blocks and has towers at frequent intervals. According to recent researches it dates only from the latter part of the 14th century. Sometimes used fig. for something that acts as an excluding wall. — C. wax, a white wax resembling spermaceti, but harder and more friable, and containing 82 per cent. of stearic acid. It is the product of an insect of the family Coccidae and consists essentially of finely cerotate, C₂₅H₄₀O₂. It is used for making candles, polishing furniture, sizing paper, etc. — C. white, a Zinc white. b Rarely, permanent white. — C. windlass, a differential windlass. — C. wistaria. See WISTARIA. — C. wood oil, tung oil. — C. yam, the cinnamon vine; also, any of several other species of Dioscorea. — C. year. See CHINESE CALENDAR. — C. yellow, king's yellow.

Chin-ness' (chi-nēz'; -nēs'; 277). n. sing. & pl. 1. A native of China; specif., a member of the most numerous branch of the Mongolian race and the most ancient and highly civilized people of the Chinese empire. The Chinese are characterized by aptitude for commerce and agriculture, peaceableness, punctilious formalism, and intense conservatism. Their physical type is remarkably homogeneous and conforms in general to the Mongolian standard (see MONGOLIAN), although in southern China modified by intermixture, probably with aboriginal Indonesians. The cranium is higher and proportionally longer than in other yellow races, sometimes approaching dolichocephaly. 2. The language of the Chinese. See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES. The present spoken and written vocabulary of Chinese, including that of the minor canonical books, comprised about 7,500 characters representing monosyllabic words, which, however, form compounds freely like the English foresight, hwbread. As regards their written forms they fall into three classes: (1) the survivals of picture writing, such as those for sun, tree; (2) those made by combining two or more syllables. It is the product of this that for bright (ming) as made of the joined characters for sun and moon; (3) those — the great majority — which are formed of a radical and a phonetic. See PHONETIC. As written these words have the same meaning throughout China. Their spoken sound varies with the dialects of which there are at least eight so different as to be mutually unintelligible, those of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow, and Ningpo, for the most part confined to the southern and central coast regions; and the Hakka and Mandarin (which see). The number of syllabic sounds in Chinese is remarkably few, the Chinese having only about 400. This homogeneity is further distinguished, however, by the so-called "tones" (see TONE, n.), and by the practice of coupling monosyllables, the second of each pair being a synonym, adjective, or suffix. As regards syntax Chinese is an isolating language (which see). The higher literary idiom is distinguished as Wenyan or Wenyan.

Chinese was itself formerly polysyllabic, and may consequently have sprung from a common Tibeto-Mongol form of speech, of which Akkaid is the earliest and nearest representative. A. H. Keane. C. Exclusion Act, any of several acts forbidding the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, originally from 1882 to 1892 by act of May 6, 1882, then from 1892 to 1902 by act of May 5, 1892. By act of April 29, 1902, all existing legislation on the subject was reenacted and continued, and made applicable to the insular possessions of the United States. chin fly. A rusty reddish, hairy botfly (Gastrophilus nasalis) infecting horses and mules. chin groove. A depression under the chin of a horse, where the bone is flat and rounded, in which the chain of a curb bit is adjusted. chin (chīnk), n. [Cf. CHINE a chin.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack, as in the skin; as, the chinks of a board fence. chin, v. i.; CHINKED (chīnk't); CHINKING. 1. To crack; to open in cracks. Obs. 2. Phon. To spread the lips in a marked degree, as in pronouncing an unrounded vowel, as e, for the sake of additional clearness. chin, v. t. 1. To cause to open in cracks; to crack. 2. To fill the chinks of; as, to chin a wall. chin, n. [Of imitative origin. Cf. JINGLE.] 1. A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with a slight degree of violence. "Chink of bell." Cowper. 2. A dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink. chin, n. [Imitative.] a The chaffinch. b The reed-bunting. Dial. Eng. & Scot. chin, v. t. & i. To make, or cause to make, a slight, sharp, metallic sound, as coins or other small sonorous bodies in collision. Pope. chinked (chīnk't), p. p. & p. a. of CHINK, to crack. chinked back [cf. KINK], Veter., a stiffness of the back of

horses as the result of pain caused by injury, twist, sprain, or lumbago. — c. in the chine. = BROKEN-BACKED b. chink'er (chīnk'ēr), n. That which chinks; specif., pl., pieces of money; coin. Colloq. or Slang. chink'y (-y), a. Full of, or characterized by, chinks. Chin- (chīn-), a combining form denoting quinine. See CHIN-. Chin' (chīn-), a combining form used to denote connection with, or relation to, China or the Chinese; as, Chin-Japanese, pertaining to China and Japan. || chin'no/se-rine' (shē'nwāz'ē-rē), n. [F.] Chinese conduct, art, decoration, or the like; also, a specimen of Chinese manners, art, decoration, etc. chin'ol (chīn'ōl; -ōl), n. [chin- + 2d -ol.] A crystalline powder, C₁₂H₁₀NClO, used as an antipyretic. It is a derivative of quinine. Chin'-nook' (chī-nōōk'), n. 1. An Indian of any of various tribes, originally settled on the Columbia River and constituting a distinct linguistic stock, now gathered on reservations in Washington and Oregon. From their custom of flattening their skulls, they are called Flathead Indians, but are distinguished from the Salishian Flatheads of Montana. 2. A form of speech consisting of words from the Chinook and other Indian languages, from English and French, forming a lingua franca among the Indians and traders of the northwestern United States and adjacent parts of Canada. 3. [l. c.] A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing upon the coast of Oregon and Washington; — orig. so called by the white settlers at Astoria because it came from the direction of the Chinook camp. b By extension, a warm, dry, foehnlike wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region and in winter removes snow with remarkable rapidity. See FOEHN. chin'qua-pin' (chīn'kwā-pīn), n. [Of Amer. Indian origin.] 1. A the dwarf chestnut of the United States (Castanea pumila); also, its sweet, edible nut, which is usually solitary in the bur. b A related tree of California and Oregon (Castanopsis chrysophylla), or its nut, which is also edible. 2. The crapple. Local, U. S. chinquapin oak. A one of the chestnut oaks (Quercus acuminata) of the eastern United States; — called also yellow oak. b A dwarf shrubby oak (Q. prinoides) of the same region, having a sweet acorn; — called also dwarf chinquapin oak and scrub chestnut oak. See CHESTNUT OAK. chinse (chīns), chintze (chīntz), v. t. & i.; CHINSED (chīntst), CHINTZED (chīntst); CHINSEING or CHINTZ'ING. [Cf. CHINK a cleft.] Naut. To talk slightly, or rudely, and temporarily. chinse, or chintzing, iron, a tool for chinsing the seams of a vessel. — c. stick, Founding, a stick for dressing the sides of a mold before finishing. chin strap. 1. A strap, as of a hat, passing under the chin. 2. Saddlery, A strap connecting the throatlatch and noseband of a halter. chintz (chīntz), n.; pl. CHINTZES (-ēz; -īz). [A pl. fr. Hind. chīntz.] Orig., painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors, and often glazed. 2. The earlier form of the word was chint, the plural of which, chints, was mistaken for a singular and so used, thus giving rise to the modern form with a new plural. Chi'o-coc'o'a (ki-ō'kōk'ā), n. [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + κόκκος berry.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs having white or yellow flowers and a white 2-seeded berry. The roots of most of the species have purgative properties. That of C. racemosa, the canchina root, is employed as a diuretic. Chi'og'e-nes (ki-ō'g'ē-nēs), n. [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + γεν.] Bot. A genus of vacciniaceous creeping evergreens. They have small leaves like those of the cranberry, and solitary small white flowers, succeeded by white, many-seeded berries. The only species is C. hispida, native of North America, called creeping snowberry. chi'o-lite (ki-ō'lit), n. [Gr. χιών snow + λίτ.] A mineral, Na₂Al₂F₆, resembling cryolite in color and composition. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr., 2.84-2.90. Chi'o-nan'thus (-nān'thūs), n. [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + ανθος.] Bot. A genus of oleaceous shrubs embracing two species, of which one is Chinese, the other, C. virginica, a native of the eastern United States. See RINAZEE TREE. Chi'o-nid'ā-dē (-nīd'ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. χιών snow.] Zool. The family of birds including only the genus Chi'o-nis (ki-ō'nīs), consisting of the sheathbills. Chi-on'o-dox'a (ki-ō'n'ō-dōk'sā), n. [NL.; Gr. χιών snow + δόξα glory.] Bot. A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants with attractive blue or white flowers resembling those of Scilla, but with a short perianth tube. The two or three species, native in Asia Minor, are now widely cultivated, esp. C. lucida, which is called glory-of-the-morn. chip (chīp), v. t.; CHIPPED (chīpt); CHIPPING. [Cf. G. kippen to cut off the edge, to clip, pare, D. kippen, and E. chor to cut.] 1. To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust; also, to pare or cut off (the crust of bread). Obs. Shak. 2. To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, or the like; specif., to cut small pieces from; to diminish or reduce to shape by cutting away a little at a time; to make by chipping. Shak. 3. To fissure the surface of; crack; chap. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 4. To break or crack off a portion or portions of, as of an eggshell in hatching, or of a piece of crockery. 5. [Fr. chir, n.] Cards. To bet with chips. Cant, U. S. 6. To harrow (ground). Australia. chip, v. i. 1. To break or fly off in small pieces, as crockery at the edges. 2. To break into bud, shoot, or blossom; to germinate. Obs. 3. [From chir, n.] Cards. a To bet, as with chips. b To play a chip, as in fan-tan, when unable to play a card. to chip at, to aim a blow at; to peck at or hit at. Ozf. E. D. — to c. in, to put chips or money into the pool at cards; to join in with others, as in making a fund. Colloq. "It is only our solicitude for your welfare." Hamlin Garland.

chined (chīnd), a. 1. Having a chine, or backbone. 2. Broken in. Cf. Obs. & R. Chin-ness' (chī-nēs'). Slang or illiterate for CHINESE. chin hoop. = BULGE HOOP. | chi-ne'ia (chē-nā'īā), n. [Sp.] Slipper. Phon. chin marrow. Spinal marrow. ching (chīng), n. [Chin. ch'ing (100 mu).] See MEASURE. chin-gach'gook (chīng-gāch'gōōk). In Cooper's "Stocking Tale," a brave and cunning Mohican sagamore, father of Uncas.

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chink (chīnk), n. = CHICKER BERRY, a U. S. chin'less, a CHINESE LESS. chine + CHINE. [chin- chined (chīnd), a. Having a chin-ne'ia (chē-nā'īā), n. [Sp.] Slipper. Phon. chin marrow. Spinal marrow. ching (chīng), n. [Chin. ch'ing (100 mu).] See MEASURE. chin-gach'gook (chīng-gāch'gōōk). In Cooper's "Stocking Tale," a brave and cunning Mohican sagamore, father of Uncas.

toad, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GRIND. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

chip (chĭp), *n.* 1. A small piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument; a fragment or piece broken off; a small piece. 2. Hence: a. A paring of crust from a loaf of bread. *Obs. Spenser.* b. *Cookery.* A thin slice of a fruit, a potato, etc. c. *Naut.* The triangular piece of wood attached to the end of a log line. d. One of the counters used in poker and other games; hence, *Slang, Eng.,* a sovereign; *pl.,* money. e. A wooden key of a spinet or harpsichord. *Obs. Shak.* f. *Jewelry Trade.* A small piece from a crystal, in the case of the diamond, any such piece weighing less than three fourths of a carat. 3. Wood, Cuban palm leaf, straw, or the like, split into thin slips for making hats or bonnets. 4. Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything dried up, withered, or without flavor. 5. A piece of dried dung, used for fuel; as, buffalo chips. 6. Fig.: Something suggestive of a chip of wood, stone, etc., in having the peculiar qualities of that from which it is derived or taken; — usually used of persons; as, a chip of the university; a chip of the old block, a child who resembles its father or, rarely, its mother. 7. An act of chipping; a cut made with an ax, etc.; also, a crack or the like caused by chipping.

chip, v. i. To utter a cry represented by the sound *chip*.
chip, n. Act of chipping; the sound made by a bird, etc., that chips.

chip, n. [Cf. D. & G. *kippen* to tip over.] *Wrestling.* A trick, or special attack for throwing the adversary.

chip ax or axe. A small ax for chipping timber into shape.
chip breaker or breaker. *Mech.* A device, as a plate on the back of the cutter of a plane or a piece on the frame of the cutter head in a matching machine, to break or bend up the chip in order to prevent splitting of the board.

chip-hat palm. A medium-sized fan palm (*Thrinax microcarpa*) of southern Florida, the leaves of which are used in making hats and baskets.

chipmunk (chĭp'mŭnk), *n.* [From Amer. Indian name; cf. Ojibwa *chikamo* squirrel.] Any of numerous small striped American rodents of the genus *Tamias*, of the squirrel family, terrestrial in habits, and intermediate between the typical squirrels and the spermophiles. They are often called *ground squirrels* and *striped squirrels*. The common species of the eastern United States is *T. striatus*. In the West there are numerous species, some of them exceedingly abundant in certain localities.



Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*). (4)

Chip-pen-dale (chĭp'n-dāl), *a.* Designating furniture designed, or like that designed, by Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinetmaker of the 18th century. Chippendale furniture was generally of simple but graceful outline with delicately carved rococo ornamentation, sculptured either in the solid wood or in the cheaper specimens, separately and glued on. In the more elaborate pieces three types are recognized: French Chippendale, having much detail like Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze; Chinese Chippendale, marked by latticework and pagodalike pediments; and Gothic Chippendale, attempting to adapt medieval motifs. The forms, as of the cabriole and chairbacks, often resemble Queen Anne. In chairs, the seat is widened at the front, and the back toward the top widened and bent backward, except in Chinese Chippendale, in which the backs are usually rectangular. — *Chip-pen-dal-ism* (-dāl'iz'm), *n.*



Chippendale Chair.

It must be clearly and unmistakably understood, then, that whenever painted (that is to say, accented with painted enrichment) or inlaid furniture is described as *Chippendale*, no matter where or by whom, it is a million chances to one that the description is incorrect. *R. D. Benn.*

chip-fer (chĭp'fēr), *v. i.*; *CHIP-FERRED* (-fērd); *CHIP-FER-ING*. [Cf. *CHEER, CHIRP.*] To chirp or chirrup; to twitter; to babble.
chip-fer, a. [Cf. E. dial. *chipper, kipper.*] Lively; cheerful; brisk. *Colloq., U. S.*

He . . . perched himself, jaunty and chipper for all his bedraggled tail, on the extreme tip of the bow. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

chip-pling, n. 1. Act of one that chips, as in dressing or shaping an object of iron, timber, or stone; the breaking off in small pieces, as from the edges of pottery, porcelain, etc. 2. A chip; a small piece separated in the process of chipping, as by a cutting or graving instrument; a fragment.
chipping ax, a chip ax. — *c. bit,* a chipping piece. — *c. chisel,* a cold chisel having a slightly convex face and an angle of about 80°, used in removing iron scale from a casting, etc.

chip, v. i. To trip or throw by a chip. — *v. t.* To trip along; also, to quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*
Chip-an-go. Var. of *CIPANGO*.
chip beef. Dried, or hung, beef.
chip bird. Chipping sparrow.
chip box. A little box made of thin wood. *Obs. or R.*
chip carving. Hand carving of soft wood by cutting chips with a knife.
chip-chap, chip-chop, n. = *chip-let*.
chip-let, n. A little chip.
chip-log. *Naut.* See *LOG*, *n.*
chip-mock, chip-muck, mak. *Var. of CHIPMUNK.*
chip-pa-ble, a. Capable of being chipped, as flint.
chipped + chirp. (*a. of chirp, v.*)
chipped (chĭpt), pret., p. p. — *g. p.*
Chippendale mahogany. Mahogany of fine quality and the dark color due to age, as in Chippendale furniture. *Trade Name.*
chip-per, n. One that chips, as an instrument to chip stone.
chip-ter, n. Light chatter; twitter. *U. S.*
Chip-pe-wa (chĭp'ē-wā), *Chip-pe-wā'ān.* *Var. of OJIBWA.*
Chip-pe-wā'an, Chip-pe-wā'ān. (*-wā'ān*), *n.* An Indian of an Athapascan tribe dwelling about Lake Athabasca, Canada.

— **chipping machine,** a machine for cutting dyewoods into chips. — *c. piece or strip,* a strip or facing of metal left on or round the edges of a face of a casting, as round the base of a bearing block for fitting purposes.

chip-pling (chĭp'plĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* from *CHIP*.
chipping bird = *CHIPPING SPARROW*. — *c. sparrow,* a small sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), one of the most familiar North American birds, which often builds its nest (almost always lined with horsehair) in the immediate vicinity of dwellings; the chippy. Its song is a weak monotonous trill. *— c. squirrel.* = *CHIPMUNK.*



chip-py (chĭp'pĭ), *a.* 1. Of, or made of, chips. "Chippy fires." *Savage.* Chipping Sparrow. 2. Full of chips; chapped. *Kane.* 3. Abounding in, or resembling, chips; dry and tasteless; very dry.

chip-py, n.; pl. -pies (īz). 1. The chipping sparrow. 2. A lively young man, of unconventional, often loose habits, who frequents the streets; a pick-up. *Slang, U. S.* 3. A chipmunk or squirrel — a children's or pet name.

chips (chĭps), *n.* A ship's carpenter. *Naut. Slang.*
chi-ra'gra (kĭ-rā'grā), *n.* [L.; Gr. *χέρσρα* + *χέρ* hand + *γρα* seizure.] *Med.* Gouty affection of the hand.

chi-rag'ri-cal (kĭ-rāg'rĭ-kāl), *a.* Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease. *Sir T. Browne.*

chi-rā'ta (chĭ-rā'tā), *as Lat., kĭ-rā'tā*, *n.* Also *chiretta, chiretta, chiretta.* [Hind, *chirā'tā*.] A gentianaceous plant (*Ophelia chirata*) of northern India, possessing bitter properties rendering it useful as a tonic and cholagogue.

chirk (chĭrk), *v. i.*; *CHIRKEN* (chĭrk); *CHIRK'ING.* [ME. *chirke*; cf. ME. *chirken, charken, AS. cearcian.*] 1. To make a strident, creaking, croaking, or squeaking noise, as a door, a frog, or a mouse. *Obs. or Scot.*

All full of chirking was that sorry place. *Chaucer.*
2. To chirp like a bird; chirrup. *Obs.*
3. To grow cheerful; — with *up.* *Colloq., U. S.*

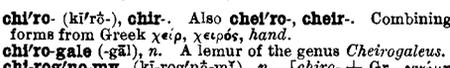
chirk, v. t. 1. To encourage or incite by chirking. *Obs.* 2. To cheer; to enliven; as, to chirk one up. *Colloq., U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

chirk, a. [From *CHIRK, v. i.*] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits. *Colloq., U. S.*

chirm (chĭrm), *v. i.* [AS. *cyrman, cirman*, to cry out.] To chirp or to make a chirm, as birds. *Huloel.*

chirm, n. [AS. *cirm, cyrm.*] Noise; din; esp., confused noise, clamor, or hum of voices, bird notes, or the like.

chiro (chĭrō), *n.*; *pl. -ros* (-rōz). [Origin unknown.] A large fish (*Elops saurus*) of the tarpon family, found in all tropical seas and known by many different names. The flesh is poor, but it is a fine game fish.



chiro (kĭ-rō), *chir.* Also *chei-ro, cheir-*. Combining forms from Greek *χείρ, χείρ, χείρ*, *hand*.
chiro-gale (-gāl), *n.* A lemur of the genus *Chirogaleus*.
chiro-go-no-my (kĭ-rō-gō-nō-mĭ), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *γνώσις* understanding.] Chiromanancy, or palmistry. — **chiro-go-nom'ic** (kĭ-rō-gō-nō-m'ĭk), *a.* — **chiro-go-no-mist**, *n.*
chiro-graph (kĭ-rō-grāf), *n.* [L. *chirographum* that which is written with one's own hand, fr. Gr. *χειρόγραφος* written with the hand; *χέρ*, hand + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. *Law.* Any of various instruments formally written or signed; as, an indenture, or charter party (in sense 1), often with the word *chirographum* written in the part through which the parchment was cut. *Obs. or Hist.* b. The indenture of a fine of land; also, one of the counterparts of such an indenture. c. An obligation, as a bond or note, given in one's own handwriting. 2. A papal decree signed by the Pope. 3. Handwriting. *Rare.*

chiro-ra-pher (kĭ-rō-rā-fēr), *n.* 1. *Eng. Law.* An officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrossed fines (chirographs). The office was abolished in 1833. 2. One who practices chiromancy. 3. Erroneous for *CHIROMANCY*.

chiro-graph'ic (kĭ-rō-grāf'ĭk) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or written with one's own hand, fr. Gr. *χειρόγραφος* written with the hand; *χέρ*, hand + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. *Law.* Any of various instruments formally written or signed; as, an indenture, or charter party (in sense 1), often with the word *chirographum* written in the part through which the parchment was cut. *Obs. or Hist.* b. The indenture of a fine of land; also, one of the counterparts of such an indenture. c. An obligation, as a bond or note, given in one's own handwriting. 2. A papal decree signed by the Pope. 3. Handwriting. *Rare.*

chiro-ra-phy (kĭ-rō-rā-fĭ), *n.* 1. Art of writing or engraving; handwriting; as, skilled in *chirography*. 2. Erroneous for *CHIROMANCY*.

chiro-gym'nast (kĭ-rō-jĭm'nāst), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *γυμναστική* gymnastic.] A bitter yellow powder, $C_{20}H_{28}O_{15}$, obtained from the chirta. **chir-ya'ta** (chĭ-rĭ'tā), *Var. of CHIRATA.*

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chir-ya'ta (chĭ-rĭ'tā), *Var. of CHIRATA.*

chiro (kĭ-rō), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *αἴμα* blood.] A mechanical contrivance for exercising the fingers of a pianist.
chiro-lo-gy (kĭ-rō-lō-jĭ), *n.* [*chiro* + *-logy*.] 1. = *DACTYLOLOGY, Obs.* 2. The study of the hand. *Rare.*

chiro-man-ger (kĭ-rō-mān'jēr), *n.* One who practices or professes chiromancy.

chiro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* [*chiro* + *-mancy*.] Divination by examination of the hand; palmistry.

chiro-man'tic (-mānt'ĭk) *a.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy or chiromancers.

chiro-man'tic-al (-tĭ-kāl) *a.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy or chiromancers.

Chir'on (kĭ'rōn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Χείρων*.] *Gr. Myth.* The most famous of the centaurs, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. He was instructor of Achilles, Asclepius, and other heroes. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus. After his death he was placed among the stars.

Chiro-nom'i-dae (kĭ-rō-nōm'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χειρονόμος* one who gestures with the hands.] *Zool.* A very large family of small dipterous flies or midges. With a few exceptions, as those forms known as punkies (see *PUNKIE*), they do not bite. The larvae are generally aquatic.

Chiro-nom'us (kĭ-rō-nōm'ŭs), *n.* [*Chiro* + Gr. *νόμος* law + *-us*.] *Zool.* A genus of flies of the family Chironomidae, which see. — **chiro-nom'ic** (-nōm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to chironomy.

chiro-plast (kĭ-rō-plāst), *n.* [Gr. *χειροπλαστος* formed by hand; *χέρ* hand + *πλάσσειν* to shape.] *Music.* An instrument to guide the hands and fingers of pupils in playing on the piano, etc. — **chiro-plas'tic** (-plāst'ĭk), *a.*

chiro-pod (kĭ-rō-pōd), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *πόδι*, *podis*, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions.

chiro-pod'ic (-pōd'ĭk), *n.* The art of treating minor diseases of the hands and feet.

chiro-pter (kĭ-rō-ptēr), *n.* One of the Chiroptera.

chiro-pter-a (kĭ-rō-ptēr-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *chiro* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* The order of placental flying mammals consisting of the bats. See *BAT*. It is divided into the suborders *Megachiroptera* (syn. *Frugivora*) and *Microchiroptera* (syn. *Antrozoa*) which see. — **chiro-pter-an** (-ān), *a.* — **chiro-pter-ous** (-ōs), *a.*

Chiro-tes (kĭ-rō-tēs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *χείρ, χείρ*, hand.] *Zool.* A genus of wormlike burrowing lizards, with a pair of small fore limbs, but no hind limbs.

Chiro-the'ri-um (kĭ-rō-thērĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL.; *chiro* + *therium*.] *Paleont.* A genus of extinct animals, known from fossil footprints rudely resembling impressions of the human hand. They are believed to have been labyrinthodont amphibians. — **chiro-the'ri-an** (-ān), *a.*

chiro-to-ni- (kĭ-rō-tō-nĭ), *n.* [Gr. *χειροτονία*, *χείρ, χείρ*, hand + *τείνω* to stretch.] 1. An election or appointment by show of hands or vote. 2. *Ecccl.* Symbolic extension of hands in bestowing blessings, etc.; — sometimes confused with imposition of hands. [Of imitative origin. Cf. *CHIRREP*.] 1. To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets; to chirrup. 2. To speak in a way likened to the chirping of birds in some respect, as in liveliness or cheerfulness.

chirp, v. t. 1. To utter by chirping; as, birds are chirping sweet music. *Byron.* 2. To salute or urge on by or as if by chirping.

chirp, n. A short, sharp note natural to some birds or insects, or a similar sound made by persons; a chirrup.

chirp'ing, p. a. 1. That chirps. 2. Merry; hilarious. 3. Cheering; enlivening; as, a chirping cup. *Now Rare.* He takes his chirping pint, and cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

chirp (chĭrp), v. i. *CHIRRED* (chĭrpd); *CHIRRING.* Also *chirre*, etc. [Of imitative origin.] To make the vibrant or trilled sound peculiar to grasshoppers, crickets, etc., and some birds, or a sound like it.

chirp, n. The noise made by an insect or bird that chirps.

chirrup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. i.*; *CHIRRUPEd* (-ŭpt); *CHIRRUPE-ING.* [See *CHIRP*.] 1. To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect; — said of birds and insects. *Tennyson.* The cricket chirrups on the hearth. *Goldsmith.* 2. Of persons, to make a similar sound, as with the lips to urge on a horse.

chirrup, v. t. 1. To utter by chirruping. 2. To quicken or animate by chirruping; to cheer up. 3. To cheer or applaud (public performers) for pay. *Slang, Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*

chirrup, n. Act or sound of chirruping. "The sparrows' chirrup on the roof." *Tennyson.*

chirrup-y (-ĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively; chatty.

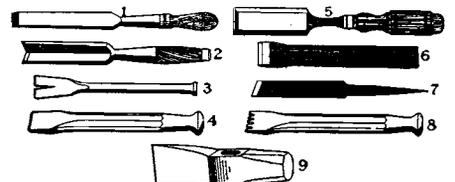
chirrup-geon (kĭ-rŭr'jēon), *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, from *chirurgie* surgery, fr. Gr. *χειρουργία*, fr. *χειρουργός* working or operating with the hand; *χέρ* hand + *εργον* work. Cf. *surgeon, work*.] A surgeon. *Archaic.*

chirrup-ger-y (-jēr-ĭ), *n.* [See *CHIRURGION*; cf. *SURGERY*.] Surgery. *Archaic.*

chiro-sophy (-sfĭ), *n.* [*chiro* + Gr. *σοφία* knowledge.] A science of the hand. b. = *CHIROMANCY*. — **chiro-soph'ic** (-sfĭk), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

chiro-spasm, *Var. of CHIROMANCY.* (esp. in sense 2).
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* Chirotony.
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* One that chirps; a small bird. [for glass.]
2. A chirping, or cheering, cup.
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* See *NESS*.
chir-ter-ni-a, *adv.* of *CHIRPING*.
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* A little chirper.
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* Given to chirping; cheerful; lively. *Colloq.*
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* [rups.] *chir-ter-ni-a*. One that chirps.
chir-ter-ni-a, *n.* A squirt or squeeze.
chir-ter-ni-a (chĭr'tēr-nĭ-ā), *n.* [Native name.] An antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*) of Tibet, allied to the saiga, having the muzzle swollen and thick woolly fawn-colored hair.
2. A chiromancer.

chl-rar'gic (ki-rgr'jik) a. [Cf. F. chirurgique chirurgi-...



Various forms of chisels. 1 Socket Paring Chisel; 2 Corner...

chis'el (chiz'el), n. t.; CHIS'ELED (-led) or CHIS'ELLED;...

chis'el'ed, chis'el'led (chiz'el'id), p. a. 1. Cut, shaped, or...

chis'el'ly (chiz'el'li), a. & adv. [Cf. CHESSIL gravel.] Gravelly;...

chit (chit), n. [Cf. AS. cith shoot, sprig, from the same...

chit, v. t.; CHIT'ED (-ed; -id); CHIT'ING. To shoot out; to...

chit, v. t. To remove the chits from; sprout; as, to chit...

chit, n. [Cf. E. dial. chit, chitty, name for a cat, and E. kitten.]...

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chit, n. [Cf. E. dial. chit, chitty, name for a cat, and E. kitten.]...

arrangement of the garment varied to suit convenience or style, and it was worn shorter by men than by women.

Chit'ta-gong' wood (chit'á-góng'). [From Chittagong, a district in Bengal, India.]...

chit'tam wood (chit'tám). [Origin unknown.] U. S. A. The American smoke tree. b The casara buckthorn. c A sapotaceous tree (Bumelia lanuginosa) of the southern United States.

chit'ter-ling (chit'tér-ling), n. [Cf. AS. cwiþ womb, Icel. kvið, Goth. gipus, belly, stomach, G. kutteln chitterlings.]...

chit'tra (chit'trá), n. [Hind. chitra spotted, speckled.] The axis deer of India.

chival'resque (shí'vá-ri-ésk'), a. [From chivalry; cf. F. chevaleresque, It. cavalleresco.] Having the spirit, manner, or appearance of chivalry; as, a chivalresque romance.

chival'ric (shí'vá-ri-ék'; shí'vá-ri-ék'; 277; see CHIVALRY), a. [See CHIVALRY.] Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

chival'rous (shí'vá-ri-ús; see CHIVALRY), a. [OF. chevalier, chevaleres, fr. chevalier. See CHIVALRY.] 1. Like, or characteristic of, a knight of feudal times; esp., valiant; valorous; warlike. Obs., etc. as in sense 3.

2. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry regarded as a system; or of relating to the age of chivalry regarded as a period in history; as, chivalrous society; chivalrous ideals.

3. Of pertaining to, characteristic of, or possessing the qualities of, the ideal knight of the age of chivalry as depicted in fiction and modern romantic tradition; disinterestedly devoted to the cause of the weak or oppressed; valorous and generous to foes.

4. Of pert. to a knight; knightly; as, chivalrous rank. R. Syn. — See GALLANT.

chival'ry (shí'vá-ri; 277; see note below), n. [F. chevalerie, fr. chevalier, chival, orig., horseman. See CHEVALIER; cf. CAVALRY.] 1. A mounted men at arms; heavy cavalry of the Middle Ages; also, a medieval army, whose strength was in its mounted men. Obs. or Archaic. b Cavalry. Obs. & R.

2. A body of knights or illustrious mounted soldiers; hence, gallant and distinguished warriors or brave gentlemen.

3. The rank, position, or characteristics of a feudal knight; esp., martial valor, dexterity in arms, etc. Archaic.

4. The glory of our Troy this day do lie On his fair worth and single chivalry. Shak.

5. The dignity or system of knight-hood; the spirit, usages, or manners of knight-hood; the practice of knight-errantry.

6. A gallant deed; an exploit. Archaic. Str P. Sidney.

7. Eng. Law. Tenure by knight's service. Obs. or Hist.

8. The qualifications or character of the ideal knight of the age of chivalry according to the romantic traditions, as honor, protective kindness to the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry; chivalrousness.

9. The historical, but now little used, pronunciation of this word is with ch as in chip, and the adjs. chivalrous and chivalric are also by some pronounced thus, although chivalric is a more recent formation, coming into the language after the other forms had been revived with the usual modern pronunciation.

chive (chiv), n. Also cive. [OF. chive, dial. form of F. cive, fr. L. cepa, caepa, onion. Cf. CIVZ, CIBOL.] 1. A perennial plant (Allium schoenoprasum), allied to the onion. Its slender rushlike leaves are used to flavor soups, omelets, etc. Usually in pl.

2. A bulblet, or clove, as that of garlic.

chive cheese. Cheese flavored with chives.

chlam'y-do (klam'y-dó), a. [L. chlamydateus dressed in a chlamys.] Zool. Having a mantle, as a mollusk.

chlam'y-do-ous (klam'y-dó-ús), a. [Gr. χλαμύς, -ύδος, cloak.] Bot. a Pertaining to or designating the perianth, or floral envelope, of a plant; — chiefly in combination, as archichlamydeous, metachlamydeous, etc. b Having a perianth; — opposed to achlamydeous. Rare.

chlam'y-do (klam'y-dó), chlam'y-do. Combining forms from Greek χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, mantle, chlamys.

ch'le (ch'le), n. [chitin + -ose.] Chem. A nonfermentable sugar produced by the action of nitrous acid on glucosamine.

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Chlam'y-do-bac-te'ri-a-ce-ae (klam'y-dó-bák-té-ri-á-sé-sé), n. pl. [NL. See CHLAMYDO-; BACTERIUM.] Bacteriol. A family of bacteria characterized by having sheathed cells forming elongated nonmotile filaments, whose segments separate as gonidia. It contains several genera, as Crenothrix and Cladothrix, the iron bacteria, and Thiothrix, the sulphur bacteria. — chlam'y-do-bac-te'ri-a-ce-ae (-shús), a.

Chlam'y-do-sel'a-shuk (-sél'á-shúk), n. [NL.; chlamydo- + Gr. σέλας shark.] Zool. A genus of remarkable sharks of the group Diplospondyli, having a long eel-like body. The only living species is the frill shark (C. anguineus), found in deep water off the coasts of Japan and in parts of the Atlantic. The genus constitutes a family, Chlam'y-do-se-lach'i-da (-sél'á-shúk).

chlam'y-do-spore (klam'y-dó-spór'), n. [chlamydo- + spore.] Bot. A thick-walled resting spore produced by various types of fungi, usually by gemmation or transverse division of the hyphae at irregular intervals. In the smut fungi (Ustilaginales) they are the so-called brand spores, which survive the winter and develop conidia during the following spring. In the rust fungi (Uredinales) the spore structures known as aecia, uredinia, and telia are morphologically forms of chlamydo-spores, though only the telia pass through a resting period. Chlamydo-spores are also found in certain phycomycetes.

chlam'yds (klam'yds; klám'yds), n.; pl. L. CHLAMYDES (klam'y-dés), E. CHLAMYDES (-l-s-és). [L., from Gr. χλαμύς.] Class. Antiq. A short oblong mantle fastened with a clasp in front or at the shoulder. Primarily a horseman's cloak, it became the ordinary outdoor garment for young men.

chlo-an'thite (kló-án'thít), n. [Gr. χλωάνθη άνθος flower.] Min. Nickel arsenide, NiAs₂, white or grayish with metallic luster, and usually massive. By replacement of nickel by cobalt it merges into smaltite.

chlo-as'ma (kló-áz'má), n. [Gr. χλωάσιμα to be green.] Med. A cutaneous affection characterized by yellow or yellowish brown pigmented spots.

chlor-ac'e-tate (klór-ás'é-tát), n. Chem. A salt or ester of chloroacetic acid.

chlor-a-cet'ic (klór-á-sé'tík, -sét'ík), n. Chem. Pert. to or designating any of three crystalline acids obtained by the substituting action of chlorine on acetic acid, and called respectively monochloroacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids, all stronger than acetic acid; specif., designating the mono acid.

chlor-ac'e-tol (klór-ás'é-tól; -tól), n. [chloro-, 2 + acetone + 2d -ol.] Chem. A colorless liquid, C₂H₃Cl₂CH₃, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on acetone, and in other ways.

chlor-ac'e-tone (-tón), n. Chem. A compound, CH₂COCH₂Cl, obtained as a pungent oil by the direct chlorination of acetone and in other ways.

chlor'al (klór'al), n. [F. or G.; F. chloré (or G. chlor) chlorine + alcool(hol).] 1. Chem. A colorless oily liquid, CCl₃CHO, of a pungent odor and harsh taste, boiling at 97.7° C., obtained by the action of chlorine upon ordinary or ethyl alcohol, and forming with water chloral hydrate.

2. Chloral hydrate.

chlor'al-am'idé (-ám'id; -id; 184), n. Also -id. [chloral + amidé.] Chem. A colorless crystalline compound of chloral and formic amide used to produce sleep.

chlor'al-ammonia, -ium. Chem. A compound of chloral and ammonia, CCl₃CHO(NH₂)₂, similar to aldehyde ammonia. It is used in medicine as a sedative.

chlor'al-hydrate. A white crystalline substance obtained by treating chloral with water. It produces sleep when taken internally or hypodermically. Called also chloral.

chlor'al-ide (klór'al'id; -id; 184), n. Also -id. Chem. A white crystalline compound, C₂H₃O₂Cl₂, formed by heating chloral with trichloroacetic acid; and otherwise; by extension, any compound formed by the union of chloral and a hydroxy acid, with elimination of water.

chlor'al-ism (-iz'm), n. Med. A morbid condition of the system resulting from habitual use of chloral.

chlor'al-ize (-iz), v. t.; CHLORAL-IZED (-izd); CHLORAL-IZING (-iz'ing). To subject to the influence of chloral; to treat with chloral. — chlor'al-iz-a'tion (-iz-á'shún; -i-zé-shún), n.

chlor'al-ose (-ós), n. [chloral + -ose.] A bitter crystalline substance, C₂H₃O₂Cl₂, obtained by heating grape sugar with chloral. It is used as a hypnotic.

chlor'al-um (klór'al'úm), n. [chloro-, 2 + aluminium.] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminium, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

chlor'am'ine (klór-ám'in; klór-ám'in; 184), n. Also -in. Org. Chem. A compound formed from a primary or secondary amine by replacement of the ammoniacal hydrogen by chlorine.

chlor'an'il (klór-án'il), n. [chloro-, 2 + aniline.] Chem. A mixture of two chlorine derivatives of quinone, obtained

chiv'er (chiv'ér; shiv'ér). Zool. The genus consisting of the frilled lizard.

chiv'erell, + CHEVEREL.

chiv'ey (shiv'yé), n. The Mennonite whittling (Coregonus quadrilateralis). Local, Maine.

chiv'l-a-tite (chiv'l-a-tít), n. [From Chivato, Peru.] A mineral composed of lead, bismuth, and sulfur, Pb₂Bi₂S₁₁, in lead-gray foliated masses.

chiv'ze. Var. of CHEVY. Chiefly Dial. Eng.

chiv'zel. Obs. or dial. var. of Ch. J. Abbr. Chief Justice.

Chlad'ni's ag'nres (klád'ní-á-g'n-rés), n. [After E. F. Chladni, German physicist.] See SONOROUS FIGURES.

Chlad'ni's plate. A plate used to exhibit Chladni's figures.

chlad'nite (klád'nít), n. [After E. F. Chladni.] Min. A pure variety of enstatite.

Chle-na'-ce-ae (klé-ná-sé-sé), n. pl. [NL.; fr. Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, mantle + μέλας (mé-las), a black.] Bot. Syn. of SCHIZOLENACEAE.

chle-na'-ceous (-shús), a. Chlam'y-do-myx'a (klam'y-dó-myk'sá), n. [NL.; Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, mantle + μύξα (mú-xa), slime.] See LARYNTHITIS.

Chl'm'á-sú-ru (shól'm-á-sú-ru), n. [NL.; chlamydo- + saurus.]

chl'm'á-t'on, n. [Chloris + an-



Phocion wearing a Chlamys.

cho'a-noid (kō'ā-noid), a. [Gr. χoάνη funnel + -oid.] Zoöl. Funnel-shaped; — applied particularly to a hollow muscle attached to the eyeball in many reptiles and mammals, serving to retract and compress it.

chock (chōk), n. [Cf. F. dial. chouque, F. souche, stump, log, block, and E. chuck to strike, throw.] 1. A block of wood. Obs. 2. Mach. A chuck. Obs. or R. 3. Mining. A rectangular block of wood used to support the roof of a mine working. Dial. Eng. 4. A wedge, block, or piece of timber, made to fit in any space which it is desired to fill, esp. something to steady a cask or other body, or prevent it from moving, by fitting into the space around or beneath it, or to fit into a hole or gap in an anchor stock or the like.



Chock, Naut.

5. Naut. A heavy casting of metal, or similar piece of wood, usually fitted at the side of the upper deck. It has two short horn-shaped arms curving inward, between which ropes or hawsers may pass for towing, mooring, etc. 6. pl. Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon a machine, as a harrow, to add to its weight and steadiness. Oxf. E. D. 7. Founding. = CHUCK, 3.

chock and log, in Australia, a kind of fence made by placing short thick rough-hewn blocks, or chocks, at right angles to the line of the fence, and laying logs upon them. chock (chōk), v. t.; choock (chōkt); choock'ing. [See chock a wedge.] 1. To provide, fit, or make fast, with a chock or chocks; to wedge, as a cask. 2. To put (a boat) upon chocks.

chock, v. i. To fit closely; — with in or into. Obs. chock, adv. As close or tight as possible; so as to press very tightly against; — often with adv., as far as possible; closely; as, chock up; chock aft.

chock-a-block' (chōk'ā-blōk'), a. Naut. Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit; brought close together, as the two blocks of a tackle in hoisting; hence, jammed together; crowded; packed full.

chock'-full, choke'-full, a. Full to the extreme limit; full to the brim, to suffocation, etc.; brimful; cram-full. He is chock'-full of hope and life. T. Hughes.

choc'o-late (chōk'ō-lāt), n. [Sp., fr. Mex. chocoatl.] 1. A preparation composed of the roasted seeds of the cacao ground and mixed with other ingredients, usually sugar, and cinnamon or vanilla. Cf. COCOA; see CACAO. 2. The beverage made by cooking or steeping a portion of the above in water or milk. 3. The color of chocolate; dark brown.

chocolate root. The tonic, astringent chocolate-colored root of Geum rivale, G. virginianum, or G. canadense. chocolate tree. The tree Theobroma cacao. See CACAO.

choo'taw (chōk'tōd), n. An Indian of a tribe of Muskogean stock, formerly of Alabama and Mississippi, but now one of the Five Civilized Tribes, or Nations, of Oklahoma. cho'g'set (chōg'sēt), n. [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] The cummer.

choice (chois), n. [ME. chois, OF. chois, F. choix, fr. choisir to choose; of Germanic origin; cf. Goth. kausjan to examine, kiusan to choose, examine, G. kiesen to choose. See CHOOS.] 1. Act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election; selection. 2. Power, opportunity, right, or privilege of choosing; option. Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power that we might have refused it. Hooker.

3. That which is especially chosen or is to be chosen because of its excellence; the best part; that which is preferable; the pick; flower; elite. The flower and choice Of many provinces from bound to bound. Milton. 4. A sufficient number and variety to choose among; field for choice; also, a plentiful and choice supply. Shak. 5. The thing or person chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection; rarely, a person or thing to be chosen. The commonwealth is sick of their own choice. Shak. 6. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred; discrimination. Obs. I imagine they [the apothegms of Cæsar] were collected with judgment and choice. Bacon.

7. Estimation. Obs. & R. 8. An alternative; as, death or liberty was the only choice. Syn. — See ALTERNATIVE. 9. choice, at pleasure. — by, for, in (Obs.), of, by preference. — to be alone's, c. to act or do as one chooses or likes. Obs. — with c. Obs. A by preference. b With discrimination; elegantly. — without c., without distinction; indiscriminately. choice, a.; choic'er (-ēr); choic'estr. 1. Worthy of being chosen or preferred; select; exquisite; superior; precious; valuable. "My choicest hours of life are lost." Swift. 2. Selected with care, and due attention to preference; deliberately chosen; well-chosen; fit. Choice word and measured phrase. Wordsworth.

3. Of persons, exercising care or discrimination in choosing; discriminative; selective. 4. Preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; — used with of; as, to be choice of time, or of money. Syn. — Select, precious, exquisite, uncommon, rare, chary, careful. See DAINTY.

choic'ly, adv. In a choice manner; as: a With care in

cho's-noph-o-rous (kō's-nōf'ō-rūs), a. [choana + -phorous.] Zoöl. Choanate. cho'a-no-some' (kō'ā-nō-sōm'), n. [Gr. χoάνη funnel + ὄσμα body.] Zoöl. The inner layer of a sponge, which contains the choanocytes. — cho'a-no-sō'mal (kō'ā-nō'sō'māl), a. Cho'ba (kō'hā), Bih. Cho'ba-i (kō'hā'i; kō'hā'i-ti), Bb. Cho'b'dar (chō'b'dār), n. [Per. & Hind. chōbdār.] In India, an usher or attendant. cho'ca (chō'kā), n. A beverage of coffee and chocolate. cho'card (chō'kār'd), n. [F.] A chough. cho'cho (chō'chō), cho'co (chō'kō), n.; pl. -chos (-chōz), -cos (-kōz). [From native name in Brazil; cf. Pg. chuchui.] Bot. = CHAYOTE. Var. of CHERO-

chock. Obs. or dial. var. of CHOICE, CHUCK. [FULL. Colloq.] chock, a. Short for CHOCK-chock cheese. The cheese-flower (Malva sylvestris). Dial. Eng. chocolate corn. = QUINUA CORN. cho'c-o-late-dow'er' (chō'kō-lāt'ō-dōw'ēr), n. The spotted cranesbill. chocolate house. A public house or room where chocolate was drunk. Obs. or Hist. chocolate nut. = CACAO, 2. cho'co-la'tier' (chō'kō-lā'ti-ēr'), n. masc.; || cho'co-lā'ti-ère' (-ti-ēr'), fem. [F.] One who makes or sells chocolate. chode (chōd), old pret. of chide. See CHIDE. cho'd-or-lā'-ho'mor (kō'd'ōr-lā'-hō-mōr), n. D. Bīb. cho'ni'x (kō'nī'ks), n.; pl. -ni'ces (-ni-sēs). [L., fr. Gr. χoνίος.] See MEASURE. [FULL.] cho's-ro-gryl'. Var. of CHERO-

choosing; with nice regard to preference; carefully; discriminatingly. "A band of men collected choicely, from each county some." Shak. b In a preferable or excellent manner; excellently; eminently; daintily; exquisitely. choic'ness, n. Quality or state of being choice, as in value or worth, in selection, etc.

choil (choil), n. [Origin unknown.] Cutlery. The angle in the blade of a pocketknife, at the junction of the wedge-shaped cutting part with the tang, or the corresponding part of any knife, as the rounding off of a table knife at the handle end of the blade.

choil, v. t. To form a choil on (a knife blade).

choil'er (-ēr), n. Cutlery. One that forms choils on knife blades; specif., a smooth file used in forming choils.

choir, quire (kwīr), n. [ME. quer, OF. cuer, F. chœur, fr. L. chorus a choral dance, chorus, choir, fr. Gr. χορός, originating place. Cf. CHORUS.] 1. A band or organized company of singers, esp., and orig., in church service; a choral society; a chorus or subdivision of a chorus. 2. Arch. a That part of a church appropriated to the singers, separated from the nave on one hand and the sanctuary on the other. b By extension, in a large church, that part in which the choir for the singers is situated. In a cruciform church, oriented, this is east of the transept. The floor is often raised higher than that of the nave. See CATHEDRAL, Illust.

3. An order or division of angels. 4. A band or company of dancers, or dancers and singers. 5. An organized company; a band of persons or, fig., of things. Shak. choir, quire, v. t. & i.; CHOIRED, QUIRED (kwīrd); CHOIR'ING, QUIR'ING. To sing or sound in chorus or concert, as a choir. Poetic. E. Darwin.

choir screen. A screen, as of ornamental woodwork, wrought iron, or the like, inclosing the choir (in sense 2 a). It is sometimes the high back of the stalls or choristers' seats. b That part of this screen which closes the western end of the choir and separates it from the crossing or the nave; the rood screen, or jubé, in impoverished churches. Froide.

choir wall. A wall of moderate height inclosing the choir (in sense 2 a), often built in between the columns of the choir arcade.

choke (chōk), v. t.; CHOKEED (chōkt); CHOKE'ING (chōk'ing). [ME. cheken, choken; cf. AS. æccian to suffocate, Icel. koka to gulp, E. cough.] 1. To render wholly or partially unable to breathe by filling or pressing the windpipe, by stopping the supply of breathable air, or by other means, or to kill by so doing; to stifle; to strangle; also, to affect with a temporary and partial inability to breathe or a sense of strangulation, as by passion or strong feeling. With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder. Shak. I was choked at this word. Swift.

2. To stop by or as by choking; to suppress; to smother; to silence; as, to choke the tongue; to choke a fire. 3. To hinder or check the growth, expansion, progress, or action of, as if by depriving of breath. As two spent swimmers, that do cling together And choke their art. Oats and damel choke the rising corn. Dryden.

4. To obstruct (any passages or receptacle) by filling up or clogging; to close or render very narrow, as by pressure or the like applied externally or by some internal obstruction; to constrict; to block or fill up; to clog; to congest. Some was becoming choked with impoverished citizens. Froide. 5. Specif., to make a choke in, as in a cartridge, or the bore of the barrel of a shotgun. 6. To fill chock-full; to fill up. Also fig. Addison. 7. To check or stop the motion or action of, as a cable, rudder, or machine, by clogging or jamming. 8. To fit tightly; to jam; to ram; — with sth. to choke back down. (Obs.) in, out, to repress, smother, stifle, or suppress, as by choking action. — to c. off, to check, stop, or get rid of, as if by choking. — to c. up, to inclose or wrap so as to choke or stifle. Obs. "Fairest flowers choked up." Shak. b To block up, as the mouth of a river. c To fill chock-full. Rare.

choke, v. i. 1. To have the windpipe stopped, wholly or partially; to have a spasm of the throat, caused by stoppage or irritation of the windpipe; to be strangled; to undergo suffocation; to become smothered. 2. To be checked or obstructed as if by choking; to stick. The words choked in his throat. Scott. choke, n. 1. That which chokes; as: a The chokes, quinsy. Obs. b Prison bread. Stang, Eng. 2. Act or sound of choking; a stoppage or irritation of the windpipe producing the feeling of strangulation. The laughter mixed itself up with the choke. Kipling. 3. A constriction; as: a The constricted end of an old-fashioned paper cartridge. b A narrowing towards the muzzle in the bore of a gun, case of a rocket, etc. 4. An obstructing piece in mechanism, to prevent passage of too much of anything. 5. A neckcloth; "choker." Stang. Thackeray.

choke, n. Bot. The filamentous or scaly interior of an artichoke head. choke-ber-y' (chōk'bēr-y'), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). The small berrylike astringent fruit of the species of Aronia, an American genus of malaceous shrubs with small white or pink flowers in terminal compound cymes; also, a plant of this genus.

choke-bore' (-bōr'), n. a In a shotgun, a bore which is tapered to a slightly smaller diameter at a short distance (usually 24 to 3 inches) to the rear of the muzzle, in order

cho'rop'sis (kō-rōp'sis), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. χορός pig + -osis.] Zoöl. See HIPPOCRATISM. cho'ses (kō'sēs), n. pl. [Gr. Χοῖες, ol.] See ANTHISTERIA. cho'fer (chō'fēr), n. [F. chauffeur.] A portable heater or chafing-dish. Scot. cho'g' (chō'g'), n. [Turk. chōka.] A long, sleeveless Afghan garment, like a dressing gown. choghe, + CHOUGH. cho'g'draw' (chō'g'drāw'), n. Chosen with care; picked. Obs. Shak. cho'ke-ful, a. Rare. Full of choice; as: a Making choices; fickle in choosing. b Affording choice; varied. cho'ke-less, a. See LESS. [TIME.] choice time. See REACTION. cho'p, + CHOP. cho'ir'is-ter' (chō-ir'is-tēr'), n. Var. of CHORIS-cho'ir'is-tar, n. The director of

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to prevent the rapid dispersion of the shot. b A shotgun which is made with such a bore. choke-bore' (chōk'bōr'), v. t.; CHOKE'BORED' (-bōrd'); CHOKE'BORED'ING. To provide with a chokebore. choke-cher-y' (-chēr'y'), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). 1. a Either of two American wild cherries, Prunus virginiana of the eastern, and P. demissa of the western States. b The black cherry (P. serotina). c In England, the bird cherry (P. padus). 2. The astringent fruit of any of these species.

choke damp. Mining. A heavy gas consisting essentially of carbon dioxide; — so called because it extinguishes flame and animal life. Called also black damp, from its appearance by lamplight underground. It accumulates at the bottom of undisturbed pits and mine workings. The term choke damp is sometimes confounded with afterdamp.

choke pear. 1. A any pear with an astringent taste. b = CHOKEBERRY. 2. A sarcasm by which one is put to silence; anything that cannot be answered. Obs.

choke pondweed. The water weed (Philotria canadensis). cho'ker' (chōk'ēr), n. 1. One that chokes or puts to silence, as an emotion, or a strangling drink; one who interrupts or stops speech. 2. Slang. a A wide neckcloth cravat, worn high; a stock. b With white, a white necktie worn by clergymen or with evening dress. c An unusually high collar. 3. Elec. A choking coil. Colloq. 4. Logging. A noose of wire rope for hauling a log.

choke'strap', n. Saddlery. A strap leading from the bellyband to the lower part of the collar, to keep the collar in place; checkstrap. cho'ke-weed' (chōk'wēd'), n. A weed that chokes other plants; specif., the broom rape Orobanche rapumgenista. cho'king' (chōk'ing), p. a. 1. That chokes; specif., producing the feeling of strangulation. 2. Indistinct in utterance, as the voice of a person affected with strong emotion. choking coil, Elec., a coil of small resistance and large inductance, used in an alternating-current circuit to impede or throttle the current, or to change its phase; — called also reactance coil or reactor, these terms being now preferred in engineering usage.

Chok'mah (chōk'mā), n. Also Hok'mah. [Heb. khokmah (corresponding to Greek σοφία) wisdom.] The wisdom, or sapiential literature, of the Hebrews, including the Biblical books of Job, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and the uncanonical Wisdom of Solomon and Ecclesiasticus. Chokmah is the second of the ten Sefirot of the cabalists.

cho'ky, cho'kyey (chōk'y), a. 1. Tending to choke or suffocate, or having power to choke. 2. Inclined or having a tendency to choke, as a person affected with strong emotion. "The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather choky." T. Hughes.

cho'ky (chō'k'y), n.; pl. -kies (-kīz). [From Hind. chauki watching, guard.] 1. A station, as for collection of customs, for palanquin bearers, police, etc. Anglo-Ind. 2. Specif., a lockup; a jail. Anglo-Ind., or Slang, Eng. cho-l'e-m'i-a, cho-l'e-m'i-a (kō-l'e-m'i-ā), n. [NL.; Gr. χολή bile + -emia.] Med. A disease characterized by severe nervous symptoms, dependent upon the presence of the constituents of the bile in the blood.

chol'a-gogue (kō'l'ā-gōg), a. [Gr. χολαγωγός; cholā bile + -agogue leading; cf. F. cholagogue.] Med. Promoting the discharge of bile from the system. — n. A cholagogue agent. — chol'a-gog'ic (-gōg'ik), a. & n. chol'an-gi'tis (kō'l'ān-jī'tis), n. [NL.; Gr. cholā bile + -angitis vessel + -itis.] Inflammation of the bile ducts.

cho'late (kō'lāt), n. [Gr. χολή bile.] Chem. A salt or ester of cholic acid; as, sodium cholate. chol'e-cyst (kō'l'e-sīst), n. Also chol'e-cyst'itis (-sī-tis). [NL. cholecystis; Gr. cholā bile + κύστις bladder.] Anat. The gall bladder. — chol'e-cyst'ic (-sī'tik), a. chol'e-cyst-ec'to-my (-sī'tēk'tō-mī), n. [See CHOLECYST; -ectomy.] Surg. Excision of the gall bladder.

chol'e-cyst-en-ter-os'to-my (-sī'tēr-ōs'tō-mī), n. [See CHOLECYST; ENTEROS; STOMA.] Surg. The operation in which a permanent passage is made between the gall bladder and the intestine. chol'e-cyst'itis (-tītis), n. [NL.; cholecyst + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the gall bladder.

chol'e-cyst-ō-to-my (-ōs'tō-mī), n. [cholecyst + -otomy.] Surg. The operation of making an opening in the gall bladder, as for the removal of a gallstone. chol'e-doch (kō'l'e-dōk), a. [Gr. χολήδόχος containing bile; cholā bile + dochos containing.] Conveying bile; as, the choledoch duct, the common bile duct. chol'e-doch-ō-to-my (-ōs'tō-mī), n. [choledoch + -otomy.] Surg. Removal of gallstones by incision of the gall duct.

cho-le'ic (kō-lē'ik), a. Also chol'e-in'ic (kō'l'e-in'ik). [Gr. χολή bile.] Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid occurring in small quantities in ox bile. chol'e-lith'i-a-sis (kō'l'e-lī-thī'ā-sīs), n. [NL.; Gr. cholā bile + lith + -iasis.] Med. The production of, or condition of being affected with, biliary calculi, or gallstones. chol'er (kō'lēr), n. [ME. coler, F. colère anger, L. cholera a bilious complaint, fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr. χόλος, cholā, bile. See GALL; cf. CHOLERA.] 1. The bile; — formerly supposed to be the cause of irascibility. See CHOLEERIC, 1; HUMOR, 2. Obs. 2. Bile regarded as a disease; biliousness. Obs. Shak.

cholelew, a. [Cf. E. choke and AS. -leaw in ungorleaw hunger.] Choking; strangling. Obs. cho'ker' (chōk'ēr), p. a. Wearing a choker. Slang. choke stop. Phon. A modified stop in which the glottis is closed simultaneously with the oral stoppage, producing a choky effect. [CHOKEWEEB.] cho'ke-wort' (-wōrt'), n. = cho'ky. Var. of CHOY. cho'ki-dar (chō'kī'dār), n. [Hind. chauki-dār.] A watchman, esp. a private watchman, as at a gate. Anglo-Ind.

cho'king-ly, adv. of CHOKING. chol', f. POWL. cho-lal'ic (kō-lāl'ik), a. [Gr. χολή bile + alkali + -ic.] Chem. = CHOLIC. [LANGUITS.] chol'an-gel'itis. Var. of CHOLIC-cho-lan-gi'tis (kō-lān-jī'tis), n. = CHOLANGITIS.

cho-lan'g'ic (kō-lān'g'ik), a. [Gr. cholā bile.] Physiol. Chem. Designating an acid obtained by oxidation of cholic acid. cho'l'chyte. Var. of COLCHYTE. cho'ld. I would. See ch, pron. Dial. Eng. cho'ld, + COLD. cho'l'e-ate (kō'l'e-āt), n. [choleic + -ate.] A salt of cholic acid. cho'l'e-ey-a-nin (-sī'ā-nīn), n. [Gr. cholā bile + νέφος a dark blue substance.] Biliaryanin. cho'l'e-cys-tos'to-my (-sī'tōs'tō-mī), n. [cholecyst + -stomy.] Surg. The operation creating an opening through the abdominal wall into the gall bladder.

cho'l'e-lith (-līth), cho'l'e-lith'ic. Vars. of CHOLYLITH, etc. cho'l'e-m'i-a. Var. of CHOLEMIA. cho'l'e-pyr-rhin (kō'l'e-pīr'īn),

tain forms of mange, as the foot scab of sheep. The mites live chiefly on the surface of the skin or on the hairs. — **cho'ri-ōp'tic** (kō'ri-ōp'tik), *a.*

cho'ri-ōp'tic (kō'ri-ōp'tik), *n. pl.* [NL; *chori* + Gr. *πέταλον* *petalon*, *a.* Bot. A division of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing those in which the corolla is divided into distinct parts or petals; — called also *Dialypetalae*, *Polypetalae*. Cf. **APETALAE**.

cho'ri-pe'tal-ous (chō'ri-pē'tal-ūs), *a.* Bot. Having the petals separate; specif., belonging to the Choripetalae.

cho'ri-phy'lous (chō'ri-fī'lūs), *a.* [Chori + *phyllos*.] Bot. Having the parts or leaves of the perianth separate.

cho'ri-sep'al-ous (chō'ri-sēp'al-ūs), *a.* [Chori + *sepalous*.] Bot. Having the sepals distinct.

cho'ri-sis (kō'ri-sis), *n.* [NL; fr. Gr. *χωρισμός* *chorismos*, separation.] Bot. The separation of a leaf or floral organ into two or more parts by congenital division; — called *collateral chorisis* when the parts are side by side, and *parallel, or median chorisis* when they are one in front of another.

cho'rist (kō'rist; kō'rist), *n.* [F. *choriste*, or LL. *chorista*. See **CHORUS**.] A member of a chorus or choir; a chorister.

cho'ris'tate (kō'ris'tāt), *a.* [Gr. *χωριστός* *choristos*, separated, fr. *χωρίζω* *chorizō* to separate.] Bot. Exhibiting chorisis.

cho'ris-ter (kō'ris-tēr; formerly, and still rarely, kwēr'ts-tēr, kwī'r-), *n.* [See **CHORIST**.] 1. One of a choir of singers; a singer in a choir, as of a church; specif., a choir boy. 2. One who leads a choir in church music. U. S.

cho'ri-zon'tes (kō'ri-zōn'tēs), *n. pl.* [NL; fr. Gr. *χωρίζοντες*, *p. pr. pl. of χωρίζω* to separate.] In Homeric criticism, those who ascribe the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors. — **cho'ri-zōn't** (kō'ri-zōn't), *n.* — **cho'ri-zōn'tal** (zōn'tal), *a.* — **cho'ri-zōn'tic** (tīk), *a.* — **cho'ri-zōn'tist**, *n.*

cho'ro-graph-ic (kō'ro-grāf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

cho'ro-graph'ic (kō'ro-grāf'ik) *l.* raphy. — **cho'ro-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

cho'ro-graph-y (kō'ro-grāf'ī), *n.* [L. *chorographia*, Gr. *χωρογραφία*; *choros* place + *γράφω* to describe.] 1. Art of describing or mapping a particular region or district. See **ZOOGRAPHY**, **Note**. 2. A description, map, or chart of a particular region or district, or its physical conformation and features. The *chorography* of their provinces. Sir T. Browne.

cho'roid (kō'roid), *a.* [Gr. *χοροειδής*; *chorion* chorion + *είδος* form.] Anat. Pertaining to or designating several delicate vascular membranes or structures; as: the choroid coat or *membrana*, a highly vascular membrane containing large branched pigment cells, situated between the sclerotic and retina of the eye; choroid *plexus*, one of the delicate fringed processes, consisting almost entirely of blood vessels, which project into the third, fourth, and lateral ventricles of the brain.

cho'roid, *n.* Anat. The choroid coat of the eye.

cho'roid'al (kō'roid'al), *a.* Pert. to the choroid of the eye. choroidal *assure*, *Embryol.*, a cleft formed by the invagination of the optic vesicle and its stalk after their posterior surface, permitting of the ingrowth of the mesoblast to form the vitreous humor, blood vessels, etc.

cho'roid-itis (kō'roid-ī'tis), *n.* [NL; *choroid* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of the choroid of the eye.

cho'ro-log-ic (kō'ro-lōj'ik), *n.* [Gr. *choros* place + *-logia*.] Biol. The science which treats of the laws of distribution of organisms over the earth's surface. It includes zoogeography and phytogeography. — **cho'ro-log'ic-al** (kō'ro-lōj'īk'al), *a.* — **cho'ro-log'ic-ist** (kō'ro-lōj'īst), *n.*

cho'ro-ma-ni-a (kō'ro-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [NL; See **CHOREA**; **MANIA**.] Med. Epidemic chorea. See **DANCING MANIA**.

cho'rtle (chō'rtl), *v. t. & i.*; **CHOR-TLED** (-t'ld); **CHOR-TLING** (-tlīng). Apparently, to sing or chant loudly; — a word coined by Lewis Carroll (Charles L. Dodgson) and used humorously by others after him. O'frabjous day! Calloo! Calloy! He *chortled* in his joy. Lewis Carroll.

cho'rus (kō'rus), *n.*; *pl.* **CHORUSES** (-ēz; -īz). [L. *a* dance in a ring, a dance accompanied with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. *χορός*. Cf. **CHOIR**, **CAROL**.] 1. In Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters, acting as a unit, and in the developed tragedy occupying a rôle fluctuating between that of participants in, and that of interpreters of, the action. The earliest chorus consisted of a group of singers under a leader who sang the dithyramb at the Dionysia. In 534 b. c. Thespis introduced an actor who held a dialogue with the leader of the chorus. Each year introduced a second actor, and Sophocles a third, and with this increase threw the burden of dramatic interest upon the actors. The chorus, however, was still an organic element of the drama, though with Euripides and later writers the rôle of the chorus became more passive and extraneous, the choral ode forming a running commentary on the play. The number of the Æschylean chorus was twelve; Sophocles increased it to fifteen. Cf. **TRAGEDY**. 2. The part of the drama sung by the chorus, typically

consisting of a series of odes arranged for antiphonal singing, interspersed between the scenes of the play. What the lofty, grave tragedians taught In chorus or iambic. Milton.

3. Hence, a company like the Greek chorus in English drama on classical models, reduced in the Elizabethan drama to a single character who speaks the prologue and explains or comments upon the course of events.

4. **Music.** a. A company of singers singing in concert; a choir; specif., the body of singers who sing the choral parts in operas, etc., as distinguished from the soloists. b. The simultaneous singing or song of a number of persons. c. A composition, usually of two or more parts in harmony, intended to be sung by a number of voices in concert; as, a *double chorus*, one of eight parts. d. A part of a song or hymn recurring at intervals, as the refrain at the end of stanzas; also, a company of singers who join the singer or choir in singing such parts. e. The compound or mixture of an organ. f. Formerly, the drone of a bagpipe, or the free staves or accompaniment strings of the crowd. 5. Fig.: a. The simultaneous utterance of speech, laughter, cries, etc., by a number of people or animals, as dogs in the chase, or the sounds so uttered. b. Any utterance, as laughter, bearing to the utterance of another a relation suggesting that of the chorus, or refrain, to a song. The souter tauld his queerest stories; The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. Burns.

cho'rus (kō'rus), *v. t.*; **cho'rus-ed** (-rēst); **cho'rus-ing**. To sing in chorus; to explain simultaneously. W. D. Howells.

cho'rus, *v. t.* 1. To sing or utter in chorus. Scott. 2. To provide with a chorus or refrain; to sing the chorus of; fig., to give assent, etc., to, as by joining in a chorus; to echo, as another's words. — **cho'rus-er** (-ēr), *n.*

cho'se (shōz), *n.*; *pl.* **CHOSES** (shōz'ēz). [F., fr. L. *causa* cause, reason. See **CAUSE**.] Law. A thing; a piece of personal property. **cho'se in action**, in its widest sense, any right to a thing personal not in one's possession or actual enjoyment, but recoverable by suit at law; esp., now, any right to an act or forbearance under a contract, as in case of debts, stocks, shares, and negotiable instruments, or for a tort connected with a contract. Also sometimes, loosely, the thing, as a bond or note, which is the subject of this right. — **cho'se in possession**, a thing in one's actual possession. — **cho'se local**, a thing annexed to place, as a mill. — **cho'se transitory**, a movable. R.

cho'sen (chōz'n), *p. p.* of **CHOOSE**. Specif.: *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in *Theol.*, elect. Seven hundred *chosen* men left-handed. Judg. xx. 16. **chosen freholder**, in New Jersey, one of a board of county officers having charge of county finances, similar to county commissioners or county supervisors in other States. — **cho'sen people**, the *chosen people*, (the kingdom of God) will be carried beyond their limits, even among the heathen. G. P. Fisher.

cho'son, *n.* One who is the object of choice or divine favor; an elect person; — used with *the* or a possessive pronoun.

cho'shu' (chō'shō'), *n.* [From *Chōshū* the Sincio-Japanese name for the province of Nagato.] One of the four great fiefs of southern Japan which were most active in the revolution of 1867-68 resulting in the overthrow of the feudal and the restoration of the imperial government.

chou (shō), *n.*; *pl.* **CHOUX** (shō). [F., fr. L. *caulis* stalk.] 1. A cabbage. 2. A kind of light pastry, usually in the form of a small round cake, and with a filling, as of jelly or cream. 3. A bunch, knot, or rosette of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament in women's dress.

Chou (chou), *n.* [Chin. *chou*, *chou*, complete.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from b. c. 1122 to 256, characterized by the feudal system of government, by the rise of literature and civilization, and distinguished as the era of Confucius, Lao-tze, and Mencius.

Chou'an' (F. shō'ān'; often *Anglicized*, shō'ān), *n.* [F.] One of the royalist insurgents in western France (Brittany, etc.) during and after the French Revolution.

chough (chūf), *n.* [ME. *chough*, *houc* (and cf. ME. *co*); cf. AS. *cō*, D. *kauw*, OHG. *chāha*, Dan. *kaa*. Cf. **CADDOW**.] Any bird of the Old World genus *Pyrrhocorax*, of the crow family, of small or medium size, with red legs and glossy black plumage. The Cornish chough (*P. graculus*), which has a red bill, is now rare in England, but found in mountainous parts of Europe and northern Africa. The Alpine chough (*P. alpinus*) is a smaller yellow-billed European form.

chouse (chous), *v. t.*; **CHOUS-ED** (chous't); **CHOUS-ING**. [Said to be from Turk. *chāsh* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom, attached to the Turkish embassy, in 1609 cheated the

Turkish merchants resident in England out of £4,000.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud; — often followed by *of* or *out of*; as, to *chouse* one out of his money. Colloq. The undertaker of the afore-cited poetry hath *choused* your highness. Landor.

chouse (chous), *n.* 1. In *Obs.* senses: a. **CHAUS**. b. A swindler; cheat. c. One easily cheated; gull; dupe. 2. A trick; sham; imposition. *Stang* or *Colloq.*

chow (chou), *n.* [Chin. *chow*.] A prefecture or district of the second rank in China, or the chief city of such a district; — often part of the name of a city, as in *Foochow*.

chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* [Prob. corrupt. of a dial. var. of Pekinese *ch'hi* to eat.] Consisting of several kinds mingled together; mixed; miscellaneous; as, *chowchow* sweetmeats (preserved fruits put together). *chowchow chop*, the last lighter containing the small sundry packages sent off to fill up a ship. *Stang*, *China*.

chow'chow', *n.* 1. A mixture of all sorts of things; a hodgepodge; esp., chopped mixed pickles. 2. One of a Chinese breed of domestic dogs of medium size, with thick close hair of a red or black color, remarkable for having the tongue black.

chow'der (chou'dēr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* a kettle, a pot. Cf. **CALDRON**.] *Cookery*. A dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.

chow'ry (chou'ry), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [Hind. *chaurī*.] A whisk, usually made of the tail of a yak, to keep off flies, — used in the East Indies.

chrē-ma-tis'tic (krē-mā-tis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *χρηματιστικός* of or for traffic.] Of, pertaining to, or occupied in, the gaining of wealth. *Fielding*. — *n.* — **CHRĒMATISTICS**.

chrēm-a-tis'tics (-tīks), *n.* Sometimes **chrēm-a-tis'tic**. [Gr. *χρηματιστική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of traffic, fr. *χρημα* goods, money, fr. *χρήσθαι* to use.] The science of wealth; the science, or a branch of the science, of political economy. **Chrematistic**, . . . is now usually applied to systems of theoretical or practical economy which overlook the higher ends of society, and exclude from consideration questions of moral obligation and political well-being. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

chres-tom-a-thy (krēs-tōm-ā-thī), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thīz). [Gr. *χρηστομαθεία*; *χρηστός* useful + *μαθεῖν*, *μαθήσκειν*, to learn.] A selection of passages, esp. with notes, etc., to be used in acquiring a language; as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

chris'm (krīz'm), *n.* [ME. *crisme*, from AS. *crisma*; also ME. *creme*, fr. OF. *creme*, like the AS. word fr. LL. *chrisma*, fr. Gr. *χρίσμα*, fr. *χρίω* to anoint; perh. akin to L. *fricare*, *fricare*, to rub, E. *friable*, *friction*. Cf. **CHRISOM**, **CREAM**.] 1. East. & R. C. Churches. Oil, usually mixed with balm or balsam and spices, consecrated by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, etc. 2. By extension, an ointment; unguent. Mrs. Browning. 3. Eccl. A sacramental anointment; unction. b. Confirmation, esp. as performed in the Eastern Church. c. Extreme unction. R. 4. — **CHRISOM**, 2 & 4.

chris'm, *v. t.*; **CHRISMED** (krīz'md); **CHRISM-ING**. [Cf. OF. *crismer*.] To anoint with chris'm. Rare.

chris'mal (krīz'mäl), *a.* [Cf. LL. *chrisimalis*.] Of or pertaining to chris'm.

chris-ma'tion (krīz-mā'sh'ūn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *chrismatio*.] Act of applying the chris'm, or consecrated oil. Rare.

chris'ma-to-ry (krīz-mā-tō-ry), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [LL. *chrismatiorum*.] 1. A cruet or vessel, or a place, in which the chris'm is kept. 2. Sacramental anointment; unction; chris'm.

chris'mon (krīz'mōn), *n.* [LL. See **CHRISM**, **CHRIST**.] The monogram **Χ**, made up of the first two letters (*chi*, *X*, and *rho*, *P*) in Gr. **ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ**, **Christ**.

chris'om (-ōm), *n.* [See **CHRISM**.] 1. — **CHRISM**, 1 & 3 a. 2. A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized, as a sign of innocence. If the child died within a month after its baptism, the chris'm was used as a shroud; if not, it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's churching or purification. 3. The alb or surplice of a priest. 4. A child in its chris'm; hence: a child which died within a month after its baptism. *Obs.* b. A babe; an infant; an innocent. *Obs.*

Christ (krīst), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Χριστός*, fr. *χρίω* to anoint, fr. *χρίω* to anoint. See **CHRISM**.] 1. The Messiah, or (Lord's) Anointed, whose coming was prophesied and expected by the Jews. "I am not the Christ." John i. 20. 2. Jesus; — so called as the person who fulfilled this prophecy and expectation. 3. An ideal and perfect humanity, as typified by Christ. Ring in the Christ that is to be. Tennyson. 4. Among the Jews, any divinely appointed ruler, as consecrated by anointing; — a use in versions of the Old Testament. *Obs.*

Chris'ta-del'phi-an (krīst-ā-dēl'fī-ān), *n.* [*Christ* + Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother.] One of a religious sect (called also *Broth-*



Chough.

ers of Christ and Thomasites) founded in the United States about 1850 by John Thomas, M. D. They reject the Trinity and the natural immortality of the soul, believing that the righteous only receive eternal life. They believe also in the proximate personal coming of Christ, lay stress upon the cleansing influence of the Holy Spirit and the divine word of Christ, practice immersion, and have no ordained ministers. — **Chris-ta-del'phi-an**, a. — **Chris-ta-del'phi-an-ism** (kris'ta-del'fi-an-iz'm), n.

christ/cross (kris'tkr6s'; 205), n. Often written **crisscross**, and usually so in sense of the signature. [Cf. CRISSCROSS.] 1. The mark of the cross (typically thus, ✕), as formerly put before the alphabet in a hornbook, on a dial as the sign of 12 o'clock, etc., or (X) made by a person as a substitute for his signature. 2. The alphabet. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

christ/cross-row, **criss/cross-row** (r6s'), n. The alphabet; — so called from the cross set before it in hornbooks. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.*

Christ'ed (kris'ted), a. Made like, or one with, Christ; filled with a Christlike spirit.

The grand first thing or chief concern for us is to be simply **Christ'ed** all through, filled in every faculty and member with his Christly manifestation. H. Bushnell.

christ'en (kris'ten), v. t.; **CHRIS'TENED** (-'nd); **CHRIS'TEN-ING**. [AS. *crisian* to make a Christian, fr. *cristen* a Christian, L. *christianus*.] 1. To Christianize. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

2. To receive or initiate into the visible church of Christ by baptism; to baptize; also, to name at baptism. 3. To stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*

4. To name, as a ship, by a ceremony likened to baptism. 5. In general, to give a name to; to name; to denominate. "Christen the thing what you will." Bp. Burnet.

6. To use for the first time. *Colloq.*

Chris'ten-dom (-d6m), n. [AS. *cristen6dm*; *cristen* a Christian + *-6dm* dom.] 1. Christian faith, profession, or state; Christianity. *Obs.* 2. The whole body of Christians; the church. 3. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, or which is governed under Christian institutions, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

The Arian doctrine which then divided **Christendom**. Milton. 4. [U. c.] Baptism; christening. *Obs.*

Chris'tian (kris'tch6n; 277), n. [L. *christianus*, Gr. *χριστιανός*; cf. OF. *crestien*, F. *chrétien*. See **CHRIST**.] 1. One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ, and the truth as taught by Him; an adherent of Christianity; esp., one whose inward and outward life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ.

The disciples were called **Christians** first in Antioch. Acts xi. 26. 2. One born in a Christian country or of Christian parents, who has not definitely become an adherent of an opposing system.

3. A human being as distinguished from one of the lower animals. *Colloq.* or *Dial.* 4. A decent, civilized, respectable, or presentable person. *Colloq.* or *Slang*.

5. *Eccl.* a. One of the Disciples of Christ. See under **DISCIPLE**. b. One of the members of an American sect called **Christian Connection**. The Bible is their only authoritative rule of faith and practice, every one being allowed to interpret it for himself. They believe in the divinity of Christ, in immersion as the only true form of baptism, and in open communion, reject infant baptism, and admit into membership also those who do not believe in immersion. In polity they are congregational.

6. In this sense, often pronounced, but not by the members of the sects, kris'tch6n.

7. Masc. prop. name. L. *Christianus* (kris'ti-6-n6s); F. *Chrétien* (kr6'ty6n); It. & Sp. *Cristiano* (kris-t6-6-n6); Pg. *Christiano* (kris-t6-6-n6); G. & Dan. *Christian* (kris-t6-6-n6). — *Dim.* *Christie*. — *Fem.* *Christiana*.

8. The hero of Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress," designed to represent the various experiences, internal and external, in the life of a real Christian. Cf. **CELESTIAL CITY**.

Christian of St. Thomas, a member of an independent native Christian church in southwestern India, on the Malabar coast, which claims the apostle St. Thomas as its founder. Nestorian in origin, it has been since the 17th century for the most part Jacobite. — **Christians of St. John**, *Eccl. Hist.*, the Mandaeans. See **MANDAICAN**.

Chris'tian-ty (kris'tch6n-ti; kris'tch6n-ti; 277), n. [ME. *christienté*, OF. *crestienté*, F. *chrétienté*, fr. L. *christianitas*.] 1. The body of Christian believers; **Christendom**. *Obs.* 2. The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; hence, the body of beliefs, practices, and sentiments developed from the teachings and life of Christ.

Christianity is the revelation of God through Jesus Christ whereby reconciliation and a new spiritual life in fellowship with Him were brought to mankind by His death and resurrection. It has long been laid down, and has only recently been questioned, that "Christianity is the fact of the law of England" (Cowan v. Milbourne L. R. 2 Ex. 230, 234). T. E. Holland.

3. With pl. A Christian religious system. Emerson. 4. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character or spirit; practical conformity of one's inward and outward life to the spirit of the Christian religion.

5. *Eccl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in **Court of Christianity**, an ecclesiastical court; hence specif. applied to rureccan chapters and rureccan jurisdictions; whence **Dean of Christianity**, orig., a rural dean, now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or **Deaneries of Christianity**, comprising now only the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

Chris'tian-iz-ation (kris'tch6n-iz-6-sh6n; -iz-6-sh6n), n. Act or process of Christianizing.

Chris'tian-ize (kris'tch6n-iz), v. t.; **CHRIS'TIAN-IZED** (-izd); **CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING** (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. *christianiser*, L. *christianizare*, fr. Gr. *χριστιανίζω*.] 1. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to **Christianize** pagans. 2. To imbue with, or adapt to, Christian principles.

Chris'tian-izee, v. i. To adopt the character or belief of a Christian; to become Christian; to play the Christian. *Rare*.

Chris'tian-like, a. Becoming to a Christian. A virtuous and a **Christlike** conclusion. *Shak.*

— *adv.* **Christianly**. **Chris'tian-ly** (kris'tch6n-li), a. Christianlike. *Longfellow*. — *adv.* In a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion.

Chris'tian-ness (kris'tch6n-n6s), n. Without **Christ** or faith in **Christ**; unchristian. *Tennyson*. — **Chris'tian-ness-ness**, n. **Christ'ly**, a. Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike. — **Chris't-ness** (-ness), n.

Chris'tmas (kris'm6s; 218), n. [Christ + *mas*.] 1. An annual church festival, kept on December 25 in memory of the birth of Christ. It is celebrated generally by a particular church service, and by special gifts, greetings, and hospitality, and in most Christian communities is a legal holiday. Vaguely, the season about Christmas Day; **Christmastide**. 2. Something connected with the celebration of Christmas, as a gift. 3. Evergreens, as the European holly, used for decorations at Christmas. *Colloq. Eng.*

Christmas bells. The orange-colored flowers of the garden lily (*Blandfordia nobilis*). *Australia*.

Christmas berry. The fruit of the toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*); also, the shrub itself. See **TOYON**.

Christmas box. A closed box with a slit for the reception of coins, in which money is deposited for a person or persons (as servants, formerly apprentices, begging friars, etc.) who are supposed to open it on Christmas. b A box into which gamblers put a part of their winnings, to be given away at Christmas. *Obs.* c A present or small gratuity given on Christmas, esp. to public servants, as letter carriers, policemen, etc. d A box of Christmas presents.

Christmas bush. An Australian coniferous tree (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), often used in Christmas decorations; — called also *officer plant*, from its bright red appearance, and *Christmas tree*. b In Bermuda, a naturalized caespitose shrub (*Cassia bicapsularis*) used for hedges.

Christmas creeper. Any creeping or trailing evergreen used in Christmas decorations.

Christmas daisy. An American aster (*Aster grandiflorus*) cultivated in England, where it blooms in autumn. *Eng.*

Christmas Day. December 25; Christmas.

Christmas Eve. The evening before Christmas Day.

Christmas fern. A North American evergreen polyodiaceous fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), the fronds of which are much used for decoration in winter.

Christmas rose. A European ranunculaceous plant (*Helianthus niger*), often cultivated for its handsome flowers, resembling single roses, produced in winter.

Chris'tmas-tide (kris'm6s-tid), n. [**Christmas** + *tide* time.] The season of Christmas.

Christmas tree. 1. A small evergreen tree, set up indoors, decorated with ornaments, bearing presents for distribution, and illuminated on Christmas Eve or Christmas night. 2. a In Australia, the Christmas bush. b In New Zealand, the pohutukawa.

Chris'to- (kris't6-), Combining form, from Gr. *Χριστός*, or L. *Christus*, **Christ**; as in **Christocentric**, **Christology**, etc.

Chris'to-cep'tric (-sep'trik), a. [**Chris'to-** + *cep'tric*.] *Theol.* Having Christ as its center; making Christ the center about which all things are grouped, as in theology, religion, or history; tending toward Christ as the central object of thought or emotion.

Chris'to-log-y (kris't6-l6g-i), n. [**Chris'to-** + *log-y*.] That department of theology which treats of the personality, attributes, or life of Christ; a doctrine or theory about Christ. — **Chris'to-log'i-cal** (kris't6-l6g-i-k6l), a. — **Chris'to-log-ist** (kris't6-l6g-i-st), n.

Chris'top'a-ny (-t6p'a-ni), n.; pl. **nyes** (-ni). [**Chris'to-** + Gr. *παύω* to show.] One or all of the appearances of Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels.

Chris'to-pher, **Saint** (kris't6-fer), a. A Christian martyr, and one of the patron saints of **Christendom**. According to legend, he made a vow to serve only the mightiest, and finding that the emperor feared the Devil, and the Devil feared the cross, he left their service for Christ's. He was of gigantic stature, and, as a penance, devoted himself to carrying pilgrims across a river. One night he carried over a small child who weighed so heavily upon him that he nearly bore him down. The child was Christ, and he gave his servant the name *Christopher*, i. e., Christ-bearer. His day is celebrated on May 9 in the Eastern Church, and the Roman Catholic Church.

Chris't Hospital (kris't6-h6sp-ital), a. A famous English public school founded by King Edward VI. in 1553 as a hospital for orphans and foundlings, and formerly located on the site of Greyfriars' Monastery, Newgate Street, London, but now removed to Horsham in Sussex. It is often called the **Bluecoat School** and its pupils **bluecoat boys**, from the long blue woolen gowns worn by the latter. Lamb, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and other famous men were educated here.

Chris't's-thorn, n. A any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine, esp. *Paliurus aculeatus*, *Zizyphus spinosa-christi*, and *Z. vulgaris*. The last bears the jujube, and is thought to have been the plant used for the crown of thorns. b The apocynaceous shrub *Caranada carandus*.

chro-a-tol (-kr6-6-t6l; -t6l), n. [Gr. *χρόα*, *χρόα*, skin + *-tol*.] A dark green, oily preparation of pinene hydrochloride, C₁₀H₁₆2Hl, resulting from action of iodine on turpentine. It is used externally in skin diseases, as psoriasis.

-chro'ic (-kr6'ik), a. A suffix denoting colored; see **CHROMOUS**.

chro'ma (kr6'm6), n. [Gr. *χρ6μα* color.] Color intensity or purity; degree of freedom from gray. See **COLOR**.

chro'ma- (kr6'm6-), **chrom-**. Combining forms denoting color; see **CHROMO-**.

chrom'as-the'si-a, or **-es-the'si-a** (kr6m'6s-th6s'i-6), n. [NL; *chroma* + Gr. *αισθησις* feeling.] *Psychol.* Natural

2. An image or figure of St. Christopher. *Obs.* 3. A bearer, like St. Christopher, of Christ.

chris-to-ph'ine (kris't6-fer-in), n. [**Chris'to-** + *ph'ine*]. A kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide.

Chris'to-phy (kris't6-fer-i), n. [**Chris'to-** + *phy*]. A kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide.

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Chris'to-phy (kris't6

chro-mo-xy-lo-graph (krō'mō-xī'lō-gráf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *xylograph*.] A print made by chromoxylography.

chro-mo-xy-log-ra-phy (-xī-lōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*chromo-* + *xylography*.] Printing in colors from wooden blocks.

chro-my-l (krō'mī), *n.* [*chromium* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The bivalent radical CrO₂, analogous to sulphuryl.

chromy chloride. *Chem.* A fuming liquid, CrO₂Cl₂, of deep red color, obtained by distilling a dichromate with common salt and concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a powerful oxidizer.

chron'ic (krō'n'ik), *a.* [*L. chronicus*, Gr. *χρονικός* concerning time, from *χρῶσις* time: cf. *F. chronique*.] 1. Chronological. *Obs.*

2. Continuing for a long time; of a disease, of long duration, or characterized by slowly progressing symptoms; — opposed to *acute*. Hence (of an invalid or of one having an unpleasant habit or characteristic or the like), having long had the affliction or habit; confirmed; inveterate; as, a *chronic* sufferer from gout; a *chronic* grumbler.

3. Continuous; constant; as, *chronic* war.

Syn. — See *INVERTERATE*.

chron'ic-al (-ī-kāl), *a.* 1. Chronological. *Obs.*

2. Chronic; as *chronical* diseases; *chronical* ignorance. *R.*

chron'ic-ly (krō'n-īk'ly), *adv.* Chronically or conditionally, as of a disease.

chron'ic-ole (krō'n'ī-k'ol), *n.* [*ME. cronicle*, fr. *cronique*, OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique*, L. *chronica*, fr. Gr. *χρονικός*, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*. See *CHRONIC*.] 1. A historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; esp., a bare or simple chronological record of events, without philosophic or literary treatment.

2. In general, a narrative; record; register; account.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] The canonical books of the Old Testament which immediately follow 2 Kings. See also *PARALIPOMENON*, and *OLD TESTAMENT*.

Syn. — Register, *anal.* See *RECORD*.

chron'ic-ole, v. t.; *CLD* (-k'ld); *-CLING* (-klīng). To record in a history or chronicle; to record; to register. *Shak.*

chron'ic-ole, v. i. To write, make, or compile chronicles.

chronicle history. *Drama.* A type of historical play usually founded upon the chronicles of England, as Shakespeare's "Henry V."

chron'ic-ler (krō'n'ī-klēr), *n.* A writer or compiler of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time. Such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith. *Shak.*

chron'o- Combining form from Greek *χρῶσις*, time.

chron'o-gram (krō'n'ō-grām), *n.* [*chromo-* + *gram*.] 1. An inscription, sentence, or phrase in which certain numeral letters, usually made specially conspicuous, on being added together, express a particular date or epoch, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, — Christ Vs DVX; ergo triV MphVs, — the capitals of which, added as numerals, make 1632.

2. The record or inscription made by a chronograph.

chron'o-graph (-gráf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *graph*.] 1. A chronogram. *Obs.*

2. An instrument for measuring and recording time; specifically: a An instrument consisting of a recording apparatus, as a stylus and revolving drum, connected with a clock or chronometer. It is used for recording the precise clock time of astronomical and other occurrences. The printing chronograph has an automatic printing mechanism. b An independent-seconds watch. c An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles, etc. Cf. *CHRONOSCOPE*.

chron'og-ra-pher (krō'n'ōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One who makes a chronography; chronographer; chronicler.

chron'o-graph'ic (krō'n'ō-gráf'ik) } *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to chronography; chronographic; chronicler.

chron'o-graph'ic-al (-ī-kāl) } 2. Chronogrammatic. *Rare.*

chron'o-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

chron'og-ra-phy (krō'n'ōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. χρονογραφία*. See *CHRONOGRAPH*.] 1. A description or record of past time; history. *Lambarde.*

2. Chronology. *Obs.*

3. *Rhet.* The description of the time or season of the year for the sake of embellishment. *Obs.*

4. The making or writing of chronograms. *Rare.*

5. The measurement by graphic methods of intervals of time, as in studying the successive phases of a rapid and complex motion; the use of the chronograph.

chron'o-ther'mal (krō'n'ō-thēr'māl), *a.* [*chromo-* + *isothermal*.] *Meteor.* Pertaining to or designating a diagram exhibiting the course of the mean monthly temperature of a place for each hour of the day.

chron'o-log'ic (-lōj'ik) } *a.* Pertaining to chronology;

chron'o-log'ic-al (-ī-kāl) } containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time; as, *chronological* tables. — **chron'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

chron'ol'o-gist (krō'n'ōl'ō-jīst), *n.* A person who investigates dates of events and transactions; one skilled in chronology.

chron'ol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. t.*; *-GIZED* (-jīzəd); *-GIZING* (-jīz'ing). To arrange or give chronologically; to make chronological.

chron'ol'o-gy (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [*chromo-* + *logy*: cf. *F. chronologie*.] 1. The science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events or transactions their proper dates. If history without chronology is dark and confused, chronology without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

2. A chronological table, list, or the like.

chro-nom'e-ter (krō'nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*chromo-* + *-meter*: cf. *F. chronomètre*.] An instrument for measuring time; a timekeeper; specif.: a A portable timekeeper, with a compensation balance, and usually beating half seconds, — intended to keep time with great accuracy for use in astronomical observations, in determining longitude, esp. at sea, etc.; — called *specif. box chronometer* and *marine chronometer*. b *Music.* A metronome.

chro-nom'e-tric (krō'nōm'ē-tr'ik), *a.* Pert. to a chronometer; **chro-nom'e-tri-cal** (-ī-kāl) } *ter* or *chronometry*;

chro-nom'e-tri-cal-ly, *adv.* measured by a chronometer. — **chro-nom'e-tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chro-nom'e-try (krō'nōm'ē-trī), *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

chro-n'o-pher (krō'n'ō-fēr), *n.* [*chromo-* + Gr. *φέρειν* to carry.] An instrument signaling the correct time to distant points by electricity.

chro-n'o-pho-to-graph (-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*chromo-* + *photograph*.] One of a set of photographs of a moving object, taken for the purpose of recording and exhibiting successive phases of the motion.

chro-n'o-pho-to-gra-phy (-fō'tōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art or process of making chronophotographs.

chro-n'o-scope (krō'n'ō-skōp), *n.* [*chromo-* + *scope*.] 1. An instrument for measuring time, esp. one of various instruments of precision for measuring minute intervals of time, as in determining reaction time in psychophysical experiments, the velocity of projectiles, etc.

2. Specif.: A clock in which the time is shown by figures presented through holes in the dial. *F. J. Britten.*

chro-nos-co-py (krō'nōs-kō-pī), *n.* [*See CHRONOSCOPE*.] The study of intervals of time, esp. of very brief intervals, by means of the chronoscope. — **chro-nos-co-py'ic** (krō'n'ōs-kōp'īk), *a.* — **chro-nos-co-py'ic-al-ly** (-ī-kāl-ly), *adv.*

Chro'o-coc-cae-ce (krō'ō-kōk'kē), *n. pl.* [*NL. See Chroo-coccus*.] Bot. A family of unicellular blue-green algae occurring either solitary or in colonies, in both fresh and salt water. They are among the lowest forms of plant life, the cells being usually without a distinct nucleus. They are colored partly by the phycoerythrin dissolved in the cell sap. — **chro'o-coc-cae-ceous** (-shōs), *a.*

Chro'o-coc-cus (-kōk'ūs), *n.* [*NL. Gr. χροά, χροά, color + κόκος a grain, seed*.] Bot. A genus of algae, type of the family Chroococcaceae, having free cells without a gelatinous envelope. See *CHROOCOCCEAE*.

-chro-ous. [*Gr. -χρῶσις* as in *χρονόστροφος*, fr. *χρῶσις*, *χρῶσις*, color.] An adjective suffix denoting colored.

chry-sa-lid (krī'sā-līd), *a.* Pert. to or like a chrysalis.

chry-sa-lid, n. A chrysalis.

Chry-sal'is-do-car'pus (krī-sāl'ī-dō-kār'pūs), *n.* [*NL. See CHRYSALIS*; *-CARPOUS*.] Bot. A genus of pinnate-leaved palms consisting of the Madagascan *C. lutescens*, popular in cultivation under the name of *Areca*. See *ARECA* B.

chry-sa-lis (krī'sā-līs), *n.*; *pl.* E. CHRYSALIDES (-līs-ēs; -īz); L. CHRYSALIDES (krī-sāl'ī-dēs). [*L. chrysalis* the gold-colored pupa of butterflies, Gr. *χρυσάλλος*, fr. *χρῶσις* gold.] Zool. The pupa stage of insects (esp. of butterflies), which pass this stage in a quiescent and helpless condition, without taking food, being inclosed in a more or less firm integument. See *PUPA*.

chry-sa-loid (-lōid), *a.* [*chrysalis* + *-oid*.] Like a chrysalis.

chry-sa-m'ic (krī'sā-m'ik) } **chry-sa-m'ic-al** (krī'sā-m'īk) } *a.* [*chryso-* + Gr. *άμιος sand*.] Chrysalis of a Swallowtail *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow acid of the formula C₁₂H₆(NO₂)₂, a tetranitro derivative of chrysalin.

Chry-sa-m'pho-ra (-ām'fō-rā), *n.* [*NL. Gr. chryso-* + *amphora*.] Bot. A genus of Californian sarracenian plants. The only species, *C. californica*, is the sole West American representative of the pitcher plants. The leaves have a hood or crest surmounting the pitchers, with two long flaps resembling a fishtail. It is often cultivated.

Chry-sa-m'pho-ra (-ām'fō-rā), *n.* [*chryso-* + *aniline*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, C₁₂H₆N₂O₂, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline; — called also *phosphine*. It is chiefly used in dyeing leather.

chry-sa-nis'ic (krī'sā-nīs'ik), *a.* [*chryso-* + *anistic*; — referring to its golden yellow crystals.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, C₆H₂(NO₂)₂(NH₂)CO₂H, obtained indirectly from anisic acid. Technically, it is 3,5-dinitro-4-aminobenzoic acid. It is used in preparing some dyes.

chry-sa-n'the-mum (krī'sā-n'thēm'ūm), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. χρυσάνθεμον*, χρῶσις gold + άνθεμον flower.] 1. [*cap.*] Bot. A large genus of asteraceous perennial plants of very

wide distribution in the Old World. It includes many different types, some ornamental cultivation, others pernicious weeds, and still others of medicinal importance. In general the plants may be known by the smooth receptacle and involucre with several series of bracts. Most of the species have ray flowers. See *DAISY*, 2, *FEVERFEW*, *INSECT POWDER*.

2. A popular and very ornamental cultivated plant derived from several species of the above genus; also, its large double flower heads of many shades of red, yellow, and



Two varieties of cultivated Chrysanthemum.

white. The garden chrysanthemum has been formed by hybridization of *C. indicum* and *C. morifolium*, and has originated many varieties, differing in the shape of the rays, the degree of doubling of the heads, the color, etc.

3. See *ORDER*, 1.

Chry-sa'or (krī-sē'ōr; krī'sē'ōr), *n.* [*Gr. Χρυσάωρ*, lit., with a golden sword.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Poseidon and Medusa, and husband of Callirrhoe, by whom he was the father of Geryon and Echidna.

2. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the sword of Artegall. **chry-sa-ro'hin** (krī'sā-rō'hīn), *n.* [*Gr. χρῶσις gold* + *E. araroba* Goa powder + *-in*.] *Chem.* A bitter yellow compound, C₂₀H₂₀O₂, forming the essential constituent of Goa powder, and yielding chrysophanic acid on oxidation. It is used locally and internally in skin diseases, esp. psoriasis.

Chry-sē'is (krī-sē'īs), *n.* [*L. from Gr. Χρῆσις*.] In the Iliad, a beautiful maiden, daughter of Chryseis, a priest of Apollo. She is captured by the Greeks and given as spoil to Agamemnon. His refusal of ransom from her father causes Apollo to send a pestilence upon the Greeks which ceases only when she is returned. Cf. *BRISIS*.

Chry-sē-lē-phan'tine (krī'sē-lē-fān'tīn), *a.* [*chryso-* + *Gr. ἐλεφαντίνος* made of ivory, fr. *ελεφας* ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory. The chryselephantine statues of the Greeks were built up with inferior materials, with ivory laid on for the flesh, and gold, decorated with color, for the hair and garments.

chry-sene (krī'sēn), *n.* [*Gr. χρῶσις gold*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C₁₂H₁₂, with violet fluorescence. In an impure state, as obtained from coal tar, it is yellow. Its molecule is a union of four benzene nuclei.

chry-s'o (krī'sō'), **chry-s'-**. Combining forms from Greek χρῶσις, gold.

Chry-s'o-bal'a-nus (-bāl'ā-nūs), *n.* [*NL. Gr. chryso-* + *balanus*.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American and African amygdalaceous shrubs or trees having simple coriaceous leaves, white or greenish flowers with basal styles, and a pulpy drupe containing a ridged stone. *C. oblongifolius* is a trailing shrub of Florida. *C. icaco* is the cocoplum.

chry-s'o-ber'yl (krī'sō-bēr'yl), *n.* [*L. chrysoberyllus*, Gr. χρῶσιςberyllus; χρῶσις gold + βήρυλλος beryl.] *Min.* A mineral consisting of beryllium aluminate, BeAl₂O₄, with a small amount of iron, occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals found as rolled pieces. It is commonly yellow or pale green (sometimes golden yellow, brown, etc.), and when transparent is used as a gem. Alexandrite and cat's-eye are varieties. H., 8.5. Sp. gr., 3.5-3.84.

chry-s'o-bull' (-bōl'), *n.* [*LL. chryso-bullus*, LGr. χρῶσιςbullus; see *CHRYSO-*, *BULL*.] A golden bull, or seal.

chry-s'o-chlo-re (-klōr), *n.* A mole of the genus *Chrysochloris*.

Chry-s'o-chlo'ris (-klō'ris), *n.* [*NL. Gr. chryso-* + *Gr. χλωρός light green*.] Zool. A genus of moles confined to southern Africa, constituting a family **Chry-s'o-chlo'ridae** (-klō'ridē). The species, called *golden moles*, are remarkable for the iridescent hairs mingled with the fur.

chry-s'o-chlo'rous (-klō'rōs), *a.* [*See CHRYSOCHLORIS*.] Of a golden or yellowish green.

chry-s'o-chrous (krī'sō-khōs), *a.* [*Gr. χρῶσις χρῶσις gold* + χρῶσις, χρῶσις, color.] Golden yellow.

chry-s'o-col'a (-kōl'ā), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. χρῶσιςκόλλα gold solder*; χρῶσις gold + κόλλα glue.] 1. Among the ancients, some mineral or minerals used in soldering gold, etc. The name may have included malachite, or the modern chryso-colla, or borax, to which last the name was in later times applied. 2. *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, CuSiO₃·2H₂O, occurring massive, of a blue to green color and opal-like to earthy texture. H., 2-4. Sp. gr., 2.0-2.24.

chry-s'o-gen (krī'sō-jēn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* A



Chrysochloris (C. trevelyanti).

1. Of a golden or yellowish green.

2. *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, CuSiO₃·2H₂O, occurring massive, of a blue to green color and opal-like to earthy texture. H., 2-4. Sp. gr., 2.0-2.24.

3. [*chryso-* + *-gen*.] *Chem.* A

ties or terrapins, including the painted turtle (which see).

chry-sa-m'ic (krī'sā-m'ik), *a.* [*chryso-* + *am'ic*.] *Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, C₁₂H₆(NO₂)₂, obtained by oxidizing chrysalin.

Chry-sa-m'pho-ra (-ām'fō-rā), *n.* [*NL. fr. Gr. χρῶσιςgold*, a gold-brodered dress.] Zool. See *CUCKOO FLY*.

chry-s'in (krī's'īn), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-in*.] *Org. Chem.* A bright yellow solid, C₂₄H₁₈O₄, found in the buds of species of *Populus*.

Chry-sip'pus (krī-sīp'ūs), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. Χρυσίππος*.] See *ATREUS*.

chry-s'o-car'pous (krī'sō-kār'pūs), *a.* [*Gr. χρῶσιςκόπος χρῶσις gold* + *καρπός fruit*.] Bot. Yellow-fruited.

chry-s'o-cae'cy (krī'sō-kā'ē), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-caey*.] Rule of gold; plutocracy. *Nonec Word*.

chry-s'a-line (krī'sā-līn; līn), *a.* Chrysalid.

chry-sa-m'ic (krī'sā-m'ik), *a.* [*chryso-* + *am'ic*.] *Chem.* Designating a monobasic acid, C₁₂H₆(NO₂)₂, obtained by oxidizing chrysalin.

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chry-s'o-cae'cy (krī'sō-kā'ē), *n.* [*chryso-* + *-caey*.] Rule of gold; plutocracy. *Nonec Word*.

solid orange-colored hydrocarbon occurring in crude anthracene.

chryso-graph (krī'sō-grāf'ī), n.; pl. -PHSES (-fīz). [Gr. χρυσόγραφία; χρυσός gold + γράφειν to write.] 1. Art of writing in letters of gold.

2. A writing executed in letters of gold.

chryso-lite (krī'sō-līt), n. [ME. crisolite, OF. crisolite, F. chrysolithe, L. chrysolithos, Gr. χρυσόλιθος; χρυσός gold + λίθος stone.] Min. A magnesium iron silicate, (Mg, Fe)2SiO4, usually olive-green, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, in masses and in grains, and common in certain igneous and metamorphic rocks; — called also olivine and peridot. Transparent varieties are used as gems. H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 3.27-3.57. Also, formerly, any of several yellow or greenish gems. — chryso-lit'ic (-līt'ik), a.

At present it is customary to call those which incline most to yellow chrysolite; the yellow-green resembling a light tourmaline with a dash of yellow, is known by the name peridot, given to it by the French jewelers; and olivine is the name associated with the brighter yellowish emerald-green variety, although originally the yellow to olive-green stones were known by that name. — W. R. C. Cutler.

chrysolite group. Min. A group of orthorhombic orthosilicates of which chrysolite is the type.

chryso-mel'it-dæ (-mēl'it-dē), n. pl. [NL.; cf. Gr. χρυσόμελιτ'ίτης a little golden beetle; χρυσός gold + μελίτ'ιον beetle.] Zool. A very extensive family of small beetles that feed chiefly on the leaves of plants, both as larvae and adults; the leaf beetles. They are variously shaped (often short and rounded) with moderately long antennae and often brilliant metallic colors. The potato bug and tortoise beetles are examples. — chryso-mel'it'id (-id), a. & n.

chryso-pa (krī'sō-pā), n. [NL.; chryso- + Gr. ψά, ψάος, eye, face.] Zool. A genus of lacingwing flies. Most of the species are pale green in color, with eyes having a golden luster, and hence are called golden-eyed flies, or, from their disagreeable odor, stink flies. Their larvae are carnivorous and are called aphid lions (see aphid). The genus is made the type of a family, Chrysopt'idae (ōp't-dē), or is included in the Hemerobiidae. See LACEWING.

chryso-phane (krī'sō-fān), n. [chryso- + Gr. φάνειν to show.] Chem. A glucoside extracted from rhubarb as a bitter, yellow, crystalline powder, and yielding chryso-phanic acid on decomposition.

chryso-phan'ic (-fān'ik), a. Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, C15H10O6, obtained from rhubarb, a yellow lichen (Parmelia parietina), and elsewhere; — called also rhein, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of methyl anthraquinone.

chryso-phyll (krī'sō-fīl), n. [chryso- + -phyll.] Bot. A yellow coloring matter, in plants, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll. Cf. XANTHOPHYLL.

chryso-phyllum (-fīl'ūm), n. [NL.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees, many having lustrous bronze or yellow foliage. They have small pentamerous flowers without stamindia, and a 1-seeded, pulpy berry. C. canitio is the star apple of the West Indies.

chryso-po-et'ic (-pō-ēt'ik), a. [chryso- + Gr. ποείν to make.] Gold-making; transmutting into gold.

chryso-prase (krī'sō-prāz), n. [ME. crisopace, OF. crisopace, crisoprasse, F. chryso-prase, L. chryso-prasus, fr. Gr. χρυσόπρασος; χρυσός gold + πράσος leek.] Min. An apple-green variety of chalcidony, of a dull flinty luster, esteemed in jewelry.

chry-sop'ra-sus (krī'sōp'rā-sūs), n. [L.] Chryso-prase. [Cf. 3.] The word as used in Rev. xvi. 20 refers to some yellow or greenish stone, not certainly identified.

chryso-opsis (-sīs), n. [NL.; chryso- + -opsis.] Bot. A large genus of asteraceous herbs of the United States and Mexico, having large flower heads with a double pappus and flattened achenes. On account of the yellow rays, they are sometimes called golden asters.

chryso-rin (krī'sō-rīn), n. [Cf. F. chryso-rine.] An alloy of 72 per cent copper and 28 per cent zinc. Cf. BRASS.

chryso-tham'nus (-thām'nūs), n. [NL.; chryso- + Gr. θάμνος shrub.] Bot. A genus of yellow-flowered asteraceous plants of western North America, the rayless golden-rods, characteristic of the alkali plains. They have heads of disk flowers, with narrow, keeled involucre bracts. C. nauseosus is the well-known rabbitbrush; C. venetus of southern California and northern Mexico yields damiana.

chryso-thrix (krī'sō-thrīks), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. χρυσότριξ golden-haired.] Zool. A genus of South American squirrel monkeys. They are of arboreal, gregarious habits. This name is antedated by a syn. of Saimiri.

chryso-tile (-tīl), n. [chryso- + Gr. τίλος fiber.] The fibrous silky variety of serpentine. It is one kind of asbestos.

chryso-type (krī'sō-tīp), n. [chryso- + -type.] Photog. A picture taken upon paper prepared by the use of a sensitive salt of iron and developed by the application of chloride of gold; also, the process, invented by Sir J. Herschel.

chthon'ian (thōn'ī-ān), a. [Also cap.] [Gr. χθόνιος in or under the earth, fr. χθών, χθόνος, earth.] Designating, or pertaining to, gods or spirits of the underworld; esp., relating to the underworld gods of the Greeks, whose worship is widely considered as more primitive in form than that of the Olympian gods. The characteristics of chthonian worship are propitiatory and magical rites and generalized or euphemistic names of the deities, which are supposed to have been primarily ghosts. The classical mysteries developed from this worship. Idolatrous states very clearly that the Olympians (as the Romans said, the Superi) give good things, whereas the Chthonian deities

(or the Inferi) have to do with punishments and calamities, and that their worship consists not so much in honorable sacrifice as in ceremonies of riddance. When victims were offered to them, they were usually black instead of white, and the service was often performed at dead of night amid the most gloomy associations. — H. Bronn.

The worship of the dead, i. e. of the heroes, and of the Chthonian gods, was marked off by broad lines from that of the Olympian gods; and most of what was really deep and heartfelt religion in Greece belongs to the former, while most of what is artistic and a permanent possession for the civilized world belongs to the latter. — Doct. of Bible (Hastings).

chub (chīb), n. [This word, of unknown origin, seems to signify a large or thick fish. Cf. E. dial. chub a log of wood, Sw. kubb.] 1. A common European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (Leuciscus cephalus), little valued as food; the cheven. In America, any of various cyprinoid fishes, as those of the genus Semotilus (cf. FALLFISH), the squawfish, etc.; and, also, locally, any of several very different fishes, as the cutlog, black bass, chopo blanca, spot, pinfish, etc.

2. A dull, spiritless person; dolt; fool; lout. Obs.

3. A chubby person. Dial.

chub-by (-ī), a.; chub-by-er (-ī-ēr); chub-by-est. Like a chub; short and thick; plump and round. "Chubby faces." I. Taylor. — chub-bl'ness, n.

chub mackerel. A small, widely distributed mackerel (Scomber japonicus), abundant on the Atlantic coast of America in some years, but absent in others.

chub sucker. A common sucker (Erimyzon sucetta) of stout build, widely distributed in eastern North America.

chuck (chūk), v. t.; chuck'ed (chūkt); chuck'ing. [Imitative of the sound.] 1. To make a noise resembling that of a hen when she calls her chickens; to chuck.

2. To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. Obs. Marston.

chuck, v. l. 1. To call by chucking, as chickens; to chuck.

2. To incite (a horse) by a chuck or palatal chuck.

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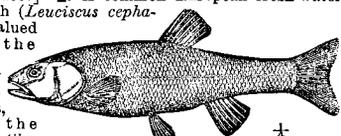
2. [See CHICK, n.] A fowl, hen, or chicken; — chiefly a child's word. Dial. Eng.

chuck, n. 1. [Cf. CHOCK a wedge.] A log or lump; a chock; a chunk. Dial. Eng.

2. A portion of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck, the parts about the shoulder blade, and those about the first three ribs.

3. A chock, as for supporting a boat; esp., Founding, a taper piece of wood used to stiffen the bars of a flask or connect them with parts below the joint.

4. Mach. Any of various contrivances for holding work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe. Vise chucks, for planers, shapers, etc.; are forms of the parallel vise and are often adapted for taper work and for swiveling on a center. The monitor chuck consists of a circular faceplate fastened to the machine table by an angle plate on which the faceplate is pivoted so that the work can be presented to the tool at any desired angle. Lathe chucks are devices for holding working work directly to the live spindle without the use of centers, and consist essentially, in most forms, of two, three, or four jaws or dogs moved independently, as in the independent chuck, or simultaneously, as in the universal chuck, or either independently or simultaneously, as in the combination chuck. A simple form of lathe chuck consists merely of a hollow stem for receiving the work, with a set screw for securing it. The bell chuck is a bell-shaped device in which the work is held and adjusted by one or more sets of screws. The box chuck, used by brass finishers, resembles a parallel vise and is useful in turning small flanged articles. Drill chucks, for holding drills or small work, are either simple hollow spindles or are special forms of the universal chuck. A simple lathe mandrel



American Chub (Semotilus atromaculatus).

cutlog, black bass, chopo blanca, spot, pinfish, etc.

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A simple lathe mandrel

1 Simple Chuck with set screw; 2 Scroll Chuck with part cut away to show construction; 3 Drill Chuck; 4 A Universal Chuck; 5 One Jaw with operating screw and geared ring for moving the three jaws simultaneously; 5 Shaper (or Planer) Chuck; 6 Drill Chuck operated by right- and left-handed screws; 7 Bell Chuck, a End view, b Longitudinal section.

Various forms of Chucks. 1 Simple Chuck with set screw; 2 Scroll Chuck with part cut away to show construction; 3 Drill Chuck; 4 A Universal Chuck; 5 One Jaw with operating screw and geared ring for moving the three jaws simultaneously; 5 Shaper (or Planer) Chuck; 6 Drill Chuck operated by right- and left-handed screws; 7 Bell Chuck, a End view, b Longitudinal section.

coarse hemp, rather foul, used for making rope.

chuck'ing, adv. With chucking or chuckling.

chuck'le. Chuckle. Ref. Sp. chucklehead (chūk'lēd). The blue catfish. Local, U. S.

chuck'ler (chūk'lē), n. [Tamil & Malayalam shakkili a low caste, members of which are chucklers.] In India, a cobbler or worker in leather.

chuck'ler, n. One who chuckles.

chuck'ling, n. pr. & v. n. of CHUCKLE. — chuck'ling'ly, adv.

chuck'luck', n. = CHUCK-A-LUCK. A table; chuckie, Scot.

chuck'stone (chūk'stōn), n. A small pebble, used in chucking a stove and provisions, used in cooking for a camping or traveling party. Western U. S.

chuck'y (chūk'y), n.; pl. -ies (-īz). A little chuck, or -ick

for holding hollow work is sometimes called an arbor chuck; and a chuck consisting essentially of a flat ring, with set screws in its rim for holding the work, is called a shell chuck. The spur, or prong, chuck, used for driving the work in a wood-turning lathe, is used in conjunction with a fixed center and usually consists of a stubby three-pronged fork, forced into the work. The scroll chuck is a common form of universal chuck having jaws moved by a metal scroll which gears with slots or threads in the jaws. The cement chuck is used for a wood-turning lathe, on which the work is cemented by a composition of resin and wax. Eccentric chucks are special devices for turning noncircular work, for engine turning, etc., and elliptic or oval chucks for elliptic or oval work. The center chuck is not a true chuck, but is merely a plate containing the live center and usually also a dog for driving the work. The geometric chuck is a device used in a rose engine for producing the ornamental figures of engine turning. The branch chuck is a form of chuck having four projections, each provided with a set screw.

chuck (chūk), v. t.; chuck'ed (chūkt); chuck'ing. Mech. To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck.

chuck (chūk; chōk), n. [For check in the sense of a pebble used in playing a game; cf. CHECKERS, CHESS, and E. dial. check, chuck, checkstone, a small pebble; prob. influenced by chuck, v. Cf. JACKSTONE.] A pebble or shell such as is used in the game of checkstones; and, pl., a game played with these; jackstones. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

chuck (chūk), v. t. [Cf. chock block.] 1. To strike gently; to give a gentle blow to.

2. To toss or jerk out of the hand; to throw with a short action of the arm; to throw; — used esp. to suggest a throwing with ease or carelessness; "Mahomet Al will just be chucked into the Nile." Lord Palmerston.

3. To throw up; to give up; to have done with. Slang.

chuck, n. 1. A slight blow or pat under the chin.

2. A toss or jerk; esp., Collog., a toss or short cast, as of a stone, from the hand.

3. Short for CHUCK FARTHING.

chuck and toss, pitch and toss.

chuck'-a-luck, chuck'-luck', n. [Cf. chuck to throw; LUCK.] A banking game played with three dice, the players betting that a certain number will appear on one of the dice, or that the sum of the three dice will make a certain number.

chuck faceplate. Mach. A lathe faceplate fitted with dogs so as to be available for use also as an independent chuck.

chuck farthing. 1. An old game in which farthings or other coins were tossed at a mark and then chucked or pitched at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, all that went into the hole being won by him.

2. The farthing chucked; — a misspelling. Lamb.

chuck'-far'thing, a. Petty; of trifling value.

chuck'ing, n. pr. & v. n. of chuck, v.

chucking machine, Mach. a kind of end lathe in which a number of tools can be brought successively to the work without removing it from the machine.

chuck'le (chūk'lē), v. t.; chuck'LED (-lēd); chuck'LING (-līng). [From 1st chuck.] 1. To laugh in a suppressed, broken manner, as expressing inward satisfaction, appreciation of humor, exultation, or derision; laugh to one's self.

2. To chuck or cackle, as a hen or goose.

3. Curving. To pass through a narrow opening between two stones and then by a series of inwicks from the other stones to reach the destination. Encyc. of Sport.

4. To wobble in rotating, as a millstone.

chuck'le, v. t. 1. To utter or call with a chuckle; to chuck.

2. To express regret for by the inarticulate sound "'ts' ts'!" Obs. — Orf. E. D.

Your confessor. . . he must chuckle you, and moan you. Dryden.

chuck'le, n. 1. An act of chuckling; a morgan, suppressed laugh; also, the expression in this way of satisfaction, appreciation of humor, exultation, or derision; chuckling.

2. The call of a bird to its young, as of the linnet; the chuck or cackle of a hen.

chuck'le, a. [Cf. chuck a piece of meat.] Clumsy; lumpy; — used contemptuously of the head and sometimes of other parts. — n. A chuckle fellow; a chucklehead.

chuck'le-head' (-hēd'), n. A person with a chuckle head; numskull; dolt; blockhead. Collog. Knowles.

chuck'le-head'ed, a. Having a chuckle head; block-headed; stupid. — chuck'le-head'ed-ness, n.

chuck plate. Mach. A plate on which a chuck is fastened for fixing in a lathe. b A lathe faceplate.

chuck ring. Mach. Either of two heavy steel rings in which the ends of a keg are chucked for cutting the grooves.

chuck'wal'la (chūk'wōl'vā), n. [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] A large iguanid lizard (Sauromalus ater) of the desert regions of the southwestern United States, esteemed as food by the Indians.

chuck'-will's-wid'ow, n. A goatsucker (Antrostomus carolinensis) of the southern United States, resembling, but larger than, the whippoorwill; — so called from its note.

chud'dar (chūd'ār), n. [Hind. chadar a sheet, a square of cloth.] A sheet or square of cloth, worn as a mantle or shawl, or spread over a Mohammedan tomb. Anglo-Ind.

chu'fa (chōf'ā), n. [Sp.] A kind of sedge (Cyperus esculentus), of southern Europe, cultivated in many countries. It produces small edible tubers of which hogs are fond.

chuff (chūf), n. [Cf. E. dial. chuff surly.] A rustic or boor; a churl; — used esp. approbriously. Shak.

chuck'y. Var. of CHUCKLE.

chuck'y-chuck'y (chūk'y-chūk'y), n. [Native name.] Bot. = WAX CLUSTER. Australia.

chud (chūd), n. t. [Perh. imitative.] To champ; bite. Obs.

Chud (chōd), n.; pl. CHUDS (chōdz). [Russ. Chud Finn.] = TAVASTIAN.

chud, I would. See CH, pron. Obs. & Dial. Eng.

chud'ā (chōd'ā), a. Of or pertaining to the Chudes; also, designating or pertaining to the West Finnic languages.

chus. + CHEW.

chū'et. + CHEWET.

Chud'ō'fa (chōd'ō'fā), n. [Local Sp.] One of the descendants of Majorcan Jews in Porto Rico.

chuette. + CHEWET.

chuff. Chough. Ref. Sp.

chuff (chūf), n. A brick cracked by rain during burning.

chryso-graph (krī'sō-grāf'ī), v. t. To write in letters of gold.

chryso-l'itine (krī'sō-līt'īn), n. [NL.; cf. Gr. χρυσόλιθος.] A variety of chrysolite. Also -dīn (-dēn), n. Also -dīn (-dīn).

chryso-oil (-ōil), n. See DYE.

chryso-o-in (krī'sō-ō-in), n. [NL.; cf. Gr. χρυσόλιθος.] A large genus of copperwing butterflies.

chryso-oph'ic (-ōp'īk), n. [NL.; cf. Gr. χρυσόλιθος.] A large genus of copperwing butterflies.

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Min. a Chrysoberyl. b An opalescent variety of chrysolite.

chryso-ph'anic (-fān'ik), a. Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid, C15H10O6, obtained from rhubarb, a yellow lichen (Parmelia parietina), and elsewhere; — called also rhein, etc. It is a dihydroxy derivative of methyl anthraquinone.

chryso-phyll (krī'sō-fīl), n. [chryso- + -phyll.] Bot. A yellow coloring matter, in plants, probably a decomposition product of chlorophyll. Cf. XANTHOPHYLL.

chryso-phyllum (-fīl'ūm), n. [NL.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American sapotaceous trees, many having lustrous bronze or yellow foliage. They have small pentamerous flowers without stamindia, and a 1-seeded, pulpy berry. C. canitio is the star apple of the West Indies.

chryso-po-et'ic (-pō-ēt'ik), a. [chryso- + Gr. ποείν to make.] Gold-making; transmutting into gold.

chryso-prase (krī'sō-prāz), n. [ME. crisopace, OF. crisopace, crisoprasse, F. chryso-prase, L. chryso-prasus, fr. Gr. χρυσόπρασος; χρυσός gold + πράσος leek.] Min. An apple-green variety of chalcidony, of a dull flinty luster, esteemed in jewelry.

chry-sop'ra-sus (krī'sōp'rā-sūs), n. [L.] Chryso-prase. [Cf. 3.] The word as used in Rev. xvi. 20 refers to some yellow or greenish stone, not certainly identified.

chryso-opsis (-sīs), n. [NL.; chryso- + -opsis.] Bot. A large genus of asteraceous herbs of the United States and Mexico, having large flower heads with a double pappus and flattened achenes. On account of the yellow rays, they are sometimes called golden asters.

chryso-rin (krī'sō-rīn), n. [Cf. F. chryso-rine.] An alloy of 72 per cent copper and 28 per cent zinc. Cf. BRASS.

chryso-tham'nus (-thām'nūs), n. [NL.; chryso- + Gr. θάμνος shrub.] Bot. A genus of yellow-flowered asteraceous plants of western North America, the rayless golden-rods, characteristic of the alkali plains. They have heads of disk flowers, with narrow, keeled involucre bracts. C. nauseosus is the well-known rabbitbrush; C. venetus of southern California and northern Mexico yields damiana.

chryso-thrix (krī'sō-thrīks), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. χρυσότριξ golden-haired.] Zool. A genus of South American squirrel monkeys. They are of arboreal, gregarious habits. This name is antedated by a syn. of Saimiri.

chryso-tile (-tīl), n. [chryso- + Gr. τίλος fiber.] The fibrous silky variety of serpentine. It is one kind of asbestos.

chryso-type (krī'sō-tīp), n. [chryso- + -type.] Photog. A picture taken upon paper prepared by the use of a sensitive salt of iron and developed by the application of chloride of gold; also, the process, invented by Sir J. Herschel.

chthon'ian (thōn'ī-ān), a. [Also cap.] [Gr. χθόνιος in or under the earth, fr. χθών, χθόνος, earth.] Designating, or pertaining to, gods or spirits of the underworld; esp., relating to the underworld gods of the

chuff (chūf; dial. also chōof), a. [Cf. CHUFFY.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Fat; chubby; b Proud; elated. chuffy (-y), a. [Cf. CHUFFY, a.] Fat or puffed out with fat, esp. in the cheeks; chubby. Obs. or Dial. Eng. chuffy, a. [See CHUFFY, n.] Clownish; churlish; rough; surly; chuff. Obs. or Dial. — chuffily (-ly), adv. chug (chūg), n. A sound represented or imitated by the pronunciation of chug.

Underfoot was the chug of marsh water. Atlantic Monthly. chuk'ker (chūk'ēr), or chuk'kar (-kr), n. [Hind. chakkar, chakar, Skr. cakra a wheel.] 1. A wheel; circle; circular course. India. 2. A period of play at pony polo.

chum (chūm), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A roommate, especially in a college university; also, an intimate friend; habitual companion; associate. Now Colloq. chum, v. t.; CHUMMED (chūmd); CHUMMING. To occupy a chamber with another; to live as a chum or chums; as, to chum together at college. Colloq.

chum, v. t. To put as a roommate; to quarter as a chum; as, to chum one person on another. Colloq. Dickens. You'll be chummed with some fellow on Monday. T. Hughes.

chum, n. 1. Chopped fish, lobsters, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish, as in trolling or fishing with seines. 2. Refuse or scrap fish, as in a fish cannery; also, the pulp left after expressing oil from menhaden. U. S.

chum, v. t. To fish with the aid of chum, or chopped fish. chum/mage (-āj), n. [chum + -age.] 1. The quartering of persons together as chums. Colloq. 2. A fee demanded from a new prisoner by old prisoners, & a garnish. Eng. Prison Slang. b A fee paid by a collegian quartered with another for the privilege of changing his quarters. Eng.

chump (chūmp), n. [Cf. Icel. kumbur chopping, E. chap.] 1. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a block; end piece. 2. A thick obtuse end, as of a loin of mutton. Eng. 3. A blockhead; dolt; ass. Colloq. or Slang.

chun-nam' (chōn-nām'), n. [Hind. chūnā, fr. Skr. cūrṇa powder, dust; or a Dravidian word.] Prepared lime, esp. that made of calcined oyster shells or other shells, chewed by natives with betel leaves or areca nuts; also, a fine building plaster, susceptible of high polish. India & China.

chun-nam', v. t.; CHUN-NAMMED' (-nām'd); CHUN-NAMMING. To cover or plaster with chunnam. India & China.

chun'ga (chūn'gā), n. [Prob. native name.] A crane-like bird (Chunga burmeisteri) of Argentina, closely related to the seriema, but smaller, darker-colored, and more addicted to wooded districts. Colloq.

chunk (chūnk), n. [Cf. CHUMPER.] 1. A short, thick piece of anything. Colloq. 2. A short, thickest person. Colloq., U. S. 3. A strong, thickest horse. U. S.

chunk, v. t. CHUNKED (chūnk't); CHUNKING. [Cf. CHUNK, n., and chuck to strike, throw.] Dial. Southern U. S. 1. To throw, as a stone or stick. 2. To throw things at, as a person. 3. To feed with chunks, as a fire.

chun'ky (chūn'kī), a. Short and thick; thickset. Colloq. chun'ky, or chun'k (chūn'kī). [From chungke, name of a game formerly played by the Creeks.] Formerly, in the towns of the Creek Indians, a square area surrounded by a bank, used for ceremonial and games.

chun'soo (chūn'soo) or chun'soo (chūn'soo), n. [Egyptian Khensu.] Egypt. Myth. A moon god and god of healing. The chief seat of his worship was Thebes, where he formed one of a triad including Mut and Anmon-Ra.

chu'pa (chūp'ā), n. Also chu'pah. [Sp. chu'pa.] An Oriental measure of capacity. See MEASURE. chu-pat'y (chū-pāt'y), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [Hind. chapātī.] A kind of griddlecake of unleavened bread, used among the natives of India. Anglo-Ind.

chu-pras'ay (chū-prās'ay), n. [Hind. chaprasī, fr. chaprasī chu-pras'ay badge.] A messenger or servant wearing an official badge. Anglo-Ind.

church (chūrch), n. [ME. chirche, chireche, cherche, fr. AS. circe, cirice; akin to D. kerk, Icel. kirkja, Sw. kyrka, Dan. kirke, G. kirche, OHG. kirihaha; all fr. Gr. κκλησία the Lord's house, fr. κκλησιος concerning a master or lord, fr. κληρο master, lord, fr. κληρο power, might; akin to Skr. śūra hero, Zend cura strong, OIr. caur, cur, hero. Cf. KIRK.] 1. A building set apart for public Christian worship. In the United States the term church is in general use by all denominations for their places of worship, though other names, as temple, tabernacle, are sometimes used in special cases or for special buildings. In England church has been restricted in use to the places of worship of the Established Church, and chapel or meeting-house used for those of all other bodies; but church is now sometimes more widely used, as for the places of worship of the Roman Catholics and of some Nonconformists. In Scotland church is chiefly applied to places of worship of the Established Church (Presbyterian) and of the bodies which

have separated from it. In the British colonies the term is more or less extended as in the United States.

2. A place of worship of any religion, as a Jewish or heathen temple or a mosque. Obs. Acts xix. 37.

3. The collective body of Christians; all who are in spiritual union with Christ, acknowledging him as their head; — often, as a spiritual society separated from the world, opposed to the world.

4. A body of Christian believers holding the same creed, observing the same rites, and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority, regarded either as the only true representative, or as a separate branch, of the church universal, and often confined to limits territorial or historical; a denomination; as, the Roman Catholic Church; the Presbyterian Church.

5. The organization of Christianity or of an association of Christians, as in a nation; esp., the clergy and officers collectively, or as a permanent corporation, in some countries constituting one of the estates; ecclesiastical power, authority, or government; — often opposed to the state.

6. The clerical profession; as, to go into the church; the youngest son was destined for the church.

7. A formally organized body of Christian believers worshipping together. Acts xiv. 23.

8. Church service; divine worship or religious service in a church; the church building with the service going on in it; as, to go to, or attend, church; to be at, or in, church; after church we walked through the cemetery.

9. Any body of worshippers; a religious society or organization not Christian, or not distinctively so; esp., the congregation or company of God's worshippers under the old dispensation or in Old Testament times, the analogue and precursor of the Christian church; more vaguely, a society, school, or the like, resembling more or less remotely the Christian church, as in having a set of opinions held in common; as, the Jewish church; the church of Bralm.

Churches of God in Christ Jesus. See ADVENTIST. — Church Estates Commissioners. See Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, under ECCLESIASTICAL. — c. invisible, Theol., the whole body of real Christians both on earth and in heaven, whether they are or were church members or not; also, the company of celestial beings and persons who have departed this life, or the company of real Christians on earth; — opposed to, or distinguished from, church visible. — c. militant, the Christian church on earth, which is regarded as engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies, the powers of evil; — distinguished from church triumphant. Sometimes used jocosely of the church as engaged in actual warfare or polemics. — c. of Armenia. See ARMENIAN CHURCH. — c. of Cyprus. See EASTERN CHURCH. — c. of England, the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, asserting that of the sovereign; the episcopal church established and endowed in England by law. See ANGLICAN. — c. of England, a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. — c. of Englandism, Anglicanism. — c. of Englandism, an adherent or supporter of the Church of England. — c. of Georgia, a former Eastern church, which was incorporated in the Russian Church in 1801. — c. of God. Eccl. a denomination of Christians in the United States, founded by John Wesley in Pennsylvania, which acknowledged an immersionists, a Methodistism in polity and usage, practice the washing of feet, and hold that creeds are divisive and unnecessary. Called also Winebrenerians. b See ADVENTIST. — c. of God in Christ. See MENNONITE, n. — c. of Greece. See EASTERN CHURCH. — c. of Ireland, the former established church of Ireland. It claims continuity in history with the ancient Celtic church, which was founded in the 5th century, asserting that it acknowledged the supremacy of Rome in the 12th century, and was reformed in the 16th century. It was disestablished Jan. 1, 1871, by the Irish Church Act (32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, 1869). — c. of Montenegro. See EASTERN CHURCH. — c. of Mount Sinai, an ancient church, consisting of the famous monastery of St. Catherine in Arabia and a few branch houses in Turkey and Greece. It may be regarded as all that survives of the ancient church of northern Arabia; it forms one of the branches of the Orthodox Eastern Church. — c. of Scotland, the established church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian in polity and doctrine. See PRESBYTERIAN, a. — c. of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Eccl., a branch of the Mennonites formed about 1880. — c. of the New Jerusalem. See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, SWEDENBORGIAN. a. triumphant. The church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, having overcome in her warfare with evil; distinguished from church militant. b. A sect founded by George Scott, a Scotchman, further, who claims to be the "Christ of the Second Coming." Belief in this claim is the sole condition of membership. c [caps.] A communistic sect founded by Cyrus Teed, aiming at the reestablishment of church and state upon a basis of divine fellowship. Called also Koreshan Ecclesia or Church, Cyrus in Hebrew being Koresh. — c. visible, Theol., the apparent church of Christ on earth; the whole body of professed Christians; — distinguished from, or opposed to, church invisible.

church, v. t.; CHURCHED (chūrch't); CHURCHING. 1. To bring or conduct to church in order to receive its rites,

church brief. = BRIEF, n., 5. c. church-brooms', n. The wild teal. Dial. Eng. [court.] churchcraft, n. An ecclesiastical church/dom (chūrch'dām), n. See DOM. church embroidery. = GIMPED EMBROIDERY. churchesset, n. Obs. Corrupt for church-scot. church'ful, n. See PUL. church gang. [See GANG, n.] A going to church; also, a churching, as of a woman. Obs. church'grift, n. See CRIFT, n. church'grin', n. A churchyard. Dial. Eng. church'go'er, n. One who goes to church, esp. habitually. church'go'ing, a. & n. Going to church, esp. when habitual. church'have', n. The law of a church; churchyard. Obs. church hay. [From HAY an inclosure.] A churchyard. Obs. church'an'ty (chūrch'an'tī), n. Conformity or devotion to church rules or forms, as distinguishing from Christianity. church'ied (chūrch'īd), a. Perturbed, or brought into sympathy with, the church or church forms or rules; — chiefly used opprobriously. church'less, n. See -LESS. church'ish, n. See -ISH. Rare.

church'ism (-iz'm), n. See -ISM. church'ite, n. A supporter of the church, or a church. church'less, a. See -LESS. church'let, n. See -LET. church'like, a. Like a church, or befitting a church or a churchman. church'liness, n. See -NESS. church living. A benefice in an established church. church'man-ly, a. Pertaining to, or becoming, a churchman. church'man-ship, n. See -SHIP. church'mas'ter, n. A churchwarden. Dial. Eng. church'mas'ter-ship, n. See -SHIP. church mode. = ECCLESIASTICAL MODE. See MODE, 1a (2).

church owl. The barn owl. church papist. In England in the 17th century, a Roman Catholic who was a conformist to the Church of England. Obs. church pennant. A pennant flown on a ship during divine service. [See -PENNANT.] church'reeve', n. A churchwarden. church ring. A wedding ring. church'seed', n. Obs. corrupt of church-scot. church'ship, n. See -SHIP. Obs. church'shot'. Var. of church-scot. Church Slavic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. church'sok-on'. [See SOXEN.]

etc.; — usually in the passive, and said esp. of a woman who comes to church to return thanks publicly, esp. in the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, for her safe deliverance from the perils of childbirth, or, esp. in Scotland, of a newly married couple, a bride, judges, magistrates, etc., on a first or state appearance or attendance at church.

2. To perform this service or ceremony for or with; as, the rector churched her.

3. To form into a church. Obs. Gauden. 4. To remove the works of (a stolen watch) and insert other works to prevent identification. Thieves' Slang.

church'ale (chūrch'āl), n. A church or parish festival (as formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church), at which much ale was used.

Church Army. An organization, similar to that of the Salvation Army, connected with the Church of England. It was founded in 1882 by Rev. Wilson Carlile of London.

church door. The outer door of a church, at which formerly various public acts, as marriages, were performed. Cf. ad ostium ecclesie, under DOWER.

church festival. A feast day of the church year; a holy day.

church house. A house belonging to a church or used for secondary church purposes; specif., a parish house.

church'ing, vb. n. 1. Act of one who churches or is churching; esp., the appearance of a woman in church after childbirth to be blessed or to return thanks publicly for her safe deliverance, esp. according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. Subjection to ecclesiastical influence. Emerson. church'ly, a. [AS. cirlic.] Pertaining to, or suitable for, church; ecclesiastical.

church'man (chūrch'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. An ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest. 2. A churchwarden. Obs.

3. An adherent of the church, esp. of the church established in any country, or that lays claim to be "the church" either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the church universal; specif.: in England and English colonies, a member of the Church of England; in Scotland, a member of the Church of Scotland; and in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. "A zealous churchman." Macaulay.

church rate. A rate upon the lands and houses in a parish, in England or Ireland, assessed on the occupiers, and fixed by the parishioners at large, at a vestry meeting, for the maintenance of the church and its services. Compulsory payment in general was abolished in 1883 by the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act, s. 1.

church'-scot' (-skōt'), n. A custom or tribute formerly collected by the clergy for their support or as a due, one of corn collected on St. Martin's Day.

church text. The Old English or black-letter style of type as used in ecclesiastical work, as on stained glass windows, on monuments, etc.; also, Print., a tall, slender form of black letter, often used in ecclesiastical work.

This line is in nonpareil church text.

church'ward'en (-wōrd'n), n. 1. Ch. of Eng. A church officer whose duties include the protection of the church building and property, the superintendence of the celebration of public worship, and the making and executing of various parochial regulations.

2. Prot. Epis. Ch. A church officer whose duties, though they vary in the different dioceses, now relate chiefly to the oversight and management of the temporal affairs of the parish, such as the care of the parish property and the raising of money. There are usually two, the senior being the highest lay officer of the parish.

3. In Scotland, a church beadle. 4. A clay tobacco pipe with a long stem. Slang.

church'wom'an (-wōdm'ān), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wīm'ēn; -īn). 1. A woman who is a member of the church, esp. of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Cf. CHURCHMAN, 3.

2. A woman who habitually attends church, esp. one active in church work.

church work. Work on, or in behalf of, a church; the work of a particular church for the spread of religion. — church worker.

church'y (chūrch'y), a. Colloq. 1. Relating to, or saving highly of, the church; unduly fond of church forms. 2. Churchlike.

church'yard' (chūrch'yārd'), n. The yard or inclosure belonging to a church, part of which is often used as a burial ground; God's acre.

Like graves in the holy churchyard. Shak. The stress is upon church already in Shakespeare; yet we usually say St. Paul's Churchyard, with stress on yard, as always in Scot.

churl (chūrl), n. [ME. cheurl, churl, AS. ceorl a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband; akin to D. kerel, kerel, G. kerl, Dan. & Sw. kari, Icel. karl, and to the E. proper name Charles (orig. man, male), and perh. to Skr. jara

A church district or its inhabitants. Obs. or Hist. churcht. Churched. Ref. Sp. church'ward (chūrch'wōrd), a. & adv. Toward the church. church'ward' (-wōrd'), n. Custodian of a church (building); a man in orders in charge of a church. Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D. church'ward'en-ism (-iz'm), n. Rule of churchwardens; — with allusion to the damage done to church buildings by work done under the direction of ignorant churchwardens. Oxf. E. D. — church'ward'en-ize, v. t. church'ward'en-ship, n. See -SHIP. church'wards (chūrch'wōrdz), adv. Towards the church. church'way, n. The way or road which was a conformist to the Church of England. Obs. church pennant. A pennant flown on a ship during divine service. [See -PENNANT.] church'reeve', n. A churchwarden. church ring. A wedding ring. church'seed', n. Obs. corrupt of church-scot. church'ship, n. See -SHIP. Obs. church'shot'. Var. of church-scot. Church Slavic. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. church'sok-on'. [See SOXEN.]

chuff, a. [Cf. CHUFF & boor.] Ill-tempered; surly; sulky; cross. Obs. or Dial. Eng. chuff'ly, adv. of CHUFFY.

chuff'ness, n. See -NESS. chuff-pen'ny, a. Miserly. Obs. chug (chūg; chōg), n. A pull or tug. Scot.

chug, v. i.; CHUGGED (chūgd); CHUGGING. To pull; tug. Dial. Eng. [ice.] 2. To fish with a gaff through; chug'ger, n. One that chugs.

chū'ra (chū'ra), n. [Hind. chūrā, a member of one of the lower castes of upper India, traditionally scavengers and sweepers, but now largely agriculturists.

chuk + CHUCK. chuk'chi (chōk'chī), n. pl. A Mongolian people of the northeast of Asia, taller and fairer than the Koryak aborigines of the territory. They live mainly in small groups along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. [ORE.] chuk'or (chūk'ōr), n. = CHICK-CHUCK. Chucked. Ref. Sp. chū'lan (chū'lan), n. [Hind. chū'lan, a member of one of the lower castes of upper India, traditionally scavengers and sweepers, but now largely agriculturists.

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Cichl'id (sīk'li-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. κίχλη a bird like a thrush, also a sea fish.] Zool. A large family of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes, somewhat resembling the American sunfishes in appearance and habits. They are mostly of tropical America and Africa, and some, as the boliti, are important food fishes. Cf. CHROMIDES. — cich'l'id (-l'id), a. & n. — cich'l'id (-l'id), a. & n.

Cichoriaceae (sī-kō'ri-ā-sē-sē), n. pl. [NL. See CICHORIUM.] Bot. A family of composite herbs or shrubs, the chicory family, differing from the Asteraceae chiefly by the presence of milky juice and by having all the flowers of the head ligulate. It is made a tribe (Liguliflorae) of the Compositae by those who treat the latter as a family. There are about 65 genera and 1,400 species, of very wide distribution. Important genera are Hieracium, Lactuca, Cichorium, and Taraxacum. — cich'ori-ā-ceous (-shū-s), a. — cich'ori-um (sī-kō'ri-ūm), n. [L., chicory.] Bot. A small genus of the Mediterranean region, typifying the family Cichoriaceae. They have large basal leaves, small bractlike stem leaves, and heads of blue, purple, pink, or white flowers, the pappus of blunt scales. C. intybus is the chicory, C. endivia the endive.

Cicindelid (sī-sī'n-dē-l'id), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. cicindela a glowworm.] Zool. A family of aquatic predaceous beetles of which the genus Cicindela (-dē-l'id) is the typical and largest genus. It consists of the tiger beetles (which see). — cic'in-dē-l'id (-dē-l'id), a. & n.

Cicuta (sī-sē-čhēz-bā-ō; sī-sē-bē-s; 277), n.; It. p. cicusa (-ē). [It.] 1. The recognized gallant of a married woman; a cavalier servant.

That indifference [in Italy, esp. in the 18th century] which regarded the cicuto as an indispensable figure in every household, and took no offense at one or two supererogatory lovers ("pattini").

2. A knot of silk or ribbon attached to a fan, walking stick, or the like. Rare.

Cicula-toun' (sīk'li-tōun'), n. [OF. ciculaton.] A costly medieval cloth, of uncertain material; — erroneously used by Spenser as meaning a kind of gilded leather. Obs.

Cic'ni-a (sī-k'ni-ā), n. [L., a stalk.] Zool. The genus consisting of the typical storks. See STORK.

Cic'ni-an (-ān), a. Ciconine.

Cic'ni-ni-dē (sīk'ni-nī-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Ciconia.] Zool. The family of birds consisting of the storks, wood ibises, and openbills. — Cic'ni-ni-dē (-dē), a. & n.

Cic'ni-nine (sīk'ni-nīn; 183), a. [L. Ciconia stork.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the storks.

Cic'ni-ta (sīk'ni-tā), n. [L., the poison hemlock.] Bot. A small genus of apocynous herbs, natives of temperate and warm regions, having pinnately compound leaves and umbels of white flowers. The roots of all species are deadly poisonous. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus. See WATER HEMLOCK, POISON HEMLOCK. b [L. c.] Sometimes, erroneously, the plant Conium maculatum.

Cid (sīd; Sp. thēth; 133, 146), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. sayid lord.] 1. Chief or commander; in Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Diaz de Bivar, a champion of Christianity and of the old Spanish royalty, in the 11th century. Also El Cid Campeador.

2. A Castilian epic poem written in the 12th or 13th century, celebrating the exploits of the Cid.

Cid'ā-ris (sīd'ā-rīs), n.; pl. CIDAREES (-rēz). [L., fr. Gr. κιδάρις, prob. of Per. origin.] 1. The royal tiara of the ancient Persian kings.

2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of sea urchins including numerous living and fossil species with a very few large, stout, often club-shaped spines, as well as smaller spines.

Cid'ā (-sīd). 1. [L. cida (as in matricida matricide), fr. caedere to kill; cf. F. -cide.] A suffix signifying killer, destroyer; as, fratricide, microbiocide, nematocide, etc.

2. [L. -cidium (as in homicidium homicide); cf. F. -cide.] A suffix signifying a killing; as, fratricide, suicide, etc.

Cid'er (sīd'ēr), n. [F. cidre, OF. sidre, fr. L. sicerā a kind of strong drink, Gr. σικερα; of oriental origin; cf. Heb. shikar to be intoxicated, shēkār strong drink.] 1. The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits), used for drinking, for making vinegar, and for other purposes. Hard, or fermented, cider contains from two to seven or eight per cent of alcohol.

2. Strong drink; — orig. a translation of the Heb. shēkār of the Bible. Obs.

Cider brandy. A kind of brandy distilled from cider.

Cider gum, cider tree. An Australian tree (Eucalyptus gunnii) from whose sap a ciderlike beverage is made.

Cid'er-kin (-kīn), n. [Cider + kin.] A kind of weak cider made by steeping the refuse pomace from cider making. Cid'er-kin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. Mortimer.

Cid'ē-van' (sīd'ē-vān'), a. [F., hitherto, formerly.] Former; late; of times gone by; ex-; as, a cid'evant governor. — n. Fr. Hist. During the Revolution, a noble, — men of rank having been dispossessed of their titles.

Cic'e-ro of France (sī-sē-rō), Massillon. [George Canning. Cicero of the British statesmen.]

Cic'e-ro's Mouth (sī-sē-rō's mōth), Philippe la Bouche de Céciron. [Philippe Pot (1428-94), a French statesman — from his eloquence.]

Cich' (sīch; kīk'ār.) A Hebrew talent. Obs.

Cich'ar-ro (sē-čhār'ō), ci-čhar'-rā (-rā). Var. of CHICHARRO.

Cich'ing (-chīng). 1. CHICKLING.

Cich'ō-rā-ceous (sīk'ō-rā-sē-sē), a. Incorrect and archaic spelling of CICHORIACEOUS.

Cich'ō-ry (sīk'ō-ri), or CHICORY. Cich'p' (sīk'p'). CHICK-PEA.

Cic'ni-ā (-sīn-ā), n. Var. of CICHONIACEAE.

Cic'ni-be-lim (sīk'ni-bē-līm; sīn-bē-līm), n. State or practice of being or having a cicuto.

Cic'one (-sīn-ō), n. [L. ciconia.] A stork. Obs.

Cic'ō-ni-form' (sīk'ō-nī-fōrm'; sī-ō), a. [See CICHONIA-FORM.] Zool. Like a stork; or of pert to the Ciconiformes.

Cic'ō-ni-form' (-fōrm'), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. An order of birds, variously limited, which in certain modern classifications consists of the storks, herons, steganopoda, and flamingos.

Cic'ō-rā (-sīn-ō), n. [L. Cicero.] A stork. Obs.

Cic'ō-rā (-sīn-ō), n. [L. Cicero.] A stork. Obs.

Cig'ar (sī-gār), n. [Sp. cigarro, perh. named fr. a resemblance to the shape of the cigarra cicada; cf. F. cigare.] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking. The cigar is made by binding a mixture of short or long pieces of leaf (short or long filler) together and covering them with a finer piece of leaf, stripped of stalks, called the wrapper. The ends are usually tapered. By act of July 24, 1897, c. 11, sec. 10, of the Revised Statutes of the United States it is provided "that all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars, and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper or other substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes." Under this ruling the so-called "all-tobacco cigarettes" are now designated as "cigars."

Cig'a-rette' (sī-gā-rē-tē), n. [F. cigarette.] Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco, inclosed usually in paper, sometimes in tobacco leaf or corn husk, used for smoking; also, one of powdered cubes, medicinal leaves, or various other substances inclosed in paper. See CIGAR.

Cigarette beetle. A small brown beetle (Lasioderma serricorne) often very destructive to tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, vegetable drugs, spices, etc.

Cigar fish. A small carangoid fish (Desopterus punctatus) of the West Indies, Florida, etc. — so called from its fusiform shape.

Cigar plant. A Mexican lythraeous plant (Cuphea igea) often cultivated for its flowers, the tubular red and black calyx of which suggests a cigar. It is sold usually under the name of Cuphea platycentra.

Cig'ua-to-ra (sī-gwā-tō-rā; thē; 138), n. Also sig'ua-terā. [Sp.] Med. A kind of disease caused by eating poisonous fish. See TIROSA. West Indies.

Cil'ar-y, cil'lar-y (sī-lār-y), n.; pl. -ERIES (-yē). Arch. The carved foliage, etc., ornamenting the head of a column; a volute.

Cil'la (sī-lā), n. pl.; sing. CIL'LIUM (-ūm). [L. cilium eyelid.] 1. Anat. The eyelashes.

2. Biol. Hairlike processes, found on many cells, capable of a vibratory or lashing movement. A cell may bear one cilium or many (see FLAGELLUM). Unlike pseudopodia, cilia are permanent processes, and in many cases push in incessant motion, delivering their strokes more forcibly in one direction than the other. In free-swimming unicellular organisms, as many infusorians, zoospores, spermatozooids, etc., and in some small multicellular forms, as the embryos of many mollusks and worms, cilia serve as organs of locomotion. In the higher animals their usual function is to produce a current of fluid. In man ciliated cells occur in several places. They line the nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, etc., and by a constant propulsion toward the nose assist the removal of mucus and dust particles.

3. Bot. Any minute marginal hairs or hairlike processes forming a fringe like an eyelash, as the cilia which constitute the peristome in mosses.

4. Zool. The barbel of a feather.

Cil'la-ry (sī-lā-rī), a. [Cf. F. ciliaire.] Anat. & Biol. a Of or pertaining to cilia. b Pertaining to or designating certain structures of the eyeball (see below).

Ciliary body, an annular structure on the inner surface of the anterior wall of the eyeball, composed largely of the ciliary muscle and bearing the ciliary processes. — c. flame, Zool., one of the vibrating flagella or bundles of cilia of the excretory organs of flatworms. See FLAME CELL. — c. ganglion, a small ganglion of the ophthalmic nerve, situated in the orbit and supplying nerves to parts of the eyeball. — c. muscle, an annular muscle composed of non-striated fibers situated in the ciliary body, the chief agent in accommodation. — c. nerves, Anat., minute nerves supplying the ciliary muscle, iris, etc. The short ciliary nerves arise from the ciliary ganglion, the long ciliary nerves from the nasal nerve. — c. processes, vascular folds on the surface of the ciliary body, giving attachment to the suspensory ligament of the lens.

Cil'la-ta (-tā), n. pl. [NL. See CILIA.] Zool. An order of Infusoria having cilia both when young and adult. In some forms the cilia cover the body generally, in others they form a band around the mouth. It includes both fixed and free-swimming forms. Vorticella, Stentor, and Paramecium (see these terms) are familiar examples.

Cil'li-ate (sī-lī-āt) a. Bot. & Zool. Provided with cilia; as, cil'li-ated (-āt) a ciliate leaf; ciliated epithelium; ciliate infusorians (those of the group Ciliata).

Cil'li-a-tion (-ā-shūn), n. State or quality of being ciliate; also, a ciliate process.

Cil'lice (sī-lī-sē), n. [F. See CILICIOUS.] Haircloth; a kind of haircloth undergarment; a hair shirt.

Cil'li-cian (sī-lī-čī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Ciliata, an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor. — n. A native or inhabitant of Ciliata.

Cil'li-sis (sī-lī-sīs), n. [NL., fr. L. cilium eyelid.] Med. A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

Cil'li-um (sī-lī-ūm), n. [L. See CILIA.] Zool. An order of Infusoria having cilia both when young and adult. In some forms the cilia cover the body generally, in others they form a band around the mouth. It includes both fixed and free-swimming forms. Vorticella, Stentor, and Paramecium (see these terms) are familiar examples.

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Cim'brī (sīm'brī), n. pl. [L.; cf. Gr. Κίμβροι.] A people encountered by the Romans in Styria about 113 B. C. At first victors over the Romans, they were destroyed by Marius, 151 B. C. They were related to their allies, the Teutones; but it is not known whether they were Gauls or Germans in race.

Cim'brī-an (sīm'brī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Cimbrī. — n. a One of the Cimbrī. b The language of the Cimbrī.

Cim'brī-ān (-ān), n.; pl. CIMBRICES (sīm'brī-sēz). [L., a bug.] 1. A bedbug. Obs.

2. [cap.] Zool. The genus containing the bedbug.

Cim'brī-ic (sīm'brī-ik; sī-), a. [L. cimex, -icis, bug.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₂, obtained from bugs of the genera Cimex, Rhaphigaster, etc.

Cim'brī-dē (sī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. A small family of flat-bodied, wingless, bloodsucking Hemiptera of which the bedbug is the type. — cim'brī-dē (sīm'brī-dē), a. & n. — Cim'brī-dē (-dē), a. & n.

Cim'brī-form' (sīm'brī-fōrm; sī-), a.

Cim'brī-ic (sīm'brī-ik; sī-), a. [L. Cimex, -icis, bug + -icid-]. An agent for destroying bedbugs.

Cim'brī-ic'ga (sīm'brī-sīf'gā), n. [NL.; L. cimex, -icis, bug + fagare to drive away.] Bot. A small genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the bugianes, natives of North America, Asia, and eastern Europe. The rhizome and rootlets of C. racemosa, the black cohosh, are employed in rheumatism and uterine troubles and as a remedy for St. Vitus's dance. See BUGBANE.

Cim'brī-cine (sīm'brī-sīn; sīm'brī-; sīn), a. Smelling of bugs.

Cim'brī-ān (sīm'brī-ān), a. [L. Cimmericus, Gr. Κίμμερος.] Of or pertaining to the Cimmericians or their gloomy abode; hence, shrouded in gloom or darkness.

In dark Cimmeric desert ever dwell. Milton.

Melt, and dispel, ye specter doubts, that roll Cimmeric darkness o'er the parting soul. Campbell.

Cim'brī-an (-ān), n. 1. One of a mythical people described by Homer as dwelling in a remote realm of mist and gloom, variously identified by later writers as in Spain, the Crimea, or about Lake Averna.

2. One of a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling about the Crimea, who overran Asia Minor and captured Sardis during the reign of Ardy, about 635 B. C. They were expelled by Alyattes, his grandson, about 600 B. C.

Cim'brī-lite (sīm'brī-līt), n. [Gr. Κίμβριος (see γγ) Cimolian earth, fr. Κίμβριος, L. Cimolus, an island of the Cyclades.] Min. A white, grayish or reddish hydrous silicate of aluminum, soft and claylike or chalklike in appearance. Sp. gr., 2.18-2.30.

Cinch (sīnch), n. [Sp. cincha, fr. L. cingere to gird.] 1. A strong girth for a pack or saddle, as of braided horsehair or of canvas. Western U. S.

2. A tight grip; also, a sure or easy thing; an easy time or person; something done or obtained without difficulty; as, to have a cinch on a thing; that's a cinch. Slang, U. S.

Cinch, v. t.; CINCHED (sīnch); CINCH'ING. 1. To put a cinch upon; to girth tightly. Western U. S.

2. To get a sure hold upon; to get into a tight place, as for forcing submission. Slang, U. S.

Cinch, v. i. To perform the action of cinching; to tighten the cinch — often with up. Western U. S.

Cinch, n. [Cf. cinch a girth, a tight grip, as v., to get a sure hold upon; perh. so named from the tactics used in the game; also cf. Sp. cinco five (the five spots of the color of the trump being important cards).] A variety of auction pitch (see AUCTION PITCH) in which a draw to improve the hand is added, and the five of trumps (called right pedro) and the five of the same color (called left pedro) and ranking between the five and the four of trumps) each count five on the score. Fifty-one points make a game. Also called double pedro and high five.

Cinch, v. t. In the game of cinch, to protect (a trick) by playing a higher trump than the five.

Cin'chene (sīn'chēn), n. [cinchonine + -ene.] Org. Chem. A white, crystalline, cyclic compound, C₁₇H₂₀N₂, obtained indirectly from cinchonine.

Cin'cho'ma (sīn'chō-mā), n. [So named from the wife of Count Chinchon, viceroy of Peru in the 17th century, who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever, and after her return to Spain contributed to the general propagation of this remedy.] 1. Bot. A genus of rubiaceous trees containing over 50 species, natives of the Andean region from Colombia to Peru, having paniced flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and an ovary crowned with a fleshy disk. They yield the Cinchona (Clediperiana), drugs quinine and cinchona bark or 1 Leaves and Flower calisaya bark, of which there are Cluster (4); 2 Flower and many varieties, obtained chiefly Bud (4).

[Sp., wild. See MAROON a fugitive.] a The bigiron. Western U. S. b A wild dog. West Indies.

Cin'cho-ma (-mā), n. [Cf. CINCINNA.] Zool. Pertaining to or resembling the Cincideae.

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from *C. calisaya*, *C. cordifolia*, *C. micrantha*, *C. officinalis*, *C. succirubra*, and related species. The trees are extensively cultivated in Jamaica and the East Indies.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pharm.* The bark of any species of *Cinchona* containing not less than 5 per cent of bitter febrifuge alkaloids, of which 2% per cent is quinine; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark. The bark has the same therapeutic properties as its most important alkaloid, quinine.

cinchona bases. The alkaloids of cinchona bark, many of which have been described. Among the best known are quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine.

cin/cho-na-ceous (sɪn'kō-nā'shūs), *a.* Allied or pertaining to *Cinchona* or its products.

cin/cho-na-mine (sɪn'kō-nā-mīn; sɪn'kō-nā-; -mēn'), *n.* Also **min.** [*cinchona* + *amine*.] A white crystalline alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₅ON₃, found in certain varieties of cinchona bark. It is far more toxic than quinine and has antipyretic and sialagogue properties.

cin/cho-nate (sɪn'kō-nāt), *n.* [*cinchonic* + *-ate*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

cin/cho-nic (sɪn'kō-nīk), *a.* Belonging to, or obtained from, *Cinchona*.

cinchonic acid. **a** A white crystalline acid, C₁₉H₂₃O₇H — preferably called **cinchoninic acid**. It is a carboxylic derivative of quinoline. **b** A white crystalline acid, C₁₉H₂₃O₇ (C₁₉H₂₁), related to *a*-pyrone. *c* Quinic acid.

cin/cho-nic cine (-i-sin; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **cin.** [*cinchonic* + *-ine*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine and obtainable from it by heating.

cin/cho-nid/na (sɪn'kō-nīd'ā) *n.* Also **din.** [*From cinchona* + *id/na*.] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₃ON₃, found in the bark of species of *Cinchona*, similar in properties to quinine, but less powerful.

cin/cho-nine (sɪn'kō-nīn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also **nin.** [*From cinchona*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₃ON₃, found in various species of *Cinchona* and *Remijna* and extracted from the mother liquor in the preparation of quinine; — called also **cinchonina**. It is a bitertiary base, isomeric with and resembling cinchonidine.

cin/cho-nism (-nīz'm), *n.* [*From cinchona*.] *Med.* A condition produced by the excessive or long-continued use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine, and marked by deafness, roaring in the ears, headache, vertigo, etc.

cin/cho-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; **cin/cho-nized** (-nīz); **cin/cho-nizing** (-nīz'ing). To impregnate or treat with cinchona or its alkaloids; to produce cinchonism in. — **cin/cho-nization** (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'shūn), *n.*

cin/cho-tine (-tīn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also **tin.** *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₃ON₃, one of the cinchona bases.

Cin/cin-na'ti-an (sɪn'sīn-ā'ti-ān), *a.* [*From Cincinnati, Ohio*.] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the uppermost major subdivision of the American Ordovician (Lower Silurian). See **geology**. — *The Cincinnati epoch or series.*

cin/cin-nus (sɪn'sīn'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -ni (-nī). Also **cinicinus**, **cinicinus**. [*L.*, a curl of hair.] *Bot.* A form of monochasium in which the lateral branches arise alternately on opposite sides of the false axis; — called also **scorpioid cyme**. See **monochasium**. — **cin/cin-nal** (-āl), *a.*

cin/cin-ct (sɪn'sīn'kt), *n.* [*Cinnetus*.] *Girt*; encircled. *Poetic or R.* White-cinct, because in white walks sanctity. *R. Browning.*

cin/cin-ture (sɪn'sīn'tūr), *n.* [*L. cinctura*, fr. *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird.] **1.** Act of girding or girdling; surrounding; compass; concretely, an inclosed area; an inclosure. Within the *cincture* of one wall. **Bacon.**

2. That which encircles or surrounds; *specif.*: **a** A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body, as by an ecclesiastic for confining the alb. **b** *Arch.* The fillet, list, or band next to the apophysis at the extremity of the shaft of a column. **c** In general, anything that encircles, or surrounds, as a band, ring, or halo; an environment.

cin/cin-ture, *v. t.*; **cin/cin-tured** (-tūrd); **cin/cin-turing**. To surround with or as with a cincture; girdle; encircle; gird.

cin/der (sɪn'dēr), *n.* [*AS. sinder* slag, dross; akin to *Icel. sinder* dross, *Sw. sinder*, *D. sintel*, perh. influenced by *F. cendre* ashes, fr. *L. cinis*, *CF. SINTER*.] **1.** The slag from a metal furnace; dross; scoria.

2. A scale thrown off in forging metal.

3. A partly burned combustible, in which fire is extinct, or which no longer gives off flame; *specif.*: **a** A hot coal, or the like, without flame; an ember. *Swift.* **b** A piece of partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame. **c** *pl.* Loosely, ashes; the residue of anything burnt.

4. *pl.* The ashes of a human body. *Obs.*

5. Scoriaceous lava from a volcano; volcanic scoria.

6. A portion of liquor put into tea, etc. *Slang, Eng.*

cin/der (sɪn'dēr), *v. t.*; **cin/dered** (-dērd); **cin/der-ing**. To burn or reduce to cinders.

cinder block. *Metall.* A block closing the front of a blast furnace and containing the cinder notch.

cinder cone. *Geol.* A volcanic cone composed of cinders.



Cinder Cone, near Flagstaff, Ariz.

cin/cho-na-les (-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL. cinchona*.] *Bot.* In Lindley's classification an alliance comprising the madder family, etc. — **cin/cho-nal** (-nāl), *a.*

cin/cho-nia (sɪn'kō-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] *Chem.* Cinchonine.

cin/cho-nia/le (sɪn'kō-nī-ā'lē), *a.* *Chem.* See **CINCHONIC ACID**.

cin/cho-nan-ic (-tān'ik), *a.* [*cinchona* + *anic*.] Designating a brownish red, soluble acid, C₁₉H₂₃O₇, found in cinchona bark. It is a glucoside.

cin/cho-tox/ine (-tōk'sīn-ēn), *n.* Also **in.** [*cinchona* + *toxicine*.] *Chem.* Cinchonine.

cin/cho-va-tine (-vā'tēn), *n.* Also **tin.** [*F.*, fr. *NL. Cinchona ovata* a species of *Cinchona*.] = **ARICINE**.

Cin/cin-na'ti (sɪn'sīn-ā'ti), *n. pl.* See **ORDER OF THE CINCIANATI**, under **ORDER**.

Cincinnati anticline or arch. *Geol.* A low broad arch developed in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana after the close of the Ordovician period.

Cin/cin-dae (sɪn'kīn-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Zool.* See **CINCLUS**.

Cin/cis (sɪn'kīz), *n.*; *pl.* **CIN-**

Cin/der-el/ia (sɪn'dēr-ē'lī-ā), *n.* [*Dim. from cinder*, in imitation of *F. Cendrillon*, *cendres* ashes; cf. *G. Aschenbrödel*.] **1.** In a popular tale of ancient and probably Oriental origin, a stepdaughter, who, being made a household drudge, is equipped by her fairy godmother to attend the prince's ball, but is told to leave at midnight. In hastening home, on the stroke of twelve, she loses one of her small glass, or vair, slippers, and by this the prince discovers her and marries her to the chagrin of her cruel stepmother and ostentatious stepsisters.

2. Hence, a cinder woman, scullery maid, or the like.

3. More fully **Cinderella dance**. A dancing party which is to last until midnight only.

cinder notch, cinder tap. *Metall.* The opening in a blast furnace through which melted cinder flows out.

cinder pig. *Metall.* Pig iron made from a mixture of mill cinder with ore or crude metal. It usually contains much phosphorus.

cin/der-y (sɪn'dēr-ī), *a.* **1.** Of or like, or composed of, cinders; full of cinders. **2.** Blackened or soiled with cinders.

cin/e-fac-tion (sɪn'ē-fāk'shūn), *n.* [*LL. cinefactio*: *L. cinis* ashes + *facere* to make.] Cineration; reduction to ashes; also, a cindered thing. *Rare.*

cin/e-mat-o-graph (-māt'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. κίνημα, κίνησις, motion* + *graph*.] **1.** A machine, combining magic lantern and kinoscope features, for projecting on a screen a series of pictures, moved rapidly (25 to 50 a second) and intermittently before an objective lens, and producing by persistence of vision the illusion of continuous motion; a moving-picture machine; also, any of several other machines or devices producing moving pictorial effects. Other common names for the cinematograph are *animatograph*, *biograph*, *bioscope*, *electrograph*, *electroscope*, *kinematograph*, *kineloscope*, *veriscope*, *vitagraph*, *vitascopie*, *zoögraphoscope*, *zoöpraxiscopie*, etc. Cf. **KINETOSCOPE**, **2**, **TACHYSCOPE**, **ZOOTROPE**.

The *cinematograph*, invented by Edison in 1894, is the result of the introduction of the flexible film into photography in place of glass. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. A camera for taking chronophotographs for exhibition by the instrument described above.

cin/e-mat-og-raph-er (-māt'ō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who exhibits moving pictures or who takes chronophotographs by the cinematograph. — **cin/e-mat-o-graph-ic** (-māt'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* — **cin/e-mat-o-graph-i-cal-ly** (-i-kāl-ī), *adv.*

cin/e-mat-o-graph (sɪn'ē-māt'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. κίνημα motion* + *graph*.] An integrating anemometer.

cin/ene (sɪn'ēn), *n.* [*From CINOL*.] *Chem.* Inactive limonene. See **LIMONENE**.

cin/e-o-graph (sɪn'ē-ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. κείναι to move* + *graph*.] A picture as projected on a screen by a cinematograph, representing objects in motion; a moving picture.

cin/e-ol (sɪn'ē-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*From NL. oleum cinæe*, by transposition. See **2d** -*ol*.] *Org. Chem.* A liquid, C₁₀H₁₈O, of camphorlike odor, contained in many essential oils, esp. oil of wormwood (*oleum cinæe*), oil of eucalyptus, and oil of cajuput. It is closely related to terpin. By oxidation it yields *cin/e-ol-ic acid* (-ōl'ik; -ōl'ik), C₁₀H₁₆O₂.

Cin/e-ra/r-a (sɪn'ē-rā-rī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. cinerarius* pert. to ashes, fr. *cinis* ashes; — from the ash-colored down on the leaves.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of South African asteraceous herbs or undershrubs rather closely allied to *Senecio*.

2. [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A handsome pot plant (*Senecio cruentus*), having ample heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of flower heads with white, red, or purple rays, the colors often variegated. There are many varieties.

cin/e-ra/r-i-um (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ria (-rī-ā). [*L.*] A place to receive the ashes of the cremated dead.

cin/er-a-ry (sɪn'ēr-ā-rī), *a.* [*L. cinerarius*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pertaining to, containing, or used for, ashes, esp. those of the cremated dead; as, a *cinerary* urn.

cin/er-ous (sɪn'ēr-ē-ŭs), *a.* [*L. cinereus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; ash-colored; ashen.

cin/er-i-tious (sɪn'ēr-ī-shūs), *a.* [*L. cineritius, cineriticus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] **1.** Ash-colored; gray; cinereous. **2.** Of the nature of ashes.

cin/gle (sɪn'gl), *n.* [*OF. cengle, L. cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird.] A girdle; girth; belt. *Rare.*

cin/gu-lar (sɪn'gl-ŭ-lār), *a.* [*L. cingula, cingulum*, girdle.] Circular; annular.

cin/gu-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -la (-lā). [*L.*, a girdle.] **1.** A girdle, as of a priest's alb. *Rare.*

2. *Zool. & Anat.* A band or girdle, or structure likened to a girdle; as: **a** A band of color or raised spiral line, as on certain univalve shells. **b** The clitellum of annelids. **c** A ridge about the base of the crown of a tooth. **d** A tract of nerve fibers running in the substance of, and connecting the callosal and hippocampal convolutions of, the brain. **e** The outer zone of cilia on the disk of certain rotifers.

cin/na-bar (sɪn'ā-bār), *n.* [*ME. cynoper, OF. cenobre, F. cinabre, L. cinabaris, Gr. κινναβάρη*; prob. of Oriental origin; cf. *Per. qinbār*, *Hind. shangarf*.] **1.** *Min.* Mercuric sulphide, HgS, occurring in brilliant red crystals,

of chronophotograph negatives taken in a cinematograph.

cin/er-a-ceous (sɪn'ēr-ā-shees), *a.* [*L. cineraceus*, fr. *cinis* ashes.] Like ashes; cinereous.

cin/er-a-tion (-ē'shūn), *n.* Cf. *F. cinerations*. Incineration.

cin/er-a-tor (sɪn'ēr-ā-tōr), *n.* A crematory furnace; a crematory.

cin/e-re-a (sɪn'ēr-ē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* See **CINEREOUS**.] *Anat.* The gray matter of nerve tissue. — **cin/e-re-al** (-ā), *a.* [*Fr.*] **1.** Cinerary. **Obs.**

2. Ash-colored; cinereous. **3.** Of, pert. to, or producing, ash; as, the *cinereous* (inorganic) component of a plant.

cin/e-re-al, *a.* Cinerary. *Obs.*

cin/er-ous (sɪn'ēr-ē-ŭs), *a.* [*L. cinereus*, p. pr., turning to ashes.] Somewhat cinereous.

cin/er-ul-ent (sɪn'ēr-ŭl-ēnt), *a.* Full of ashes. *Rare.*

cin/e-al-ol-ogy (sɪn'ē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. κίνησις, motion* + *ol*.] A science of the study of motion.

cin/e-ol-ic acid (-ōl'ik; -ōl'ik), *n.* [*Gr. κίνησις, motion* + *ol*.] A carboxylic acid, C₁₀H₁₆O₂, derived from *cin/e-ol*.

and also in red or brownish masses. It is the only important ore of mercury. *H.*, 2-2.5. *Sp. gr.*, 8.0-8.2.

2. Artificial red mercuric sulphide, used principally as a pigment; vermilion. It was formerly an official remedy both in Great Britain and the United States.

3. A red color like vermilion pigment; vermilion. *Obs.*

cin/na-bar-ine (sɪn'ā-bā-rīn; -rīn), *a.* Pertaining to, like, consisting of, or containing, cinabar; as, *cinabarine* sand.

cin/na-mate (-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of cinamic acid.

cin/nam'ic (sɪn'nām'ik; sɪn'ā-m'ik), *a.* [*From CINNAMON*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, cinnamon.

cin/namic acid, a white crystalline odorless substance, C₉H₇-C₂H₃-CO₂H, found in oil of cinnamon, storax, balsam of Peru, etc. It is now made extensively from certain benzene derivatives and used for the artificial production of indigo. — *c.* alcohol. See **STYRENE**. — *c.* aldehyde, a colorless aromatic oil, C₉H₇-CHO, the chief constituent of oil of cinnamon.

Cin/na-mo'mum (sɪn'ā-mō'mŭm), *n.* [*L.*, cinnamon.] *Bot.* A large genus of lauraceous trees and shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia. They have coriaceous 3-6-veined leaves and small apetalous flowers with a 6-cleft calyx and 9 stamens in three rows. Several species are of great economic importance. The genus is also represented by fossil remains, indicating a former wide distribution. See **CINNAMON**, **CAMPHOR**, **CASSIA BARK**.

cin/na-mon (sɪn'nā-mŏn), *n.* [*F. cinnamome*, *L. cinnamomum*, *Gr. κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωμ*; of Semitic origin; cf. *Heb. qinnāmōn*.] **1.** The highly aromatic bark of any of several lauraceous trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*, esp. the Ceylonese *C. zeylanicum*. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and astringent spices, and is much used in cookery for flavoring. It yields a colorless aromatic oil, oil of cinnamon, consisting essentially of cinamic aldehyde.

2. Any tree that yields cinnamon. See **CINNAMOMUM**.

cin/nam-ber. A dark chestnut-colored variety (*Ursus americanus*) of black bear.

cin/nam-fern. A large North American fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), having rich cinnamon-colored spore-bearing fronds produced separately from the green leafy fronds.

cin/na-mon'ic (-mŏn'ik), *a.* Of or like cinnamon; *specif.*, *Chem.*, cinamic.

cin/na-mon-root (-mŏn-rōōt'), *n.* A European asteraceous aromatic herb (*Inula squarrosa*) with rough leaves and coriaceous flower heads; — called also *pluinaum*; *spikenard*.

cin/nam-rose. A European rose (*Rosa cinnamomea*) with slender, half climbing stems and solitary double purple flowers, having a rich fragrance.

cin/nam-stone. *Min.* A variety of garnet sometimes used in jewelry. See **GARNET**.

cin/nam-vine. The Chinese yam or Chinese potato (*Dioscorea divaricata*), commonly cultivated as an ornamental climber for its glossy heart-shaped leaves, and in the tropics for its edible tubers.

cin/na-myl (sɪn'nā-mīl), *n.* [*Cinamic* + *-yl*.] *Chem.* **a** The radical, C₉H₇-CH-CHCO, of cinamic compounds. Cf. **BENZOYL**. **b** = **STYRYL**.

cin/no-line (-līn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also **lin.** [*Cinamic* + *quinoline*.] *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline base, C₉H₇N₂, from certain diazo compounds. It is an orthodiazine.

cin/que (sɪn'k), *n.* [*F. cinq*, fr. *L. quinque* five. See **FIVE**.] **1.** Five; the number five in dice or cards. **2.** *pl.* See under **CHANGE RINGING**.

cin/que-cen'tist (chēn'kwā-chēn'tīst), *n.* **1.** An Italian, esp. a poet or artist, of the 16th century. Cf. **CINQUECENTO**.

2. A student or imitator of the art or literature of the cinquecento.

cin/que-cen'to (-tō), *n.* & *a.* [*It.*, five hundred, abbr. for fifteen hundred, and hence the 16th century, i. e., the century including the years 1501, -2, -3, etc., to 1600.] The 16th century, regarded esp. as a period in the development of Italian art and literature. It follows the Italian classical revival (see **RISORGIMENTO**), and includes Italian renaissance at its height, and the beginning of its decadence. Also, a work of art produced in that century.

cin/que-foil (sɪn'kw'fōil), *n.* [*Cinque* five + *foil*, *F. feuille* leaf. See **FOIL.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of several rosaceous plants of the genus *Potentilla* having digitate leaves with 5 leaflets; — called also **five-finger**.**

2. A decorative design likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil; *specif.*: **a** *Her.* Such a figure used as a charge. **b** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, etc.



Cinquefoil, Arch.

cin/na-mol (-mōl; -mōl), *n.* [*Cinamic* + *-ol*.] *Chem.* Styrene.

cin/na-mo'm-ous (sɪn'nā-mō'ŭs), *a.* [*From CINNAMOMIC*.] Pert. to or resembling cinnamon; of the color of cinnamon.

cin/na-mo'm'ic (-mōm'ik), *a.* [*L. cinnamomum*, *cinnamomum*.] Cinamic.

cin/na-mon-bark, *n.* See **CINNAMON BARK**.

cin/na-mon-brown = **BISMARCK BROWN**.

cin/na-mone (sɪn'nā-mōn), *n.* [*Cinamic* + *-one*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, (C₉H₇-C₂H₃)₂CO, a ketone related to cinamic acid as acetone is to acetic acid.

cin/na-moned (-mōnd), *p. a.* Spiced with cinnamon.

cinnamon honey-suckle. The white swamp azalea (*Asalea waltersii*).

cin/na-mon-leaf oil. See **OIL OF CINNAMON OAK**.

cin/na-mon-oak. The bluejack (*Quercus brevifolia*).

cin/na-mo'm-um. See **CINNAMOMUM**.

cin/na-mo'm-um. See **CINNAMOMUM**.

curve or *circumire* to go around; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] 1. The circumference of, or distance round, any space or area; the boundary line round an area; compass. The circuit or compass of Ireland is 1,800 miles. *Stow.*

2. That which encircles anything, as a crown; circlet. *Obs.* The golden circuit on my head. *Shak.*

3. The space inclosed within a circle, or within limits. A circuit wide inclosed with goodliest trees. *Milton.*

4. Act of moving, going, or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit, or of traversing a given course round an area of whatever shape, as a baseball diamond; a round; circuitous route or journey; detour; revolution; as, the periodical circuit of the earth round the sun.

5. A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the pursuit of one's calling, as of a judge, or a preacher.

6. Those making the circuit, as the judges.

7. A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys from place to place, as in the pursuit of his calling; specif.: a. A judicial district established by law for a judge or judges to visit for the administration of justice. *b. Methodist Church.* A district in which an itinerant preacher labored. c. The order or course of a series of harness races held at various associated tracks according to a more or less permanent schedule. The series of most important meets constitutes the grand circuit.

8. a. In electricity, the complete path of an electric current, including, usually, the generating device; also, by extension, any portion of such a path. The complete path is often spoken of as a closed circuit; when its continuity is broken, so that a current is no longer able to pass, the circuit is said to be an open, or broken, circuit. *b. In magnetism,* a path of magnetic flux. Like the electric circuit, it is spoken of as open or closed.

9. *Math.* Any closed curve on a surface.

10. Circumlocution, as of reasoning. *Obs.* "Thou hast used no circuit of words." *Hulot.*

circuit of action. = CIRCUMFERENCE OF ACTION.

circuit (sûr'kî't), *v. t. & i.;* CIR/CUIT-ED; CIR/CUIT-ING. To go, travel, or move around; to make the circuit of; to compass; circulate. "Having circled the air." *T. Warton.*

circuit-ail (-âi), *a.* Of or relating to circuits, or consisting in a circuit.

circuit binding. A style of binding for books having flexible projections of the covers, called circuit edges, that fold and meet so as to close in the edges of the book.

circuit breaker. *Elec.* An automatic device for breaking a circuit at the highest current which it may be called upon to carry.

circuit court. *Law.* A court which sits successively in different places in its circuit (see CIRCUIT, 7 a). Specif.: a. In Scotland, a court that sits in the various principal towns, with a jurisdiction analogous to the English courts of assize. *b. In the United States,* certain Federal courts below the Circuit Court of Appeals and above the District Courts, the full bench of which consists of a designated justice of the Supreme Court (the circuit justice), a special circuit judge, and the judge of the district court, any two of whom may hold the court. These Circuit Courts have a statutory jurisdiction both in law and equity. Some of the States also have circuit courts, with statutory jurisdiction in matters of State cognizance.

circuit-er (sûr'kî't-er), *n.* A circuiter. *Pope.*

circuit-er (sûr'kî't-er), *n.* One who makes or travels a circuit, as a circuit judge. *R. Whitlock.*

circuit-ition (sûr'kî't-î-sh'ün), *n.* [L. *circuito.* See CIR/CUIT.] Act of circuiting, or going round; hence, circuitation, or circuitous mode of reasoning or arguing. *Archaic.*

circuitous (sûr'kî't-î-sh'üs), *a.* [LL. *circuitosus.*] Going round in a circuit; roundabout; indirect; as, a circuitous road; a circuitous manner of accomplishing an end.

Syn.—Roundabout, winding, indirect; curved, serpentine, flexuous; twisted, mazy, labyrinthine, crooked; deviating, rambling, wandering, vagrant; disingenuous, underhand, deceitful. —Circuitous, sinuous, tortuous, devious, oblique agree in suggesting the opposite of directness, lit. or fig. Circuitous implies a roundabout, sinuous, a winding or undulating, tortuous, a twisted, course or (fig.) method of procedure; as, "The shorn and parceled Oxus strains along . . . a foil'd circuitous wanderer" (*M. Arnold*); "Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain . . . conducts the eye along his sinuous course" (*Cowper*); "my sinuous, easy, unpolitic mode of proceeding" (*M. Arnold*); "How sweetly dost thou mix with the blood, and help it through the most difficult and tortuous passages to the heart!" (*Stearns*); "As we track Elizabeth through her tortuous mazes of lying and intrigue" (*J. R. Green*). Devious applies to that which is off the direct course, lit. or fig.; oblique, to that which diverges from a straight line, or (fig.) from directness or rectitude; as, "As if it lurked in devious ways, and were to be tracked through bush and brier" (*H. James*); "All censures of a man's self is oblique praise" (*Johnson*). See DEVIATE, CROOKED.

circuitous-ly, *adv.* = CIR/CUIT-IOUS-NESS, *n.*

circuit-ty (-tî), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [CF. OF. *circuitiê.*] 1. Compass; circuit. *Obs.*

2. A going round in a circle or circuit; a course not direct; circuitousness; a roundabout way of proceeding; circuit of action, *Law*; a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to attain the object in view.

circuit-lant (sûr'kî't-lânt), *n.* [L. *circulans*, *p. pr.* of *circulare*.] *Math.* A determinant in which each row is derived from the preceding by cyclic permutation, each constituent being pushed into the next column and the last into the first, so that the constituents of the principal diagonal are all the same.

circuit-lar (-lâr), *a.* [L. *circularis*, *fr.* *circulus* circle; *cf.* *F. circulaire*, *OF.* also *circular*. See CIRCLE.] 1. In the form of, or bounded by, a circle; round.

2. Perfect; complete. *Obs.*

In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive. *Massinger.*

3. Moving in or describing a circle; as, circular motion.

4. Moving or happening in a cycle of repetition; constituting a link in a circular chain. *Emerson.*

5. Circuitous; roundabout; indirect.

6. *Logic.* Of the nature of a circle (in sense 9); reasoning in a circle; begging the question.

circuit edges. See CIRCUIT BINDING.

circuit-er (sûr'kî't-er), *v. i.;* CIR/CUIT-ER-ING. To travel or make a circuit. *Obs. or R.*

circuit-er (sûr'kî't-er), *n.* [L. *circulator*, *fr.* *circulus* circle; *cf.* *F. circuler*, *OF.* also *circuler*.] One who makes a circuit, as an inspector.

7. Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic. See CIRCULAR POEMS. *Obs. & R.*

8. Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; intended for circulation; as, a circular letter.

9. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle or its properties; as, circular arc; circular measure.

10. Repeating or renewing itself automatically; continuing indefinitely by mere repetition; as, respiration is a circular process.

circular arc, any portion of a circle. — *c. canon.* *Music.* a. One of which the subject leads back to its own beginning, so that it may be endlessly repeated; a perpetual canon. *b. One* whose repetitions modulate through a circle of keys. — *c. constant.* *Math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. See π , *n.*, 2. — *c. cubic.* *Math.*, curves of third order pass through the two circular points at infinity. — *c. error,* the error in a timepiece resulting from variations in the extent of the arc described by the pendulum. — *c. function,* a trigonometrical function, esp. an inverse trigonometrical function. — *c. inch,* the area of a circle of one inch diameter, used as a unit of measure for circles; 0.7854 sq. in. — *c. insanity,* a form of insanity characterized by alternating periods of depression or melancholia and excitement or mania which may be interrupted by lucid intervals. — *c. instruments,* mathematical or nautical instruments, for measuring angles, in which the graduation extends round the whole circle, or through 360°. — *c. integral.* *Math.*, an integral whose path of integration is a circle about a pole as center, in the plane of the complex variable. — *c. line.* *Geom.* a. A line through a circular point at infinity, or tangent to the absolute. *b. Any* of the straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, secants, etc. — *c. measure.* *Math.* a. That in which the radian is taken as the unit angle. See RADIAN. *b. Angular* measure. — *c. measure of an angle.* *Math.*, that in which the unit angle has its measuring arc equal to the radius of the circle. — *c. micrometer,* a metallic ring fixed in the focus of the object glass of a telescope, and used to determine differences of right ascension and declination by observing the times when objects cross the inner or outer periphery of the ring; — called also *annular*, or *ring*, *micrometer*. — *c. mil,* a unit used for the measurement of the area of the cross section of wires, tubes, and rods, being the area of a circle whose diameter is one mil; 0.000000785 of a square inch. — *c. note.* a. A circular letter, esp. one used in diplomacy. *b. A* form of letter of credit. See under LETTER. — *c. numbers.* *Arith.*, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves; thus 54 = 625, 69 = 216, 112 = 121. — *c. pitch.* *Mech.* See PITCH, *v.*, 11 a. — *c. plane.* *Math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute. — *c. points at infinity.* *Geom.*, two imaginary points in a plane, at infinity, the common intersection of all circles in the plane; — called also *focioids*. — *c. polarization.* *Optics.* See POLARIZATION. — *c. quadrat.* *Print.*, a quadrat curved on one side. — *c. sailing.* a. = SPHERICAL SAILING. *b. Greated* circle sailing. — *c. saw,* a thin steel disk with teeth (usually forward set) on its periphery, used by revolving it upon a spindle at high speed, or by turning it rapidly at about five hundred revolutions per minute for wood saws; also, a machine comprising such a saw as its chief essential. Called also *buzz saw*. — *c. scale,* any scale insect of the genus *Aspidiotus*, named from the round shieldlike form of the adult female scale. They include many injurious species, as the San José scale, the red scale (*A. aurantii*) of the orange, etc. — *c. sinus.* *Anat.*, a circular venous channel at the base of the brain, formed by the intercavernous sinuses which connect the cavernous sinuses of each side, passing one in front and one behind the pituitary body. — *c. storm,* a violent cyclonic storm, as a typhoon. — *c. units.* *Elec.*, units based on the area of a circle with unit diameter.

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kî-lâr), *n.* [CF. (for sense 2) *F. circulaire*, *lettre circulaire*. See CIRCULAR, *a.*] 1. A circular figure, space, or object, as a brick.

2. A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed, copies of which are addressed or given to various persons. *Cir'cular* is defined for purposes of United States post-office classification by Act of Congress of March 3, 1879, *§* 180.

3. A long sleeveless cloak, not shaped to the figure.

cir'cu-lar-ly (sûr'kî-lâr-tî), *n. pl.* -RIES (-tîz). [LL. *circulartus*.] 1. Quality or state of being circular; circular form or position.

2. That which is circular; a circular space. *Obs.*

cir'cu-lar-ize (sûr'kî-lâr-îz), *v. t.;* CIR/CU-LAR-IZED (-îzd); CIR/CU-LAR-IZING (-îz'ing). 1. To make circular.

2. To send circulars to, esp. for advertising purposes; to ply with circulars. *b. To* turn into, or use as a copy for, a circular; also, to advertise by circulars, as a book. *Cant.*

cir'cu-lar-iz-a-tion (-î-zâ'sh'ün; -î-zâ'-tî), *n. = CIR/CU-LAR-IZ-ER (-î-z'ër), *n.**

cir'cu-lar-ize (-lât), *v. i.;* CIR/CU-LAR-IZED (-lât'éd); CIR/CU-LAR-IZING (-lât'ing). [L. *circulatus*, *p. ed.* of *circulare*, *v. t.*, to surround, make round, circulate, *v. i.*, to gather into a circle. See CIRCLE.] 1. To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, or circuitously, or (*Obs.*) round an axis; to move round and return to the same point, as the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins to the heart again.

2. To pass or go about from place to place, from person to person, as in a social circle, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money circulates; a story circulates; specif., of a book, newspaper, etc., to go into the hands of readers.

3. *Math.* To have a period of two or more figures which recurs or is repeated ad infinitum; to recur or be repeated ad infinitum; as, 354354354...; — said of a decimal or of the recurring period or expression. Less strictly, repeating decimals, or those in which one figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, are also called circulating decimals.

cir'cu-late, *v. t.* 1. *Old Chem.* To subject to continuous redistillation in a closed vessel.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass. *Obs.*

3. To cause to circulate; as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit; to circulate the Bible.

Syn.—Spread, diffuse, propagate, disseminate.

cir'cu-lat'ing (-lât'ing), *p. a. & vb. n.* of CIRCULATE, *v.* circulating boiler, a boiler in which circulation of the water

is secured, usually by unequal heating. — *circulating capital.* *Pol. Econ.* See 2d CAPITAL, *n.*, 3. — *c., or* circulatory, decimal, a decimal that circulates. See CIRCULATE, *v. t.*, 3. — *c. element.* *Math.*, a function, A_q , of two integers, a and q , such that $A_q = 1$ when q is an exact multiple of a , but otherwise $A_q = 0$. — *c. equation.* *Math.*, a difference equation whose coefficients change cyclically for successive values of the variable. — *c. function.* *Math.*, a linear function of circulating elements of the same two integers, a variable q and a period a , of the form

$$A_0q + A_1q^{-1} + \dots + A_{a-1}q^{-a-1}$$

When these numerical coefficients (the A 's) fulfill the equations:

$$A_0 + A_1 + \dots + A_{a-1} = 0$$

$$A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_{a-2} + A_{a-1} = 0$$

$$A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_{a-3} + A_{a-2} + A_{a-1} = 0$$

$$\dots$$

$$A_{a-2} + A_{a-1} = 0$$

for every b that divides a exactly, the circulating function is prime. — *c. library,* a library whose books are intended for circulation among subscribers or the public. — *c. medium,* a current medium of exchange, whether coin, bank notes, or government notes.

cir'cu-la-tion (sûr'kî-lâ'sh'ün), *n.* [L. *circulatio*; *cf.* *F. circulation*.] 1. In general, act or state of circulating.

2. Specif., a circling, revolution, or rotation, as on an axis or in an orbit; hence, a set or series of actions, etc., continuously repeated or alternated.

3. Act of moving in any course, other than a strict circle, which brings the moving body to the place where its motion began.

This continual circulation of human things. *Swift.*

4. *Physiol.* a. The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body, caused by the pulsations of the heart, so that it may supply nutriment and oxygen to all parts of the body, and carry the waste products to the organs of excretion. See BLOOD, RESPIRATION, HEART. In man and other mammals, and in birds, the circulation is called double, the blood making two distinct circuits. The pulmonary circulation starts from the right auricle of the heart, the blood passing successively to the right ventricle, the pulmonary arteries, the lungs (there becoming arterial), the pulmonary veins, and to the left auricle. There the systemic circulation begins, the blood (still arterial) passing to the left ventricle, the systemic arteries, the capillaries of various organs and tissues, and returning (now in a venous state) through the veins to the right auricle again. In reptiles and amphibians the two ventricular cavities are not completely separated, so that the arterial and venous blood becomes more or less mixed. In the fishes, which breathe by gills, the blood passes from the heart through the gills to the organs and tissues of the body, thus making only a single circuit. See also PORTAL VEIN. In the invertebrates the higher forms have a more or less complete and efficient circulation. In others the blood may simply flow about in the body cavity, while many internal parts and the smaller and lower forms have no special circulating fluid, the nutrient matter passing from one cell to another by a process of osmosis. *b. Less* frequently, the movement of the lymph; in plants, the flow of the sap. See SAP, TRANSLOCATION.

5. *Plant Physiol.* The streaming movement of the cytoplasm in plant cells. It differs from rotation (see ROTATION, 3) in that the current is not constant, but flows in different directions through the strands traversing the vacuole.

6. Act of passing from place to place or from person to person, or the extent to which this takes place, as of money in commercial transactions; transmission; diffusion or dissemination, or the measure of it, as of a book or newspaper.

7. A circulated statement or rumor. *Obs.*

8. That which is in circulation as the medium of exchange; circulating medium; currency; circulating coin, notes, bills, etc. *CF. CURRENCY.*

circulation along a curve. *Math.*, the line integral of the tangential component of the velocity vector, taken along the curve.

cir'cu-la-tive (sûr'kî-lâ-tîv), *a.* Promoting circulation; circulating. *Coleridge.*

cir'cu-la-tor (-lâ'tër), *n.* [CF. L. *circulator* a peddler.] One that circulates; specif.: a. A mountebank who collects people around himself; a quack. *Obs. Heywood.* *b. A* person who circulates coin, news, etc., or, esp., tales or scandal. *c. Math.* A circulating function.

cir'cu-la-to-ry (-lâ-tôr-î), *a.* [L. *circulatorius* pert. to a mountebank; *cf.* *F. circulaire*.] 1. Of or pert. to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.; causing, or concerned in, circulation; as, circulatory organs; circulatory diseases.

2. *Old Chem.* Of or pertaining to the process of "circulating" liquids; as, circulatory vessels.

circulatory decimal. = CIRCULATING DECIMAL.

cir'cu-la-to-ry, *n. pl.* -RIES (-tîz). *Old Chem.* A vessel in which to "circulate" liquids, as a pelican.

cir'cum (sûr'kûm), [Akin to *circle*, *circus*.] 1. A Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix in many English words, and signifying around, about, or round about.

2. *Math.* An abbreviation for *circumscribed*; — used in many geometrical terms; as in *circumcircle*, *circumcone*, *circumparallelogram*, *circumpentagon*, etc.

3. The reference "See CIRCUM" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *circum-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

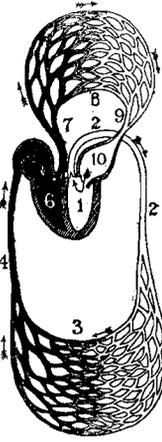
cir'cum-am-ba-gious (-âm'bâ-jîs), *n. pl.* [CIRCUM- + *ambages*.] Roundabout or indirect course (of speech); circumlocutions. *Rare.* — **cir'cum-am-ba-gious** (-âm'bâ-jîs), *a.*

cir'cu-line (-lîn), *a.* Circular.

cir'cum-ad-jacent (sûr'kûm-â-jâ'sent), *a.* Immediately surrounding.

cir'cu-lus (-lûs), *n. pl.* CIRCULI (-lî). [L.] A circle or ring.

cir'cu-lus in pro-ban-do (în prô-bân'dô), [L.] Circumlocution. *Obs.* — **cir'cum-ag'g'ra-tion** (-â-j'grâ'sh'ün), *n.* *Obs.* *cf.* CIRCUM-AGGREGATION.



Circulation, 4 a. Simplified diagram showing course of Circulation in man. Venous blood is indicated by black, Arterial by white.

1 Left Ventricle of Heart; 2 Aorta; 3 Capillaries of body tissues; 4 Vena Cava; 5 Right Auricle of Heart; 6 Right Ventricle; 7 Pulmonary Artery; 8 Capillaries of Lungs; 9 Pulmonary Vein; 10 Left Auricle.



Circular Saw and Saw Bench.

circum-ambience (sûr'kûm-âm'bi-ens), n. [From CIRCUMAMBIENT.] Act of going around or surrounding.

circum-ambion-oy (-ên-si), n. 1. Circumambience. 2. Quality or state of being circumambient; also, that which surrounds or encompasses; environment.

circum-ambion-ent (-ên-ti), a. [circum- + ambient.] Going round; surrounding; inclosing or being on all sides; encompassing. "The circumambient heaven." J. Armstrong.

circum-ambion-late (-âm'bî-lât), v. t. & i. [L. circumambulatus, p. p. of circumambulare to walk around; circum + ambulare. See AMBULATE.] To walk round about or about. — circum-ambion-late (-âm'bî-lât'shûn), n.

Then I must . . . circumambulate the pond. H. van Dyke. circum-ambion-la-to-ry (-lâ-tô-ry), a. Of or characterized by circumambulation.

circum-bend'i-bus (-bên'di-bûs), n. A roundabout or indirect way or process; a circumlocution. Jocular.

circum-cellion (-sêl'yûn), n.; pl. E. -CELLIONS (-yûnz), L. -CELLIONES (-sêl'yô'nêz). [L. circumcellio, -onis; circum around + cella cell.] 1. Eccl. Hist. One of a sect or group of fanatic Donatists of the 4th century, who roved through northern Africa, plundering and marauding, and who frequently willfully exposed themselves to death at the hands of the pagans so as to be martyrs. The circumcellions are called also Agonists, Agonists, or Agonistici. 2. [L. c.] Hence, any roving monk.

circum-cinct' (-sîngkt'), a. [L. circumcinctus.] Girt about; girdled; circled. Rare.

This [circ] was by another circumcinct. C. E. Norton (Dante).

circum-cision (sûr'kûm-sîz), v. t.; circum-CISED (-sîzd); circum-CISING. [L. circumcisus, p. p. of circumcidere to cut around, to circumcise; circum- + caedere to cut; akin to E. caesura, homicide, concise.] 1. To cut off the prepuce, or foreskin, of (in the case of males), or the internal labia of (in the case of females). 2. Script. To purify spiritually.

3. To cut around, off, or away. Obs. Gen. xvii. 11. 4. To cut off; to cut short; to circumscribe. Obs.

circum-cision (-sîz'hûn), n. [L. circumcisio.] 1. The act of cutting off the prepuce, or foreskin, of males, or the internal labia of females. The circumcision of males is practiced as a religious rite by the Jews, Moslems, etc. 2. Script. a The Jews as a circumcised people. b Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith. 3. Eccl. A festival commemorating the circumcision of Jesus, held on the first of January in the Roman Catholic, Eastern, and Anglican Churches. 4. Act of cutting around. Obs.

circum-clude' (-klôd'), 243; v. t. [L. circumcludere, -clusum, to inclose.] To inclose or shut in or up. Rare.

circum-clu-sion (-klôz'hûn; 243), n. Act of circumcluding; specif., Med., a form of acupressure by means of a wire passed around the artery and attached to a pin inserted beneath it.

circum-cone' (sûr'kûm-kôn'), n. Math. A cone surface all of whose elements are tangent to a given surface. — circum-con'ic (-kôn'ik), a.

circum-den-u-da'tion (-dên'ti-dâ'shûn), n. Geol. Denudation around an object, leaving it isolated.

circum-duce' (-dûs'), v. t.; DUCED' (-dûst'); DUCING (-dûs'ing). [See CIRCUMDUCT.] 1. To carry around; circumduct. 2. Scots Law. To set a limit or end to, or declare to be at an end, as by a judicial decision; as, to circumduce the term allowed for introducing evidence.

circum-duct' (-dûkt'), v. t.; DUCT' (-dûkt'); DUCTING. [L. circumductus, p. p. of circumducere to lead around; circum + ducere to lead.] 1. To lead about; to lead astray. Rare. 2. Law. To put a limit or end to; esp., Civil Law, to abrogate or annul; as, to circumduct a law or citation. 3. To give a motion of circumduction to, as a horse's leg. See CIRCUMDUCTION, 2.

circum-duc'tion (-dûk'tshûn), n. [L. circumductio.] 1. A leading about; circuitous course, lit. or fig. Rare. Hooker. 2. A turning about a center or axis; revolution; rotation; specif., Physiol., the movement of a limb so that its distal end describes a circle, the proximal end remaining fixed. 3. Law. Act of circumducting or circumducting; termination, abrogation, or cancellation, as of the term allowed for giving evidence.

circum-e-soph'a-gal, circum-e-soph'a-gal (-ê-sôf'â-gâl), e-sô-phag'e-al or e-sô-phag'e-al (-ê-sôf'â-gâl), a. Surrounding the esophagus; — applied specif., Zool., to the ring of nerve ganglia and commissures of many mollusks and arthropods. Milton.

circum-fer-ence (sûr'kûm-fêr-ens), n. [L. circumferentia; fr. circum and ferre to bear. See FERRE, 1.] 1. The line that goes round or encloses a certain plane surface; the circle itself; perimeter; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. Milton. 2. Surface of a sphere or globular body. Obs. 3. Anything round or circular. Obs. & R. Milton.

circum-fer-en'tial (-ên'shîl), a. [LL. circumferentialis.] Of or pert. to the circumference; of the nature of a circumference; encompassing; encircling; in Anat., designating the fibrocartilage bordering certain articular cavities. circumferential pitch, Mech., circular pitch (see PITCH, 11 a).

circum-flex-ion (-flek'shûn), n. [L. circumflexio.] 1. Act of bending round, or causing to assume a curved form; also, a winding about; a circuitry. 2. Act of marking or pronouncing with a circumflex.

circum-flu-ence (sûr'kûm-flû-ens; 243), n. A flowing round. Rare.

circum-flu-ent (-ên-ti), a. [L. circumfluens, p. p. of circumfluere; circum + fluere to flow.] Flowing round; surrounding in the manner of a fluid; ambient. "The deep, circumfluent waves." Pope.

circum-flu-ous (-ûs), a. [L. circumfluus.] 1. Flowing around; circumfluent. 2. Just as meteors kindle to brief splendor in shooting athwart our cloud of circumfluous air. Agnes M. Clerke.

circum-fuse' (-fûz'), v. t.; FUSED' (-fûzd'); FUSING (-fûz'ing). [L. circumfusus, p. p. of circumfundere to pour around; circum + fundere to pour.] To pour round; to spread or diffuse round.

His arms circumfused on either wing. Milton. circum-fu-sion (-fûz'hûn), n. [L. circumfusio.] Act of circumfusing, or state of being circumfused. Swift.

circum-ges-tation (-jêz'tâ'shûn), n. [L. circumgestare to carry around; circum + gestare to carry.] Act or process of carrying about. Obs. or R.

circum-gy-rate (-jî-rât'), v. t. & i. To cause to gyrate, or perform a rotary or circular motion; to roll or turn round; to go or to travel round. Rare. Ray.

circum-gy-ra-tion (-jî-râ'tshûn), n. A circumgyrating; act of turning, rolling, or whirling round; revolution. A certain turbulent and irregular circumgyration. Holland.

circum-gy-ra-to-ry (-jî-râ-tô-ry), a. Circumgyrating. circum-hor-i-zon'tal (hôr'i-zôn'tâl), a. About the horizon. circumhorizontal arc, a complete small circle parallel to the horizon, which appears brighter than the rest of the sky and contains the mock suns of a solar halo.

circum-in-cen-sion (-în-sên'shûn), n. [circum- + L. incendere, to burn, to walk.] Theol. The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity. circum-in-su-lar (-în'sû-lâr), a. [circum- + L. insula island.] Surrounding an island; specif., Anat., surrounding the island of Reil in the brain.

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circum-duc'to-ry, a. Of or pertaining to circumduction. circum-fer-ence, v. t. To encircle; surround. Rare. — circum-fer-ent (-fêr-ên-ti), a. Rare. circum-fer-en'tial, adv. of CIRCUMFERENTIAL. circum-flant (sûr'kûm-flânt), a. [L. circumflans, p. p. of circumflantare.] Blowing around. Obs. & R. circum-flec'tion (-flek'shûn), n. Var. of CIRCUMFLEXION. circum-flex'ion (-flek'shûn), n. [L. circumflexus, p. p. of circumflectere.] To bind round or about. Obs. & R. Illegation (-î-lê-gâ'shûn), n. Obs. circum-lite' (-lî-ti'), v. t. [L. circumlitus.] To smear about. Obs. & R. — circum-lit'ion (-lî-ti'ôn), n. Obs. & R. — circum-lit'ure (-lî-ti'ûr), n. [L. fr. circumlitare to smear over.] Class. Antig. A certain amount of coloring marble. circum-lo-cute', v. t. & i. To express by or use circumlocution. Rare.

circum-fer-en'tor (sûr'kûm-fêr-ên'tôr), n. [See CIRCUMFERENT.] 1. Surv. A horizontal compass with diametral projecting arms carrying each a vertical slit sight at its extremity, used for taking horizontal angles and bearings. It sometimes carries an exact vertical leveling attachment. 2. A graduated wheel for measuring tires; a tire circle.



Circumferentor.

circum-flect' (sûr'kûm-flek't; sûr'kûm-flek't), v. t.; FLECT' (-flek'ting). [L. circumflectere. See CIRCUMFLEX.] 1. To mark with the circumflex accent, as a vowel. 2. To bend around. Rare.

circum-flex (sûr'kûm-fleks), n. [L. circumflexus a bending round, fr. circumflectere, circumflectum, to bend or turn about; circum + flectere to bend. See FLEXIBLE.] 1. Gram. A mark (^, ^, later ^) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc. — called also circumflex accent. See ACCENT, n., 2. 2. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and a fall or a fall and a rise on the same syllable. Walker.

circum-flex, v. t.; FLEXED' (-flekst); FLEXING (-flek'sing). 1. To flex, or bend, round. 2. To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. Walker.

circum-flex, a. [L. circumflexus, p. p.] 1. Gram. Designating, or pert. to, the circumflex. See CIRCUMFLEX, n., 1. 2. Flexed or bent round. Rare. 3. Bending around; — designating, esp. certain arteries and veins, and a nerve (see below). 4. Characterized by the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by the circumflex accent.

circumflex arteries, a Either of two branches of the deep femoral artery; the external supplies the front of the thigh; the internal the adductor muscles, etc. b Either of two branches of the axillary artery which wind around the neck of the humerus. — c. iliac arteries, branches of the external iliac and femoral arteries extending outward near Poupard's ligament. The deep circumflex iliac passes along the inside of the iliac crest and anastomoses with the ilio-lumbar. — c. infection, pitch, or slide, Elocution, a compound tone, the result of rising followed by falling pitch; — by some modern writers extended to falling-rising pitch; the two being distinguished as "rising circumflex" and "falling circumflex" and indicated by (◌) and (◌) — c. nerve, a nerve arising from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, supplying the shoulder joint and the adjacent muscles and integument.

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circum-ja-cent (sûr'kûm-jâ-sên-t), a. [L. circumjacens, p. pr. of circumjacere; circum + jacere to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side; surrounding. Fuller.

circum-Jo-vi-al (sûr'kûm-jô'vî-âl), a. Astron. Revolving about or surrounding the planet Jupiter.

circum-Jo-vi-al-ist { Astron. Any of the satellites of Jupiter. Obs. circum-Jo-vi-al-ism (-lât'êr-âl-jâ'z'm), n. Bot. The tendency exhibited in plant evolution toward a circular or verticillate arrangement of parts around an axis. Cf. BILATERALISM. L. H. Bailey.

circum-lit'to-ral (-lî-tô-râl), a. Adjoining the shore; — applied to a zone or area of the sea bottom.

circum-lo-cu'tion (-lô-kû'shûn), n. [L. circumlocutio, fr. circumloqui, -locutus, to make use of circumlocution; circum + loqui to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] Use of many or several words to express an idea that might be expressed by few or one; indirect or roundabout language; an indirect or roundabout expression or sentence; a periphrase. The plain Billingsgate way of calling names . . . would save abundance of time lost by circumlocution Swift.

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY. circum-lo-cu'tion-âl (-âl), circum-lo-cu'tion-â-ry (-â-ry), a. — circum-lo-cu'tion-ist, n.

Circumlocution Office. A term of ridicule, originating with Dick Dorrin, "a little Dorrin," for a governmental office where business is delayed by passing through the hands of different officials; hence, governmental routine or formality; a system of red tape.

circum-loc-u-to-ry (-lôk'û-tô-ry), a. Characterized by circumlocution; periphrastic; roundabout. Shenstone. circum-lu-nar (-lû'nâr), a. Astron. Revolving about or surrounding the moon.

circum-Mer-cur'i-al { Astron. Revolving about or circum-Mer-cur'i-an (-mêr'kûr-i-ân), n. About, or near, the meridian. circum-me-rid'i-an, n. An altitude of a heavenly body observed when near the meridian.

circum-mi-gra'tion (-mî-grâ'shûn), n. Act of moving or wandering from place to place. circum-mure' (-mûr'), v. t.; MURED' (-mûrd'); MURING (-mûr'ing). To mure about, or encompass with a wall. Shak.

circum-nav'i-ga-ble (-nâv'î-gâ-b'l), a. Capable of being sailed round. Ray. circum-nav'i-gate (-nâv'î-gât), v. t.; GATED' (-gât'êd); GATING' (-gât'ing). [L. circumnavigatus, p. p. of circumnavigare to sail round; circum + navigare to navigate.] To sail round; as, to circumnavigate the earth. — circum-nav'i-ga'tion (-gâ'shûn), n.

circum-Nep-tu-ni-an, a. Astron. Revolving about or surrounding the planet Neptune. circum-nu'tate (-nû'tât), v. i.; TATED' (-tât'êd); TATING' (-tât'ing). To exhibit or pass through circummutation.

circum-nu-ta'tion (-nû-tâ'tshûn), n. Plant Physiol. The tendency exhibited by the growing portions of a plant, as the apex of a stem or tendril, to describe irregular curves or ellipses. These movements are autonomic, and are not comparable with the curvature of a twining stem, which results from external stimulus. See NUTATION, CURVATURE. circum-nu-ta-to-ry (sûr'kûm-nû-tâ-tô-ry), a. Of or pertaining to circummutation.

circum-or'al (-ôr'âl), a. Around the mouth. circum-op'lar (-ôp'lâr), a. Surrounding a pole, either of the earth or of the heavens.

circum-op'lar, n. Astron. A star within a few degrees of either the north or south pole of the heavens. circum-ose' (-ôz'), v. t. To place around. Obs. or R. circum-po-si'tion (-pô-sî'tshûn), n. [L. circumpositio, fr. circumponere, -positum, to place around.] 1. Act of placing in a circle, or round, or the state of being so placed. 2. Hort. Pot layering.

circum-ra-di-us (-râ'di-ûs), n. Math. The radius of the circumference. circum-ro'tate (-rô'tât), v. t. & i. [L. circumrotare; circum + rotare to turn round.] To turn round; rotate. Rare. circum-ro-ta'tion (-rô-tâ'tshûn), n. Act of turning or going round, as of a wheel; circumvolution; rotation.

circum-ro-ta-to-ry (-rô-tâ-tô-ry), a. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, circumrotation; turning or whirling round. circum-scis'sion (-sîs'shûn), n. Bot. Dehiscing by a transverse fissure around the circumference; — said of certain forms of capsule. See FRUITUM.

circum-scribe' (-skrib'), v. t.; CIRCUMSCRIBED' (-skrib'êd); CIRCUMSCRIBING' (-skrib'ing). [L. circumscribere, -scriptum; circum + scribere to write, draw. See SCRIBE.] 1. To draw a line round; to surround by or as by a boundary line; to bound. 2. To inclose within limits, esp. narrow limits; to limit; to hem in; bound; confine; restrain; mark off; define. Milton. To circumscribe the royal power. Bancroft.

3. Geom. To draw, or be drawn, round, so as to touch at as many points as possible. (See INSCRIBE, 5.) A curve circumscribes a polygon by passing through all its vertices; a polygon (or polyhedron) circumscribes a curve (or surface) by touching it with every side. See CIRCUMCONE. 4. To write or engrave around. Rare.

Thereon is circumscribed this epitaph. Ashmole. Syn. — Bound, limit, restrict, confine, abridge, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose, encompass.

circum-me-rid'i-o-nal, a. Circummeridian. circum-mun'dane, a. [circum- + mundane.] Around or surrounding the world; worldly. Circum-nu'tate (-nû'tât), v. i. [L. circumnutare; circum + nutare to swim.] Swimming around. Obs. — circum-nu'ta'tion, n. Obs. circum-nav'i-ga'tor, n. One who circumnavigates. circum-nav'i-ga-to-ry, a. Of or pert. to circumnavigation.

circum-nu'ta'tion (-nû'tâ'tshûn), n. Act of turning or going round, as of a wheel; circumvolution; rotation. circum-nu'ta-to-ry (-rô-tâ-tô-ry), a. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, circumrotation; turning or whirling round. circum-scis'sion (-sîs'shûn), n. Bot. Dehiscing by a transverse fissure around the circumference; — said of certain forms of capsule. See FRUITUM.

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cirrose (sīr'ōs; sīr'ōs'), a. [See CIRROSE.] a Bearing a cirrus or cirri; esp., Bot., bearing a tendril or tendrils. b Resembling cirri, or tufted or curly hair.



Apex of Cirrose Leaf.

cirro-stom'a-tous (sīr'ōs-stōm'ā-tūs; stōm'ā-tūs), a. [Cirro- + stomatous.] Zool. Having cirri around the mouth; specif., of or pertaining to the Cirrostromi.

cir-ro-sto-mi (sīr'ōs-stōm'i), n. pl. [NL.; cirro- + Gr. στόμα mouth.] Zool. The lowest group of vertebrates, consisting of the lancelets; — syn. of ACROANIA. — cir-ro-stome (sīr'ōs-stōm), a. & n.

cir-ro-str'a-tive (sīr'ōs-strā'tiv), a. Tending to a cirro-stratus formation.

cir-ro-str'a-tus, n. [Cirro- + stratus.] Meteor. A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than the white cirrus. It frequently consists of ice crystals.

cir-ro-ve-lum, n. [Cirro- + velum.] Meteor. Cirrus in sheet form veiling the whole sky; a continuous cirro-stratus.

cir-rus (sīr'ūs; n.; pl. cir'ī (-ī)). [L., curl, ringlet.] 1. Bot. A tendril.

2. Zool. Any of various slender, usually flexible appendages; as: a The curved many-jointed arms of barnacles, which represent the thoracic limbs of other crustaceans. b The filaments growing from the stalk (and sometimes from the aboral surface) of crinoids. c The soft tactile or respiratory appendages of polychaete worms. d The tactile barbels about the mouth of many fishes. e The protrusible copulatory organ of trematode worms and certain mollusks. f The tufts of hair on the legs or antennae of many insects.

3. Meteor. A white, filmy variety of cloud formed in the highest cloud region (at altitudes of 20,000 to 30,000 feet) and appearing in various forms resembling carded wool or hair, or a brush or broom, or a band or sheet, or a fleecy-like patch. Certain forms are popularly called cat's-paw, mare's-tail, cow's-tail, cocktail, etc. Cirrus clouds normally consist of minute ice crystals.

cirrus haze. Meteor. A sheet of very high nebulous cirrus clouds, included in cirro-stratus in the international cloud notation; — called also cirro-nebula.

cir'ōs (-sīr'ōs'). A combining form from Greek κίρσος, a dilated vein.

cir'soid (sīr'soid), a. [Cirro- + -oid.] Med. Varicose. cir'soid aneurysm, a disease of an artery in which it becomes dilated and elongated, like a varicose vein.

cir-sot'o-my (sīr-sōt'ō-mī), n. [Cirro- + -omy.] Surg. Removal of varices by excision.

ci-ro-ō-la (sē-roō-ō'lā; 183), n. [Sp., lit., plum.] The plumlike fruit of any of several tropical American anacardiaceous trees belonging to the genus Spondias, as S. lutea, S. purpurea, and S. dulcis. These fruits are yellow or red in color, with a rather insipid flavor. In Mexico and the West Indies they are eaten raw or preserved in many ways. See SPODIACEAE, SPODIAS.

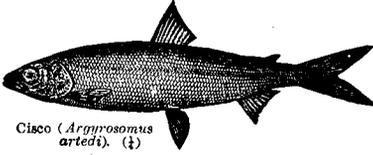
cis- (sīs-), a. A prefix representing the Latin preposition cis, on this side, used to denote: a Of place, on this side; — opposed to trans- or ultra-; as, cisalpine, cisatlantic; cisgaugetic. b Of time, since, subsequent to; — opposed to pro-; as, cis-Elizabethan; cis-Reformation. c Gr. Chem. One of the two isomers in case of alloisomerism.

cis-al'pine (sīs-ālpīn; pīn), a. [L. Cisalpinus; cis on this side + alpinus Alpine.] On the hither side of the Alps, usually with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps; — opposed to transalpine.

Cis-al'pine, n. R. C. Ch. One of a party, which accepts the principles of the Gallican synod of 1682; — usually in pl. See GALICANISM. — Cis-al'pin-ism (-pīn-iz'm), n.

Cis-at-lan'tic (-ā-tlānt'ik), a. [Cis- + Atlantic.] On this side of the Atlantic Ocean; — used of the eastern or the western side, according to the standpoint of the writer or speaker.

cis'co (sīs'kō; 18), n. [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] The lake hovering (Argyrosomus arctedi); also, any of various



Cisco (Argyrosomus arctedi) (1)

other whitefishes of the same genus, as the moonsey cisco (A. hoyi) of Lake Michigan, the bloater A. prognathus, etc.

cis-lel'than (sīs-lē'thān), a. On this, that is, the western or Austrian, side of the river Leitha.

cis-mont'ane (-mōn'tān), a. [Cis- + L. mons mountain.] On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps; — opposed to ultramontane. — n. [Cap.] R. C. Ch. = CISALENSE.

Cis-pa'dane' (sīs-pā'dān'), a. [Cis- + L. Padanus pert. to the Padus or Po.] On the hither side of the river Po, usually with reference to Rome, and therefore on the south side.

Cis-amp'e-los (sīs-āmp'ē-lōs), n. [NL.; Gr. κισσός ivy + ἄμπελος vine.] A genus of tropical menispermaceous

cir-ro-to-mous (sīr'ōs-tō-mīs), a. Zool. Cirrostromatous.

cir'rous (sīr'ūs), a. Cirrose.

cirrus stripe. = CIRRO-PILUM.

Cir'ul-um (sīr'ū-lūm; sīr'ūm), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. κίρσιον a kind of thistle.] Syn. of CANDIDUS.

cir'ro-cel'e (sīr'ō-sē-lē), n. [Cirro- + cele.] = VARICOSE.

cir'ro-som'ph-a-los (sīr'ō-sōm'fā-lōs), n. [NL.; cirro- + Gr. ὄμφαλος navel.] Varicose dilatation of veins around the navel.

cir'soph-thal'mi-a (sīr'sōf-thāl'mī-ā), n. [NL.; cirro- + ophthalmia.] Med. Varicose condition of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva.

cir'so-tome, n. [Cirro- + -tome.] A knife used in cirromy.

ci-ro-ō (sē-roō-ō'18; 183), n. [Sp., lit., plum tree.] The tree which bears the ciruela.

ci-sa (sīs), a. Abbv. Cirro-stratus. Ci-sa' (sīs'ā), a. Abbv. Cirro-stratus. Ci-sa' (sīs'ā), a. [Cis- + Andine.] On this side of the Andes.

ci-sa-ōt'te' (sīs'kō-tē-tē'), n. [Dim. of cisco.] The bloater whitefish.

ci-sa. Var. of SISE, six.

ci-sa-leur' (sēz'lūr'), n. [F.] One who carries or chases metals, as gilt edgings for furniture.

ci-sa-lure' (-lūr'), n. [F.] The process or art of chasing on metals; also, the work chased.

ci-sa-ely'sian, a. [Cis- + elysian.] On this side of Elysium.

ci-sa-er. = SCISSORS.

ci-sa-gan-get'ic, a. [Cis- + Gangetic.] On this, that is, usually, the western, side of the Ganges.

ci-sa-ju'ane (sīs-jū'ān), a. On this, that is, usually, the western, side of the Jura Mountains.

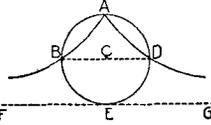
ci-sa-ma-rine', a. [Cis- + L. mare sea.] On this side of the sea.

ci-sa-oc-an'tic, a. On this side of the cis-pla'tine (sīs-plā'tīn; -tīn), n. [Cis- + Plata, the river.] On this, that is, usually, the Brazilian, side of the Plata.

vines having dioecious flowers, the staminate usually with 4 sepals and 4 petals, the pistillate with 4 petals and 2 united sepals. C. pareira, the velvetleaf, yields false pareira brava. See PARIBEIRA BRAVA.

ci-s'ing (sīs'ing), n. In graining, the preliminary operation of wetting the surface of the wood with beer and rubbing it with whiting, so that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere to it.

ci-s'oid (sīs'oid), n. [Gr. κισσοειδής like ivy; κισσός ivy + εἶδος form.] Geom. A curve invented by Diocles (? 180 B. C.) for the purpose of solving the celebrated Delian problem of the ancient geometry, viz., to duplicate a cube, or to construct two geometrical means between two given line segments. Its equation is x^2 = y^2(a-x). It is of third degree and class, with one cusp A, and asymptote FE, and a point of inflection at infinity. In the generalized cisoid some other curve may replace the circle. — cis-sol'dal (sīs-ōi'dāl), a.



ci-s'oid, a. Math. Lying between the concave sides of two intersecting curves; as, a cisoid angle; — opposed to sistroid. Cis'sus (sīs'ūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κισσός, ivy.] Bot. A genus of erect or, more often, climbing vitaceous shrubs, nearly allied to Vitis, but differing in the tetramerous corolla. The 250 species are widely distributed in the tropics and differ much in habit. Several are cultivated. Also [L.], a plant of this genus. See TRAILING ARBONIA.

ci-st (sīt), n. [L. cista box, chest, Gr. κιστή. Cf. CHEST.] Class. Archæol. A box or chest, esp. for sacred utensils.

ci-st (sīt; W. kīst), n. [W. cist a chest or coffer, L. cista.] Archæol. A sepulchral chest or chamber; a cistvaen.

Cis-ta-c'e-a (sīs-tā-sē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See CISTUS.] Bot. A family of shrubs or somewhat woody herbs (order Hypericales), the rockrose family, having regular, often showy flowers, with numerous stamens, simple style, 1-several-celled ovary, and orthotropous ovules. The genera are Cistus, Helianthemum, Lechea, and Hudsonia. Chiefly natives of the Northern Hemisphere. — cis-ta'ceous (-shūs), a.

Cis-ter'cian (sīs-tēr'shān), n. [LL. Cistercium, F. Cîteaux, a convent not far from Dijon, in France; cf. F. cistercien.] Eccl. A monk belonging to a famous and once flourishing branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Molesme. For two hundred years the Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict in all its rigor. There are now a few convents in Europe and America. Their habit was at first brown, but was soon changed to white. — a Of or pert. to the Cistercians.

ci-st'ern (sīs'tēr'n), n. [ME. cisterne, OF. cisterne, F. citerne, fr. L. cisterna, fr. cista box, chest. See CIST; cf. CHEST.] 1. An artificial reservoir or tank for holding or storing water or other liquids.

2. In various specific senses: a A laver. b A large vessel for use at the dining table. Obs. c Malting. The water tank in which the grain is steeped. d In plate-glass making, a cuvette. e In a barometer, the cup for holding the mercury. f In a condensing steam engine, the vessel surrounding the condenser, containing the injection water.

3. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water. "The wide cisterns of the lakes." Blackmore.

4. A sac or cavity containing fluid in an organism. cistern of Baccuet (pē'kē), the receptaculum chyl.

ci-st'ic (sīs'tik), a. Archæol. Of the nature of a cist.

ci-st-toph'o-rus (sīs-tōf'ō-rūs; n.; pl. onī (-rī)). [L., fr. Gr. κιστοφόρος; κιστή box, chest + φέρω to bear.] An ancient silver coin of Asia Minor. It had a cista stamped on it. There were three values, the tetradrachm, didrachm, and drachm. See DRACHMA. — ci-st'oph'oric (sīs-tōf'ōr'ik), a.

Cis'tus (sīs'tūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κιστός, κιστός, rockrose.] Bot. A genus of shrubs, the rockroses, typifying the family Cistaceae, widely distributed in the Mediterranean region and the Orient. Many are cultivated for their handsome white or yellow flowers; some yield useful gums or resins. Among the more important species are C. creticus, C. ladaniferus, C. laurifolius, etc. Also [L.], a plant of this genus. See MYRRH, LADANUM.

ci-st'vaen (kīst'vān), n. [W. cistvaen.] Archæol. A chest or box-shaped tomb in a barrow, esp. one designed for urns containing the ashes of cremated dead.

ci't (sīt), n. [Short for citizen.] An inhabitant of a city; a citizen or townsman as distinguished from a countryman, or a tradesman or shopkeeper as distinguished from a gentleman; a middle-class person; — usually more or less contemptuous. "Insulted as a cit." Johnson.

ci-ta-del (sīt'ā-dēl), n. [F. citadelle, It. cittadella, dim. of città city, fr. L. civitas.] 1. A fortress in or near a fortified city, commanding the city and fortifications, and intended to control the city or to serve as a final point of defense.

Cis-tu'do (sīs-tū'dō), n. [NL.; L. cista chest + testudo a tortoise.] Zool. The genus consisting of the box turtles.

cist'us rape. Any vegetable parasite of the family Cynaceae.

ci't. n. The civet. Scot. ci't. Abbv. Citation; cited; citizen.

ci't-a-ble, or ci'te'a-ble (sīt'ā-b'l), a. Capable of being cited.

ci't'al (ā-l), n. [From CITE.] Rare. 1. Summons to appear, as before a judge; citation. 2. Citation; quotation. Rare. ci'ta'tor (sīt'ā-tōr), n. One who cites. Rare.

ci't'ē (sīt'ē'), n. [F.] a In French archeology, a walled and strong town (often a hill-top, as at Laon, or an island, as at Paris) remaining detached and limited in boundaries as the town spreads around it. b In modern cities, a reserved and semiprivate street, court, or square, which can be shut off by

2. In general, a strong fortress; a stronghold.

3. In heavily armored ships of war, the protected central structure, which contains the engines, boilers, magazines, and other vital parts of the ship, and in and upon which the broadside battery is largely mounted.

Syn. — Stronghold, fort, fortress, fortification. ci-ta'tion (sīt'ā-shān), n. [ME. citacion, F. citation, LL. citatio, fr. L. citare to cite. See CITE.] 1. An official summons or notice given to a person to appear, as before a tribunal of justice; hence, any summons; the paper containing such summons or notice.

2. Act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in its own words; also, the passage or words cited; quotation; specif., Law, a reference to decided cases, or books of authority.

3. Enumeration; mention; as, a citation of facts.

ci-ta-to-ry (sīt'ā-tō-rī), a. [LL. citatorius.] Having the power or faculty of citing, or summoning; of the nature of a citation, or summons; as, letters citatory.

ci'te (sīt), v. t.; cit'ed (sīt'ēd); cit'ing (sīt'ing). [F. citer, fr. L. citare, intens. of cire, cire, to put in motion, to excite; akin to Gr. κίω to go, Skr. çī to sharpen.] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear before a court; to summon.

2. To summon or call, in general; to arouse to action.

3. To quote, as a passage from a book, usually by way of authority or proof.

4. To bring forward, adduce, allege, or refer to, as for support, proof, illustration, or confirmation.

5. To bespeak; to indicate. Obs.

Syn. — Adduce, repeat, extract. — CITE, QUOTE. To quote is to reproduce exactly the words of another; as, "Chaucer's account of himself must be quoted, for the delight and sympathy of all true readers." (Leigh Hunt). More loosely, to quote is to refer a statement in general terms to some one as its author, without implying the repetition of precisely the original words; as, Don't quote me in this connection. To cite, as here compared (see CALL), is to adduce an author or a passage as evidence or as an authority; as, "I demanded of him to bring out his proof of his application in form and in detail. . . . But he persevered in his refusal to cite any distinct passages from any writing of mine." (J. H. Newman).

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9. To bespeak; to indicate. Obs.

ci'th'a-ra (sīt'hā-rā), n. [L. Cf. CITHAR, GUITAR.] Music. An ancient instrument of the lyre class.

Cith'a-rea'y-lum (sīt'hā-rē'k'ā-lūm), n. [NL.; Gr. κίθαρα cithara + ἔλυον wood.] Bot. A genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs of the warmer parts of America. The hard durable wood is called fiddlewood or bois cotelet. They have small paniced flowers, and berrylike drupes seated in the persistent calyx.

ci'th'er (sīt'hēr), n. [See CITHARA.] Music. The cithara; loosely, any of various modifications of it, as the cittern, zither, etc.

ci'tied (sīt'īd), a. Rare. 1. Resembling, or made into, a city. "Cited towns." Drayton. 2. Containing, or occupied by, a city or cities.

ci'ty (sīt'ī), v. t. [CITY + -y.] To render citylike; to stamp with, or conform to, city characteristics, manners, etc.; — usually in p. p. or p. a. ci'ti'fied (-fid).

ci'ti'zen (-zēn), n. [ME. citeizen, citeisen, OF. citeain, F. citoyen, fr. cité city.] The inserted consonant is perh. due to influence of denizen. See CITY; cf. CIT. 1. An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its freedom and privileges; a freeman or burgess of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

2. An inhabitant of a city; a townsman; specif., a civilian, as opposed to a soldier, policeman, etc.

3. A member of a state; a person, native or naturalized, of either sex, who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it; — opposed to alien. Between the word citizen, answering in meaning to the Latin civis and the Greek πολίτης, and the word subject there is a fundamental distinction in meaning. Subject implies a master or lord to whom the subject owes a personal allegiance; citizen does not, but implies membership of, and the tie of loyalty to, a state, with the reciprocal right to the enjoyment of the privileges and protection flowing from these. A citizen as such is entitled to the protection of life, liberty, and property at home and abroad, but is not necessarily vested with the suffrage or other political rights. (Cf. ALLEGIANCE.) In the construction of statutes citizen is sometimes made to include corporation, as that has a certain recognition by the law, though properly speaking not capable of being a citizen.

4. Loosely, a person, not native nor naturalized, domiciled in a country, and subject to its territorial jurisdiction; a denizen.

5. An inhabitant or occupant. "Some small forest citizen." Hawthorne.

Syn. — See INHABITANT.

ci'ti'zen-ship (sīt'ī-zēn-shīp), n. [From CITIZEN.] The condition of being a citizen.

ci'ti'zen-ry (sīt'ī-zēn-rī), n. [From CITIZEN.] The condition of being a citizen.

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cit'i-zen-ize (sīt'ī-zēn-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz-
ing). To make, or naturalize as, a citizen; to invest with
citizenship.

cit'i-zen-ship, n. State or quality of being a citizen;
status of a citizen.

cit'ole (sīt'ōl); now often sīt'ōl', after the French), n. [OF.
cirole, fr. L. *cithara*. See CITHARA.] Music. A kind of
small (obsolete) dulcimer. — **cit'ol-er** (sīt'ōl-ēr), n.

cit'ra (sīt'rā), n. A prefix representing the Latin adv. &
prep. *citra*, denoting on this side, on the higher or nearer
side, and having in English the same signification; *cis-*;
— opposed to *ultra-* or *trans-*; as, **cit'ra-moun'tane** (-mōn'tān).

cit'ra-con'ic (sīt'rā-kōn'ik), a. [*Citric* + *aconitic*.] Chem.
Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, deli-
quescent acid, C₃H₄(CO₂H)₃, obtained by distillation of
citric acid. It is the methyl derivative of maleic acid.

cit'ral (sīt'rāl), n. [*Citron* + *aldehyde*.] Org. Chem. A
highly odoriferous liquid aldehyde, C₉H₁₆CHO, found in
oil of lemon, oil of orange, bay leaves, etc., and formed by
the oxidation of geraniol; — called also *geranial*. It is
used in making artificial perfumes.

cit'range (sīt'rānj), n. [*Citrus* + *orange*.] A citrus
fruit produced by a cross between the sweet orange and
the trifoliolate orange (*Citrus trifoliolata*). It is more acid
and has a more pronounced aroma than the orange; the
tree is hardier. There are several varieties.

cit'rate (sīt'rāt), n. [From *CITRAC*.] Chem. A salt or
ester of citric acid.

cit'raz'ic (sīt'rāz'ik), a. Also **cit'ra-z'ic**. [*Citric* + *azote*
+ *-ic*.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline
hydroxy acid, C₈H₈O₄N₂, formed by condensation from an
amide of citric acid. It is a pyridine derivative.

cit'rene (sīt'rēn), n. [See *CITRON*.] The dextro variety
of limonene. See LIMONENE.

cit're-ous (sīt'rē-ūs), a. Lemon-colored; citrine.

cit'ric (sīt'rik), a. [Cf. *F. citrique*. See *CITRON*.] Org.
Chem. Pertaining to or designating a tribasic acid, C₃H₄-
OH(CO₂H)₃, extracted from lemons, currants, gooseber-
ries, etc., as a white crystalline substance having a pleasant
sour taste. It is used in making artificial lemonade and
as a resist or discharge in printing certain fabrics.

cit'ril (sīt'rīl), n., or **cit'ril finch**. [Apparently named fr.
its color. Cf. *CITRINE*.] A common finch (*Chrysomitris
citrinella*) of southern and central Europe, with greenish
yellow plumage.

cit'rine (-rīn), a. [F. *citrine*. See *CITRON*.] Like a citron
or lemon; specif., lemon-colored; greenish or gray yellow.
The *citrine* odor of the bergamot. Sir G. Parker.
Citrine ointment, *Pharm.*, a yellowish mercurial ointment,
the *unguentum hydrargyri nitricis*, used as an alternative
application in various skin diseases.

cit'rine, n. 1. Citrine color.
2. A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem; false topaz.
cit-rom'e-ter (sīt'rōm'ē-tēr), n. [See *CITRON*, *METER*.]
A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of
lemon juice, etc., in the preparation of citric acid.

cit'ron (sīt'rōn); see note under *AFRON*, n. [F. *citron*, LL.
citro, from L. *citrus* citron tree (cf. *citreum*, sc. malum, a
citron), from Gr. *κίτρον* citron, of unknown origin.]
1. Orange, the fruit of any variety of *Citrus medica*, thus
including the lime and the lemon (see *CITRUS*); now,
specif., the fruit of *C. medica genuina*, the typical sub-
species. Also, the tree that bears this fruit. The fruit
resembles the lemon in appearance and structure, but is
larger, and not umbonate. The thick rind is used exten-
sively in preserves and confections.
2. = CITRON MELON.
3. Citrine color.
4. Citron water. Obs.

citron butterfly. A large, nearly plain yellow butterfly
(*Catopsia cubile*) of the southern United States.

cit'ron-el'ia (sīt'rōn-ē-lī-ā), n. [See *CITRON*.] a =
CITRONELLA GRASS. b The horse balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*).
See COLLINSONIA.

citronella grass. A fragrant grass (*Andropogon nardus*)
of southern Asia, which yields citronella oil.

cit'ron-el'al (-lāl), n. [*Citronella* + *aldehyde*.] An odor-
iferous liquid aldehyde, C₉H₁₆CHO, of the olefine series,
found in oil of lemon, citronella oil, and other essential
oils, and also formed by oxidation of citronellol. On being
itself oxidized it yields citronellic acid, C₉H₁₄CO₂H.

cit'ron-el'iol (-ēl'ōl; -lī), n. [*Citronella* + *ol* + *-ol*.]
Chem. An alcohol, C₁₀H₁₈OH, obtained as an odoriferous
oil liquid from oil of rose, geranium oil, etc.

citron melon. One of a race of watermelons having a
rather small fruit, the hard flesh of which is used like the
true citron, and hence is often called *citron*.

citron tree. The tree which bears the citron. See *CITRON*, 1.

citron water. A liquor flavored with citron or lemon peel;
specif., an old beverage distilled from proof spirits to
which lemon peel, sometimes also orange peel, figs, and
sometimes nutmeg and sugar were added. Obs.

cit'ron-wood' (sīt'rōn-wōd'), n. a The wood of the cit-
ron tree. b The wood of the sandarac tree (*Callitris
quadrivalvis*), used in cabinetwork. It was the most high-
ly prized wood of the ancients.

cit'ro-phen (-rō-fēn), n. [*Citric* + *phenetidine*.] Pharm.
A crystalline powder, the citrate of parphenetidine, used
as an antipyretic and also in migraine and neuralgia.

cit'rons (sīt'rōnz), a. Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; as,
citrons fruits.

cit'ru-l'ius (sīt'rū-l'ūs), n. [LL., fr. L. *citrus* citron.]
Bot. A small genus of African cucurbitaceous plants hav-
ing lobed leaves and solitary flowers with bell-shaped
calyx tube. The watermelon is *C. citrullus* and the col-
ocynthus is *C. colocynthis*.

Cit'rus (sīt'rūs), n. [L., a citron tree.] Bot. A small
genus of rutaceous, often thorny trees and shrubs, natives

originally of tropical Asia, but now widely cultivated for
their fruits, known as *citrous fruits*, constituting one of
the most important horticultural products. The genus is
characterized by the alternate unifoliate or trifoliate
leaves with a winged petiole; tetramerous flowers with
many stamens; and large baccate fruit with pulp en-
docrarp and hard exocarp. Each of the species includes
several distinct subspecies. *C. medica* yields the citron,
lemon, and lime, *C. aurantium* the sweet, bitter, and Ber-
gamot oranges, etc. See *CITRON*, *CITRANGE*, *ORANGE*, *LEMON*,
LIME, *KUMQUAT*, *SHADDOCK*, *TANGULO*, *MANDARIN*, *CITRA*.

cit'tern (sīt'tēr), **cit'tern** (sīt'tēr), n. [L. *cithara*, Gr.
κίθάρα. Cf. *CITHARA*, *GITTERN*.] Music. An old instru-
ment shaped like a lute, but strung with wire and played
with a quill or plectrum. Shak.

cit'tern-head', n. Blockhead; dunce; — a term of con-
tempt, the allusion being to the grotesquely curved head
with which the handle of a cittern often ended. Obs.
Marston. — **cit'tern-head-ed**, a. Obs.

cit'y (sīt'y), n.; pl. **CITIES** (-īz). [ME. *cite*, F. *cié*, fr. L.
civitas citizenship, state, city, fr. *civis* citizen; perh. akin
to Goth. *hēiwa* (in *hēiwa* Trajan man of the house), AS. *hē-
wan*, pl. members of a family, servants, *hērd* family, G.
hēirah marriage, prop., providing a house, E. *hind* a peas-
ant.] 1. A town or other inhabited place; — frequently
used in versions of the Bible to translate the L. *civitas* or
Greek *πόλις*, which were often applied to mere villages, as
Bethlehem and Nain.
He came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth. Matt. ii. 23.
2. Vaguely, any large, important, or noted town or in-
habited place, so called by way of distinction.
3. In Great Britain and Ireland, any of various towns or
places of which the term *city* is a traditional or honorary
designation. In these cases the name *city* has no legal
significance, and does not import the possession of any
powers. In England the term *city* from early times was
usually (but not always) applied to a cathedral town, and
for several centuries it was supposed to have a quasi-
legal meaning of "an incorporated town which is or has
been an episcopal see." This sense, however, never be-
came fixed as a matter of law, and the title *city* is now
occasionally conferred by royal authority on important
boroughs that are not episcopal sees, as Leeds. In Scot-
land and Ireland the term *city*, apparently borrowed
from English usage, seems to have been applied to all
places, whether towns, boroughs, or hamlets, and whether
incorporated or not, which were episcopal seats; but it
came to be popularly confined to the more important ones
and extended to a few other places, not episcopal seats, of
great importance. Recently the title has been granted by
royal charter to important boroughs as in England.
A *city* is a town incorporated; which is, or has been, the see of
a bishop; and though the bishopric has been dissolved, as at
Westminster, it yet remains a *city*.
4. In the United States, a municipality, incorporated and
governed, usually, by a mayor and a board of aldermen or
of councilmen or by a city council consisting of a board of
aldermen and a board of councilmen. There is no uniformity
in the legal characteristics of a city throughout the
United States. In most States the name *city* denotes a
municipality ranking higher in population than a town,
borough, or village, but in many States, esp. in the West,
the name relates more especially to the form of govern-
ment, there being often cities of several classes as to popu-
lation. In many cases such cities are of small population,
and of the name is given in anticipation.
5. In Canada, a municipality of the highest class, varying
in character in the different provinces.
6. The collective body of citizens, or inhabitants of a city.
"The whole *city* came out to meet Jesus." Matt. viii. 34.
7. *Antiq.* a central place to which the confederated
families living in the vicinity went for common purposes,
as worship, protection, etc.
The *city* of Homer's day was generally a citadel upon a
hill to which the confederated families living in the coun-
try round about it resorted in times of actual or threatened in-
vasion. It contained the temples of the gods and was the seat of the com-
mon worship. In it was the market place, also, in which the
trade of the country centered. It contained the courts of jus-
tices, the councils, the courts, the armed musters of the
people. But it did not see their daily life. That was not lived
in common, but apart in clans. Woodrow Wilson.
b The confederation or union of clans resorting to such a
center; hence, the political or sovereign body formed by
such a community; a city-state; — an equivalent of Gr.
πόλις, L. *civitas*.
Cities of the Plain, cities, of which the chief were Sodom
and Gomorrah, said to have been destroyed by fire from
heaven (*Gen.* xix.), their sites being traditionally in the vi-
cinity of, or covered by, the Dead Sea. — **City of a Hundred
Towers**, Pavia, Italy, from its many towers and steeples. —
C. of **Brotherly Love**, Philadelphia, sometimes so called, from
the signification of the name. — C. of **Churches**, the former
city of Brooklyn, now a borough of New York, from the
large number of churches which it contains. — C. of **David**,
a Jerusalem; esp., the citadel built by David on Mt. Zion.
b Bethlehem, Judea. — C. of **Destruction**, in Bunyan's "Pil-
grim's Progress," the imaginary city, typifying the world,
whence Christian started on his pilgrimage to the Celestial
City. — C. of **Elms**, or **Elm City**, New Haven, Connecticut,
many of the streets of which are shaded with lofty elms. —
C. of **Enchantments**, a magical city described in the story of
Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights." — C. of
God, Paradise; heaven; the New Jerusalem. — C. of **Lan-
terns**, an imaginary cloud city in the "Veræ Historiæ" of
Lucian, a satirical romance. — C. of **Magnificent Distances**,
Washington, the capital of the United States, which is
laid out on a very large scale. — C. of **Mastix**, London, Eng-
land, in allusion to the magnitude of its commerce. — e. of
refuge, a Jewish *Antiq.* Any of six cities appointed as
places of asylum for persons who killed "any person un-
awares" (*Num.* xxxv., see also *Josh.* xx.). b [cap.] Medina,
in Arabia, whence Mohammed fled from Mecca, A. D. 622. —
C. of **Spindles**, Lowell, Massachusetts, from its extensive
cotton manufactures. — c. of the dead, a cemetery. — c. of
the Great King, Jerusalem, which is so called in Psalm

xlviii, 2, and in Matt. v. 35. — **City of the Prophet**, Medina,
Arabia, to which Mohammed fled in 622. — c. of the Seven
Hills, a Rome. See SEVEN HILLS OF ROME, under SEVEN.
b Constantinople. c. of the Straits, Detroit, Michigan, on
the west bank of the Detroit River, a strait (F. *détroit*) con-
necting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. — C. of the Sun, a
Baabek, i. e., the City of Baal (i. e., the local Baal, a sun
god), a ruined city of Syria, once of great size and magnif-
icence. Its Greek name was *Heliopolis* (Gr. *Ἡλιόπολις*),
i. e., City of the Sun. b Heliopolis, a famous city of an-
cient Egypt, situated not far from the modern Cairo. It
had an oracle of Apollo and a celebrated Temple of the
Sun. — C. of the Violated Treaty, Limerick, Ireland; — from
the repeated violations of the treaty of 1691, granting lib-
erties to the Roman Catholics. — C. of the Violet Crown,
Athens, Greece; — a name whose origin and explanation
are in dispute. — C. of Victory, Cairo, Egypt. *Cairo* is from
Ar. *Al Qāhira*, lit., the victress.

city council. The legislative branch of a city government,
usually consisting of a board of aldermen and a board of
councilmen.

city editor. 1. On London newspapers, the editor corre-
sponding to the financial editor of newspapers in the
United States.
2. In the United States, the editor in charge of city news,
having direct control of the local reporters.

city father. A member of a city council.

city hall. The chief municipal building of a city.

city-state', n. A state in which the sovereignty is vested
in the free citizens of an independent city and extends over
the territories under its direct control, primitively the con-
tiguous territories cultivated by the citizens. The typi-
cal city-state is that of classical antiquity, Athens and
Rome being examples. See *CITY*, 7 b.

civet (sīv'ēt; -ī; 7), n. [F. *civette* (cf. *zibetto*) civet,
civet cat, fr. LGr. *ζανέριον*, fr. Ar. *zūbād, zubbād, civet*.
Cf. *ZIBET*.] 1. A substance, of the consistence of butter
or honey, found in a pouch near the sexual organs of the
true civet cats. It is of a clear yellowish or brownish
color, of a strong, musky odor, offensive when undiluted,
but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another
substance. It is used as a perfume. Chemically, it is a
complex mixture of fat, volatile oil, etc.
2. **CIVET CAT**, v. To scent or perfume with civet. *Copper*.
civ'et (sīv'ēt; F. sē'vè), n. [F. Cf. *chivre* the plant, *civz*.] A
ragout of hare or other game, flavored with wine and onions.

civet cat. 1. Any of various carnivorous animals of the
genus *Viverra* and allied genera of the family Viverridae,
esp. *V. civet*, the animal which produces the most of com-
merce, a native of northern Africa. It is
two or three feet long, brownish gray with black bands
and spots on body and tail, and is kept in confinement for
the sake of its perfume. There are several Asiatic species.
2. A person perfumed with civet; — term of ridicule. Obs.

civ'ile (sīv'īl), a. [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen. See *CITY*.]
Relating, pertaining, or appropriate, to a citizen; or of per-
taining to a city or other municipality or citizenship; relat-
ing to man as a member of society, or to civil affairs;
civil; as, *civil* virtue, *civil* life; *civil* wisdom.
civ'ile crown. Also *civ'ile coronet* (Obs.), *civ'ile garland*, *civ'ile
wreath*. A *Rom. Antiq.* A crown or garland of oak leaves
and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life
of a citizen in battle. b *Arch.* A representation of such a
crown used as an ornament.

civ'ile-ism (-īz'iz'm), n. 1. Civic organization or system;
principles of civil government.
2. Devotion, adherence, or conformity, to civic principles
or to the duties and rights belonging to civic government.

civ'iles (sīv'īlz), n. The science of civil government; that
department of political science which deals with the rights
and duties of citizenship.

civ'ile (-ī), a. [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen; cf. F. *civil*. See
CITY.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens, or in-
dividuals participating in a common society; as, *civil* life;
civil liberty; also, of or pertaining to the whole body of
citizens, or the state, its organization, or internal affairs, or
citizens in their relations to their fellow citizens or to the
state; as, *civil* institutions; *civil* magistrate; *civil* war.
2. Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; spec-
ific: a Cultivated, refined, or not barbarous; as, a *civil*
language. Obs. or *Archaic*. *Aescham*. b Having the man-
ners of a citizen as distinguished from those of savages or
rustics; polite or courteous to others; urbane. Now, of-
ten, moderately or fairly courteous; ordinarily polite; as,
he returned a *civil* but not really courteous answer to my
question. c Not gay or gaudy; modest; decent; sober.
Obs. *Dekker*. d *Humane*. Obs. *Milton*.
3. Characteristic of or befitting a state, government, or devel-
oped social community; specif.: a Characterized by
social or public order; orderly. Obs. b In that state of
advancement which citizenship or community life indi-
cates; civilized.
England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the
other day since England grew *civil*. Spenser.
4. Pertaining to civic or ordinary life and affairs, in dis-
tinction from those which are military, naval, or ecclesiast-
ical, etc. The men of *civil* eminence... came immediately behind the
military escort. Hawthorne.
5. Specif. *Theol.*, virtuous by nature, but not regenerate;
moral, as distinguished from religious. Obs.
Civil men come nearer the saints of God than others. Preston.



Civet Cat (*Viverra civetta*).

6. Law. a. Relating to the private rights of individuals in a community and to legal proceedings in connection with them; pertaining to rights and remedies sought by action or suit distinct from criminal proceedings; — distinguishing from criminal and political; as, a civil injury. b. In law or as to legal rights or status; in the eyes of the law; legal; — distinguishing from natural; as, civil death; civil disabilities.

7. Used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life; — said of divisions of time; as, civil year; civil day.
8. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the Roman civil law or [cap.] the modern Civil law (see in phrases). "A Civil doctor." Shak.

9. = CIVIC. Obs.

SYN. — Polished, refined, obliging, suave, well-bred, high-bred, elegant, respectful, condescending. — CIVIL, POLITE, COURTEOUS, COURTLY, URBANE, AFFABLE, COMPLAISANT, GRACIOUS. CIVIL, in present usage, commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; it frequently implies little more than forbearance from rudeness; as, "Of such civility that he occasionally forgot to be merely civil" (Atlantic Monthly). "This man cut short one of our party and addressed a silly remark to Spencer." Spencer's answer was civil, but brief and not inviting." (J. Fiske). POLITE (see POLITE), while sometimes suggesting a merely perfunctory attitude, is more positive than civil; it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners and address; as, "Nothing was ever so serene as his countenance, so unembarrassed as his manner, so polite as his whole demeanor" (Lansdown). COURTEOUS implies more considerate and dignified COURTLY, more high-bred, stately and formal, observance of due civilities; as, "With courteous brevity I signify my indifference to contraband trade" (Carlyle); "courteous usages refined by art" (Wordsworth); "the devout and delicate Prioresse, the country and valiant Knight" (Crabbe); "his great-uncle, a courtly and stately old gentleman" (J. A. Symonds). URBANE adds the frequently of suavity and elegance. AFFABLE, of ease and (frequently) of condescension; as, "I had reason to praise [in Paris] the national urbanity, which from the court has diffused its gentle influence to the shop, the cottage, and the schools" (Gibbon); "I don't find . . . that his wealth has made him arrogant and inaccessible; on the contrary, he takes great pains to appear affable and gracious" (Smollett). He is so unsufferably affable that every man near him would like to give him a beating" (Thackeray). COMPLAISANT implies an obliging and (sometimes) over-compliant or yielding disposition; GRACIOUS, a serene and benignant bearing towards others; as, "Her importunity prevailed with me, and I am extremely glad I was so complaisant" (Lady M. W. Montague); "Consciousness of unquestioned position makes people gracious in proper measure to all" (Holmes); "Ah! the gracious lady! what divine condescension! what ineffable courtesy!" (M. Hevelin).

SYN. — AFFABLE, COMPLAISANT, CEREEMONIAL, civil action, suit, or proceeding, one to enforce the private rights or redress the private wrongs of an individual, that is, one not involving a criminal proceeding. Cf. CRIMINAL, FINE, n. — c. contract, Law, specif., a contract of marriage made without religious sanction and solemnization. — c. corporation. See CORPORATION. — c. county. See COUNTY. 3. — c. damages, Law, actual damage which a person injured in person, property, or means of support by the intoxication of another may recover against the person who supplied to him the liquor which caused the intoxication, under the provisions of a statute (called a civil damages act, bill, or law) enacted for that purpose in many States of the United States. — c. day. = DAY, 4. — c. death, Law, the change of status of a person equivalent in its legal consequences to natural death. See DEATH. — c. district, a district formed for purposes of civil government; specif., in some States of the United States, as Tennessee, a minor subdivision of the county. — c. engineer, one who practices and works in civil engineering. — c. imprisonment, Law, imprisonment by civil process, as for debt. — c. law. As a translation of the Roman jus civile: 1. Roman Law. The peculiar local law of a state, and specif. of Rome, as distinguished from the jus gentium, and jus naturale; also, the customary law or that adopted by the people, as distinguished from the praetorian and other law established by edicts. 2. a. In the Middle Ages, the Roman law as set forth (chiefly) in the Justinian codes, as distinguished from the local law. In modern English usage, the body of private law that has developed from the Roman law in the states where the legal system is still substantially Roman, but has been influenced by Teutonic, ecclesiastical, and purely modern institutions. England and the United States are practically the only modern civilized countries which have not adopted the Civil-law system; and in some portions of the British Empire (as Cape Colony and Quebec) and of the United States (as Louisiana and to some extent New Mexico and other southwestern States) the Civil-law system, introduced by the original settlers, is still retained. (In this sense usually written Civil law.) — c. liberty, exemption from arbitrary interference with person, opinion, or property, on the part of the government under which one lives. Paley's admired definition of civil liberty appears to me to be objectionable to objection. Civil liberty, he says, is the not being restrained by which the citizen is not bound to the public welfare; and this is distinguished from natural liberty, which is the not being restrained at all. John Austin. — c. list, in Great Britain, orig., a list of the charges for the support of the civil officers of the state, to pay for which a special appropriation of public money was made; hence, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, etc. In modern use, the account of, or appropriation of, money made by Parliament for the expenses of the sovereign and his household. The civil list formerly included provision for the payment of pensions granted by royal bounty (civil list pensions), but the Civil List Act of 1901 excluded them from the charges on the civil list. — c. Lord, a member of the British Board of Admiralty who supervises the civil branch of its administration, including buildings, labor, contracts, and most of the civil staff of naval establishments, and the charitable work of Green

which Hospital. — civil parish. See PARISH. — c. remedy, Law, the remedy by action given to a person injured, as opposed to a criminal prosecution. — c. rights, Law, those rights the enjoyment of which does not involve participation in the establishment, support, or management of the government; — distinguished from political rights. The term is used chiefly of the rights secured to citizens of the United States by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the constitution, and certain acts called civil rights acts or bills, passed by Congress April 9, 1866, May 31, 1870, and March 1, 1875, respectively, for the purpose of securing to all citizens equal civil rights by abolishing the civil incidents of involuntary servitude. Certain cases in which these acts were interpreted (and secs. 1 & 2 of the act of 1875, declared unconstitutional) by the Supreme Court in 1883 (109 U. S. 3) are called the civil rights cases. — c. servant, a member of the civil service, esp. that of British India. Eng. — c. service, all service rendered to and paid for by a state or nation other than that pertaining to military, naval, legislative, and judicial affairs; all branches of the public administrative service which are not military or naval; orig., that branch of the British East India Company service conducted by the covenanted servants not belonging to the army or navy. — c. Service Commission, in the United States, a commission appointed by the President, consisting of three members, not more than two of whom may be adherents of the same party, which has the control, through examinations, of appointments and promotions in the classified civil service. It was created by act of Jan. 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403). — c. service reform, the substitution of scientific principles and methods for political methods in the conduct of the civil service, esp. the merit system instead of the spoils system in the matter of appointments to office. — c. suit. = CIVIL ACTION. — c. war, war between different sections or parties of the same country or nation; specif.: a [cap.] In Great Britain, the war between the Parliamentarians and Royalists (1642-46). The struggle of 1648-52 is called the Second Civil War. b [cap.] In the United States, the War of Secession, 1861-65, between the seceding Southern States and the Federal government. — c. year. See YEAR.

ci-vil'i-an (si-vil'i-an), n. [From CIVIL.] 1. Law. A student of, or proficient in, the civil law (of Rome) as especially distinguished from the canon law and the English common law; a teacher, practitioner, student, or the like of the Civil law. b One especially versed in or devoted to the law affecting civil rights and remedies. Rare.

2. Theol. "One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a justitia civilis of his own." Trench. Obs.

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military, naval, nor clerical; specif.: a Formerly, one in the covenanted service of the East India Company; — called a statutory civilian when a native (as being appointed under special statutory provisions). Now, an employee in the imperial civil service of India. b One not professionally employed in the army or navy.

ci-vil'i-ty (-i-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. civilitas: cf. F. civilité. See CIVIL.] 1. Quality or state of a citizen or of the whole body of citizens; in various senses, all obs., as: Citizenship; good citizenship; the civil body or body politic; civil power; civil office; civil order or orderliness, etc.

2. The state of society in which the relations and duties of a citizen are recognized and obeyed; a state of civilization. Monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin. Sir J. Davies.

3. A polite education; training in the humanities; hence, good breeding. Archaic. b A department of learning. Obs.

4. Civil conduct; politeness; a polite act or expression. The usual civility of a proud man is, if possible, more shocking than his rudeness could be. Chesterfield.

5. Theol. Natural goodness or morality. See CIVIL, a., 5. SYN. — Urbanity, affability, complaisance, courtesy.

ci-vil-i-za'tion (si-vil-i-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. civilisation.] 1. Law. Act of rendering a criminal process civil. Obs.

2. Act of civilizing, or state of becoming civilized; advancement in social culture; as, a result of the Norman Conquest was the civilization of the Anglo-Saxons.

3. A state of social culture characterized by relative progress in the arts, science, and statecraft; variously: the culture characteristic of modern Europe; as, contact with civilization often proves fatal to savages; a distinctive national culture; as, French civilization; the relative advancement of a primitive or ancient people; as, the Mycenaean civilization; Aztec civilization. Except in the last of these uses, civilization is ordinarily distinguished from barbarism, as manifesting greater enlightenment and humanity. Both are distinguished from savagery, the culture of the least advanced peoples. Our manners, our civilization, and all the good things connected with manners, acquired with civilization, have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles: the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion. Burke.

SYN. — CIVILIZATION, CULTURE, CULTIVATION, REFINEMENT. CIVILIZATION applies to human society, and designates an advanced state of material and social well-being. CULTURE, as applied to society, emphasizes the intellectual aspect of civilization; as applied to individuals, it suggests such enlightenment as is acquired by intercourse with what is best in civilized life, esp. the enlightenment which comes of self in delicacy of taste and nicety of breeding. The term is occasionally abused by a somewhat arrogant and exclusive restriction of its meaning. CULTIVATION, while often interchangeable with culture, implies rather more frequently the process of which culture is the result. REFINEMENT (see DELICACY), as compared with culture, emphasizes the element of fineness, often even fastidiousness, of feeling. See EDUCATION. They all have certain refinement which they call civilization, but a nation is really civilized by acquiring the qualities it by nature is wanting in; and the Italians are not more civilized by virtue of their refinement alone than we are civilized by virtue of our energy alone. M. Arnold.

2. = BONNYLABEER. clab'ber, v. t. To curdle, as milk; to lopper. clab'ber-y (klāb'ber-y), klāb'-er, n. Muddy. Dial. Eng. clack, v. t. [Flemish klacken (Klilian).] To remove the dirty part, esp. from wool, — or, formerly done to make imported wool weigh less. Obs. clack'ed, n. See HAILES. clack'et, n. [F. claque, the clapper of a mill.] A clacker; also, a clacking. Obs. or F. clack'et, n. [F. claque, claque.] To clack. Obs. [ing.] clack'et-y (klāk'et-y), a. Clacker. clack'et-y, n. The berridge goose. clack't. Clacked. Ref. Sp. clad, v. t. To clothe. Obs. or Archaic.

Culture being a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all the matters which most concern us, the best which has been thought and said in the world; and through this knowledge, turning a stream of fresh and free thought upon our stock notions and habits. M. Arnold.

Admiration for the union in him of extraordinary skill in execution with admirable cultivation of mind. Mrs. Humphry Ward.

ci-vil'i-ze (si-vil'i-iz), v. i.; civ'il-i-ized (-līz); civ'il-i-izing (-līz'ing). [Cf. F. civiliser, fr. L. civitas civil. See CIVIL.] 1. To reclaim from, or cause to come out of, a savage or barbarous state; to instruct in the rules and customs of civilization and thus elevate in the human scale; educate; refuse.

2. a To bring under the civil authority. Obs. b To make urbane or polished. c To tame; domesticate.

3. To admit as suitable or lawful to a civilized state. Obs.

4. Law. To make a subject of civil, instead of criminal, action.

SYN. — Polish, refine, humanize.

ci-vil'i-ze, v. i. To become civil or civilized.

ci-vil'i-ized (si-vil'i-izd), a. Of or pertaining to, or marked by the characteristics of, men in a state of civilization; as, a civilized nation; civilized language.

ci-vil'i-ly (-li), adv. In a civil manner; specif., politely, civilly dead, Law, being in the status involved in civil death.

ci-vil'ism (si-vil'iz'm), n. [Cf. F. civisme, fr. L. civis citizen.] Principles of citizenship; the virtues and sentiments of a good citizen; — orig. a translation of F. civisme, devotion to, or the being well disposed toward, the principles and cause of the French Revolution of 1789.

clach'an (klāk'ān), n. [Gael.] A small village, esp. one situated about a church. Scot.

clack (klāk), v. i.; clacked (klāk't); clack'ing. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. F. claque to clap, crack, D. klakken, MHG. klac crack. Cf. clacker, n., CLATTER, CLICK.] 1. To utter words or sounds rapidly and continually, or with abruptness; to let the tongue run; to chatter.

He's a clacking nuisance when he's well. Kipling.

2. To cackle or cluck, as a goose or hen. Tennyson.

3. To make a clack; to crack, as a whip; to clatter. We heard Mr. Hodson's whip clacking on the shoulders of the poor little wretches. Thackeray.

clack, v. t. 1. To utter inconsiderately or tattlingly; blab. 2. To cause to make a clack or clatter.

clack, n. [Cf. F. claque a slap or smack, MHG. klac crack. See CLACK, v. i.] 1. A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by the striking together of objects.

The miller failed to notice the clack of his mill, and the weaver fails to notice the rattle of his loom. F. F. Stout.

2. Anything that causes a clacking noise, as a child's rattle, the clapper of a mill, a rattle, or a clack valve.

3. Loud confused noise, as of voices; loud, continual, importunate, or foolish talk or chatter; prattle. Addison.

Whose chief intent it is to vaunt his spiritual clack. South.

4. The tongue; — used contemptuously. Richardson.

5. A talkative person; chatterbox; gossip.

clack box. Mach. The box or chamber in which a clack valve works.

clack'dish' (klāk'dīsh'), n. A wooden dish with a movable lid, formerly carried by beggars, who clacked the lid to attract notice; a claddish.

Grown daintily o'er that clack'dish. R. Browning.

clack door. The removable cover of the opening through which access is had to a pump valve.

clack'er (klāk'ēr), n. 1. One that clacks; a clapper, as of a mill, or one to frighten away birds.

2. A clacker. See CLACKER.

clack valve. Mach. A valve, esp. one hinged at one edge, which, when raised from its seat, falls with a clacking sound.

clad'o- (klād'ō-), klād'ō-, a. A combining form from Gr. κλάδος, a sprout.

Cladoc'er-a (klād-dōs'ēr-ā), n. pl. [NL.; clad'o- + Gr. κέρασ a horn.] Zool. A group of minute entomostracan crustaceans found chiefly in fresh water. It is usually considered a suborder of the Phyllopoeta. They have the body protected by a bivalve carapace, and four or five pairs of short legs, though the chief swimming organs are the biramous antennae. — cladoc'er-ous (-ūs), a.

Clad'o-ni-a (dō'nī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδων = κλάδος branch.] Bot. A genus of lichens typifying the family Cladoniaceae, characterized by the capitate apothecia borne on simple or branched podetia. It includes many common lichens. C. rangiferina is the reindeer moss.

Cladoph'o-ra (dōf'ō-rā), n. [NL. See CLADO-; -PHORE.] Bot. A large genus of green algae typifying the family Cladophoraceae, having a thallus of firm branched filaments. They occur in both fresh and salt water, usually in tufts.

Cladoph'o-ra'les (rā'lēz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A small order of green algae (Chlorophyceae) having a simple or branching thallus which may be regarded either as a septate coenocyte, thus connecting them with the Codiales (which see), or as a row of simple multinucleate cells. Reproduction is effected by the conjugation of isogametes.

clad'o-phyll (klād'ō-fīl), n. [clad'o- + -phyll.] Bot. A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode, closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf; — called also cladode. Cladophylls arise from the axils of true leaves. They Broom (Ruscus) often bear other leaves or flowers on aculeatus showing the surface or margin, as in butcher's broom and species of Phyllanthus.

cladoph'o-ry (klād'ō-fī-ri), n. [Cf. F. cladophore.] Bot. A large genus of green algae typifying the family Cladophoraceae, having a thallus of firm branched filaments. They occur in both fresh and salt water, usually in tufts.

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usually considered a suborder of the Phyllopoeta. They have the body protected by a bivalve carapace, and four or five pairs of short legs, though the chief swimming organs are the biramous antennae. — cladoc'er-ous (-ūs), a.

Clad'o-ni-a (dō'nī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδων = κλάδος branch.] Bot. A genus of lichens typifying the family Cladoniaceae, characterized by the capitate apothecia borne on simple or branched podetia. It includes many common lichens. C. rangiferina is the reindeer moss.

Cladoph'o-ra (dōf'ō-rā), n. [NL. See CLADO-; -PHORE.] Bot. A large genus of green algae typifying the family Cladophoraceae, having a thallus of firm branched filaments. They occur in both fresh and salt water, usually in tufts.

Cladoph'o-ra'les (rā'lēz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A small order of green algae (Chlorophyceae) having a simple or branching thallus which may be regarded either as a septate coenocyte, thus connecting them with the Codiales (which see), or as a row of simple multinucleate cells. Reproduction is effected by the conjugation of isogametes.

clad'o-phyll (klād'ō-fīl), n. [clad'o- + -phyll.] Bot. A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode, closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf; — called also cladode. Cladophylls arise from the axils of true leaves. They Broom (Ruscus) often bear other leaves or flowers on aculeatus showing the surface or margin, as in butcher's broom and species of Phyllanthus.

cladoph'o-ry (klād'ō-fī-ri), n. [Cf. F. cladophore.] Bot. A large genus of green algae typifying the family Cladophoraceae, having a thallus of firm branched filaments. They occur in both fresh and salt water, usually in tufts.

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Clad'o-sel'a-che (klád'ó-sel'á-ké), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος sprout + σέλαχος, pl. σέλαχες, shark.] Paleon. The most primitive known genus of sharklike elasmobranch fishes. They occur in the Middle Devonian of Ohio. Their paired fins were triangular, with a broad base, and supported by parallel unjointed rays. The genus is the type of an order Clad'o-se-lach'e-a (-sél-lák'é-á), syn. Pteropterygii. — clad'o-se-lach'i-an (-sél-lák'é-á), a. & n.

Clad'o-thrix (klád'ó-thríks), n. [NL.; clado- + Gr. θρίξ hair.] Bacteriol. A genus of higher bacteria of the family Chlamydocetaceae, having falsely branched filaments. The species are found commonly in soil or water. Some possess the power of acting upon iron compounds.

Ola-drac'tis (klá-drás'tis), n. [NL., irreg. fr. Gr. κλάδος branch + θραυστό; brittle.] Bot. A genus of ornamental papilionaceous trees consisting of two species, *C. lutea*, the yellowwood (which see), and *C. amurensis*.

clag'ey (klág'y; dial. also klág'y; klág'y), a. [Cf. Dan. Klagee mud.] Sticky or adhesive; specif., muddy; miry; also, glutinous; viscous. The roof of a mine is called claggy when the coal clings to it. Dial. Eng.

claim (klám), v. t.; CLAIMED (klámd); CLAIMING. [ME. clamen, clamen, OF. clamer, 3d sing. pres. ind. clame, L. clamare to cry out, call; cf. calare to proclaim, Gr. κλέειν to call, Skr. kal to sound, G. holen to fetch, E. hale haul.] 1. To ask for, or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to demand as due; as, he claims his share of the property.

2. To assert as a fact, right, or relation which ought to be acknowledged or conceded; as, both sides claimed the victory; he claims to be the missing heir.

3. To ask or call for; to require; to demand; to be entitled to; as, the subject of trusts next claims our attention.

The duke will lay upon him all the honor That good convenience claims. Shak.

4. To call or name; to proclaim. Obs. Spenser. Syn. — CLAIM, ASSERT, MAINTAIN. It is an error to use claim in the sense of assert or maintain when there is no question of the assertion or maintenance of one's right, title, advantage, or the like. Thus, "He claims to be the owner of this estate;" but "He asserts, alleges, or maintains (not claims) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher."

claim, v. i. 1. To call; to call or cry out. Obs.

2. To deduce a right or title; to have or assert a claim.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority. Locke.

claim, n. [OF. claim, claim, cry, complaint, from clamor. See CLAIM, v. t.] 1. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; an assertion of a right or fact.

2. A right to claim something; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should give or concede to, or confer on, the claimant. "Claims upon land." Hallam.

3. The thing claimed; specif.: a In the United States and Australia, land to which any one intends to establish a right; as, a settler's claim; a miner's claim. b Life Insurance. The amount that is payable upon a matured endowment policy; — distinguished from a loss.

4. A loud call; a shout. Obs. & R. Spenser.

to lay claim to, to demand as a right; to claim.

claim'ant (klám'ánt), n. [Cf. OF. clamant, p. pr. of clamor. Cf. CLAMANT.] One who claims; one who asserts a right or title; a claimer.

clair'au'di-ence (klár'á-dí-éns), n. [F. clair clear + F. & E. audience a hearing. See CLEAR.] Act of hearing, or the ability to hear, sounds not normally audible; — usually claimed as a special faculty in connection with spiritualistic mediumship, or the like.

clair'au'di-ent (-ént), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, clairaudience. — n. One alleged to have the power of clairaudience. Cf. CLAIRVOYANT.

clair'ant's e-qua'tion (klár'ánt), [After Alexis C. Clairaut, French mathematician.] Math. The equation $y = \pi \frac{dy}{dx} + F(\frac{dy}{dx})$, of interest in the theory of singular solutions.

clair'schach (klár'shák), n. Also clair'sho (-shó). [Gael. & Ir. clairsach.] Music. The old Celtic harp with wire strings. — clair'schach-er (-ér), n.

clair-vo'yance (klár-voí'áns; the F. pron., klár'vwá'yáns', is still used by some, esp. in England), n. [F.] 1. A power, attributed to some persons as a natural gift or to persons while in a hypnotic state, of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of penetrating thought, etc.

2. Clear-sightedness; ability to perceive things out of the range of ordinary perception; penetration; sagacity.

It is the precision of perfect candor and clairvoyance exercised on objects wholly within its range of vision. W. C. Brownell.

Syn. — Insight, divination. See DISCERNMENT.

clair-vo'yant (klár-voí'ánt), a. [F.; clair clear + voyant, p. pr. of voir to see. See CLEAR; VIEW.] 1. Clear-sighted; sagacious. "Be cheerful, be clairvoyant." W. C. Brownell. Though no literary man, he is judicious, clairvoyant, and uncommonly sound-headed. J. G. Lockhart.

2. Pert. to, having, or using, the power of clairvoyance.

clair-vo'yant (klár-voí'ánt; F. klár'vwá'yánt'), n. 1. One who is clear-sighted.

2. One who claims to have the power of clairvoyance.

clam (klám), v. t.; CLAMMED (klámd); CLAMMING. [Cf. AS. cláman to clam, smear; akin to Icel. kláma to smear, OHG. kleimjan, chleimen, to defile, or E. clammy.] To daub, smear, or clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey pot, and there they cloyed and clammed themselves. L'Estrange.

clam'dus (klám'dús), n. pl. CLAM'DI (-dí). [NL., fr. Gr. κλάδος sprout.] Zool. A branch of a ramose spicule. [of CLOTHES.]

clash (klásh), Scot. & dial. Eng.

clash (klásh), clat'ing (klát'ing), Scot. forms of CLOTH, CLOTHING.

clash. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

clash. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

clash (klág; klág), n. [Cf. Dan. Klage mud.] That which clags, as a lump of clay, clot of wool, etc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

clag, v. t. To stick or daub; also, to clog, as with clag. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

clag'giness, n. See NESS.

clag'gy. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

clag'gum (klág'úm; klág'úm), n. Any glutinous compound or sweetmeat; molasses, or tre-

acle, taffy. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

Clai'börne (klá'börn; -börn), n. [From Claiborne County, Mississippi.] Geol. A Middle Eocene formation about the Gulf of Mexico. — Clai'bör-nian (klá'börn-i-án), a.

clai'bör-nian. Obs. pret. of CLEAVE.

clam (klám; klám), a. [Cf. CLAMMY.] Sticky; adhesive, as ice beginning to melt; damp and cold; clammy. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

clam, n. 1. A soft or plastic lump, as of clay or earth. Obs. 2. Clammy or viscid matter; also, clamminess. "The clam of death." Carlyle.

clam, v. i. To be moist or glutinous; to stick; to adhere. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

clam (klám), n. [AS. clam a bandage, bond, fetter, akin to beclaman to bind, to fetter, G. & D. klemmen to press, squeeze, Sw. klamma, Dan. klemme. Cf. CLAM, CLAM, to clutch.] An instrument or device for holding anything fast; a clamp; — usually in pl.; as: a A kind of vise, usually of wood. b A pair of pincers or forceps. c = CLAMP, n., 2. d Jeweled slits through which wire for balance springs is drawn to make it of uniform thickness.

clam (klám; klám), v. t. 1. To clutch with the hand; grasp; grope. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Die Sinking. To form a design in relief upon (a soft steel mill) by means of a hardened die. See 2d MILL, 6.

clam, n. [Perh. abbr. fr. clamor.] 1. A crash or clamor made by ringing two or more of the bells of a chime at once.

2. Noise; shouting; loud talk. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

clam (klám), v. t. & i. 1. Bell Ringing. To produce, or to cause (bells) to produce, a clam.

2. To stop or silence (noise); to hush.

clam (klám), n. [See CLAM pincers.] 1. Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species.

The two common clams of the Atlantic coast of North America are the round or hard clam, or quahog (Venus mercenaria), having a thick shell of rounded outline, most abundant from southern New England southward, and the long or soft clam (Mya arenaria), having a thin elongate shell and long siphons, whose range extends farther north, and which burrows in the sand or mud, where it is taken by digging with a long tide. The quahog does not burrow and is 1 Quahog or Round Clam (Venus mercenaria); usually f Foot; m Mantle Edge; s Siphon; i Incurved Tube; t a k e n Excurred Tube; l Lunule; ll Ligament; u Umbone; w i t h 2 Long Clam (Mya arenaria); f Foot; m Mantle; r a k e s, i Incurved, and e Excurred, Orifices of Siphon.

Another species, the surf or hen clam (Spicula solidissima), is sometimes eaten on the New England coast. The name clam is also applied to the fresh-water mussels (Unionidae). See also RAZOR CLAM, GIANT CLAM.

You shall scarce find any bay or shallow shore, or cove of sand, where you may not take many clampe, or lobsters, or both, at your pleasure. Capt. John Smith (1616).

Clams, or clampe, is a shellfish not much unlike a cockle; it lieth in the sand, and is taken by digging with a long tide. Wood (1834).

2. A very reticent person; one who refuses to talk; hence, a stupid person. U. S.

clam, v. i. To dig or gather clams.

clam'ant (klám'ánt), a. [L. clamans, p. pr. of clamare to call. Cf. CLAMANT.] 1. Crying out; calling clamorously; clamorous; loud. "Clamant children." Thomson.

2. Demanding notice; crying; urgent.

Most of us have to be reminded of what lies without by specious and clamant exceptions. Stevenson.

clam'a-to-res (klám'á-tó-réz), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. clamator (pl. clamatores) a bawler.] Zool. A large suborder or superfamily of passerine birds in which the vocal muscles are comparatively simple, so that they have little power of singing. They have ten well-developed primaries, and cylindrical tarsi whose horny envelope is more or less divided into scutellae. This group occurs in both the New and Old World, though only one family (the Tyrannidae) is found in the United States. — clam'a-to-ri-al (-rí-ál), a.

clam'bake' (klám'bák'), n. The baking of clams, esp. on heated stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food, as corn; hence, a gathering at which clams are thus cooked, or a quantity of clams so cooked. U. S.

clam'ber (klám'bér), v. t.; CLAM'BERED (-bèrd); CLAM'BERING. [ME. clambren, clameren, to heap together, climb; akin to Icel. klambra to clamp, G. klammern. Cf. CLAMP, CLIMB.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet, or, of plants, by tendrils, etc.; — also used fig.

The narrow street that clambered toward the mill. Tennyson.

clam'ber, v. t. To ascend or climb with difficulty, with hands and feet, or the like; also, to cause to climb thus.

Clambering the walls to eye him. Shak.

clam'ber, n. Act of clambering.

clam'crack'er (klám'krák'ér), n. A stingray (Dasyatis centroura) of the Atlantic coast. It feeds largely on shellfish.

clam-jam'phrie (klám-jám'frí; klám-jám'-), n. Also clam-jam'phrey, clam-jam'fer-y, etc. Odds and ends; rubbish; trumpery; hence, vulgar or worthless people; rabble; crowd. Scot. & Dial. Eng. T. Hughes.

clam'mer (klám'mér), n. One that digs or gathers clams.

clam'my (-y), a.; CLAM'MY-ER (-ér); CLAM'MY-EST. [Cf. AS. clám clay. See CLAM to clog; cf. CLAY.] Having a viscous or adhesive quality; soft and sticky; glutinous; damp and adhesive, as if covered with a cold perspiration.

clammy cherry, a tall West Indian boraginaceous tree (Coradia collococca) with soft wood and cherrylike fruit. —

clai'r'co'se (klár'kó'sé), clai'r'colle' Vars. of CLEARCOLE.

clai'r'ob'scur' (F. pron. klár'óp'skür'), n. [F. See CLEAR-OBSCURE.] = CHIROSCURO.

clai'r'ob'scur' (klár'ób'skür'), n. = CHIROSCURO.

clai'r-vo'y-an-ty (klá-r-voí'ánt-y), n. = CLAIRVOYANT, F.

clai'r-vo'y-ante (klár-voí'ánt), f. [F.] A female clairvoyant.

clai'r-vo'y-ant-y, adv. See -LY.

clai'se. Obs. or dial. var. of CLARE.

clammy chickweed. a Mouse-ear chickweed. b A fleshy-leaved stichwort of the western United States (Aisne crassifolia). — c honeysuckle, the swamp azalea. — c. locust, a locust (Robinia viscosa) of the southeastern United States, cultivated for its dense racemes of pale pink flowers. It is a small rough-barked tree with glandular twigs.

clam/my-weed' (klám'y-wéd'), n. A capparidaceous plant (Polanisia graveolens) with strong-scented glandular-pubescent foliage, common in the western United States.

clam/or, clam'our (klám'ór), n. [OF. clamour, clamur, F. clameur, fr. L. clamor, fr. clamare to cry out. See CLAIM.] 1. A great outcry or vociferation; loud, esp. loud and continued, shouting or exclamation; shouting; outcry. 2. Specif., a continued violent expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; popular outcry. Macaulay.

3. Any loud, esp. loud and continued, noise. Addison.

The dull roar suddenly became a loud clamor. Lafcadio Hearn.

Syn. — Outcry, shouting, vociferation, uproar.

clam/or, clam'our (klám'ór), v. i.; CLAM'ORED or CLAM'ORED (-èrd); CLAM'OR-ING or CLAM'OR-ING. To utter loud, esp. loud and continued, sounds or outcries; to make a clamor; to vociferate; to make important demands.

The obscure bird Clamored the livelong night. Shak.

clam/or, clam'our, v. t. 1. To stun with clamor; din; hence, to salute or address loudly. Bacon.

The people with a shout Rifted the air, clamoring their god with praise. Milton.

2. To utter loudly or repeatedly; to shout.

Clamored their piteous prayer incessantly. Longfellow.

clam/or, clam'our, v. t. [Cf. CLAM a clangor of bells.] 1. Bell Ringing. To quicken the repetition of the strokes on (bells) just before ceasing to ring them. Bp. Warburton.

2. To put an end to the noise of; stop; silence. Shak.

clam/or-ous (klám'ór-ús), a. [LL. clamorosus, fr. L. clamorosus: cf. OF. clamoreux.] Speaking and repeating loud words; full of, or of the nature of, clamor; calling or demanding loudly or urgently; vociferous; noisy; bawling; loud; turbulent. "My young ones were clamorous for a morning's excursion." Southey.

Syn. — See VOCIFEROUS.

— clam/or-ous-ly, adv. — clam/or-ous-ness, n.

clamp (klámp), n. [Cf. LG. & D. klamp, Dan. klampe, also D. klampen to fasten, class. Cf. CLAMBER, CLAMP pincers, a mollusk.] 1. Something rigid that holds fast or binds things together; a piece of wood or metal used to hold two or more pieces together; specif., a piece of wood placed across or along another, or inserted into another, to bind or strengthen it.

2. Any of various kinds: 1 Carpenter's; 2 Machinist's; 3 C Clamp; 4 Horse Clamp; 5 Clamp on a truck for spring wire; 6 Come-along or Clamp for stretching wire.

3. One of a pair of movable pieces of wood, lead, or other soft material, placed over the jaws of a vise to enable it to grasp without bruising.

4. Naut. a A plank or balk fixed to the inside of a vessel's frame, used as a bearer for a beam or joist. b An iron plate capable of opening or shutting so as to confine a spar. c A one-cheeked block.

5. = CLAMP, mollusk. Obs.

6. Bot. = CLAMP CONNECTION.

clamp, v. t.; CLAMPED (klámpd); CLAMP'ING. 1. To fasten with a clamp or clamps; to place in a clamp.

2. To patch; to mend clumsily; to botch. Scot.

clamp, n. [Cf. LG. klamp a truss of hay or straw.] A compact pile or heaped-up mass of materials; specif.: a Brickmaking. A number of bricks piled up in a particular form for burning. b A heap of produce, as of potatoes, covered over to prevent freezing. Chiefly Dial. Eng.

clamp, v. t. [Cf. CLAMP a mass.] To heap or stack in a clamp, as bricks or potatoes. Chiefly Dial. Eng.

clamp, n. [Prob. an imitative word. Cf. CLANK.] A heavy footstep or tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp.

clamp, v. t

clar·i·fyer (klār'fī-ēr), *n.* One that clarifies; specif., a vessel in which the process of clarification is conducted.
clar·i·fy (klār'fī), *v. t.*; **CLAR·I·FIED** (-fid); **CLAR·I·FY·ING**. [*F. clarifier*, from *L. clarificare*; *clarus* clear + *facere* to make. See **CLAR**; -FY.] 1. To make clear; to free from darkness or obscurity; to illuminate. *Obs. ecc. fig.*
 2. To glorify; transfigure. *Obs.*
 3. To make pure and clear or clean; to cleanse; clear; specif.: a To make clear and pure, or pellucid, by freeing from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; — said of liquid, or something liquefied, as wine, sirup, or butter. "Boiled and clarified." *Ure.* b To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from clouds, fogs, etc. c Fig.: To clear or free (the mind, reason, etc.) from ignorance, error, or the like. To clarify his reason, and to rectify his will. *South.*
clar·i·fy, *v. i.* To grow or become clear; to undergo clarification; to clear.
 Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the discoursing with another.

clar·i·net (klār'fī-nēt'; 277), *n.* [*F. clarinette*, dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. *L. clarina*. See **CLAR**; cf. **CLARION**.] *Music.* 1. A wind instrument, consisting of a cylindrical tube with a bell-shaped opening at one end, and a mouth-piece at the other, having a single reed and played by means of holes and keys. It is frequently called *clarinet*.



Clarinet.

Its tones are rich and expressive, and have a compass of about 2½ octaves, e to g⁴. (See **FRENCH**.) Owing to complexity of fingering, it is hard to play in keys of more than two sharps or flats. Clarinets are therefore made in different keys, as in B♭ and A, enabling the performer to play in those and their related keys, with the same fingering as for C and its related keys.
 2. A soft 8-foot reed organ stop of similar quality of tone.

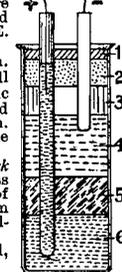
clar·i·on (klār'fī-ōn), *n.* [*ME. clarion*, *OF. clarion*, *fr. clarion*, *LL. clarion*, *claro*, — so called from its clear tone, fr. *L. clarus* clear. See **CLAR**.] 1. A kind of trumpet with clear and shrill tones. *Now chiefly Poetic.*
 He sounds his imperial clarion along the whole line of battle. *E. Everett.*

2. The sound of a clarion, or a similar sound.
 3. An organ stop having reed pipes of similar tone.
clar·i·on, *v. t.*; **CLAR·I·ONED** (-ōnd); **CLAR·I·ON·ING**. To give out a clarion sound; to blow the clarion. — *v. i.* To proclaim with or as if with a clarion.

clar·i·ty (-tī), *n.* [*L. claritas*, fr. *clarus* clear: cf. *F. clarté*.] 1. Brilliance; brightness; splendor; glory. *Obs.*
 Floods, in whose more than crystal clarity
 The sunbeams shine, whose virgin grace
 In such a clear light, as if from heaven,
 Beams down upon the world. *Beaumont.*

2. Clearness, as of the sky, sight, or intellect.
 The air . . . was of a marvelous clarity, not blurred by any stain of dust or vapor. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

Clark cell (klārk'kēl). [*After J. L. Clark*, English engineer.] *Elec.* A form of cell used as a standard of electromotive force. The elements are mercury and zinc and the electrolyte and depolarizer is mercurous sulphate. Its E. M. F. at 15° C. is 1.4322 volts.



Clark Cell. 1 Zinc; 2 Pure Zinc; 3 Zinc Sulphate; 4 Mercurous Sulphate; 5 Mercury; 6 Glass cover.

Clark's (klārk'kī-ā), *n.* [*NL. After Wm. Clark*, American explorer.] *Bot.* A small genus of onagraceous herbs of the Pacific coast of North America. *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans* are common in cultivation. They are annuals with large red or purple flowers having lobed petals.

Clark process. [*After Thomas Clark* (1801-67), Scottish chemist.] The process for softening water by the addition of slaked lime, which precipitates calcium bicarbonate by forming with it the insoluble normal carbonate.

clar·o (klār'ō), *a.* [*Sp.*] Light-colored and, generally, mild; — said of cigars.

clart (klār't), *n.* A clot or daub of dirt, mud, or other sticky substance, as butter; also, a slovenly person; a worthless person or thing; trash. *Dial.*

clart, *v. t.* To daub, smear, or stick, as mud, etc. *Dial.*

clar·ty (klār'tī), *a.*; **CLAR·TY·ER** (-tī-ēr); **CLAR·TY·EST**. Bedaubed with, or of the nature of, sticky dirt; sticky and foul; muddy; dirty; sticky; glutinous. *Dial.*

Their old sluttish proverb, "The clar'tier the coier." *Scott.*
clar·y (klār'y), *n.*; *pl. CLARIES* (-īz). [*Cf. LL. sclarea, sclearia, F. sclarée.*] a A menthaceous plant of southern Europe (*Salvia sclarea*) cultivated as a pot herb, esp. in England. b A closely related species (*S. horminum*) cultivated chiefly for its ornamental floral leaves.

clar·y, *n.* [*OF. claré.*] A mixture of wine, honey, and spices. *Obs.*

clary water. A composition of clary flowers with brandy, etc., formerly used as a cardiac.

clash (klāsh), *v. t.*; **CLASHED** (klāsh't); **CLASH·ING**. [*Of imitative origin; cf. G. klatschen, D. kletsen, Dan. klaske, E. clack.*] 1. To make a clash, or produce a noise, by striking against something.

2. To come into violent collision, either noisily or without noise; as, the chariots clash; two beams of light clash.

3. To meet in opposition; to engage in conflict; to come into collision; to conflict; to interfere; to disagree.

However some of his interests might clash with those of the chief adjacent colony. *Palfrey.*

clar·i·gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [*L. clarigare*.] *Rom. Antiq.* To perform the ceremony of clarification.

clar·i·gation (-gāt'ōn), *n.* [*L. clarigatio*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A solemn demand for redress, a religious ceremony with which the Pater Patratus, of the fetiales, declared war on an enemy unless satisfaction should be given within 33 days.

clar·i·gold, *n.* [*Corrupt of clarichord.*] A clarichord; also, a sonatable. *Obs.*

clar·in (klār'in), *n.* [*Sp.*] Clarion trumpet. *Music.* A long tubular instrument made by Mexican Indians from the stalk of a certain plant. It is played by inhaling through it.

Clar·i·da (klār'ī-dā), *n.* The name under which Mrs. M. Le-

4. To strike in conflict or attack; to rush or dash clashingly or violently; — with *at*, against, etc. *Tennyson.*

5. To prate or tattle; to gossip. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*

clash (klāsh), *v. t.* 1. To produce or express, as a sound, by the striking of things together.

2. To strike, or strike together, with a clash; to conflict with; as, they clashed their shields.

clash, *n.* 1. A loud noise resulting from collision; a noisy collision of bodies; a collision.
 The roll of cannon and clash of arms. *Tennyson.*

2. Opposition; hostile meeting; conflict, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, etc.; collision. *Denham.*

3. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.* a A quantity or mass, as of water or mud; as, a clash of rain; a clash of porridge. b Idle, trivial talk; gossip; scandal; in *pl.*, news; gossip. c A tale-bearer; tattler. d Heavy rain, snow, etc.; rough showery weather. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

clash gear. *Mach.* A change-speed gear in which the gears are changed by sliding sideways.

clasp (klāsp), *v. t.*; **CLASPED** (klāsp't); **CLASP·ING**. [*ME. clapsen, clapsen*, perh. akin to *E. clasp*.] 1. To fasten or shut together, or secure, with or as with a clasp.

2. To surround and cling to; grasp by encircling; entwine about; loosely, to surround; to inwrap. "Clasping ivy." *Milton.* "Clasped by the golden light of morn." *Hood.*

3. Specif., to inclose and hold with the arms; to embrace.

4. To seize and hold firmly with one in the hand; as, to clasp the hand of another; to clasp hands.

5. To cause to pass or go and cling tightly; — with *around*, *round*, or *over*; as, he clasped his arms round the mast.

clasp, *v. i.* To seize, fasten, or cling by clasping. *Rare.*

clasp, *n.* 1. Any of various forms of catch, as a self-locking spring lock, a bent plate, a hook, or the like for holding together two objects or the parts of anything, as the ends of a belt, the covers of a book, etc.

2. An embrace; a throwing of the arms around; a grasp, as with the hand, or a reciprocal grasping, as of the hands.

3. *Mil.* A bar of metal across the ribbon by which a medal is hung, bearing some further statement than the medal itself concerning the occasion of its being granted. In the British army the medal often represents a campaign in which the wearer distinguished himself, and the clasps represent the battles or episodes of that campaign in which he participated.

clasp'er (klāsp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that clasps; specif.: a A clasping instrument or device. b *Bot.* A tendril. *Rare.*

2. *Zool.* (1) Any organ or part especially modified to enable one sex to clasp the other. (2) One of the pair of male copulatory organs on the anterior part of the pelvic fins of sharks, rays, and chimeroids.

3. A maker of clasps; one who fits with clasps, as books.

clasp hook. A pair of hooks so made that each part forms a mousing for the other, or a pair of tongs with overlapping jaws closed by a sliding ring.

clasp knife. A large knife the blade or blades of which fold or shut into the handle; esp., a large one-bladed knife of this kind having a catch to hold the blade open rigidly.

class (klās), *n.* [*F. classe*, fr. *L. classis* class, collection, feet; akin to *Gr. κλάσσις* a calling, καλέω to call, *E. haul*.] 1. *Rom. Hist.* Any one of the six divisions into which the Roman people were divided under the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius. Five classes were formed according to property, each to furnish a certain number of equipped centuries to the army, while the sixth consisted of those not having property enough to warrant military equipment. Cf. **TRIBE**, 2.

2. A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics or as having the same status; as, the educated class; the lower classes.

3. Specif., the system of dividing society thus; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; as, the feeling of class; the classes, that portion of the community which is regarded, because of birth, wealth, education, etc., as being higher than, or distinct from, the masses.

We shall then have Mr. Gladstone's democracy with its cry of "the classes vs. the masses" — a motto subscribed to at present neither by the French nor ourselves. *Class*, in France no more than in America, implies caste. *W. C. Brownell.*

4. a A body of students in a school or college grouped together as pursuing the same or equivalent studies; — often called a *form* in England. b An assembling of students, as for lecture or recitation; as, an announcement given out during class; also, the studies or instruction given or arranged for such a body. c In the United States, a body of students of an institution whose year of graduation is the same; as, the class of 1910.

5. A group of persons, things, qualities, or activities, having common characteristics or attributes; a set; a kind, description, species, or variety.

She had lost one class of energies. *Macaulay.*
 As soon as we employ a name to connote attributes, the things, be they more or fewer, which happen to possess those attributes, are constituted ipso facto a class.

6. *Bot. & Zool.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, forming a category ranking above an order and below a phylum. (See **CLASSIFICATION**.) In the Linnaean system it was the highest category. Modern zoologists have greatly increased the number of classes of animals, more than fifty being sometimes recognized. The mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians are examples of groups universally recognized as classes. The angiosperms and gymnosperms are the two classes of seed plants.

7. A division, grouping, or distinction, as of goods or of accommodation on a steamer or railroad train, based upon grade or quality; as, goods of the first or second class; to travel first class.

Clar·o·mon'tane Co'dax (klār'ō-mōn'tān). = **CODEX CLAROMONTANUS**.

clar·o·ob·scu'ro (klār'ō-ōb-sku'rō). = **CLAROSCURO**. *Obs.*

clar·schoch't + **CLARISCHACH**. *Clar'shech* (klār'shēk). *Var. of CLARISCHACH.*

clar·um et **ve·ne·ra·bile** no'mēn (klār'ūm et vē'nēr-ā-b'lē nō'mēn). [*LL.*] Illustrious and venerable name.

clar·y (klār'y), *v. i.* [*Cf. CLARION*.] To clary. *Obs.*
clash + **CLASH**.
clasp'er, *n.* One that clasps.
clasp'ing, *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* of **CLASH**, *v.* — **clasp'ing'ly**, *adv.*
clash't. *Clashed*. *Ref. Sp.*

8. a *Methodist Ch.* One of the sections into which a church or congregation is divided, and which is under the supervision of a class leader. b *Reformed Ch.* A classis.

9. *Horse Racing.* A weight or grouping of horses according to their speed or weight-carrying ability, — the division to which a horse belongs, and hence the particular purse for which it may be entered, being determined by its record; as, the 2.20 class.

10. A division of igneous rocks. See **PETROGRAPHY**.

11. *Math.* A totality of all entities (called *elements*) that satisfy a certain test or condition which defines the class and which every entity in the universe considered must either satisfy or not satisfy; — called also *aggregate*, *assemblage*, *collection*, *mass*, *manifold*, *set* — all rendering the French *ensemble* and German *menge* or *mannigfaltigkeit*. *class* of a complex, *Math.*, the class of any cone of lines of the complex. — *c.* of a curve. *Math.* a See **CLASS** OF A PLANE CURVE.

b According to Riemann, the character of a curve as determined by the other curves into which it can be transformed by a birational transformation. — *c.* of an equation, *Math.*, in Riemann's sense, the class of the associated Riemann's surface, whose number is one half the number of crosscuts that reduce it to a simply connected surface. — *c.* of a plane curve, *Math.*, the numerical division to which it belongs as determined by the degree of its tangential equation, or the number of right lines it has in common with a point, or the number of tangents that may be drawn to it from a point. Similarly, the class of an algebraic surface is fixed by the number of its tangent planes through any right line; the *c.* of a congruence by the number of its lines through any point in space; the *c.* of a cone is the class of its plane sections; the *c.* of a space curve is the number of its planes of osculation through an arbitrary point; the *c.* of a twisted curve is the class of any cone on which it lies. Conics are both of second degree and of second class. — *c.* of functions with respect to a group of operations, *Math.*, a set of functions that are merely interchanged under any operations of the group.

class (klās), *v. t.*; **CLASSED** (klāst); **CLASS·ING**. [*Cf. F. classer*. See **CLASS**, *n.*] 1. To arrange in, or distribute into, classes; to classify; as, to class words or passages.

2. In scientific arrangement, to classify is used instead of to class. *Dana.*

3. To place in a class; to refer to the proper class; to place or group, as students, in a class or classes, or in a particular class as a result of examination. *Thackeray.*

class, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed; to fall into a class. The genus or family under which it classes. *Tatham.*

class day. In American colleges and universities, a day of the commencement season on which the senior class celebrates the completion of its course by exercises conducted by the members, such as the reading of the class histories and poem, the delivery of the class oration, the planting of the class ivy, etc.

class'er (klās'ēr), *n.* One who classes; esp., in the wool or cotton trade, one who sorts according to quality or kind.

class'ic (klās'ik), *n.* 1. A work of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author; — orig. and still esp. of Greek and Latin works (often in the *pl.*, and with *the*) or authors, but now applied also to authors and works of a like character in any language, and extended to art.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English classic. *Macaulay.*

2. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome, or a student of classical literature.

3. One who follows classical rules or models; — opposed to *romantic*.

class'ic (klās'ik) } a. [*L. classicus* relating to the classes] **class'ic-al** (-sī-kāl) } of the Roman people, and especially to the first class; hence, of the first rank: cf. *F. classique*. See **CLASS**, *n.* 1. Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard.

Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
 One classic drama, and reform the stage. *Byron.*

Mr. Graves may justly be reckoned a classical author on this subject [Roman weights and coins]. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their literature, art, or culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc., of the highest rank or of the period when the best literature, sculpture, and other fine arts, was produced; or of pertaining to places inhabited by the ancient Greeks and Romans, or rendered famous by their deeds, writings, etc.; as, classic authors; classic poetry; classic civilization; classic lands.

Though thronged midst Latium's classic plains. *Mrs. Hemans.*
 He [Atterbury] directed the classical studies of the undergraduates of his college. *Macaulay.*

3. Versed or learned in, or devoted to, the classics, or literature of ancient Greece and Rome; as, a classical scholar.

4. Characteristic of or pertaining to classicism; esp., conforming to the style, or following the models or rules, of ancient Greek and Roman literature and art; — opposed to *romantic* (which see).

The essentially classical element is that quality of order in beauty. *W. Pater.*

5. *Music.* a Appealing to critical interest or developed taste; conforming to an established and elaborated form of the art, as the fugue, suite, or sonata; — used of music distinguished from popular music, or that characterized by obvious rhythm, catchy melody, and meager harmony and form. b Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by classicism (which see); designating or resembling their style or work.

6. Noted because of literary or historical associations; as, the classic districts of London; classic Edinburgh.

7. *Ecol.* Of or pertaining to a classis, esp. in the Reformed Church, or the system of polity which it is a part.

clash'y (klāsh'y), *adj.* [*Cf. CLASH*.] 1. Of weather, wet; showery.

2. Muddy or miry, as a road.

3. Noisy; talkative.

clash'y, **clash'ed** (klāsh'y), *adj.* [*Hi ind. khalāç.*] *Anglo-Ind.* 1. A servant employed to pitch tents. *[rodman.]*
 2. A surveyor's chainman or cotter.
 3. A native sailor. *p. n.* a 1. Fastened or held by or in a clasp. *R.*
 2. Having a clasp or clasp.
clasp'ers, *a.* Fastened with clasps, or tendrils. *Obs.*
clasp lock. A self-locking spring lock.
clasp't, *pret. & p. p.* of **CLASP**.
class'ic, *adj.* **CLASSIC**; **CLASSICAL**; **CLASSIFICATION**. [*ABLE*.]
class'a·ble (klās'ā-b'l), *a.* See

3. Econ. Designating, or pertaining to, the economic principles of Adam Smith and his followers Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, McCulloch, Senior, and others, who employed in the main the deductive, or abstract, method, reasoning from a hypothetical normal man (now often called the economic man), a hypothetical normal or "natural" condition of trade, etc.; as, the classical economists; that the classical school, as opposed to the historical school (which see).

9. In the form classical only: a. Of or pertaining to a class. Obs. or R. Rees. b. Of or relating to classification; classificatory. Rare. Cent. Dict. c. [L. classicus.] Of or pertaining to a fleet or navy. Obs. classical orders. Arch. See ORDER. — classical revival, Sculpture, the Italian Renaissance of the 16th century, when medieval art was finally abandoned for the study of the antique (cf. CINQUECENTO). The term has also been applied to several movements of the 19th century, such as that in sculpture by Canova, and afterwards by Thorvaldsen. — classical tripod, examination, in Cambridge University, England, the final examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors. — classic pitch. Music. See PITCH, n., 12.

class/si-cal-ism (klās'f-kāl'iz'm), n. 1. A classical idiom, style, or expression; a classicism. Rare. 2. Adherence to, or practice of, classical scholarship, style of writing, art, etc.

class/si-cal'i-ty (-kāl'f-tī), n. 1. Quality of being classical, as in literary or artistic style. 2. Classical scholarship.

3. A piece or example of classicity; a classical feature. class/si-cal-ly, adv. In a classical manner; specif.: a. According to the manner or style of classical authors. b. In or by the study of the classics. c. In, by, or as to, classes. Obs. d. Eccl. By a classis. Obs.

class/si-clasm (klās'f-sīz'm), n. 1. Classic principles in literature or art; conformity to, or practice of, classical style; classicism. 2. A classical idiom or expression. C. Kingsley. 3. Classical scholarship; classicity. As a critical term classicism denotes primarily the principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as embodying formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order. It is thus contrasted with Gothicism (which see). Classicism is often used of the principles and qualities of other than Greek and Roman works, esp. when similar in spirit and established as a formal standard. Thus it denotes those of musical works of the school of composers who have cultivated formal beauty or the qualities of clearness, symmetry, finish, and repose. As contrasted with romanticism (which see), in later critical discussions, it esp. typifies, in the better sense, pure taste, sobriety, and proportion, and in a less favorable sense, the restraints of academic or conventional formality. Cf. HELLENISM.

class/si-clast (-sīst), n. 1. An advocate or follower of classical style, rules, or models; — opposed to romanticist. 2. One learned in the classics. 3. An advocate of the study of the classics.

class/si-clas'tic (-sīst'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or marked by, classicism. class/si-clas'tic (-sīst'ik), v. t. & i.; CLASS/SI-CLAS'TIC (-sīst); CLASS/SI-CLAS'TIC (-sīst'ing). To make classic; to follow or affect classic style or form. class/si-co- (klās'f-kō-). Combining form from Latin classicus, meaning classic, classical. class/si-cos (klās'f-kōs), pl. See CLASSIC, n., 1. class/si-fi-ca-tion (klās'f-fī-kā'shān), n. [Cf. F. classification.] 1. Act of classifying, or systematically forming into a class or classes; act of distributing into groups, as classes, orders, families, etc.; act of referring to a proper class or of arranging in classification as one special form, among others of logical thought. [I am unable to regard it in this light. It appears to me to be merely an external consequence, reappearing in every kind of universal, of the relation between universal and differences. B. Bosanquet.] 2. The result of classifying; a system of classes or groups, or a systematic division of a series of related phenomena; as, poetry, painting, sculpture, music, and architecture form a classification of the fine arts. 3. Biol. The systematic arrangement or method of arrangement of animals and plants in groups or categories according to some definite plan or sequence; taxonomy. The categories (see CATEGORY) now in common use in botany and zoology are (beginning with the highest) the phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, and subspecies, or variety. Each species belongs to some genus, which may or may not include also other species, all agreeing in certain features characteristic of that genus. Each genus in turn is a member of a family distinguished by possessing in common certain family characters; each family, of an order, and so on. Categories of intermediate rank are also employed, and are named by adding the prefixes sub- and super- to the categories immediately below and above, as subgenus, superfamily. (See Nomenclature.) In classifying animals the attempt has usually been made to take

into account all characters as far as practicable, and since the acceptance of the doctrine of evolution, to show their natural relationships and lines of descent from common ancestors (see ANIMAL). In plants the so-called artificial system of Linnaeus, in which one or two characters formed the basis of comparison, was employed until superseded by the various natural systems proposed by later authors (see PLANT). Several systems slightly different from those above named are now in use among botanists, but the tendency is toward conformity with zoological usage.

class/si-fi-ca-to-ry (klās'f-fī-kā'tō-rī; klās'f-tī-kā'tō-rī), a. Pert. to, or involving, classification; tending or designed to classify; taxonomic.

classificatory system, Anthropol., a primitive system of reckoning kinship, found among American Indians, Australasians, etc., according to which, in its simplest form, all the members of any single generation in a given line of descent (as in a clan) are reckoned as of the same degree of kinship to all the members of any other generation, with reference to whom they are called by the same title of kinship. This system is contrasted with the descriptive system, in vogue among civilized peoples, which discriminates degrees of individual kinship in each generation. Cf. GANOWANIAN.

class/si-fied (klās'fīd), p. p. & p. a. of CLASSIFY. classified civil service, in the departments of the United States government, the service in which the clerks are divided into four classes, according to salary, under Act of March 3, 1853, and subsequent acts. Laborers, messengers, etc., and confidential clerks and secretaries are not in general included in the classified service.

class/si-fer (-fī'ēr), n. One that classifies; specif., Mining, a machine for separating ore from gangue or for cleaning coal from slack.

class/si-fy (-fī), v. t.; — FIED (-fīd); — FY'ING (-fī'ing). [L. classis class + fy.] To distribute into classes; to arrange according to a system; to arrange in sets according to some method founded on common properties or characters. Syn. — Arrange, distribute, rank.

class/sis (klās'is), n.; CLASSES (-ēz). [L. See CLASS, n.] 1. Rom. Hist. = CLASS, 1.

2. A division based upon status or rank; a class. Obs. His opinion of that classis of men. Clarendon.

3. Eccl. A judicatory in certain churches, as the Dutch and other Reformed churches of Europe and America, intermediate between the consistory and the synod; formerly, in England, a presbytery, to which judicatory of the Presbyterian Church the classis corresponds; also, the jurisdiction of a classis. 4. In a library, a compartment of bookshelves. Obs.

class/man (klās'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A member of a class in a college or school.

2. A candidate for graduation in arts who is placed in one of the honor classes after examination, in distinction from a passman, who is not classified. Oxford University, Eng. class/mate' (-māt'), n. One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.

class meeting, Methodist Ch. A meeting of a class under a class leader, for counsel and religious instruction. class/tic (klās'tik), a. [Gr. κλαστικός broken, fr. κλάν to break.] 1. Capable of being taken apart; — applied to anatomical models made of detachable pieces, so that the internal structure as well as the external form may be shown. 2. Geol. Fragmental; made up of fragments or discrete particles; as, sandstone and conglomerate are classic rocks. clastic anatomy, construction or study of elastic models.

clatch (klāch; klāch), n. [Cf. Scot. clatch a slap, the noise caused by the collision of soft bodies; prob. of imitative origin.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. A soft or sloppy lump or mass; as, to throw a clatch of mud. 2. Anything put together or made in a careless or slipshod way; hence, a sluttish or slipshod woman.

clatch, v. t. & i. To daub or smear, as with lime; to make or finish in a slipshod way. Scot.

Clath-ra-ce-ae (klāth'rā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See CLATHRATE.] A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi of the order Phallales, differing from the true stinkhorns (Phallaceae) by the latticed receptacle inclosing the gleba. They are handsomely colored, and exhibit many beautiful openwork or latticed forms, but most of the species have an offensive odor. — clath-ra-ce-ous (-shūs), a.

clath'rate (klāth'rāt), a. [L. clathri lattice, Gr. κλάθρα.] Shaped like a lattice; marked with lines crossing like the bars of a lattice; cancellate.

Clath'rus (-rūs), n. [NL. See CLATHRATE.] Bot. A genus of fleshy fungi typifying the family Clathraceae, having the latticework of the receptacle with obliquely anastomosing bars. C. cancellatus is the most familiar species.

clat'ter (klāt'tēr), v. i.; CLAT'TER'ED (-ēd); CLAT'TER'ING. [AS. clatring a rattle, akin to D. klateren to rattle. Cf. CLACK.] 1. To make a rattling sound by striking hard bodies together; to rattle. 2. To move or go rapidly with a clatter; to rattle. 3. To chatter or prattle; (Scot.) to tattle or gossip. Spenser.

clat'ter-ing, adv. With clattering. I see thou dost but clatter. Spenser.

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clat'ter (klāt'tēr), v. t. 1. To cause to clatter; to make a rattling noise with.

You clatter still your brazen kettle. Swift. 2. To utter with a clatter; blab; prate. Rare or Dial. Eng. clat'ter, n. 1. A rattling noise, esp. that made by the collision of hard bodies; a repetition of abrupt sounds. Cover. The clatter of street-pacing steeds.

2. Commotion; disturbance. "Those mighty feats which made such a clatter in story." Barrow. 3. Rapid, noisy, or idle talk; babble; chatter; gabble; tittle-tattle. Hold still thy clatter." Towneley Myst.

Clau'de Lor-rain'e (klō'd lō'rān'), n. [F. Claude Lorraine.] Also CLAUDE GLASS. [Suggested from the similarity of the effects it gives to those of a picture by Claude Lorraine (often written Lorraine).] A slightly convex mirror of black or colored glass, used for viewing the reflected landscape.

Clau'di-an (klō'dī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to any of several celebrated Romans of the name of Claudius, or the gentes (one patrician and the other plebeian) to which they belonged; esp., of pertaining to, or connected with, the emperors who belonged to the patrician gens, viz., Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius (esp.), and Nero, or their time (A. D. 14-68); as, Claudian period; Claudian literature.

clau'se (klōz), n. [F. clause, LL. clausa, equiv. to L. clausula clause, prop. close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. claudere to shut, to end. See CLOSE.] 1. A short sentence; a separate portion of a discourse or writing; a distinct article, stipulation, or proviso, in a formal document. The usual attestation clause to a will. Bouvier. 2. Specif., Gram., a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence; a subdivision of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate. Clauses are distinguished as principal, when they contain the main verb of the sentence; subordinate, when they take part in the sentence structure with the value of a single part of speech, from their equivalence to which they are often classed as noun, adjective, or adverb clauses. Thus the clause italicized in "that many should fail is not surprising," is a noun clause; that in, "the theme which it offers is a vast one," is an adjective clause; that in, "he stopped when he saw light ahead," is an adverbial clause.

3. Close; conclusion, as of a rhetorical period. Obs. clau'stral (klō'strāl), a. [LL. claustralis, fr. L. claustrum; cf. F. claustral. See CLOISTER.] Of or pertaining to a cloister; like, or savoring of, the cloister; cloistral. Ayliffe. "The claustral regimen." R. Browning. clau'stral prior. See PRIOR.

clau'stra-tion (klō's-trā'shūn), n. [L. claustrum + -ation; cf. CLOISTER.] Act of confining in or as in a cloister. The miserable claustration of women. F. P. Cobbe.

clau'strum (klō's-trūm), n.; pl. CLAUSTRĀ (-trā). [L., a bolt or bar.] Anat. A thin lamina of gray matter in each cerebral hemisphere between the lenticular nucleus and the island of Reil. — clau'stral (-trāl), a.

clau'sure (klō'shūr), n. [L. clausura. See CLOSURE.] Obs. 1. Act of shutting up; closure; confinement. Geddes. 2. That which incloses; inclosure.

clav'a (klāv'ā), n.; pl. CLAVĀE (-vā). [L., a club.] 1. Zool. The club-shaped end of certain insect antennae. 2. Anat. The upper enlarged end of the funicular gracilis, whose fibers form part of the wall of the fourth ventricle.

Clav'a-ri-a (klāv'vā-rī-ā), n. [NL., fr. L. clava a club.] Bot. A genus of fleshy fungi, typifying the family Clavariaceae. Some of the species are edible. C. formosa and related species are known as coral fungus from their shape.

Clav'a-ri-a-ce-ae (klāv'vā-rī-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of basidiomycetous fleshy fungi, including forms of very diverse shape, of the order Agaricales, known by the exposed hymenium or fruiting surface, which is not borne beneath the pileus as in most mushrooms. None of the species are poisonous. — clav'a-ri-a-ceous (-shūs), a.

clav'ate (klāv'āt) a. [L. clava club. Cf. Club-shaped; cf. vāt-ed (-vāt-ēd)] gradually thickening near one end. See ANTENNA, Illust. — clav'ate-ly, adv.

clav'ate (klāv'vāt), n. [L. clava club. Cf. Club-shaped; cf. vāt-ed (-vāt-ēd)] gradually thickening near one end. See ANTENNA, Illust. — clav'ate-ly, adv.

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designating the revised edition of the Vulgate, etc., issued under his direction. — Clementine Decretals. Canon Law. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. c. Liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, 1. **Clem-ent-ine** (klēm'ēn-tīn; -tīn), n. *Becl. Hist.* A liturgy falsely attributed to St. Clement, bishop of Rome. b The genuine epistle written (A. D. 96) by him to the Church of Corinth. c The homily called the Second Epistle, of unknown origin, dating from 2d century. d *pl. Canon Law.* See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. e A follower of the Antipope Clement VII. of Avignon, rival of Urban VI. f A follower of Clement of Alexandria. g *pl.* A romance dating in its present form from the first part of the 3d century, but using material from the 2d century. The original language was Greek; the author a Jewish Christian Gnostic. It is in three parts, or forms, viz.: the (20) Homilies; the (10) books of Recognitions (so called because they tell the story of Clement's meeting with his family, his brother, father, and other persons), largely identical with the Homilies; and the Epitome, which is an extract from the Homilies, with some additional matter. The romance relates the supposed adventures of Clement, bishop of Rome, and the Apostle Peter, who were perpetually encountering Simon Magus and overcoming him.

clench (klēnch; 140), v. t.; **CLENCHED** (klēncht); **CLENCH-ING**. [See CLINCH.] 1. To fix. = CLINCH, v. t., 1. 2. To set or clasp closely together; to interlock or close tightly; as, to *clench* the teeth, the fist, or the hands. 3. Fig.: To strengthen or brace (the nerves). 4. To hold or grasp firmly; to hold fast by grasping tightly; grip; clutch. "Clench the pointed spear." *Dryden*. 5. *Naut.* = CLINCH, v. t., 3. 6. = CLINCH, v. t., 4. *Fiddling.*

clench, v. i. 1. = CLINCH, v. i., 1. 2. To clasp one another or interlock closely, as the hands; to close up or together tightly, as a hand or the teeth. 3. Fig.: A thing that clenches or is clenched. = CLINCH.

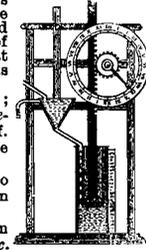
Cle-o-mēn (klē-ō-mēn), n. [NL., of uncertain origin.] *Bot.* A large genus of capriaridaceous herbs or low shrubs, natives of tropical and warm regions of both hemispheres. They have rank-scented foliage and mostly showy flowers with entire clawed petals and an elongated-linear, stipitate pod. *C. violacea* of the Old World and *C. spinosa* of America are cultivated as garden plants. The pink-flowered *C. serotina* and the yellow-flowered *C. lutea* are popular bee plants. *C. ornithogaloides* of Arabia furnishes the Levantine mustard. Many species are medicinal.

Cle-o-pa-tra's Needle (klē-ō-pā-trāz). [After Cleopatra, of Egypt.] Either moved in ancient times from Heliopolis to Alexandria. One is now on the Thames Embankment in London, and the other in Central Park, in the City of New York. Some writers consider that only the obelisk now in Central Park is properly called Cleopatra's Needle. **clepe** (klēp), v. t.; **CLEPED** (klēped); **CLĒP** (klēp); **CLEPING** (klēp'ing). [AS. *cleopian*, *clīpian*, to cry, call. Cf. *YCLEPED*.] To cry; to call; to make appeal. *Obs.*



Cleopatra's Needle now in Central Park, New York. Height, about 70 feet.

clepe, v. t. 1. To call, or summon; to bid; to invite; to invoke; also, to call upon or to; to address. *Obs.* 2. To call, or name; — used esp. in p. *yeleped*, *yelept*. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. 3. To mention; to speak of. *Obs.* **clep-sy-dra** (klēp-sī-drā), n.; *pl.* *E.* — *DRAS* (-drās), *L.* — *DRĒD* (-drēd). [L., from Gr. *κλεψύδρα*; *κλεπτεω* to steal, conceal + *ὕδωρ* water.] A watering clock; a contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as of water, through a small aperture.



One form of Clepsidra.

clep-sy-dra (klēp-sī-drā), n.; *pl.* *E.* — *DRAS* (-drās), *L.* — *DRĒD* (-drēd). [L., from Gr. *κλεψύδρα*; *κλεπτεω* to steal, conceal + *ὕδωρ* water.] A watering clock; a contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid, as of water, through a small aperture.

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F. clergie (fr. *clerc* clerk, fr. *L. clericus* priest) confused with OF. *clergie*, *F. clergie*, fr. *LL. clericatus* office of priest, monastic life, fr. *L. clericus* priest, LL. scholar, clerk. Both the Old French words meant clergy, in sense 2, the first having also sense 5. See **CLERK**, 1. The office of a clergyman; the clerical estate. *Obs.*

2. The body of men set apart, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church, in distinction from the laity; the clerical order; in England, often, by restriction, the ministers of the Established Church; rarely, all members of religious orders, male or female. 3. *Law.* = **BENEFIT OF CLERGY**.

4. The whole body of Christian people, or the laity as distinguished from, or as being the charge of, the ministers; translating Gr. *κλήρος* in 1 Pet. v. 3. *Obs.*

5. Learning; knowledge. *Obs.*, exc. in the old proverb, "An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergie." **cler'gy-a-ble** (klēr'jī-ā-bl), a. Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* felony. Again, a distinction between *clergyable* and unclergyable crimes was not in the thirteenth century a main outline of the criminal law. *Pollock & Mait.*

cler'gy-man (-mān), n.; *pl.* *-MEN* (-mēn). A member of the clergy; an ordained minister; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; one in holy orders; in England, usually, by restriction, a minister of the Established Church. **cler'gy-man's sore throat**, *Med.*, chronic inflammation of the pharynx, frequently occurring in persons who habitually overstrain the voice, as clergymen, public speakers, etc.

cler'gy-wom'an (-wōm'ān), n.; *pl.* *-WOMEN* (-wīm'ēn; -īn). 1. A religious; a nun; a priestess. *Thackeray*. 2. A clergyman's wife or female relative, esp. when acting as a parish manager. *Humorous or Satirical.* *Oxf. E. D.*

cler'ic (klēr'ik), n. [AS., fr. *L. clericus*. See **CLERK**.] A clergyman. **cler'ic**, a. Clerical. **cler'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl), a. [LL. *clericulus*. See **CLERK**.] 1. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the clergy, or a clergyman; suitable for the clergy. "A clerical education." *Burke*. 2. Of or relating to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks; the clerical force. "Clerical work." *E. Everett*. clerical error, an error made in copying or writing. — c. *sore throat*. *Med.* = **CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT**.

cler'ic-cal, n. 1. A clergyman; a cleric. 2. One of a party, esp. in politics, seeking to maintain and further ecclesiastical power and influence in a nation; a supporter of clericalism; as, the *Clericals* of Germany. 3. *pl.* Clerical garments. *Collog.*

cler'ic-cal-ism (-īz'm), n. Clerical principles; excessive devotion to the clerical interests; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism. — **cler'ic-cal-ist**, n., or characteristic.

cler'ic-cal-ity (-kāl'ī-tī), n. Clerical quality, office, state, or characteristic. **cler'ic-cate** (klēr'ī-kāt), n. [L. *clericatus*.] Clerical office or order.

cler'ic-ca-ture (-kāt'ūr), n. [LL. *clericatura*, fr. *clericare* to make a cleric.] Clerical position or function. **cler'ic-co** (klēr'ī-kō), n. Combining form for *clerical*; as in clerico-political, both clerical and political.

cler'ic-ty (-sī), n. [LL. *clericia*. See **CLERGY**.] 1. The literati, or well-educated class. *Coleridge*. 2. The clergy, or ecclesiastics; also, clericism.

clerk (klēr'k; in England still commonly klēr'k, although klēr'k is now also used to some extent in southern Eng.; *Scot. & N. Eng. dial.* klēr'k), n. [Either OF. *clerc*, fr. *L. clericus* a priest, or AS. *clerc*, cleric, clerk, priest, fr. *L. clericus*, fr. Gr. *κλήρωτός* belonging to the clergy, fr. *κλήρος* lot, allotment, clergy; cf. *Deut.* xviii. 2. Cf. **CLERGY**.] 1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic. *Now chiefly Legal or Hist.* In the Roman Catholic Church (perpetuating the usage in England before the Reformation) the term is applied to members of any of the eight orders, called distinctively clerks in holy orders and clerks in minor orders; in England since the Reformation, it is usually applied to a clerk in holy orders, that is, a deacon, priest, or bishop.

2. A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office; specif., a parish officer (called also *parish clerk*), who leads in reading the responses of the Church of England service, and otherwise assists in it; — except in this specific sense now usually with a distinguishing epithet; as, *Bible clerk*, *lay clerk* (which see). 3. A person who can read, or read and write; a scholar; a learned person; a man of letters. *Now Archaic or Hist.* Cf. **BENEFIT OF CLERGY**.

He was no great clerk, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. *Burke*.

4. One employed to keep records or accounts, to have charge of correspondence, or the like, with or without administrative, executive, or other authority; a scribe; an accountant; as, the *clerk* of a court; a town *clerk*; a bank *clerk*. *Clerk* is an indefinite term of wide application, and may include employees clothed with authority to act in various weighty matters for their employers, such as the teller of a bank or the secretary of a corporation, as well as those whose duty is the keeping of the simplest records.

5. An assistant in a shop or store; a salesman or saleswoman, esp. in a retail store. U. S.

cler'ion + **CLERGYMAN**. **cler'ic-age**, n. Clerks collectively; also, clerks' work. **cler'ic-ale**, n. A feast for the benefit of the parish clerk at which ale is drunk; also, the ale provided for it. *Eng.* **cler'ic-dom**, n. See **NON-RES.** **cler'ic-ery**, n. Business of a clerk; also, a body of clerks. **cler'ic-hood**, n. See **HOOD**. **cler'ic-ism**, n. See **ISH**. **cler'ic-ity** (klēr'ī-tī), n. *Scot. pret.* + *p. p.* of **CLERK**. **cler'ic-less**, a. 1. Without a clerk. 2. Unlearned. *Obs.* **cler'ic-like**, a. & *adv.* Scholarlike; clerical. **cler'ic-ling**, n. See **1st LING**. **cler'ic-ly**, *adv.* *Ref. Sp.* **cler'matin**, n. [Cf. OF. *clerc* clear and *matin* morning.] A kind of pipe bread. *Obs.* **cler'o-man'y** (klēr'ō-mān'ī), n. [Gr. *κλήρος* lot + *maney*, divination by throwing dice, etc., or casting lots. *Rare*.

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clerk of St. Nicholas. = **ST. NICHOLAS'S CLERK**. *Obs.* — a. of the chamber, a private secretary. *Obs.* — c. of the course, one who acts as secretary to the board of judges of races or track athletics. — c. of the iron, formerly, an officer of the Royal Mint, who had charge of the dies used for coining. *Obs.* *Eng.* — c. of the mids (mīd'z), formerly, in the Exchequer, the clerk who transcribed annually the debts which the sheriff had returned "nihil habet." — C. of the Falla. See **PELL ROLLS**. *Eng.* — c. of the weather, an imaginary official controlling the weather; in the United States, popularly, the Chief of the Weather Bureau. *Faculous*. — c. of (the) works, a person employed as superintendent and inspector of construction. **Clerks and Brothers of the Common Law or Lot**. See under **BROTHER**.

clerk (klēr'k; see *noun*), v. i.; **CLEERED** (klēr'kt); **CLEER-ING**. To act or speak by the appellation of clerk; — only with cognate object. "Clerk me no clerks." *Scot.* **clerk'y** (-ī), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a clerk; as of, a A clergyman; hence, clerical. My client boasts the clerkly privilege. *R. Browning*. b A scholar; hence, learned; scholarly. *Archaic*. c A clerk in his (good) penmanship. — **clerk'y-ness** (-nēs), n. **clerk'y-adv.** In a clerkly manner.

clerk's ship, n. State, quality, office, or business of a clerk. **clerk vicar**. *Ch. of Eng.* A layman employed in a cathedral to take those parts of the liturgy not reserved to the clergy; — called also *lay*, or *secular vicar*.

Cle-ro-den'dron (klēr'ō-dēn'drōn), n. [NL.; Gr. *κλήρος* lot + *δένδρον* tree; — in allusion to the medicinal qualities of various species.] *Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees containing about 90 species, chiefly of the warmer parts of the Old World. They have flowers with a campanulate calyx and a corolla with slender tube and spreading limb. Many species are cultivated. See **GLORY TREE**.

cle'ru'ous (klēr'ū-ōs; -rōs), n. [Gr. *κλήρωσις*; *κλήρος* lot, allotment + *εἶναι* to hold.] *Gr. Antiq.* A citizen who received an allotment of land in a conquered country and (usually) migrated to it, but without loss of his citizenship. — **cle-ru'chi-al** (klēr'ū-ōs'kī-āl), *pl.* **cle-ru'chic** (-kīk), a. **cle-ru'chy** (klēr'ū-ōs'kī), n.; *pl.* **-CHIES** (-kīz). [Gr. *κλήρωσις*.] A body or settlement of cleruchs.

Cle'thra (klēth'ra; klēth'rā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κλήθρα* alder.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of shrubs and trees of temperate regions, constituting the family *Clethraceae* (order *Ericales*). They have alternate leaves and fragrant racemose white flowers with nearly separate petals and a 3-celled ovary and capsule. *C. alnifolia* and *C. acuminata* of the United States are called *peppercorn* and *white alder*.

cleve, cleave (klēv; -v), n. [AS. *cleofa*, *pl. of clif*.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* a A cliff. b Coast; shore. *Obs.* *Chaucer*. c Steep sloping ground; a steep hillside; a brae. To look for chalcidies and mosses among the cleves of Hagdon Hill. *R. D. Blackmore*.

cleve'ite (klēv'īt; klēv'īt), n. [After P. T. Cleve, Swedish chemist.] *Min.* A crystallized variety of uraninite from the Arendal region in Norway. It is rich in helium, and is markedly radioactive. *Sp. gr.* 7.5.

Cleveland bay (klēv'lēnd), [From *Cleveland*, Yorkshire, Eng.] One of a breed of large, strong, bay horses with dark legs, mane, and tail, originating and chiefly bred in northern England.

clever (klēv'ēr; -er), **CLEVER-ER**, **CLEVER-EST**. [Origin uncertain. Cf. *M.E. clyver*, *AS. clyfer* (in comp.) cloyen; or *AS. clyfer* a claw, perh. connected with *E. cleave* to divide, split, the meaning of *E. clever* perh. coming from the idea of grasping, seizing (with the mind).] 1. Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness; handy; skillful; expert; talented; able; smart. Though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay*.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever. *C. Kingsley*. 2. Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or performer; as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick. *Byron*.

3. Nimble; active; in health; also, well-shaped; clean-limbed; lithe; handsome. *Obs.* or *Dial*. The girl was a tight, clever wench as any was. *Arbutnot*.

4. Having fitness, propriety, or suitability; convenient for use; pleasing; highly satisfactory. *Obs., Collog., or Dial.* "T would sound more clever. To me and to my heirs forever. *Swift*.

5. Good-natured; obliging; amiable. *Dial. or Collog.* **Syn.** — See **DEXTEROUS**, **SMART**.

cleve's (klēv's; -s), n. [Cf. **CLEAVE** to adhere, **CLAVEL**.] A device, usually consisting of a U-shaped piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc., to attach it to a draft chain, whiffletree, etc.; hence, any of various forms of safety hook or catch, used esp. in mining to suspend a bucket, etc. *ME.* **Clevis**.

clew, clue (klō; 243), n. [ME. *clue*, *clue*, *clue*, *clue*, *clue*; akin to *D. kluwen*, *OHG. klūwa*, *klūwa*, *G. dim. klūwel*, and perh. to *L. gluma* hull, husk, *Skrt. glaus* sort of ball or tumor. Perh. akin to *E. claw*. Cf. **KNAWEL**.] 1. A globe; a ball; a round bunch, as of worms. *Obs.*

2. A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; also, the cocoon of a silkworm or the like; specif., in myth and legend, a ball of



Clew.

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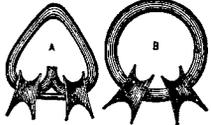
15. A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; also, the cocoon of a silkworm or the like; specif., in myth and legend, a ball of

thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth or maze, as in the story of Theseus and Ariadne.

3. Hence, that which guides or directs one in anything of a doubtful or intricate nature; that which gives a hint in the solution of a mystery.

In this sense, *clue* is now the prevailing spelling. The *clew*, without which it was perilous to enter the vast and intricate maze of Continental politics, was in his hands. *Montcalm*.

4. *Naut.* a. A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. b. A loop and thimble at the corner of a sail. c. *pl.* A combination of lines or net-les by which a hammock is suspended.



clew, clue (klō; 243), *v. t.*; *c. l. w. e. d.*, *CLUED* (klōd); *CLUEWING*, *CLUWING*. [See *CLEW*, Iron Clews, to be fastened to the net.] 1. To roll into a ball, as a corner of sails. *A Heart Clew*; *hedgehog*; — with *up*. *Scott*.

2. To point by or as by a clew; — with *out*. *Direct*, and *clew* me out the way to happiness. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To follow or track as by a clew. *Follow* the clew of the case.

4. *Naut.* To haul (a sail) by means of the clew garnets, clew lines, etc., up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — with *up*; also, to force (a yard) down by hauling on the clew lines; — with *down*.

clew, v. i. *Naut.* To clew up a sail; — only with *up*; to clew down a sail or yard; — only with *down*.

clew garnet. *Naut.* One of the ropes by which the clews of the courses of square-rigged vessels are hauled up to the lower yards.

clew figger. *Naut.* A small tackle used instead of clew lines to trice up the clew of a sail.

clew line. *Naut.* A rope by which a clew of an upper square sail is hauled up to its yard.

clew rope. *Naut.* A rope for hauling up the clews of spankers or trysails.

oil-anthus (klī-ān'thūs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. κλει-, akin to κλέος glory + *anthus*.] *[a cap.]* *Bot. Syn. of DONIA.* b. *Hort.* Any plant of the genus *Donia*, esp. *D. speciosa*, often cultivated under the name *Clivanthus dampieri*. See *OLEOPEA DONIA*.

oil/shō' (klī-shō'), *n.*; *pl.* *CLICHÉS* (*F.* -shā'). [*F.* *cliché*, fr. *cliquer* to stereotype.] 1. A stereotype plate or any similar reproduction of ornament or lettering; orig., one made by impressing a die or cut on molten metal about to solidify.

2. Fig.: A stereotyped phrase or expression. *Saintsbury*.

Oilchry/white (klī-shē'), *a.* A variety of white lead made at Cluchy, France.

click (klīk), *n.* [*cf.* *OF.* *clique* latch. *cf.* *CLICK* to make a slight noise.] 1. *Mach.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.

2. The latch of a door. *Dial. Eng.*

click, v. i. *CLICKED* (klīkt); *CLICKING*. [*Prob.* onomatopoeic: *cf.* *OF.* *cliquer*. See *CLACK*; *cf.* *CLINK*, *CLIQUE*.] 1. To make a slight sharp noise; (or a succession of such noises), as by a gentle striking; to tick.

The varnished clock that clicked behind the door. *Goldsmith*.

2. *Par.* = *FORGE*.

3. *Wrestling.* To perform or use a click.

click, v. t. 1. To strike or move with a clicking noise; to cause to click, as by striking together, or against something. [*Love* clicked all his marble thumbs. *B. Jonson*.] When merry milkmaids click the latch. *Tennyson*.

2. *Wrestling.* To throw or try to throw by a click.

click, n. 1. A slight sharp noise, such as is made by the cocking of a pistol.

2. *Par.* A form of overreaching. = *FORGING*.

3. *Phon.* Any of a class of sounds occurring especially in certain South African languages, formed by pressing the tip or other portion of the tongue against the palate, sucking out the air from between the organs, and thus producing a distinct smack when the tongue is withdrawn. These sounds vary in number in the different languages that employ them, and are distinguished as dental, palatal, lateral, and cerebral, according to the place of articulation of the tongue in pronouncing them. Seven clicks have been distinguished, some of them resembling familiar sounds, as the sound represented by *ts*, a kind of smacking kiss, and the click often used to urge on a horse.

These sounds (clicks) . . . were probably originally "food sounds" — at first used accompanying the taking of food, which were then used to express the idea of food, asking for food, etc. *H. Sweet*.

4. A sharp unexpected blow, rap, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

click/et (klīk'ēt; -t; 7), *v. i.* [*See* *CLICKET*, *n.*] 1. To chatter. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. Of the fox, hare, etc.: to be in heat; to copulate.

click hook. A large hook for catching or landing fish; a cleek. *Eng.*

Clī-dās'tos (klī-dās'tōz), *n.* [NL., prob. fr. Gr. κλειός key.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct marine reptiles, allied to *Mosasauros*, but of very elongate form.

clī'dō- (klī'dō-). A variant of *CLĒDO-*. For various terms sometimes spelt *clīdo-*, see the forms in *CLĒDO-*.

clī'en-ey (klī'en-ē), *n.* State of being a client. *Rare.*

clī'ent (klī'ēt), *n.* [*L.* *cliens*, *entis*, for *cliens*, one who hears (in relation to his protector), a client, fr. *L. cliere* to be named or called; akin to Gr. κλυειν to hear, *Skr. gṛu*, and *E. loud*: *cf.* *F. client*. See *LOUD*.] 1. *Rom. Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. Their political rights were limited, and they were directly bound to their patrician patrons, whose duty in turn was to protect them. *cf.* *PATRON*, *FLEBS*.

The interests of patron and client were supposed to be identical. The patron was bound to extend a general protection to his client, and especially to make the client's case his own in all matters of law. The client was bound to uphold generally the cause of his patron, and especially to contribute for his benefit on all the great public and private occasions of his life involving any considerable expenditure — for instance, towards marriage portions for his daughters, ransom money, law costs, or the expenses of a public office. *W. A. Hunter*.

2. A dependent; one under the protection of another. I do think they are your friends and clients. *B. Jonson*.

3. One who consults a legal adviser in order to obtain his professional advice or assistance, or submits his cause to his management; also, broadly, one who employs the services of any professional or business man, as a customer.

clī'ent-age (klī'ēt-ā), *n.* 1. A body of clients; clientele. 2. State of being a client.

clī-ent'al (klī-ēt'āl; klī'ēt'; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to a client. A dependent and cliental relation. *Burke*.

clī'en-tele (klī'en-tē'l; tē'l; as *fr.* klī'ēt'āl; 277), *n.* [*L.* *clientela*. *cf.* *F. clientèle*.] 1. State or position of a client, or the protection received by him. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. A body of clients; clients collectively, as of a nobleman.

3. Those who habitually adhere or resort to a person, as a lawyer or doctor, for professional advice, or the like; a body of followers, supporters, or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, or business establishment.

cliff (klīf), *n.* [*AS.* *clif*; akin to *OS.* *klif*, *D.* *klif*, *klip*, *Icel.* *klif*, *Dan.* & *G.* *Klippe*, *Sw.* *Klippa*.] 1. A high, steep face of rock; a precipice. When of considerable length specif. called, in geology, an *escarpment*.

2. Shore, as of a sea or lake; coast; strand. *Obs.* *Tourneur*.

3. A steep slope; hill; cleve; in Lincolnshire, specif. (*the Cliff*), the oblique range of hills extending from the Humber to Grantham. *Eng.*

cliff brake. Any fern of the genus *Pellaea*, esp. *P. atropurpurea*. Most of the species grow on cliffs and walls.

cliff dweller. One of the race of American Indians who erected their dwellings upon ledges and in recesses in the walls of cañons and cliffs in southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They were doubtless of the same race as the present Pueblo Indians. — *cliff dwelling*.

Clifford-Klein surface (klīf'ōrd-klīn'). [*After* William K. Clifford, English mathematician, and Felix Klein (b. 1849), German mathematician.] *Math.* An unbounded surface of finite area, and zero curvature, the locus (in simple Riemannian space) of all points at a fixed distance from a given axis. It is a quadric scroll.

Clifford's paral-lels (klīf'ōrd'). *Math.* Any two elements (or any element and the axis) of a Clifford-Klein surface regarded as a ruled surface; also, any two straight lines of a congruence in simple Riemannian space, between which the common perpendicular is of constant length.

cliff swallow. A North American swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*), which builds its nests in holes in the rock-like nose of mud against cliffs or under eaves; — called also *eaves swallow*.

cliffy (klīf'ī), *a.* Having, or abounding in, cliffs; steep; craggy.

cliff (klīf'), *n.* [*See* *CLIFF*, *n.*] A cliff. *Rare.* "Craggy cliffs." *Spenser*.

Cliff-to-mi-a (klīf'tō-mī-ā), *n.* [NL., apparently fr. *Clifton*, a proper name.] *Head of Cliff Swallow.* *Bot.* A genus of cyrilaceous plants consisting of a single species, *C. monophylla*, native of the southern United States. See *TITI*.

clī-mac'ter (klī-māk'tēr), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. κλιμακτήρ, prop. round of a ladder, fr. κλίμα ladder. See *CLIMAX*.] A climacteric year or period. *Obs.*

clī-mac'ter-ic (klī-māk'tēr-īk; klī'māk'tēr'īk; 277), *a.* [*L.* *climactericus*, Gr. κλιμακτηρικός. See *CLIMACTERIC*.] 1. Relating to, or constituting, a climacteric; critical. 2. = *CLIMACTIC*.

clī-mac'ter-ic, n. 1. A period or point in human life (as, among women, the change of life, or menopause) in which some great change in the constitution, health, or fortune takes place, or is supposed to take place, or to be especially likely to occur. The critical periods are thought by some to be the years produced by multiplying 7 by the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year. 2. Any critical period or point.

It is your lot, as it was mine, to live during one of the grand climacterics of the world. *Southerly*.

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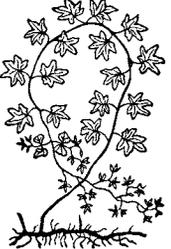
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plant that climbs. They are often distinguished by the mode of attachment, as stem climbers, leaf climbers, tendril climbers, and root climbers. (See these terms.) b A device to assist in climbing poles, as a climbing iron or a spurred boot. c In a locomotive, a driving wheel or pair of wheels with a gripping device, as cogs, for use on steep grades.

climbing (klim'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of CLIMB.

climbing bitterweed. = FALSE BITTERSWEET. - c. buckwheat, the black bindweed. - c. fern, a delicate North American schizaeaceous fern (Lygodium palmatum), with a twining stem and palmately lobed sterile fronds, the sporiferous fronds much forked and forming a terminal panicle. It is highly valued for decoration. Also called Hartford fern. - c. ash. a See ANABAS. b A mudskipper or hopping fish. - c. fumitory, a papaveraceous vine (Adlumia fungosa) with feathery leaves and large clusters of pretty white or pinkish flowers. - c. hempweed, a twining asteraceous herb (Willughbeia scandens) - c. hydrangea, a Japanese saxifragaceous climbing shrub (Schizophragma hydrangeoides) cultivated for its bright green foliage and terminal cymes of white flowers resembling those of hydrangea. - c. iron, a spiked piece of iron or steel made so as to be fastened to the foot or leg for use in climbing poles, trees, etc. - c. lily. a A half-climbing liliaceous plant of Africa (Gloriosa superba), cultivated for its yellow or red flowers. b A similar plant of the same region (Litenia modesta) with orange bell-shaped flowers. - c. maidenhair, an Australian schizaeaceous climbing fern (Lygodium scandens) with delicate pinnate fronds. - c. nightshade, a climbing solanaceous plant (Solanum dulcamara) widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has purple flowers succeeded by red berries, and is sometimes used in medicine as a mild narcotic. Called also bitterweet, nightshade, etc. - c. orange-rot. = FALSE BITTERSWEET. - c. perch. = CLIMBING FISH. a. - c. sailor, Kenilworth ivy. - c. sorrel, a tropical American begonia (Begonia scandens) which climbs by means of rootlets. - c. sumac or sumach. = POISON IVY.



Climbing Fern (Lygodium palmatum). Reduced.

climber, n. One who climbs, or one who surveys. Where rougher climes a nobler race display. Goldsmith. 3. Climate (in sense 3); fig., atmosphere. Poetic. "The azure clime of the young season." Shelley. Syn. - See CLIMATE.

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clinch joint. A lap joint, as in shingling or in a clinker-built boat.

clinch nail. A kind of nail adapted for clinching, usually with a broad flatish head.

clinch ring. An open ring having the parts on the sides of the opening overlapping each other.

cling (kling), v. i.; CLUNG (kling); CLINGING. [AS. clingan to adhere, to shrink, shrivel; cf. Dan. klynge to cluster, crowd, as n., a cluster, a knot, G. klingen a ball of thread, and E. clinch.] 1. To stick together or cohere in a stiff or solid mass, as liquid in freezing. Obs., exc. with together. 2. To shrink, as from heat, cold, age, etc.; shrivel; wither. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

3. To adhere closely, as a wet garment; to stick or hold fast, as by twining round, embracing, or squeezing, or by an adhesive surface; to cleave; as, the tendril of a vine clings to its support; - often with to or together. To one fixed trust my spirit clings; I know that God is good! Whittier.

4. To be or keep near, as if adhering; usually with to; as, the cloud clung to the hill.

cling, v. t. 1. To compress; to cause to adhere; to stick together. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To make to shrink; to contract; shrivel. Obs.

3. To cling to; to embrace; clasp. Obs. or R. Tourneur. 4. To cause to cling, as by pressing closely; to fasten. I cling my legs as close to his side as I could. Swift.

cling, n. 1. Act of clinging; adherence; attachment. Rare. A more tenacious cling to worldly respects. Milton. 2. Diarrhea in cattle or sheep. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Obs. 3. A clingstone peach. See CLINGSTONE.

clingfish (kling'fish), n. Any of various fishes having a sucker on the under side of the body by which they cling to stones, etc. - applied esp. to those of the family Gobiocidae, but also to some of the Gobiidae.

cling'ing-ness, n. That clings. - cling'ing-ly, adv. - cling'ing-stone (stōn'), n. A stone which in certain varieties of peach adheres closely to the flesh; hence, any peach having such a stone; - called also cling.

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2. A nail adapted to be clinched.

3. One very good, fine, or extraordinary of its kind. Collog. Eng. "She's a clincher!" W. Black.

clink'er (kling'ēr), v. t.; CLINK'ERED (-ērd); CLINK'ER-ING. To fasten or make strong with clinchers, or clinch nails.

clink'er, n. [From clink; cf. D. klinker a brick so hard that it makes a sonorous sound, from klinken to clink. Cf. CLINKSTONE.] 1. A kind of brick. See DUCH CLINKER. 2. A brick whose surface has become vitrified, or a mass composed of several bricks run together by the action of the fire in the kiln or clamp.

3. Stony matter more or less vitrified or fused together, as that formed in a furnace from impurities in the coal, or in a kiln in making Portland cement, or that ejected from a volcano; slag; also, any particular mass of such matter. 4. A scale of oxide of iron, formed in forging. 5. The coarsest grade of rouge used by watchmakers, for polishing steel after it is tempered.

clink'er, v. t. To cause to form clinker; as, sulphur clinkers the ashes in certain coals.

clink'er, v. i. To make clinkers in burning, as sluggy coal. Clink'er Humphrey (hūm'frī kling'ēr), The hero of Smollett's novel "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker." He is a poor workhouse boy, apprenticed to a blacksmith, and later employed as an hostler's assistant and extra position. Having been dismissed from the stable, he attracts the notice of Mr. Bramble, who takes him into his family as a servant. He becomes the accepted lover of Winifred Jenkins, and turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble.

The name is often spelled Humphrey, but it is Humphry in the first edition (1711).

clink'er-built, a. [OF. CLINCH.] Shipbuilding & Boiler Making. Having the external planks or metal plates put on so that one edge of each overlaps the edge of the plank or plate next it like clapboards on a house, clinched nails or rivets being used to fasten them together; lapstreak. See CARVEL-BUILT, Illus.

clink'ing, p. a. 1. That clinks, or tinkles. 2. Splendid; first-rate; fine. Stang or Dial.

clink'stone (kling'stōn'), n. [clink + stone; - alluding to its sonorousness.] A kind of igneous rock. = PHONOOLITE. clino- (kī'nō-), a. A combining form from Greek κλίνω, to incline; as, clinometer, clinopyramid, clinorhombic, etc.

clino-chlore (-klōr), n. [clino- + Gr. χλωρός pale green.] Min. A silicate of aluminum and magnesium, H₂Mg₂Al₂Si₂O₁₀, usually containing iron; - called also ripidolite. It occurs in monoclinic (pseudohexagonal) crystals, in folia or scales, or massive, is commonly of a green color, and belongs to the chlorite group. H., 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 2.65-2.78.

clino-cla-site (kī-nōk'lā-sīt; kī'nō-klā'sīt), n. Also clino-clase (kī'nō-klā-sē). [clino- + Gr. κλάω to break; - referring to its oblique cleavage.] Min. A basic copper arsenate, Cu₂(AsO₄)₃·3Cu(OH)₂, dark green and translucent, in prismatic crystals or massive. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 4.19-4.37.

clino-di-ago-nal (kī'nō-dī-āg'ō-nāl), n. [clino- + diagonal.] Cryst. The diagonal or lateral axis in the monoclinic system which makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also used adjectively.

clino-graph (kī'nō-grāf), n. [clino- + graph.] 1. An instrument for ascertaining the deviation of a borehole, as for a well or mining shaft, from the vertical. 2. A drawing instrument having two straight edges united by a hinge, and capable of being set at any desired angle. It is used on a drawing board like a set square.

clino-graph'ic (-grāf'ik), a. Pertaining to or designating that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

clino-hu'mite (-hū'mīt), n. [clino- + humite.] A mineral closely resembling humite, but crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

clino'id (kī'nō'id), a. [Gr. κλίνω bed + -oid.] Anat. Designating the part (the clinoid plate) of the sphenoid bone behind the sella turcica; also, esp., certain processes (the clinoid processes) of the sphenoid, said to be named from a fancied resemblance to bedposts. The anterior pair form the posterior angles of the lesser wings; the middle and posterior pairs mark respectively the anterior and posterior boundaries of the sella turcica.

clino-log-y (kī'nō-lōj'ī), n. [clino- + logy.] Biol. The study of the decline or retrogression of an organism after maturity, or of a group of organisms after passing its period of culmination. - clino-log'ic (kī'nō-lōj'ik), a.

clino-m'e-ter (kī'nō-mē'tēr), n. [clino- + meter.] Any of various instruments for measuring or indicating angles of slope, elevation, or inclination, as: the dip of beds or strata (Geol.), the slope of an embankment or cutting (Surv.), the angle of elevation of a rifle or gun, the inclination or roll of a ship (the clinometer in this case generally consisting of a pendulum or a curved spirit level), the departure from the level of sills or other horizontal framing timbers (Carp.), the inclination of the human profile, the inclinations of the vertical meridian of the cornea, etc. The surveying clinometer is a hand instrument consisting of a short telescope, bubble tube, and graduated vertical arc. It is essentially a hand level when the vernier is set to read zero, and is called also Abney level.

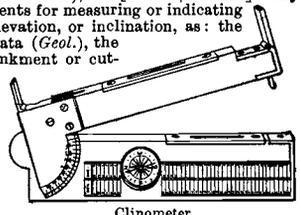
clino-m'e-tric (kī'nō-mē'tr'ik), a. 1. Pertaining to, or ascertained by, the clinometer. 2. Pert. to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids having oblique angles between the axes; as, the clinometric systems.

clino-m'e-try (kī'nō-mē'tr'ī), n. The art or operation of measuring with the clinometer.

clino-ax'is, n. [clino- + axis.] an axis, of symmetry. Cryst. = CLINODIAGONAL.

clino-ceph'aly (kī'nō-sēf'ā-lī), n. [clino- + cephal- (cf. -ēf'ik), etc. Vars. of CLINOCEPHALY, etc. Cryst. See DOME. - clino-dome, n. [clino- + dome.] white, or purplish monoclinic crystals. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 3.33.

clino-he'dral (-hē'drāl), a. [clino- + Gr. ἑδρα seat, base.] Cryst. Noting a rare class of crystals of the monoclinic system having a plane, but not



Clinometer.

|| cloche (klōsh), *n.* [F., prop., bell. Cf. 1st CLOCK.] *Agric.* A gardener's bell glass.

clocher (klōsh'ēr), *n.* Also **clochier**, **clochere**, **clochard**, etc. [OF. *clochier*, F. *clocher*. See CLOCHER.] A bell tower; a belfry, or campanile. *Obs.* or *Eng.*

clock (klōk), *n.* [ME. *clokke*, *clok*, OF. *cloque* bell, F. *cloche*, or LL. *clocca*; akin to D. *klōck* clock, bell, Dan. *klōkke*, Sw. *klōcka*, Icel. *klukka* bell, G. *glocke*; all perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *cloch* bell, W. *clōch* bell. Cf. CLOAK.] 1. A bell; a gong. *Obs.*

2. Any of various devices for measuring and indicating the time, as a clepsidra; now, a timepiece, esp. one not a watch (that is, not intended to be carried on the person), consisting of a train of wheels actuated by a falling weight or an expanding spring and regulated through an escapement by a pendulum or a balance, indicating the time by means of hands moving on a dial; orig., and still often, in the trade, specif., a timepiece provided with a gong or gongs for striking the hours. Cf. CHRONOMETER, HOURGLASS, WATCH.

3. The striking of a clock. *Obs.*

4. A watch, esp. one that strikes. *Obs.* or *Slang*. *Wolton*.

|| What o'clock it is nine o'clock, etc., are contracted from *What of the clock it is nine of the clock*, etc.

5. [cap.] *Astron.* = HOROLOGUM.

clock, *v. t.*; **clocked** (klōkt); **clock'ing**. 1. To time by the clock or watch. *Collog.*

2. *Bell Ringing*. To sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper, as with a rope; to clapper.

3. **clock**, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

clock, *v. t.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

clock/bird (klōk'brd'), *n.* The laughing jackass, which utters its laugh at daybreak and nightfall. *Australia*.

clock/face (-fās), *n.* A clock's dial face; also, *Astron.*, the time as shown by it.

clock/like (-lik'), *a.* Like a clock or like clockwork; mechanical.

clock plant. An East Indian fabaceous plant (*Meibomia gyrans*) the leaflets of which exhibit a peculiar rotatory motion, pointing downward or upward at different times.

clock spring. A coil spring of the form used to drive the movement of a clock or watch. See SPRING, *n.*, *Illustr.*

clock star. *Astron.* A star of accurately known right ascension and whose declination does not exceed 30°, used to ascertain the correction of an astronomical clock.

clock/wise (klōk'wīz'), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock; — said of that direction of a rotation about an axis, or about a point in a plane, which is ordinarily reckoned negative.

clock/work (-wŭrk'), *n.* The machinery or works of a clock; hence, machinery composed of or containing a train of wheels of small size and of delicate construction, as in meters and other recording apparatus of precision.

clock/worked (-wŭrkt'), *p. a.* Operated by clockwork.

clod (klōd), *n.* [ME. *clōde*, later form of *clot*. See CLOT.] 1. A lump of coagulated liquid, as of blood; a clot. *Obs.*

2. A lump or mass, esp. of earth, turf, or clay. "Clods of a slimy substance." *Carver*. "Clods of iron." *Milton*.

The earth that casteth up from the plow a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon*.

3. The soil or ground; the earth; a spot of earth or turf.

Where once their sultan's horse has trod. *Swift*.

4. That which is earthy and of little relative value, as the body of man in comparison with the soul.

This cold clod of clay which we carry about with us. *T. Burnet*.

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

6. A small loaf of coarse, unleavened bread. *Scot*.

7. A part of the shoulder of a beef creature, or of the neck piece near the shoulder. See REEP, *Illustr.*

8. A knot of worms on threads, used as bait; a bob.

9. *Coal Mining*. Soft shale, esp. when forming a bad roof over a coal seam.

clod, *v. t.*; **clod/ded**; **clod/ding**. 1. To free from clods, as by harrowing, etc. *Obs.*

2. To cover with clods; to inclose in clods. *Obs.*

3. To make clods or clods of.

4. To pelt with clods. *Johnson*.

5. To throw violently; to hurl. *Scott*.

clod, *v. i.* 1. To clear land of clods. *Obs.*

2. To collect into clods, or into a thick mass; to coagulate; to clot; as, *clodded* gore. See CLOT.

3. To throw clods. *Clodded* in lumps of clay. *G. Fletcher*.

4. To fish with a clod. See CLOD, *n.*, 8.

clod/dish (klōd'ish), *a.* Resembling clods; gross; low; stupid; boorish. — **clod/dish/ness**, *n.*

clod/dy (-y), *a.* 1. Clotted; coagulated. *Obs.*

2. Consisting of clods; full of clods; clodlike.

clod/per (-hōp'ēr), *n.* 1. A rude, rustic fellow.

2. *pl.* Heavy shoes such as are worn by plowmen.

3. (*dial.* klōd'ōp'ēr) The wheat ear. *Local, Eng.*

clod/hop/ping, *a.* Boorish; rude. *C. Brontë*.

clod/pate (klōd'pāt') *n.* A blockhead; a dolt. — **clod/poll** (klōd'pōl') *n.* **pat'ed** (-pāt'ēd; -īd; ?), *a.*

Clod'it-a (klōd'it-ā), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden who escaped, by swimming the Tiber, from Forsena, to whom she had been given as hostage. Cf. CLLETR.

clodf (klōf), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] Formerly, an allowance of two pounds in every three hundredweight after the tare and tret are subtracted, given on certain goods to

cover small losses in retailing; — now used only in a general sense, of small deductions from the original weight.

clod (klōg), *n.* [ME. *clodge* a stump or block of wood; of uncertain origin.] 1. A short thick piece of wood, as of a tree trunk or root; a log. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. A weight, as a log or block of wood, attached to a man or an animal to hinder motion.

As a dog . . . by chance breaks loose, And quits his clog. *Hudibras*.

3. That which hinders or impedes motion; hence, an encumbrance, restraint, or impediment, of any kind.

All the ancient, honest, juridical principles and institutions of England are so many clogs to check and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression. *Burke*.

4. A fir or pine cone; also, a root tuber. *Obs.*

5. A kind of stout clumsy shoe, sandal, or overshoe, having a thick, usually wooden, sole, now chiefly used as a cheap form of working shoes in the north of England and in some Continental countries, or in a light form for clog dancing. The English working clog has a stout leather upper and a wooden sole and heel strengthened with iron. Formerly clogs often had very thick soles, adding considerably to the wearer's height. Cf. CHOPINE, PATERN.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort . . . makes use of wooden clogs. *Harvey*.

6. A clog almanac.

7. A clog dance.

8. *Coal Mining*. A short timber propped against the roof.

9. *Eng. Law*. That which operates to clog the redemption (see under CLOG, *v. t.*) of mortgaged property.

10. *Mach.* A brake for checking a gin.

clod, *v. t.*; **clod/ded** (klōgd); **clod/ding**. 1. To encumber or load, esp. with something that impedes motion; to hamper.

The wings of birds were clogged with ice and snow. *Dryden*.

2. To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up; as, to clog a tube or a channel.

3. To burden; to trammel; to embarrass; perplex. *Shak*.

The commodities are clogged with impositions. *Addison*.

4. a To put clogs on. *Southey*. b To make into clogs; to put wooden soles on (shoes, etc.).

Syn. — Impede, obstruct, restrain, restrict. See HAMPER. To clog the redemption (of mortgaged property), *Eng. Law*, to make an agreement in, or contemporaneously with, a mortgage deed, intended to hinder or prevent the mortgagor from getting back his land free from encumbrance by paying all the debt and interest, as by agreeing that the right to redeem shall terminate at a certain date, or by giving the mortgagee rights over the property after the debt and interest are paid.

clod, *v. i.* 1. To become clogged; to become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter.

The teeth of the saw will begin to clog. *S. Sharp*.

2. To coalesce or adhere; to unite in a mass.

Move it . . . that the seeds clog not together. *Evelyn*.

3. To make the sound of clogs. *Rare*.

Wooden shoes clog heavily about. *Leigh Hunt*.

clod almanac. A primitive kind of calendar, formerly used in England, made by cutting notches and figures on the four edges of a clog, or square piece of wood, brass, or bone; — called also a *runic staff*, from the characters used.

clog dance. A dance performed by a person wearing clogs, or thick-soled shoes. — **clog dancer**.

cloggy (-y), *a.*; **clod/dy** (-y-ēr); **clod/dy-est**. 1. Clog-like; characterized by clogs or lumps.

2. Clogging, or having power to clog.

clod/son (klōd'sŏn; F. klōd'sŏn'), *n.* [F.] A partition; a dividing part, as in cloisonné.

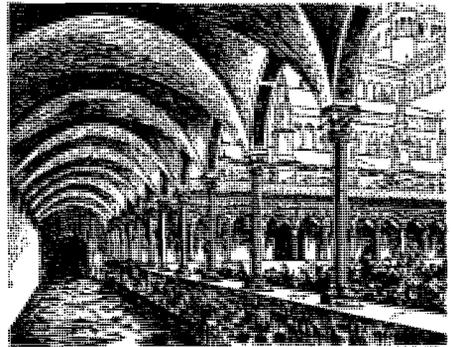
|| clod/son'nd' (klōd'sŏn'nd'; E. klōd'sŏn'nd'), *a.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; — said of a surface decoration in enamel when the designs are outlined with bent wire fillets secured to the ground; — disting. from *champlevé* enamel, in which the ground is engraved or scooped out. The patches between the wires are filled with enamel.

clois'ter (klōis'tēr), *n.* [OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître*, LL. (assumed) *claustrum*, L. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, bar, bolt, bounds, fr. *claudere*, *clausum*, to close. See CLOSE, *v. t.*; cf. CLAUSTRAL.] 1. An inclosed place; inclosure. *Obs.*

2. A monastic establishment; a place for retirement from the world for religious duties.

Fitter for a cloister than a crown. *Daniel*.

3. A covered passage or ambulatory on the side of a court,



Cloister of the Certosa of Pavia (Italy).

clo's. Var. of CHLOE.

cloes. + CLOTHES, CLOUGH.

clod, **clōf** (klōf), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *klōf* the fork of the legs, *klōf* clod.] A cleft or fork, as of the legs of tree branches, or of hills. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

clod/bag. + CLOAK BAG.

clod, **clōge**. + CLOG.

clod/ded (klōgd), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOG, *v. t.*

clod/ding (klōgd'ing), *n.* A maker of clogs, or wooden soles for the feet. *Can't or Dial. Eng.*

clod/gem (klōgd'ēm), *n.* See -NESS.

clod/ging, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CLOG, *v. t.*

clod/had, **clōd'head** (klōgd'ād), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *clōghas* belfry.] In Celtic antiquity, a stone tower usually cylindrical or nearly so; one of the "round towers of Ireland."

clōgh'an. Var. of CLOCHAN.

clōgh. + CLOUGH.

clōff. + CLOP, CLOFF.

clōne. + CLOWN, CLOYNE.

clō'o-cho's-nt'ic (klō'o-cho's-nt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κλωστός* collar + *χωνύμηνος*] *Falcon*. Designating cephalopod shells having externally directed siphuncular funnels. Cf. MONOCHAMITIC.

clōse. *Obs.* or *dial.* var. of CLOSE.

clōis'ter-al, *a.* Cloistral. *Rare*.

clōis'ter-ess, *a.* See LESS.

clōis'ter-er. + CLOISTERER.

clōis'tress, *n.* A nun. *Rare*.

clōit (klōit), *v. t.* To fall heavily. *Scot*.

clōk. + CLOAK, CLOAK.

clōke. + CLUTCH.

clōke. Archaic or rare var. of CLOAK.

usually having one side walled, and the other an open arcade or colonnade. It connects different buildings of a group, or runs round an open court (the *cloister garth*), esp. of a monastery or college. See CATHEDRAL, *Illustr.*

Syn. — CLOISTER, MONASTERY, NUNNERY, CONVENT, ABBEY, PRIORY. *Cloister* and *convent* are generic terms, denoting a place of retirement from the world for religious purposes; they properly apply to houses for recluses of either sex. CLOISTER stresses the idea of seclusion from the world, CONVENT, of community of living. A *cloister* or *convent* for monks is called a MONASTERY (a term occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a NUNNERY (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or an abbess is called an ABBEY; by a prior or prioress, a PRIORY. A *priory* is usually affiliated to an abbey.

clōis'ter (klōis'tēr), *v. t.*; **clōis'ter/d** (-tēr); **clōis'ter'ing**. 1. To confine in or as in a cloister; to seclude from the world; to immure.

None among them are thoughtworthy to bestyled religious persons but those that *cloister* themselves up in a monastery. *Shak*.

2. To surround with a cloister; to make a cloister of.

Where, *cloistered* round, the garden lay. *Scott*.

clōis'ter/d (-tēr), *p. p. & p. a.* 1. Dwelling in cloisters; solitary. "Cloistered friars and vestal nuns." *Hudibras*.

2. Furnished with cloisters. *Sir H. Wolton*.

clōis'ter'd arch. = CLOISTER VAULT. — *e. heart*, the closed gentian.

clōis'ter-er (-tēr-ēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *cloistrier*.] One belonging to, or living in, a cloister; a recluse.

cloister garth. *Arch.* The garden or open part of a court inclosed by the cloisters. See CATHEDRAL, *Illustr.*

clōis'ter-ly, *a.* Proper to a cloister; cloistral.

cloister vault. *Arch.* A cupolalike vault on a square or polygonal base with diminishing courses to the top and of similar horizontal section throughout, in shape like a pyramid or frustum of a pyramid with sides curved convexly outward. See VAULT, *Illustr.*

clōis'tral (klōis'trāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; recluse. "A cloistral exercise." *Daniel*.

clon (klōn; klōn), *n.* [Gr. *κλών* a twig or slip.] *Hort.* A group of cultivated plants composed of individuals propagated vegetatively from a single original seedling or stock. Clons differ from *races* and *strains* (which see) in failing to come true from seed. Many so-called varieties of such plants as apples, strawberries, raspberries, roses, chrysanthemums, etc., are properly clons. — **clō'nal** (klō'nāl), *a.*

clōn'ic (klōn'ik), *a.* [See CLONUS.] Med. Having an irregular, convulsive motion; as, *clonic* spasm. See SPASM.

clōn'ic-ty (klōn'ik-tī), *n.* Clonic state or quality.

clōn'ism (klōn'iz'm; klōn'iz'm), *n.* Med. The condition of being affected with clonic spasm.

clō'nus (klō'nūs), *n.* Also **clō'nos** (-nōs). [NL., fr. Gr. *κλόνος* violent, confused motion.] Med. A series of alternating muscular contractions and relaxations, — a sign of certain neuropathies.

clōp (klōp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is forcibly drawn from a bottle. *Thackeray*.

clōop, *v. t.* To make a clōop.

clōot (klōōt; klōōt; *Scot.* klōūt), *n.* [Cf. G. *dial.* *kleuzen* to split.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. One of the divisions of a left hoof, as in the ox; also, the whole hoof.

2. [cap.] The Devil; Clotie; — usually in the *pl.* Burns.

clōot'is (klōōt'is; klōōt'is; *Scot.* klōūt'is), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. A little hoof.

2. [cap.] The Devil. "Satan, Nick, or Clotie." Burns.

close (klōs), *a.*; **close'r** (-ēr); **close'ssr**. [OF. & F. *claus*, L. *clausus*, *p. p.* of *claudere*, to shut, close; prob. fr. *salutare* and akin to G. *schliessen*, E. *slut* a bar, also to *clavicle*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *sluice*. Cf. CLAUSE.] 1. Shut fast; closed; not open; tight; as, a *close* box.

From a *close* tower this faintly music flowed. *Dryden*.

2. *Specif., Eng. Law*, closed or sealed; — said esp. of writs or letters directed to particular persons for particular purposes and therefore not left open. Opposed to *patent*.

3. Narrow; confined; pent; as, a *close* alley; *close* quarters. "A *close* prison." *Dickens*.

4. Strictly confined; carefully guarded; as, a *close* prisoner; *close* confinement.

5. Out of the way of observation; secluded; secret; hidden. "He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul." 1 *Chron.* xii. 1. "Her *close* intent." *Spenser*.

6. Disposed to keep secrets; secretive; reticent. "For secrecy, no lady *close*." *Shak*.

7. Oppressive; without motion or ventilation; stifling; causing lassitude; — said of the air, weather, etc.

8. Near, either in space, time, or thought; also, very near; immediately adjoining; — often followed by *to*.

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Northampton*.

The thought of the Man of sorrows seemed a very *close* thing — not a faint hearsay. *G. Eliot*.

9. Having the parts near each other; dense; solid; compact, as applied to bodies; as, in *close* array; cloth of *close* texture; viscous; tenacious; not volatile, as applied to liquids; compressed or cramped; as, *close* writing.

The golden globe being put into a press. . . the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke*.

10. Fitting tightly or exactly; as, "a *close* bonnet;" "next to the bearing surface; short; as to cut grass or hair *close*." Fig.: Adhering strictly to a standard or original; exact; strict; as, a *close* translation. *Locke*.

11. Intimate; familiar; confidential. "So tender and so *close*." *Tennyson*.

12. Parsimonious; stingy. "A *close* rusty fellow, as *close* as a vise." *Hawthorne*.

13. Concise; to the point; compactly expressed. Where the original is *close* no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

14. Accurate; careful; precise; attentive; as, a *close* observer; *close* reasoning.

15. *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth, as certain sounds of *a* and *o* in French, Italian, and German; — contrasted with other sounds called *open*. In English *e* is a *close* vowel, as compared with the *open e*.

16. *NARROW*, with which *close* is sometimes confused.

17. Closed to open or public competition or admission; restricted as to membership, privileges, etc.

18. Closed to hunters and fishermen; — said of a period during which it is unlawful to take game or fish of specified kinds, or, in some jurisdictions, to have them in one's possession; as, the *close* season for quail.

19. Nearly equal; almost evenly balanced; as, a *close* vote. "A *close* contest." *Prescott.*

20. Difficult to obtain; as, money is *close*.

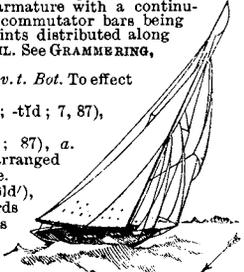
21. *Her.* a With wings folded to the body; — said of a bird. b With the visor down; — of a helmet. *Syn.* — See *NEAR*, *PARSIMONIOUS*.

close bolt, Brickmaking, a wall or layer composed of bricks laid close together, as for the casing of a clamp. — c. **bolting, Brickmaking,** the packing of bricks without leaving any spaces between them; — opposed to *scalloping*. Also, the bricks so stacked. — c. **orough.** See *POCKET BOROUGH*. — c. **breeding.** — *INBREEDING*. — c. **call,** a narrow escape. — c. **column, Mil.,** a column of companies, or other subdivisions, in which the distance between them is less than the front of the companies, or other subdivisions, in line. — c. **communion,** communion in the Lord's Supper restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — c. **corporation,** a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies. Formerly many English towns were governed by such corporations. They are now unusual among business corporations. — c. **coupled circuit, Elec.,** a compound circuit composed of a closed circuit and an open circuit directly joined together; — opposed to a *loose-coupled circuit*, in which they are joined inductively as through an oscillation transformer. — c. **fertilization, Bot.,** in seed plants, fertilization of the ovule of a flower by pollen from the same flower. — opposed to *cross-fertilization*. — c. **harmony, Music.** See *HARMONY*, 3. c. — c. **order, Mil.,** the normal formation in which soldiers are regularly arranged in line or column; — distinguished from *extended order*. In the United States army the interval between men in a rank is 4 inches; the distance between ranks is 40 inches in both line and column. — c. **plane, Math.,** a singularity of an algebraic surface, being a spindle plane that meets its consecutive spindle planes in a line tangent to the residual curve. — c. **point, Math.,** a singularity of a cuspidal curve of an algebraic surface, where the curve does not touch the intersection of the surface with its tangent plane. *Rare.* — c. **port, in England,** a port situated up a river; — opposed to an *outport*, on the coast. — c. **quarters.** — c. **close-fights.** b *Fig.* Immediate contact or close range. — c. **reach, Naut.,** a reach sailed close to the wind, but not *close-hauled*; — opposed to a *free*, or *broad*, reach. — c. **reef, Naut.,** the last ordinary reef that can be put in a sail. *Obs.* with the reef. — c. **roaster,** a muffle, as one used in the manufacture of salt cake and hydrochloric acid. — c. **rolls, Eng. Lav.,** the rolls containing the records of the close writs. — c. **score, Music.** See *OPEN SCORE*. — c. **stitch.** — c. **buttonhole stitch.** — c. **stress.** See *STRESS*, n. 4. — c. **string,** in stair building, a string having its upper edge straight, and usually parallel with the lower edge, so that the outer ends of the steps are entirely in line. — c. **to the wind, Naut.,** with the reef directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail; *close-hauled*; — said of a vessel. **close (klōz), adv.** 1. In a close manner; closely. 2. *Obs.* a Secretly; darkly. b Completely; quite. *Scot.* **close (klōz), v. t.;** closed (klōzd); *close'ing* (klōz'ing). [From *close, a.*] 1. To stop, or fill up, as an opening; to stop access to; to shut; as, to *close* the eyes; to *close* a door. 2. To come or gather around; to inclose; encompass; confine; to cover in. The depth *closed* me round about. *Jonah* ii. 5. 3. To bring to an end or period; to conclude; complete; consummate; as, to *close* a bargain. One frugal supper did our studies *close.* *Dryden.* 4. To bring together the parts of; to unite; to consolidate; to make close; as, to *close* the ranks; — often with *up*. 5. *Shoemaking.* To put together the upper of a boot, etc. 6. *Naut.* To come close to; as, to *close* the wind. We *closed* the admiral's ship. *Marryat.* 7. To foreclose. *Local, U. S.* *Syn.* — *CLOSE*, *END*, *CONCLUDE*, *FINISH*, *COMPLETE*, *TERMINATE* may be used, with the exception of *complete*, both transitively and intransitively. *Close* usually has latent in it the idea of action upon that which may be regarded as in some sense *open* (see *SHUT*); as, to *close* an account, a debate; "As many lines *close* in the dial's center" (*Shak.*); "Recall those nights that *closed* thy toilsome days" (*Pope*); "Over the sweet summer *close*" (*Tennyson*). *End* conveys a stronger sense of finality; it frequently has implicit reference to a progress or development which is thought of as having been carried through; as, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved" (*Jer.* viii. 20). "If you are going to make a book *end* badly, it must *end* badly from the beginning" (*Stevenson*); "All's well that *ends* well" (*Shak.*). *CONCLUDE* (cf. *etym.* with that of *close*) is a more formal term, and applies particularly to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings; as, "I shall *conclude* this essay upon laughter with observing that the metaphor of laughing . . . runs through all languages" (*Spectator*). *FINISH* implies that what one set out to do is done; often, therefore, it denotes the completion of the final act in a process of elaboration (the "last" or "finishing touch"); as, "I have *finished* the work which thou gavest me to do" (*John* xvii. 4); "It wants but seven days of having an end, I don't say of being *finished*" (*Gray*); "The last entire *finishing* and consummation of a good habit" (*Spectator*). *COMPLETE* implies the removal of all deficiencies; as, "When *Blondel* paused about the middle, the king began the remainder, and *completed* it" (*T. Warton*). *TERMINATE* implies the setting of a limit in time or space; as, "Ben *Lomond* terminates the view" (*D. Wordsworth*); "My philosphic walks were soon *terminated* by a sturdy ben" (*Goldsmith*); a *termination* of hostilities was agreed on. See *CEASE*, *WHOLE*, *EFFECT*, *LAST*, *TERMINATION*. To *close* a rivet, *Mech.,* to hammer or press it when in posi-

tion so as to form a head on its taper end and thus securely connect the parts intended to be joined. — to *close*, to sell off; to dispose of.

close (klōz), v. i. 1. To come together or shut; to unite or coalesce, as the parts of a wound, or parts separated. What deep wounds ever *closed* without a scar? *Byron.* 2. To come close or near; to draw (about, around, in, in upon); to come up (with or on); hence, to grapple; to engage at close quarters. The Russian armies did not begin to *close* in very fiercely upon the Kalnucka. *De Guichenot.* They boldly *closed* in a hand-to-hand contest. *Prescott.* 3. To end, terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock. 4. To agree; — followed by *on, upon, with, or in with*. Would induce France and Holland to *close* upon some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple.* 5. *Surv.* To give a closed figure when plotted, as a survey of a tract of land. See *ERROR OF CLOSURE*. **close (klōz), n.** [From *close, v.*] 1. Conclusion; cessation; ending; end. His long and troubled life was drawing to a *close.* *Macaulay.* 2. *Music.* The conclusion of a strain or period. At every *close* she made, the attending throng. — Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.* 3. Manner of shutting; union of parts; junction. *Obs.* 4. A grapple in wrestling. *Syn.* — *CONCLUSION*, *TERMINATION*, *CESSATION*, *END*, *ENDING*, *EXTREMITY*, *EXTREME*. **close (klōz), n.** [OF. & F. *close* an inclosure, fr. *close*, p. p. of *clere*. See *close, a.*] 1. An inclosed place; esp., a small piece of land surrounded by a wall, hedge, or fence of any kind; a court about or beside a building. *Specif.* : a Farm-yard. *Dial. Eng.* b The precinct of a cathedral, abbey, etc. *Closes* surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.* 2. A narrow passage or entry leading from a street to a court and the houses within, or to the common stair of tenements. *Scot. & Local Eng.* 3. *Law.* A parcel of land in which a person has an interest involving at least a right of present possession, whether inclosed or not, an ideal boundary being there in legal fiction; also, the interest itself, which will entitle the owner to an action of trespass for breach of the close. 4. A boundary or pale. *Obs.* **close'-bod'ied** (klōs'bōd'īd; 87), a. 1. Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment. 2. Close in grain or structure. **closed** (klōzd), *pret. & p. p.* of *close, v.* *Specif.* : a *Math.* Boundless and having no point (or element) that has an infinite coordinate; — said of lines, surfaces, and extents of any number of dimensions. b *Weaving.* Noting a principle in shedding in which the warp threads are all placed level after the insertion of each pick of weft. *T. W. Fox.* **closed basin, Phys. Geog.,** a district draining to some depression or lake within its area, from which water escapes only by evaporation. — c. **bundle, Bot.,** a vascular bundle in which the meristematic tissue is entirely converted into xylem and phloem. Cf. *open bundle*. — c. **chain, a.** See *CHAIN*, n. 8. b *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms which is represented in the rational formula as a chain whose ends are joined, forming a ring; — opposed to *open chain*. See *BENZENE NUCLEUS*, *CYCLIC*, 4. — c. **circuit, Elec. & Magnetism.** See *CIRCUIT*, n. 8. — c. **figure, Math.,** a figure that divides an extent of degree one higher into two regions such that it is necessary in passing from one to the other to cross through the figure. — c. **form, Cryst.,** a form whose faces inclose a space, as an octahedron; — opposed to *open form*, under *OPEN*, a. See *FORM*, n. 3. d. — c. **fracture, Surg.** — *SIMPLE FRACTURE*. See *FRACTURE*. — c. **gentian,** a gentian of the eastern United States (*Gentiana andrewsii*) the corolla of which remains closed throughout the period of anthesis; — called also *blind*, or *barrel gentian*, and *cloistered heart*. — c. **integral, Math.,** one whose path of integration is a closed curve, the extremes coinciding. — c. **oscillation circuit, Elec.,** an oscillation circuit including a condenser whose plates are apart a distance that is small compared with their linear dimensions; — opposed to *open oscillation circuit*, in which this distance is relatively large compared with the dimensions of the plates or their equivalents. *J. A. Fleming.* — c. **pair, Kinematics,** a pair whose motion is completely defined. — c. **sea, Internal Lav.,** a sea the waters of which are within the territorial waters, or separate jurisdiction, of one state; a *mare clausurum*; — opposed to *open sea*. See *TERRITORIAL WATERS*. — c. **set, Math.,** a set that includes its first derived set. — c. **shop,** a shop that refuses to employ one or more classes of workmen; esp., one closed to nonunion workmen. *U. S.* — c. **string.** — *CLOSE STRING*. — c. **syllable, Phon.,** a syllable ending in a consonant. — c. **system, Math.,** a system of elements such that any admissible combination of two or more will produce another element of the same system; a group. — c. **tracing,** the tracing made by a point that returns upon and repeats its path, as in an indicator diagram. **close'-coil', a.** *Elec.* Designating, or pertaining to, a method of winding armatures in such a way that the coils are always connected on a closed circuit during the operation of the machine; — opposed to *open-coil*. **close-coil armature,** an armature with a continuous closed winding, the commutator bars being connected to various points distributed along the winding. Cf. *OPEN-COIL*. See *GRAMMERING*, *Illustr.* **close'-fert'ilize** (klōs'fērt'īz), v. t. *Bot.* To effect close fertilization of. **close'fla'ted** (klōs'flā'tēd; -tīd; 7, 87), *Stingy*; niggardly. **close'-grained'** (-grānd'; 87), a. Having fine and closely arranged fibers, crystals, or texture. **close'-hauled'** (klōs'hōld'), a. *Naut.* Having the yards braced up sharp and sheets aft, if square-rigged, or with sheets hauled close, or flat, if fore-and-aft rigged, and sailing as nearly against the wind as the vessel will go. **close** (klōsh), n. A disease in the feet of oxen. *Obs.* **close,** n. [Cf. *D. Klossen* to play at bowls.] An (unidentified) obsolete game with a ball or bowl. **close,** n. *CLASP*. **close,** n. *CLASP*. **close'set,** n. *CLASP*. **close'ter,** n. *CLUSTER*.

close'-herd' (klōs'hērd'), v. t. To herd (cattle) in a close group. *West. U. S.* **close'ly** (klōs'lē), *adv.* 1. In a close manner. 2. Privately. *Obs.* **close'-mouthed'** (-mōuthd'; -mōuth'; 87), a. Cautious in speaking; uncommunicative. **close'ness,** n. State or quality of being close. *Syn.* — *NARROWNESS*, *OPPRESSIVENESS*; strictness, secrecy compactness, conciseness; nearness, intimacy; tightness; stinginess; literalness, fidelity. **close'er** (klōz'ēr), n. One that closes; *specif.* : a A boot-closer. b *Masonry.* The last stone in a horizontal course, if smaller than the others, or a piece of brick finishing a course; also, a piece of brick inserted in each alternate course to enable a bond to be formed by preventing two headers from exactly superimposing on a stretcher. **close'-reefed'** (klōs'reēf'; 87), a. *Naut.* Having all the reefs taken in; — said of a sail. — **close'-reef', v. t.** **close't** (klōz't; -tī; 7, 151), n. [OF. *close* little inclosure, dim. of *close*. See *close* an inclosure.] 1. A room or apartment for retirement; a small room for privacy. When thou prayest, enter into thy *close't.* *Matt. vi. 6.* 2. A monarch's or potentate's private chamber for counsel or household devotions. James called into his *close't* Arnold Van Citters. *Macaulay.* 3. A cabinet or private repository for valuables or curiosities. *Archaic.* 4. A small apartment, or recess in the side of a room, for household utensils, clothing, etc. 5. A water-course; *specif.*, the hopper of a hopper close't. 6. *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, of one half its width. **close't, v. t.;** *close't-ed*; *close't-ing.* 1. To shut up in or as in a close't; to conceal. *Rare.* 2. To take into a close't for a secret interview. He had been *close'ted* with De Quadra. *Froude.* **close't, a.** 1. Secret; private; confidential; as, *close't* sin. 2. Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, the close't, as the place of seclusion, private study, or speculation; as, a *close't* reformer; a *close't* drama. **close'-wing'** (klōs'wīng'), n. Any moth of the family Crambidae (which see). **close'ing ma-chine'** (klōz'ing), *Mach.* 1. A machine that sews a lock stitch with two threads in heavy material. 2. *Rope Making.* A machine for "laying" or twisting the strands into rope. **Close-trid'um** (klōs-trīd'ūm), n. [NL.; fr. *κλωστήρ* spindle + *-idium*.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of spindle-shaped bacteria, the most important of which, *C. pasteurianum*, possesses the power of fixing free nitrogen in the soil. b *Syn.* of *BACILLUS*. — **close-trid'al** (-dī), a. **close'sure** (klōz'shūr; 250), n. [OF. *clausura*, *L. clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut. See *close, v. t.*] 1. That which incloses or confines; an inclosure, bound, or screen. *Shak.* 2. An intrenchment; a fort. *Obs.* 3. Act of inclosing; a closing or shutting; as, the *close'sure* of a chink; *closed* condition. *Fig.*, agreement. 4. That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or closed; *specif.*, *Ordnance*, in breech-loading guns, the method, system, or device for closing the breach. Without a seal, wafer, or any *close'sure* whatever. *Pope.* 5. A conclusion; an end. *Obs.* 6. *Parliamentary Practice.* A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote upon a measure before a legislative body. It is similar in effect to the *previous question*. It was introduced in 1882 into the British House of Commons, where it is done by a motion that "the question be now put." The French word *clôture* was originally applied to this proceeding. 7. *Surv.* Act of closing. See *close, v. t.*, 5. 8. *Cricket.* Act or right of declaring an innings. **close'sure, v. t. & i.;** *close'sured* (-zhūrd); *close'sur-ing.* *Parliamentary Practice.* To subject to, or make use of, a *close'sure*; to end by *close'sure*, as a debate. **clot** (klōt), n. [ME. *clot* clod; akin to *D. klot* ball, *G. Kloss* clod, *dumpling*, *klotz* block, *Dan. klods*, *Sw. klot* ball, *globe*, *klots* block. Cf. *CLOD*, n., *CLAT*, *CLUTTER* to *clot*.] 1. A mass; a rounded lump; esp., a soft, slimy concretion, as of blood; a coagulum. "Clots of rosy gore." *Addison.* 2. A clod; hence, a clodpoll. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 3. A hill. *Obs.* & *D.* **clot, v. i.;** *clot'ted*; *clot'ting.* 1. To break up clods. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. To congregate, coagulate, or thicken, as soft or fluid matter by evaporation; to become a clot or clod. **clot, v. t.** 1. = *CLOD*, 1. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 2. To form into, or cover with, clots; to stick together in clots; to cause to coagulate; to make into a slimy mass. When lust . . . Lets in defilement to the inward parts, The soul grows *clotted* by contagion. *Milton.* **cloth** (klōth; 205), n.; *pl.* *CLOTHS* (klōths; klōths), except in the sense of garments, when it is *CLOTHES* (klōthz; *collōz*, klōz). [ME. *clath*, *clath*, *clath*, *clath*, garment, *AS. clāp*; akin to *D. kleed*, *Icel. klæði*, *Dan. klæde*, *clath*, *Sw. kläde*, *G. kleid* garment, dress.] 1. A pliable fabric woven, felted, or otherwise made from any filament; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, used for garments, etc.; *specif.*, a woolen fabric, — as distinguished from all others. 2. *Specif.* : a A tablecloth. b *Naut.* Canvas; one of the breadths of canvas sewed together to make a sail. c The canvas for a painting. *Obs.* d *Theater.* A drop. e A piece of fabric of definite quantity. *Obs.* 3. The dress; raiment; also, a garment. *Obs.* See *CLOTHES*. I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.* 4. The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, the clerical profession; the clergy. Appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*? *Macaulay.* **cloth of ac'ca** (klōth'ā), a whole vestment of cloth of gold shot with sky blue. — c. of *estate* or *state*, a rich cloth forming a canopy and background to a throne or chair of state. — c. of gold, a fabric woven wholly or partly of threads of gold. — c. of silver, a cloth wholly or partly woven of silver thread. **cloth'bur'** (klōth'būr'), n. [*clote* + *bur*.] 1. The burdock. *Dial.* *Eng.* b = *COCKLEBUR*. **clote** + *clot*. **clote** (klōt), n. [AS. *clāte*; cf. *G. Klette*; a = *CLOTUR* a *Obs.* *clote*, v. t. a To make into cleavers, butterbur, coltsfoot, etc. *clote*, *Obs.* b To line or cover yellow pond lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.* | with *cloth*. *Rare.* **clote'tan** (klōt'tān), n. In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," Cymbeline's loutish, boastful, and villainous stepson, rejected by Imogen. **clote'th** + *CLOTHE*. **cloth** + *CLOTHE*. **cloth, v. t.** a To make into cleavers, butterbur, coltsfoot, etc. *clote*, *Obs.* b To line or cover yellow pond lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.* | with *cloth*. *Rare.*



close'-flights, n. *pl.* *Naut.* Barriers with lower corners erected on the deck of a vessel to shelter the men in a close engagement with an enemy's boarders. — called also *close quarters.* *Obs.* or *Aut.* **close'-hand'ed**, a. = *CLOSE-FISTED*. — *CLOSE-HAND'ED-NESS*, n. **close'on** (klōs'ōn), v. t. To close upon. *Rare.* **close'-set** (-sēt), n. *Bot.* The sweet rocket. *Dial. Eng.* *Obs.* **close'-stool'** (klōs'stōl'), n. A utensil to hold a chamber vessel, for the use of a sickly or infirm. **close'-tongued'** (-tūngd'; 87), a. = *CLOSE-MOUTHED*.

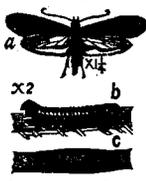
clash (klōsh), n. A disease in the feet of oxen. *Obs.* **clash,** n. [Cf. *D. Klossen* to play at bowls.] An (unidentified) obsolete game with a ball or bowl. **clash,** n. *CLASP*. **clash,** n. *CLASP*. **clash'set,** n. *CLASP*. **clash'ter,** n. *CLUSTER*.

clot'bur' (klōth'būr'), n. [*clote* + *bur*.] 1. The burdock. *Dial. Eng.* b = *COCKLEBUR*. **clote** + *clot*. **clote** (klōt), n. [AS. *clāte*; cf. *G. Klette*; a = *CLOTUR* a *Obs.* *clote*, v. t. a To make into cleavers, butterbur, coltsfoot, etc. *clote*, *Obs.* b To line or cover yellow pond lily, etc. *Dial. Eng.* | with *cloth*. *Rare.*

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; **CLOTHED** (klōthd) or **CLAD** (klād); **clothing** (klōth'ing). [ME. *clathen*, *clathen*, AS. *clāthian*, *clāthian* (from pret. & p. p. of the latter comes *clad*). See **CLOTH**.] 1. To put garments on; to cover with clothing; to dress.
 2. To provide with clothes; as, to feed and clothe a family. Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. *Prov. xxiii. 51.*
 3. To don (as clothing). *Obs.*
 4. Fig. To cover or invest as if with a garment; as, to clothe one with authority or power. Language in which they can clothe their thoughts. *Watts.* His sides are clothed with waving wood. *J. Dyer.*
 5. *Naut.* To rig, as a vessel or a mast.
clothe, *v. i.* To dress, or to wear clothes. *Rare.*
clothes (klōthz; *coll.* klōz), *n. pl.* [See **CLOTH**.] 1. Covering for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; — a general term for whatever covering is worn, or is made to be worn, for decency or comfort. She . . . speaks well, and has excellent good clothes. *Shak.* If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole. *Mark v. 28.* 2. The covering of a bed; bedclothes.
Syn. — Garments, dress, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habit, habiliments.
clothes/horse ('hōrs'), *n.* A frame on which to hang clothes or household linen, as for airing.
clothes/line ('lin'), *n.* A rope or wire on which clothes are hung to dry.
clothes moth. Any of several small yellowish or buff-colored tinid moths, whose larvae eat woolen goods, furs, feathers, etc. The common species is *Tinea pellionella*, the larva of which makes, and lives in, a portable tubular case of its food material fastened together with silk. Another injurious species, *T. bisellioella*, is distinguished by the entire absence of markings on the wings. Its larva does not form a case. See **CARPET MOTH**.
clothes/pin ('pin'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring clasp, used for fastening clothes on a line.
clothes/press ('prēs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe.
cloth/er (klōth'yēr), *n.* 1. One who makes clothes; one who dresses or fulfs cloth. *Hayward.* 2. One who sells cloth or clothes, or who makes and sells clothes.
cloth/ing (klōth'ing), *n.* 1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering. As for me, . . . my clothing was sackcloth. *Ps. xxxv. 13.* 2. Livery; a livery corporation. *Obs.* 3. *Naut.* Sails; esp., the bowsprit rigging. 4. The art or process of making cloth. *Obs.* 5. = **CLEADING**, 2. 6. = **CLOTHING WOOL**. *Australia.* 7. (*prom. klōth'ing*). *Mach.* = **CARD CLOTHING**.
clothing wool. A fine, close, short-stapled wool. *Australia.*
cloth measure. A measure formerly used for cloth, in which the standard yard was divided into four quarters, or the ell into five quarters, of four nails each.
Cloth (klōth'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κλωθός*, lit., the spinner, fr. *κλωθεω* to spin.] *Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See **FATE**.
cloth paper. A coarse glazed paper used in pressing and finishing woolen cloths.
cloth plate. In a sewing machine, the metal plate through which the needle passes and on which the work rests.
cloth stitch. *Willow Lace*. A stitch resembling weaving used to fill in a pattern; — called also *whale stitch*.
cloth wheel. 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrasive or polishing material. 2. In some sewing machines, a serrated feed wheel projecting through the cloth plate and moving intermittently.
cloth yard. The yard used in measuring cloth, now the standard yard of 36 inches.
cloth/yard (klōth'yārd), *n. Med.* The closure of a passage, as the ureter, by a blood clot.
clotted (klōt'ēd; -'d; 7, 151), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from **CLOT**, *v. t.* **clotted cream**, cream prepared in clotted form, esp. in Devonshire, by scalding the milk during the rising process.
clot/ter ('ēr), *v. t.* & *i.* [From **CLOT**.] To congregate into lumps; to clot. "Clotted blood." *Chapman.*
clot/ture or **clō'ture** (klō'tūr'), *n.* [F. *cloture*.] Closure; specif.: a *Ordinance*. = **CLOSURE**, 4. *b* *Parliamentary Practice*. = **CLOSURE**, 4.
cloud (klōud), *n.* [Prob. fr. AS. *clūd* a rock or hillock, the application arising from the frequent resemblance of clouds to rocks or hillocks in the sky or air.] 1. A visible assemblage of particles of water or ice, formed by the condensation of vapor in the air; a fog or mist or haze suspended, generally at a considerable height, in the air; also, the material of which these masses are composed. The chief varieties of clouds are *cirrus*, *cumulus*, *stratus*, *nimbus*, *cirro-stratus*, *cirro-cumulus*, and *cumulo-stratus* (see these terms). I do set my bow in the cloud. *Gen. ix. 13.* 2. A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. "A thick cloud of incense." *Ezek. viii. 11.* 3. A dark or opaque vein or spot on a lighter or transparent material, as in marble; also, a similar spot of any shade or color against a different ground; hence, a blemish or defect; as, a cloud upon one's reputation; a cloud on a title. 4. That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; that which temporarily overshadows, obscures, or depresses; as, a cloud of sorrow; a cloud of war. 5. A great crowd or multitude; a vast collection. "So great a cloud of witnesses." *Heb. xii. 1.*

6. A large, loosely knitted head scarf.
cloud on title, *Law*, a defect in the owner's title to a piece of land arising from a written instrument, a judgment, or an order of court, purporting to create an interest in or lien upon the land and therefore impairing the marketability of the owner's title, though it may be shown to be invalid by evidence. Such an instrument invalid upon its face does not create a cloud on title. The cloud may be removed by equity proceedings or by legislation. — In the clouds, in the realm of fancy and imagination; beyond reason. — To be under a cloud, to be under suspicion or in disgrace; to be in disfavour.
cloud (klōud), *v. t.*; **CLOUD/ED**; **CLOUD/ING**. 1. To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is clouded. 2. To darken or obscure, as if by hiding or enveloping with a cloud; hence, to render gloomy or sullen. Be not disheartened, then, nor cloud those looks. *Milton.* Nothing clouds men's minds and impairs their honesty like prejudice. *M. Arnold.* 3. To blacken; sully; stain; tarnish; damage; — esp. used of reputation or character. I would not be a stander-by to hear My sovereign mistress clouded so. *Shak.* 4. To mark with, or darken in, veins or spots; to variegate with colors; as, to cloud yarn. And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.* clouded sulphur. See **SULPHUR**, the butterfly, — c. tiger, a handsome cat (*Felis macroura*) of the East Indies and southern Asia. Its body is about three and a half feet long, brownish gray, marked with stripes, spots, and rings.
cloud, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; — often used with *up*. Worthies, away! The scene begins to cloud. *Shak.* cloud/age ('āj), *n.* Mass of clouds; cloudiness. *Rare.* A scudding cloudage of shapies. *Coleridge.* cloud/ber-ry ('bēr-y), *n. p. pl.* -ries ('-rīz). A raspberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) of north temperate regions, bearing large white flowers and edible, amber-colored fruit. cloud/-built', *a.* Built of, or in, the clouds; airy; unsubstantial; imaginary. *Cowper.* cloud/-burst', *n.* A sudden copious rainfall, as if the whole cloud had been precipitated at once. cloud/-capped' ('kāp't), *a.* Having clouds about the top or peaks; reaching to the clouds. cloud/ing, *n.* A cloudy marking or appearance; as: a A mottled appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing. b A diversity of colors in yarn, recurring at regular intervals. cloud/land' (klōud'lānd'), *n.* The realm of visionary hypothesis or uncertain speculation; also, the realm of poetic imagination. cloud/less, *a.* Without a cloud; clear; bright. — cloud/-less-ly, *adv.* — cloud/-less-ness, *n.* cloud/-ring', *n. Meteor.* A ring of clouds; specif., the nearly permanent belt of clouds along the equator. cloud'y (klōud'y), *a.*; **CLOUDY** ('-ī-ēr); **CLOUDY**-EST. [From **CLOUD**, *n.*] 1. Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds. As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended. *Ex. xxxiii. 9.* 2. Overcast with clouds; clouded; as, a cloudy sky. 3. Confused; indistinct; obscure; dark; lacking clearness or luster. "A cloudy diamond." *Boyle.* Cloudy and confused notions of things. *Watts.* 4. Marked with veins or spots, as marble. 5. Clouded by gloom, anxiety, or ill temper. *Shak.* Cloudy Bay cod, an ophioid fish (*Gemypetrus blacodes*). *New Zealand.* 6. A swelling, *Med.*, a form of degeneration in the tissues of various organs, as the liver, the kidneys, or the heart, marked by swelling, a cloudy appearance, and disintegration of the tissue elements into minute granules. cloud (klūd); *klōn*; [ME. *clough*, *clough*, *clow*, *clowch*, AS. (assumed) *clōh*; prob. akin to G. *klinge* ravine.] A cleft in a hill; a ravine; a narrow valley. olout (klōut), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal; cf. Sw. *klut*, Icel. *kliur* a kerchief; perh. akin to *clot*.] 1. A patch of cloth, leather, etc.; any piece of cloth; shred; rag; fragment. *Archaic or Dial.* His garments, naught but many ragged clouts, With thorns together pinned and patched was. *Spenser.* A clout upon that head where late the diadem stood. *Shak.* 2. Swaddling clothes; — chiefly in *pl.* *Archaic or Dial.* 3. A cloth of pins or needles. *Obs.* 4. The center of the butt at which archers shoot; also, an arrow that hits the mark. A' must shoot nearer or he'll ne'er hit the clout. *Shak.* 5. An iron plate on an axletree or other wood to keep it from wearing; a washer. 6. A blow, as with the hand. *Colloq. or Dial.* clout, *v. t.*; **CLOUT/ED**; **CLOUT/ING**. [ME. *clutien*, *cloutien*, to patch. See **CLOUT**, *n.*] 1. To cover with cloth, leather, or other material; to bandage, patch, or mend, with a clout. An old shoe an' clouted upon their feet. *Josh. ix. 5.* 2. To put (on, in, or to), as a patch. *Obs.* 3. To guard with an iron plate, as an axletree; also, to stud with nails, as a timber, or a boat sole. 4. To join or patch up clumsily. If fond Bavius vent his clouted song. *P. Fletcher.* 5. To give a blow to; to strike. *Colloq. or Dial.* The . . . queen of Spain took off one of her chopines and clouted Olivarez about the noddle with it. *Howell.* 6. *Agric.* = 4th **BAG**. clouted brogues, patched brogues; also, brogues studded with nails. clout, *n.* [ME. *clut*; cf. E. *clot*, D. *kluit* *clod*.] 1. A clod; hence, a loutish or clownish person. "Being no Felice, lout and clout." *E. Browning.* 2. *pl.* Clotted cream; curds of cream. *Obs.* clout'ed (klōud'ēd; -'d; 7, 151), *p. a.* Clotted; — in the phrase *clouted cream*.

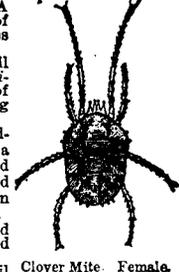
clout nail. A kind of wrought-iron nail having a large flat head, for fastening clouts to axletrees, studding timber, etc.
clow (klōw), *pret. & archaic p. p.* of **CLEAVE**.
clow hitch, *Naut.*, a kind of knot. See **KNOT**, 1. — **clow-hitch**, *v. t.*
clow, *n.* [Cf. AF. *clow*, LL. *clavus*.] A weight for wool, cheese, etc., equal to seven or eight, or sometimes ten pounds. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
clow, *n.* [AS. *clufe* an ear of corn, a clove of garlic; cf. *clōfan* to split, E. *cleave*.] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic and other species of *Allium*. Those of the shallot are eaten like onions.
clow, *n.* [D. *klouf*. See **CLEAVE**, *v. t.*] A cleft; gap; ravine; — rare exc. as part of a proper name; as, Stony Clow. *U. S.*
clow, *n.* [ME. *clow*, fr. F. *clow* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit. nail of clove, fr. L. *clavus* nail (in LL. also a certain weight). The word was influenced by *it. chiovo* clove, nail, fr. L. *clavus*. The clove was so called from its resemblance to a nail. So in D. *kruidnagel* clove, lit. herb nail or spice nail. Cf. **CLOY**.] The dried flower bud of a myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), native of the Moluccas, but widely cultivated, used whole or ground as a very pungent aromatic spice; also, these buds collectively or ground. Cloves are extensively used in cookery and the oil obtained from them is used in perfumery manufacture and in medicine. Also, the tree which yields cloves.
clow, *v. t.* To spice with cloves; to stick with cloves.
clow bark. The bark of the wild clove or bayberry of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*). *b* = **CULLAWAN**.
clow cassia. The bark of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) with the odor of cloves. It is used for mixing with other spices.
clow'en (klōw'ēn), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from **CLEAVE**, *v. t.*
clow'en foot or hoof, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs; — used esp. in "to show the cloven hoof"; that is, to betray malice or evil intent through attempted disguise.
clow'en-foot'ed, *a.* 1. Having the foot divided or cleft into two or more parts; — said esp. of the artiodactyl ungulates, as the ox and sheep, and opposed to *solid-hoofed*. Each division of the foot represents a digit and bears a hoof or nail. The hoofs themselves are not cloven, but often fit together so as to resemble a single divided hoof. 2. Having the toes but slightly or not at all connected by a web; — said of certain birds. *Obsolte.*
clow nutmeg. A lauraceous tree of Madagascar (*Ravensara aromatica*); also, its fruit, which resembles a nutmeg, but contains acid seeds. The foliage is used as a spice.
clow pink. Any variety of *Dianthus caryophyllus* having a rich, clove-like fragrance.
clow'var (klōw'vēr), *n.* [ME. *claver*, *clover*, AS. *clāwrc*; akin to LG. & Dan. *kløver*, D. *klaver*, G. *klée*. Sw. *klöfver*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Trifolium*. Clovers are low herbs with trifoliate leaves and flowers in dense heads. Among the numerous species are many valuable forage and bee plants, mostly natives of Europe, but widely cultivated elsewhere, as the white clover, red clover, alsike, crimson clover, buffalo clover, etc. They are also called *trefoils*. 2. Any of several other plants of the same family (*Fabaceae*); — usually with an attributive; as, sweet clover (*Melilotus*); bush clover (*Lespedeza*); prairie clover (*Petalostemon*), etc. in clover, in very pleasant circumstances. *Colloq.*
clow'er broom rape. A European broom rape (*Orobancha minor*) parasitic on clover roots. It is naturalized in the eastern United States.
clow'er dodder. A common European dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) naturalized in the United States, infesting clover, thyme, and other low plants; — called also *thyme dodder* and *ailweed*.
clow'ered (klōw'ērd), *a.* Covered with growing clover.
clow'er fern. Any plant of the genus *Marsilea*, one of the fern allies. It has four cloverlike leaflets.
clow'er hay worm. The larva of a small pyralid moth (*Asopia costalis* or allied species), often destructive to clover hay.
clow'er midge. A small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia trifolii*) whose larvae develop on the leaves of clover, folding together the halves of the leaflets.
clow'er mite. A very small reddish mite (*Bryobia pratensis*) living on grass, clover, various trees, and other vegetation. In the middle United States it often enters houses in large numbers and is called *house mite*.
clow'er-root' hor'er ('bōr'ēr). A small beetle (*Hyletinus trifolii*) of the family Scolytidae, which bores into the roots of clover.
clow'er-seed' midge. A small dipterous fly (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*) which infests the heads of seedling white clover, destroying the seed.
clow'er-sick', *a.* Incapable of yielding profitable crops of clover, as a result (apparently) of continued culture of clover on the same land or the presence of a clover disease in the soil. — **clow'er-sick'ness**, *n.*
clow'er sorrel. A yellow-flowered sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*); — called also *sour grass*. *Australia.*
clow'er weevil. A small weevil (*Apion apicivus* or allied species) that destroys the flower heads and seeds of clover.
clow (klōw), *n.* [ME. *clowse* (misunderstood as a *pl.*), AS. *clūs*, *clūse*, inclosure, narrow passage, LL. *clusa* (cf. *suitor*). *Oxf. E. D.*] 1. An outfall sluice for water from a tidal river after it has deposited its sediment on flooded land. 2. A floodgate, as for a lock, a water mill, etc.



Common Clothes Moth (*Tinea pellionella*). a Adult Moth; b Larva; c Portable Case of larva, made of woolen fibers.



Clover Hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*). a Adult Moth; b Larva.



Clover Mite. Female. x 15.

a. = **CLOVEN-FOOTED**, 1. **clow oil**. See **oil**, *Table I*. **clow pepper**. Allspice. *Dial. Eng.* **clow broom**. = **INDIGO**. **clow'ley**, *lay* ('lēr'), *n.* A field reaped of a clover crop, and ready to be plowed for some other crop. *Dial. Eng.* **clow'root**, *n.* The herb-bennet clover tree. A *Tasmanian* goodeniacious tree (*Goodenia latifolia*). **clow'worm**. = **CLOVER HAY**. **clow'var** (klōw'vēr), *a.* Like or abounding in clover. **clow'wort** (klōw'wōrt'), *n.* *Obs.* A crowfoot. **b** The herb bennet.

clown (kloun), n. [Of. Icel. klunni a clumsy, boorish fellow, North Fries. klönne clown, Sw. dial. klunn log, Dan. klunn log, block.] 1. One who works upon the soil; a rustic; a churl.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile. Cowper. 2. A man of coarse nature and manners; an awkward fellow; an ill-bred person; a boor.

3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, etc. The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickle of the eare. Shak.

clown, v. i.; CLOWNED (klound); CLOWNING. To act as a clown; to play the clown; — often with *in*. Beshrew me, he clowns it properly indeed. B. Jonson.

clown/age (-j), n. Behavior or manners of a clown. clown/or-y (-er-y), n. Clownishness; buffoonery.

clown/ish, a. Of or resembling a clown, or characteristic of a clown; boorish. Syn. — Coarse, rough, clumsy, awkward, ungrainly; rude, uncivil, ill-bred, rustic, untutored. See BOORISH.

clown/ish-ly, adv. — clown/ish-ness, n. clown/ing (klou'ring), n. [Cf. Ir. clár a level surface?] Stonecutting. The chipping off of a face of stone with a pick or wedge-shaped chisel so as to bring it nearly to a plane.

clow (kloi), v. t.; CLOYED (kloid); CLOYING. [OF. cloer to nail up, F. clover, fr. OF. clo nail, F. clo, fr. L. clavus nail; or shortened from earlier acclow. Cf. CLOVE the spice.] 1. To nail; hence, to prick or pierce with or as with a nail. Obs. He never shod horse but he cloyed him. Bacon.

2. To fill or choke up; to stop up; to clog. Obs. The duke's purpose was to have cloyed the harbor by sinking ships, laden with stones. Speed.

3. To glut, or satisfy, as the appetite; satiate; surfeit. [Who can] cloy the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast? Shak.

Some times cloy his readers instead of satisfying. Dryden. Syn. — See SATIATE.

club (klüb), n. [ME. clubbe, clombe; cf. Icel. klubba, klumba, club, klumbj; for a clubfoot, Sw. kluba club, Dan. klump lump, G. klumpen clump, kolben club, and E. clump.] 1. A heavy staff of wood, usually tapering, and wielded with the hand as a cudgel. But make you ready your stiff bats and clubs; Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. Shak.

2. Hence: a A weapon of wood, wood and stone, or metal, for delivering rough blows; a war club. Cf. BOOMERANG, MACE, POGAMOGGAN. b A stick or bat used in various games with a ball, as the crook-headed stick used in golf.

3. a Zoöl. A club-shaped part, esp. the enlarged terminal part of the antennæ of many insects. b Bot. One of the claviform receptacles in clavariaceous fungi. c Hort. Clubroot.

4. A club-shaped tail or knot in which men's hair was gathered behind, — a late 18th-century fashion.

5. Naut. a A light spar to which the foot of a gaff topsail is bent to extend its spread beyond the gaff and to improve its set. b A small spar at the after part of the foot of a stay-sail or jib, to which the sheet is attached. By spreading the foot and cloths it makes the sail set down flatter.

6. [Cf. the Spanish name bastos, and Sp. bastón staff, club.] Any card of the suit of cards having a figure like the trefoil or clover leaf. pl. The suit of cards having such figure. 7. A combination or union into a mass; an aggregate. Obs.

8. A joint charge or expense, or any person's share of it; a contribution to a common fund. Obs. They laid down their club. L'Estrange.

9. A jointly supported social meeting, as at a tavern, etc.; a periodical social meeting of a society.

10. An association of persons for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, good-fellowship, etc., esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. Membership is usually conferred by ballot, and carries the privilege of exclusive use of a club building or apartment.

He [Goldsmith] was one of the nine original members of that celebrated fraternity which has sometimes been called the Literary Club, but which has always disclaimed that epithet, and still glories in the simple name of the Club. Macaulay.

11. The building or apartment occupied by a club; club house, building, rooms, or the like. Syn. — See ASSOCIATION.

the Club, Eng. Hist., a faction of the Scotch Whigs which opposed King William III.

club, v. t.; CLUBBED (klübd); CLUBBING. 1. To beat with or as with a club. 2. To gather or combine into a clublike mass or body.

3. To unite for a common end, or contribute to a common stock; as, to club exertions. 4. To raise or defray by a proportional assessment; as, to club the expense.

5. Mil. To throw, or allow to fall, into confusion; as, to club a battalion. Chiefly Eng. to club a musket, Mil., to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club

club, v. i. 1. To form a club; to combine for the promotion of some common object; to unite. Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream Of fancy, madly met, and clubbed into a dream. Dryden.

club, v. t. To stroke with the club. Obs. & R. club, v. i. To be clubbed. Obs. & R. club, v. t. To club. Obs. & R. club, v. t. To club. Obs. & R. club, v. t. To club. Obs. & R.

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2. To pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge or expense; to pay (for something) by contribution. The owl, the raven, and the bat. Clubbed for a feather to his hat. Swift.

3. To cluster into a mass instead of scattering; — said of fired shot or of the gun fired. Rare. 4. Naut. To drift in a current with an anchor down to insure control; — usually with *down*.

club/ba-bie, club/a-bie (klüb'ä-b'ä), a. Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. Collog. — club/ba-bill-ty, club/a-bill-ty (-b'ill-ti), n. Collog. clubbed (klübd), a. 1. Shaped like a club; or grasped like, or used as, a club; as, a clubbed bayonet.

2. Bot. & Hort. Affected with the disease clubroot. 3. Hort. Having an enlarged fleshy base; — said of the stem of an apple.

club/ber (klüb'er), n. 1. One who clubs. 2. A member of a club. Rare. Massinger. club/bish (-ish), a. 1. Rude; clownish. Obs. 2. Disposed to club together; as, a clubbish set.

club/foot' (-foot'), n. [Club + foot.] 1. Med. a (pl. CLUBFEET) A short, distorted foot. b The deformity, usually congenital, which such a foot exhibits; talipes. 2. Bot. = CLUBROOT.

club/foot'ed (-foot'ed; -id; 87, 151), a. Having a clubfoot. club fungus. Any fungus of the family Clavariaceæ.

club/hand' (klüb'händ'), n. Med. A short, distorted hand; also, the deformity exhibited by such a hand. club/haul' (-höl'), v. t. Naut. To put (a vessel) on the other tack, when in danger of going into irons, by dropping the lee anchor as the vessel's head comes to the wind and hauling on a hawser from the lee quarter to the anchor until the vessel pays off on the other tack, then cutting the hawser. Clubhauling is done only in an extreme emergency.

club/law 1. Government by violence; lynch law. Addison. 2. Card Playing. A rule in loo that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or resign his hand.

club/link' (-link'), n. Naut. A link of peculiar shape having two eyes, through the lower of which passes the bolt of a shackle attached to the ring of an anchor, while the upper links with the end link of a chain cable.

club moss. Any plant of the genus Lycopodium or of the family Lycopodiaceæ; a lycopod; — from the club-shaped strobiles in which the sporangia of some species are borne. See LYCOPODIUM.

club palm. Any plant of the genus *Tsetisa*. club/root' (-root'), n. Bot. A common disease of cabbages and related plants, due to a myxomyceto or slime fungus (*Plasmidiophora brassicae*) which develops swellings on the roots, causing their decay.

club-rush', n. a The cat-tail or reed-mace. b Any sedge of the genus *Scirpus*. club'-shaped' (-shäpt'), a. Enlarged gradually at the end.

club skate. A skate with a light metal frame made to fasten to the shoe by means of clamps or screws. club topsail. Naut. A gaff topsail having its foot bent on a club (which see). It is often of great size and is used principally upon yachts.

cluck (klük), v. i.; CLUCKED (klük't); CLUCKING. [Cf. G. glucken, glucksen, LG. klucken, Dan. klukke; all prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CLOCK to cluck.] 1. To make the noise, or utter the call, of a brooding hen. 2. To produce a click or clicks as an element of speech. See CLICK, n., 3.

clucking hen, the limpkin. Collog., Jamaica. cluck, v. t. 1. To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens. She, poor hen, fond of no second brood, Has clucked thee to the wars. Shak.

2. To cause to make a sound resembling or accompanied by a cluck. I had a strong fit of shuddering, which clucked my teeth together. Stevenson.

cluck, n. 1. The call of a hen to her chickens. 2. Phonetics. = CLICK, n., 3.

clue (kloi); 243), n. [See CLEW, n.] A ball of thread; thread for a guide; corner of a sail, etc. See CLEW. clue, v. t. & i. To roll up; to haul by a clue, etc. See CLEW.

club/ber (klüb'ber), n. [From an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] A kind of field spout, with short legs and stout body. Clubbers are chiefly white, with yellow ears, and weigh from 35 to 65 pounds.

clump (klümp), n. [Cf. D. klomp lump, G. klump, klumpen, Dan. klump, Sw. klump; perh. akin to L. glomus, E. globe. Cf. CLUB.] 1. An unshaped piece or mass, as of wood; a heap; a lump. 2. A cluster; a group; a thicket. A clump of shrubby trees. Hawthorne.

3. The compressed clay of coal strata. 4. A thick extra sole on a shoe for rough wear. 5. Print. = SLUG. British.

club compass. See COMPASS, n. club. Clubbed. Ref. Sp. club/dom (-düm), n. See -DOM.

club/fist' (-fist'), n. A heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. Obs. — club/fist'ed, a. clubfoot moss. = CLUB MOSS.

club grass. a Any European grass of the genus *Corynephorus*; — so called from the club-shaped awns. b = CLUB-RUSH. club/house', n. A house occupied by a club. Club/1-on' (-dä), n. [Cf. G. klubb, n. pl. [NL.]; Gr. kléos glory + *soûo* to live.] Zoöl. A family of tube-weaving spiders of terrestrial habits, closely related to the Drassidae. — club/1-on' (-dä) (id.), n. & n. pl. — MEN. 1. A man armed with a club; specif., in Eng. Hist., one of certain bodies of men so armed, who took part in the Civil War of the 17th century.

2. A member of a club; a man given to club life. club-ris'er' (klüb'ris'er), n. Eng. Hist. = CROMWELL. club/room', n. The apartment in which a club meets.

club sandwich. A sandwich of toast, chicken (or turkey), lettuce, and bacon (or ham). club shell. A shell of the genus *Cerithium* or allied genera. They are elongate and tapering.

club/start', n. [club + start a tail.] The stoat. Local, Eng. club/ster' (-stär), n. [Cf. CLUB-START.] The stoat. Local, Eng. club/ster, n. = CLUBMAN, 2.

club woman, or club/woman, n. A woman belonging to a club or given to club life. cluche. + CLUTCH. cluche. + CLUTCH. cluche. Clutched. Ref. Sp. cluck'er, n. An oyster injured or killed by freezing or otherwise. It sounds hollow when struck. Local, U. S. cluck'ies (klük'iz), n. The wild red columbine. Dial. U. S. cluck. Clucked. Ref. Sp. cluck (klüd). Obs. or Scot. var. of CLOUD.

clue. + CLOUD. clud. + CLOUDY. cluf. Clough. Ref. Sp. clufe. Var. of CLOOF. [Eng.] cluff (klüf), n. A cuff. Dial. cluck, cluck. + CLUTCH.

clum, n. Silence. Also, interj., "Mum!" Obs. clum. Obs. or dial. pret. and p. p. of CLIMB. clum, clumme, a. Silent; glum. Obs. or Dial. Eng. clum, v. t. [Cf. G. klumpen to clod. See CLUMP, n.] To clutch. Obs. or Dial. Eng. clum/ben. Obs. p. p. of CLIMB. clum/b'se. + CLUMPSY. clump'er, v. t. & i. [Cf. G. klumpen to clod. See CLUMP, n.] To clump or mass. [clum'sly.] 2. To patch or put together. clump'er (klümp'er; klöfm'p'er), n. & v. Lump. Obs. or Dial. Eng. clump'er-ton. [Cf. CLUMP.] A clown; a rustic. Obs. clump-head' grass. The wool grass. Local, U. S. clumpsy, clumps (klümp's; klömp's), a. (Obs. or dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CLUMSE.) clumse (dial. klöms), v. t. [Cf. CLUMPSY.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. To be or grow numb. — v. i. To daze. clum/a. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1. Numbed; stolid; also, lazy. 2. Gruff; plain-spoken.

clum'st-ly (klüm'st-ly), adv. of CLUMSY. clum'st-ness, n. See -NESS. clum'sy. Sir Tom'belly (tüm'bél-y klüm'z), n. A mean, boorish toady in Vanbrugh's "The Relapse"; and in Sheridan's adaptation of it, "A Trip to Scarborough."

clunch'fat', n. A clenched fist; hence, a miser. Obs. [CLING.] clung (klüng), pret. & p. p. of clung, v. i. To cling. Obs. clum'ter' (dial. klönm'tär), n. & v. [Cf. clumper, also Fries. klunter.] 1. Lump. Obs. or Dial. 2. Clatter. Dial. Eng. clum'y tap-er'y' (klüm'y'pär), n. A stout thick fabric of wool and silk, used esp. for hangings, etc. clu'pe-ine (klüp'e-in; -än), n. Also in. [From CLUPEA.] Chem. A protamine contained in the spermatozoa of the herring, perhaps identical with salmine. clupien. + CLEPE. cluppe. + CLIP. Clu'ri-caune (klü'ri-kön), n. An Irish elf, corresponding to the English Puck, or Robin Goodfellow. cluse. + CLOW.

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4. A number of individuals grouped together or collected in one place; and a crowd, a mob. We loved him, but, like beasts And cowardly nobles, gave way unto your clusters, Shak. Who did hoot him out o' the city.

5. Apiculture. A number of bees clinging together so as to form a solid mass. And towards nobles, gave way unto your clusters, Shak. Who did hoot him out o' the city.

6. Clusters (klŭs'tĕr), n. pl. CLUSTERED (-tĕrd); CLUSTER-ING. To grow in clusters or assemble in groups; to gather or unite in a cluster or clusters.

His sunny hair Cluster'd about his temples, like a god's. Tennyson. CLUSTER, v. t. 1. To collect into a cluster or clusters; to gather into a bunch or close body.

2. To furnish or cover with clusters; — in p. p. CLUSTERED. An acium; — so called from its shape. b The ascogone of a rust fungus.

CLUSTERED (klŭs'tĕrd), p. a. Formed in or as in clusters. clustered column, Arch., a column composed, or apparently composed, of several columns collected together. — c. Solomon's-seal. = FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL.

CLUSTER fig. An East Indian fig (Ficus glomerata) with tapering leaves and small clustered fruit. The bark is astringent. It is sometimes planted as a shade tree.

CLUSTER fly. A fly (Pollenia rudis), related to the house fly but of sluggish habits, often found in houses, esp. in spring and fall.

CLUSTER pine. A pine (Pinus phœnix) of southern Europe. It is of handsome pyramidal form, and is much cultivated, esp. in England. The light brown glossy cones are borne in clusters.

CLUSTER-y (klŭs'tĕr-y), a. [From CLUSTER, n.] Growing in, or full of, clusters; like clusters. clutch (klŭch), n. [Of. clutche.] A nest complement of eggs or a brood of chicks; a clutch.

CLUTCH, v. t. To hatch, as chickens. CLUTCH, v. t. CLUTCHED (klŭcht); CLUTCH-ING. [ME. cluchen, AS. clycecan.] 1. To close tightly; to clinch. Not that I have the power to clutch my hand.

2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand, hands, or claws; — often fig.; as, to clutch power. A man may set the poles together in his head, and clutch the whole globe at one intellectual grasp.

3. To reach (at something) as if to grasp; to catch or snatch; — often followed by at. Clutching at the phantoms of the stock market. Bancroft.

CLUTCH, n. [ME. cloche, cloke, claw. See CLUTCH, v.] 1. A claw or talon; — chiefly in pl. 2. A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — used esp. in pl., and often fig. for power, esp. of one who is rapacious or cruel; as, in the clutches of a usurer.

3. A gripe or clinching with or as with the fingers or claws; seizure; grasp. The clutch of poverty. Cowper. An expiring clutch at popularity. Carlyle.

4. Mach. A coupling for connecting two working parts, as shafts or a shaft and a pulley, permitting either to be thrown at will into or out of gear with the other, as by moving a lever. The two principal types of clutch are the friction clutch (which see) and the daw clutch, in which jaws or claws inter-engage when pushed together.

5. Any device for gripping an object, as at the end of a chain or tackle. 6. Naut. = CLUTCH.

CLUTTER (klŭt'tĕr), n. [Of. clouter, clout.] 1. A cluttered mass. Obs. 2. A confused collection; hence, crowded confusion; disorder; as, the room is in a clutter.

He saw what a clutter there was with lugs, overgrown pots, pans, and spits. L'Estrange. 3. Clatter; confused noise.

CLUTTER, v. t.; CLUTTERED (-ĕrd); CLUTTER-ING. [Of. clout, n.] 1. To crowd together in disorder; to fill or cover with things in disorder; to throw into disorder; to disarrange; as, to clutter a room; — often with up, intensive. 2. To clot or coagulate, as blood. Obs.

CLUTTER, v. i. 1. To run together in knots or confused crowds; to run with disorder. 2. To make a confused noise; to bustle. It the goose cluttered here, it chucked there. Tennyson.

3. To speak confusedly or inarticulately; to jumble words. 4. To clot or coagulate, as blood. Obs.

CLYDESDALE (klīd'sdā-ĭl), n. One of a breed of heavy draft horses originally from Clydesdale, Scotland. They are about sixteen hands high and usually brown or bay.

CLYDESDALE terrier. One of a breed of small silky-haired terriers related to, but smaller than, the Skye terrier, having round and perfectly erect ears.

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CLYTER (klĭ'tĕr), n. [Of. D. Mier gland; as adj., scrofulous.] Veter. a A scrofulous tumor of the os found esp. in the region of lymphatic glands, and produced by infection with the tubercle bacillus; — called also wen. b pl. The diseased condition characterized by such tumors.

CLYPEUS (klĭp'e-ŭs), n. [L. fr. Gr. κλύπεύς.] Gr. Myth. Daughter of Oceanus, mother of Atlas and Prometheus.

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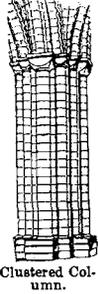
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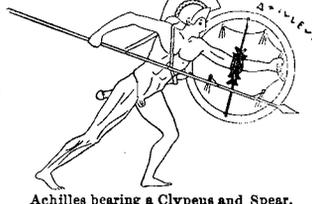
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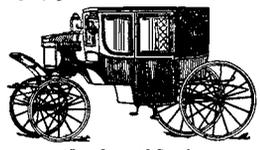
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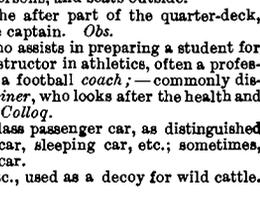
Clustered Column.



Achilles bearing a Clypeus and Spear.



One form of Coach.



Coach Dog.

cocco-sphere (kōk'ō-sfēr'), n. [cocco- + sphere.] Geol. A small rounded body composed of several coccoliths.

Coccolith (kōk'ō-lith'is), n. [NL: cocco- + Gr. lithos stone.] A genus of extinct Devonian fishes of the group Arthrodira, having the broad plates about the head studded with stellate tubercles.

— cocco-sphere (-spher), a.

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coch-le-a (kōk'le-ā), n.; L. pl. -LEAE (-ē). [L., a snail, or small shell, Gr. κοχλίας a snail, fr. κοχλος a shellfish with a spiral shell.] 1. A winding stair. Obs. or R. 2. a = screw, n., 1. Obs. b An Archimedean screw. Obs. 3. Anat. A division of the labyrinth of the ear, wanting rudimentarily in the lower vertebrates, but well developed in birds and mammals, and in all the latter except the monotremes coiled into the form of a snail shell. See EAR. In man the cochlea consists of a spiral canal in the petrous part of the temporal bone, in which lies a smaller membranous spiral passage, communicating with the sacculus at the base of the spiral and ending blindly near its apex. It is called the scala media or ductus cochlearis, and contains the organ of Corti (which see). The scala media, together with an osseous lamina (the lamina spiralis), divides the bony canal into an upper and a lower passage, the former (the scala vestibuli) communicating with the vestibule, the latter (the scala tympani) ending blindly at the fenestra rotunda. Both contain perilymph and communicate at the apex of the cochlea.

4. Bot. A spirally coiled body or organ; specif., a coiled legume, as that of alfalfa.

coch-le-ar (-ār), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the cochlea.

coch-le-ar, a. [See COCHLEARE.] Spoon-shaped.

cochlear sstivation, Bot. sstivation in which one large hollowed petal covers all the others, as in aconite.

coch-le-ā (-ā), n. [L., a spoon.] Med. A spoonful; — used in prescriptions, and abbr. coch. or coch. See MEASURE, Table.

coch-le-ār' (-ār'), n. [See COCHLEARE.] Combining form from Latin cochleare, meaning spoon; as in: coch-le-ār'-'to'-'li-ate, having a spoon-shaped leaf, etc.

coch-le-ār'ia (-ār'i-ā), n. [NL, from the cochlear sstivation.] Bot. A genus of brassicaceous fleshy maritime herbs bearing globose pods. They are natives of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. Some species are called scurvy grass.

coch-le-ār'ia-form (-ār'i-ā-form), a. [L. cochleare + -form.] Spoon-shaped. — cochleariform process, Anat., the thin plate of bone between the Eustachian tube and the canal for the tensor tympani muscle.

coch-le-ā-te (-ā-tē), a. [L. cochleatus spiral or screw.] Coch-le-ā-tē (-ā-tē), n. [See COCHLEA.] Having the form of a snail shell; turbinated.

coch-le-ā-tē (-ā-tē), n. [See COCHLEA.] Shaped like a snail shell. b [Erroneously.] Cochleariform.

coch-le-ā-tē (-ā-tē), n. [NL; Gr. κοχλίας, pl. κοχλίδες, a small snail + -idae.] Zool. A large and widely distributed family of moths of medium or small size and usually attractive coloration. The caterpillars are slug-like, often flattened, and sometimes armed with venomous spines. The egg-shaped or nearly spherical cocoon is formed of brown silk and is dense and firm.

coch-le-ā-tē (-ā-tē), n. [NL; Gr. κοχλίας spiral shell + σπέρμα seed; — referring to the coiled embryo.] Bot. A family of plants (order Hypericales), containing 3 genera and about 18 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs with palmate leaves and large flowers; the seeds are invested with a silky down. The genus Amorimia is found in the southwestern United States. — coch-le-ā-tē (-ā-tē), n. [See COCHLEA.]

coch-le-ā-tē (-ā-tē), n. [Cf. teal, kōkkr lump, Dan. kōk heap.] A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, wood, turf, etc.

coch, v. t. COCKED (kōkt); COCKING. To put into cocks or heaps, as hay. Under the cocked hay. Spenser.

coch, n. [OF. coque, coche, a ship, vessel, F. coche a large vessel; perh. orig., a shell. Cf. cog a fishing boat, COCKLE a mollusk.] A cockpit.

Yond tall anchoring bark [appears] Diminished to her cock; her cock, a buoy Almost too small for sight. Shak.

coch, n. [AS. cock; cf. LL. COCCUS; orig. unknown, perh. imitative of the cock's cry. Cf. CHICKEN, COQUETTE.] 1. The male of the common barnyard fowl; also, the male of other birds, esp. of gallinaceous birds. Cf. COCKEREL.

2. A cock's crow, esp. in early morning; cockcrow. Obs. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. Shak.

3. A figure in the shape of a cock; specif.: a vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock. Drenched our steeples, drowned the cocks! Shak.

4. Chiefly in pl. Any plant or part of a plant used by children in mock cockfights, as the English plantain, or ribwort, the wood rush, species of violet, etc.

5. A chief man or person; leader; master. Sir Andrew is the cock of the club, since he left us. Addison.

6. a A faucet, tap, valve, or the like for starting, stopping, or regulating flow; — often with a prefixed qualifying word; as, a ball cock, a cylinder cock, a three-way cock, etc. b The amount of opening permitted by or as by a cock; as, the faucet is turned on full cock. Dial. Eng.

The term "cock" is sometimes used for any valve opened or closed by hand, but it is more properly restricted to valves which are nearly cylindrical, and which rotate in seatings of the same figure. W. C. Unwin.

7. The conjectured origin of the use of cock in this sense, from a resemblance to, or figure of, a cock's comb or head in early forms, is not at all certain.

8. The hammer in the lock of a firearm; also, the cocked position of the hammer; as, at half cock.

cochl. Abbr. Cochleare.

coch-le-ā (-ā), n. [See COCHLEA.] Cochleate. Rare.

coch-le-ār' (-ār'), n. [See COCHLEARE.] Spoon-shaped. Rare.

coch-le-ār'ia (-ār'i-ā), n. [NL, from the cochlear sstivation.] Bot. A genus of brassicaceous fleshy maritime herbs bearing globose pods. They are natives of the colder parts of the north temperate zone. Some species are called scurvy grass.

8. The indicator or pointer of a balance. 9. The style or gnomon of a sundial. 10. Formerly, a part of a plow. Eng. 11. Horol. An overhanging bracket used as a bearing, as for supporting the end of a wheel arbor in a watch, or the pendulum in a clock. 12. Curling. The mark aimed at; the tee. 13. A cock-and-bull story. Slang, Eng.

cock-and-bull story, an extravagant, boastful story; a carnard. — cock of the plains. The game cock. — c. of the cock, a beautiful bird (Rupicola ripicola) of the family Cotingidae, of northern South America. The male is chiefly orange in color, with a high disklike crest. Two other related species are known. — c. of the wood, the capercaillie.

cock (kōk), a. 1. Male; — applied to birds, and sometimes to other animals; as, a cock lobster. 2. Chief; leading; boss. Slang.

cock, v. t.; COCKED; COCK'ING. 1. To put (the match) into the cock of a matchlock gun. Obs. 2. To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.

cock, v. i. To cock the hammer of a firearm. Byron. cock, v. i. [ME. cocken; cf. E. cock the bird (as a fighting cock).] 1. To contend; fight. Obs. 2. To strut; swagger; look big, pert, or menacing. Addison.

With fifteen Campbells in the jury box, and the biggest Campbell of all . . . sitting cocking on the bench. Stevenson. 3. To turn or stick up, as the ear.

cock, v. i. [Perh. fr. the look of a cock's comb.] 1. To set erect; to turn or set up to one side, esp. in a pert, jaunty, knowing, pretentious, or defiant way. Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears. Gay. Dick would cock his nose in scorn. Swift.

They cocked their hats in each other's faces. Macaulay. 2. Specif. To turn (the eye) obliquely and partially close its lid, as an expression of derision or insinuation. 3. To turn up the brim of (a hat).

cock, n. 1. Act of cocking; also, the turn or tilt so given; as, a cock of the eyes; to give a hat a saucy cock. Something bizarre in the cock of a bonnet. N. H. Moore. 2. The turned-up part of the brim of a cocked hat.

cock-ade' (kōk-ād'), n. [F. cocarde, fr. coquard vain, OF. coquart, fr. coq cock; — so named from its resemblance to a cock's comb. Cf. COQUETTE.] A rosette, or knot, or similar device, worn upon the hat as a badge of office, of party allegiance, or of livery service. Cockades are worn in most countries as part of the livery of the servants of officers of the army, navy, and some public officials, and of diplomatic corps. The cockade of the house of Hanover in England is black; that of the house of Stuart was white. In France white cockades were formerly worn by all soldiers; in 1789 green cockades were worn by adherents of the advanced party, later being replaced by the tricolor. Introduced by military liversies and cockades. Burke.

cock-a-doo-dle-doo' (kōk'ā-dū-dū-dū'), n. Also cock-a-doodle. The cock's crow; also, a cock. Humorous. — cock-a-doo-dle, v. i.

cock-a-hoop' (kōk'ā-hūp'), a. [Etymol. uncertain.] Boastful; elated; exulting. — adv. Boastfully; defiantly; elatedly. — cock-a-hoop'ing, vb. n. — cock-a-hoop'ish, a. — cock-a-hoop'ness, n.

John of Skye is cock-a-hoop on the occasion. Scott. Used in the phrases to set cock on the hoop, to set cock a hoop, etc., implying unstinted or reckless drinking and making of good cheer; and hence, abandonment, recklessness, or elation.

cock-a-lie' (kōk'ā-lī), n. [F. cocagne, pays de cocagne; of uncert. origin, cf. F. dial. couque cake, Catal. coca; as if of houses in this country were covered with cakes.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury, the subject of a satirical fable of the same name (about 1305), and of "Schlauffenland," a humorous poem by Hans Sachs. 2. The land of cockneys; cockneydom; — applied humorously to London and its suburbs.

cock'al (kōk'āl); -āl, n. [Orig. uncert.] The knucklebone, esp. of a sheep; also, a game played with such bones. Obs. cock-a-leek'ie (kōk'ā-lēk'i), n. [Cock + leek.] A soup of capon boiled with leeks, a favorite Scottish dish.

cock-a-lo-rum (-lō-rūm), n. [From 4th cock, perh. imitative of high-sounding Latin.] A little cock; a bantam; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small man. Hello, young cockalorum, is it there you are? Ed. Caine.

cock-a-teel' (kōk'ā-tēl'), n. [D. kaketelje (Oxf. E. D.), ultimately fr. source of E. cockatoo.] A small Australian parrot (Carpodacus melanoleuca), often kept as a cage bird.

cock-a-to' (kōk'ā-tō'), n. [Malayan kaka-tū a, perh. through D. kaketoe.] 1. Any of various parrots, almost exclusively confined to the Australian region, of the subfamily Cacatuidae, esp. those of the genus Cacatua, some of which

Var. of CALK, to put calks on horsehooves. Wearing a cocked (kōk'ād'ēd), a. Cock-agne' (-āgn'). Var. of COCKAIGN. Cock-a-lan. Cock-a-land. [F. cog-a-lāne.] A satirical writing; a lampoon; also, a disconcerted or incongruous writing or discourse. Obs. Writing cock-a-lan. Ale mixed with various things, including jelly or mincemeat of a boiled cock. Cock'all'. Var. of COCKAL.

Cock'all', n. One that beats all; the perfection. Obs. Oxf. E. D. Cock-a-ma-roo' (kōk'ā-mā-rō'), n. See BAGATELLE. Cock-an'-dy, n. The puffin. Scot. Cock-a-part, a. Obs. or Dial. [Cf. COCK; PERT.] Impudent. — n. A cockpert person.

cockard. + COCKADE. Cock-a-rous, cock-a-rouse (kōk'ā-rūs), n. Among the Virginia Indians, an honorary title of a chief; hence, among the colonists, a person of consequence. [TEEL.]

Cock-a-tial'. Var. of COCKA-

cock. Var. of CALK, to put calks on horsehooves. Wearing a cocked (kōk'ād'ēd), a. Cock-agne' (-āgn'). Var. of COCKAIGN. Cock-a-lan. Cock-a-land. [F. cog-a-lāne.] A satirical writing; a lampoon; also, a disconcerted or incongruous writing or discourse. Obs. Writing cock-a-lan. Ale mixed with various things, including jelly or mincemeat of a boiled cock. Cock'all'. Var. of COCKAL.

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are favorite cage birds, though they do not learn to speak much. Many of them have handsome crests and white plumage more or less tinged with red, orange, or yellow, as in the sulphur-crested cockatoo (Cacatua galerita). The great black or palm cockatoo (Micropterus aterrimus) is the largest species of parrot; the cockatoos of the genus Calyptrorhynchus (esp. C. funereus) are also called black cockatoos from their dark colors.

2. A small farmer; — called also cocky. Colloq., Australia. Cockatoo bush. An Australian shrub or tree (Myoporum laetifolium) called also huckleberry. It bears edible berries known as native currants.

Cockatoo fence. A rough fence of logs and saplings, such as are built by the cockatoos, or small farmers. Australia. Cockatoo fish. An Australian marine fish (Aplodactylus lophodon) related to the morwongs. It is so called from its peculiarly shaped head.

Cockatoo grass. An Australian grass (Panicum semialatum) the seed of which is a favorite food of cockatoos.

Cock-a-trice (kôk'â-tris; -tris; 217), n. [OF. cocatriz, caucatrix, chocatrix, crocodile, a kind of fish or water snake which is an enemy of the crocodile, orig. an ichneumon, F. cocatrix cockatrice; cf. LL. caucatrix crocodile; fr. (assumed) LL. calatrix, prop., tracker, fr. L. calcare to tread, in LL. to follow (on the heels of), fr. L. calx heel (cf. CALX). The word was confused in F. with OF. cocodrille crocodile, and later with F. cog cock, whence the fable that the animal was produced from a cock's egg. Oxf. E. D.] 1. A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. Also fig. See BABILISK. The death-darting eye of cockatrice. Shak. This little cockatrice of a king. Bacon. 2. Her. A representation of this, with the head, wings, and legs of a cock, and tail of a serpent. 3. A crocodile. Obs. 4. Bib. A venomous serpent not identified; — used to translate L. basiliscus, regulus, Gr. βασιλισκος, ἀσπίς, Heb. Isepha, tsiphonim. The weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's (Rev. Ver. basilisk's) den. Is. xl. 8. 5. A prostitute; — used in reproach. Obs. Cock head. Joinery. A head so molded or applied as to project beyond a surface. Cock-head plane, a plane for making such a molding in wood. Cock/bill (kôk'bîl), v. t. [See cock to set erect.] Naut. To incline in a vertical direction, as the yards or the anchor. Cock/boat (-bôit), n. [See cock a boat.] A small boat, esp. one used as a tender to a larger vessel. Cock/brain (-brân), n. A giddy, rash person. — cock-brained (-brând; 87), a. Cock/chafer (-châf'ër), n. [See CHAFER the beetle.] A large European scarabaeid beetle (Melolontha vulgaris) often very abundant and destructive to vegetation, esp. in France. The larva lives underground and feeds on roots, the adult on the foliage of plants. The midsummer cockchafer (Rhizotrogus solstitialis) is a related smaller species. Cock/crow (-krôf), n. The time at which cocks first crow; cock/crowing } early morning. cocked (kôkt), p. a. Turned or tilted up. cocked ankles, Vêler, a condition, seen usually in the horse, where the relative position of the pastern to the cannon is changed, the former becoming too upright and causing a partial dislocation of the joint; — called also knuckling. — c. hat. A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown, thus making its form triangular. b A game similar to ninepins, except that only three pins are used. cock/er (kôk'ër), n. [ME. coker quiver, boot, AS. cocer, cocer, quiver. Cf. quiver (for arrows).] 1. A quiver. Obs. 2. A high shoe, half-boot, or legging. Obs. or Dial. Eng. cock/er, n. [From cock the bird.] 1. A fighter; a quarrelsome bully; also, one given to cockfighting. Obs. 2. A cocker spaniel. cock/er (-kôk'ër), v. t.; COCK/ERED (-ërd); COCK/ER-ING. [ME. cockeren; cf. E. cockney, F. coqueliner to cackle (Cotgrave), to imitate the crow of a cock, to run after the girls.] 1. To treat with too great tenderness; to fondle; to indulge; to pamper. "Cocker thy child and he shall make thee afraid." Ecclesiasticus xxx. 9. 2. To nurture or coddle indulgently; — with up. Poor folks cannot afford to cocker themselves up. J. Ingelov. cock/er-el (-ël), n. [Prob. a double dim. of cock.] A young domestic cock, specif. one less than a year old. cock/er-meg (-mëg), n. Coal Mining. A kind of sprag consisting of three props (one horizontal prop supporting one horizontal piece; a Coal; b Roof; supported by two shorter inclined ones) used to support the face of the coal during the operation of undercutting or holing. cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or retrieving game or for household pets. They usually weigh from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds. They have the head of fair length, with square muzzle, the ears long and set low, the legs short or of medium length, and the coat fine and silky, wavy but not curly. Various colors are bred, as black, liver, black and white, black and tan, liver and white, red, etc. Cocker Spaniel. Cock/et (kôk'ët; -It; 7), n. [Orig. uncertain.] 1. Eng. Law. A seal of the king's customhouse; also, any one

of certain other seals used to seal permits. b A certified document formerly given to a shipper as a warrant that his goods have been duly entered and have paid duty.

2. A customhouse office of entry; also, customs duty. Eng. 3. [Perh. a different word.] A sort of leavened bread, or a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread. Obs. Oxf. E. D. cock/et (kôk'ët; -It; 7), v. t.; COCK/ET-ED; COCK/ET-ING. To furnish or mark with a customs cocket.

cock/et-cen/ter or -cen/ter, n. Arch. An arch center or centering in which the usual horizontal tie beam is replaced by a system of bracing to allow headroom above the springers, to permit of a passage through while building. Called also cock/et-cen/ter-ling or -cen/tring.

cock/eye (kôk'ëi), n. Mach. 1. The socket in the under side of a millstone balance rynd, which sits on the cockhead. 2. The loop at the end of a trace by which it is attached to the carriage or to the singletree. cock/eye, n. [Cock to turn up + eye.] A squinting eye. Cockey pilot. A handsomely colored Florida and West Indian pomacentroid fish (Eupomacentrus leucostictus). b The cow-pilot. cock/feather. Archery. The feather of an arrow at right angles to the direction of the cock or notch, usually colored differently from the other two feathers to assist the eye in locking the arrow.

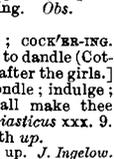
cock/fight (kôk'fîht), n. A match or contest of gamecocks, the cocks being usually armed with metal spurs and set at each other in a cockpit. Cockfights were formerly common in England and America, but are made unlawful by the Cruelty to Animals Act (12 & 13 Vict. c. 92) in Great Britain, and by statute in most States of the United States. In many other countries cockfighting is still very common.

cock/fighting, n. Act or practice of pitting gamecocks to fight. — cock/fighting, a. cock/head (-hêd'), n. Mach. The rounded or pointed top of a grinding-mill spindle, forming a pivot for the stone. cock/horse (-hôrs'), n. 1. A child's rocking horse or hobbyhorse. Ride a cockhorse to Banbury cross. Mother Goose. 2. A high or tall horse. Rare. on cockhorse or a-cockhorse, mounted; astride; perched aloft. cock/horse, a. Lifted up, as on a tall horse; hence, lofty in feeling; exultant; proud; upstart. — adv. In the position or manner of a cockhorse person. cock/ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of cock. cocking piece, that part of a rifle, gun, etc., which cocks it, esp. that part of a breech-loading rifle which cocks and secures the firing pin, to which it is attached. cock/ing, n. Cockfighting. Also, woodcock shooting. cock/ish, a. Cocklike; cocky. — cock/ish-ly, adv. — cock/ish-ness, n. Cock Lane ghost. A supposed ghost of a Mrs. Kent, alleged to be the cause of certain knockings and strange occurrences in 1762 about the bed of a young girl named Parsons at No. 33 Cock Lane, Clerkenwell, London. Dr. Johnson wrote a statement of the affair in Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxxii, pp. 43, 81, which proved to be a conspiracy by the girl's parents against Mr. Kent, whom the ghost accused of his wife's murder. cock/le (kôk'li), n. [Of uncertain origin.] Any mineral occurring in dark, long crystals, esp. black tourmaline or schorl. Obs. or Local. cock/le, n. [AS. coccel, coecl.] a The darnel. b The corn cockle. c Any of several other plants growing in grain fields, as the cowherb, the corn poppy, etc. cock/le, n. [F. coquille shell, L. conchylium, Gr. κογχύλιον. See CONCHYLIACOUS, CONCH.] 1. Any bivalve mollusk of the genus Cardium or allied genera, esp. the common edible European species, C. edule. The shell has convex radially ribbed valves and prominent umboes, and is somewhat heart-shaped as seen from one end. The term is, or was formerly, applied to various other bivalves, and even to gastropod mollusks. 2. A cockleshell. 3. One of various shell-like objects, as: a A shallow boat. b A confection of flour and sugar, with a motto. U. S. 4. pl. Short for cockles of the heart (see below). cockles of the heart, a phrase (in which cockles is of uncertain meaning) denoting the depths of the heart; one's inmost feelings; — used only in such expressions as to delight, rejoice, cheer, warm, etc., the cockles of one's heart. cock/le, n. [Cf. G. & D. kachel earthen vessel, tile, OD. kaket.] Any of various forms of stove: a A hop-drying kiln; an oat. b A cockle stove. c The fire chamber of an air stove or furnace; also, the dome of a heating furnace. d Porcelain Making. A stove in which biscuit ware is dried after dipping it in glaze and before burning. cock/le (kôk'li), v. t.; COCK/LED (-lîd); COCK/LING (-lîng). [Of uncertain origin.] To cause to pucker, or contract into wrinkles or ridges. cock/le, v. i. 1. To contract or bulge unevenly into wrinkles, as some kinds of cloth after a wetting; to pucker. 2. To rise or break into irregular tumbling waves. cock/le, n. [Cf. COCKLE to wrinkle.] A pucker, wrinkle, or bulge; a ripple. cock/le-bread (-brêd'), or cock/el-ty-bread (kôk'ël-tî-), n. A children's sport, played in one form by clapping the knees while sitting, rocking with a kneading motion, and reciting a rhyme. cock/le-bur (-bûr'), n. a Any plant of the genus Xanthium, which includes a number of coarse ambrosiaceous

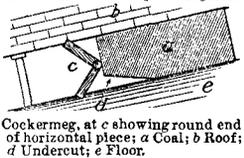
weeds having rough leaves and prickly burlike heads; — called also clotbur. b The burdock. cock/led (kôk'led), a. Having a shell. The tender horns of cockled snails. Shak. cock/led, p. a. Wrinkled; puckered. cockle hat. A hat bearing a cockleshell, the badge of a pilgrim, worn by one to St. James of Compostella in Spain. cock/le-shell (kôk'li-shêl'), n. 1. One of the shells or valves of a cockle; loosely, also, a scallop shell, etc., such as that worn by pilgrims. 2. A light boat; a cockboat. cockle stove. [See COCKLE a kiln.] A large heating stove in which the air currents are conducted around the fire chamber before passing into the apartments to be warmed. cock/loft (kôk'lôft; 205), n. [Prop. a loft where cocks roost.] An upper loft or attic; a smaller garret next to the ridge of the roof. Quit the garret, and ascend into the cockloft. Johnson. Cock Lor/el, or Cock/lor/el (-lôr'ël), n. The owner and captain of Cocke Lorrelles Bole, filled with merry renegades of all trades, described in a satirical poem of that name, about 1515. Hence, a rascal; renegade. cock metal. A soft alloy for cocks or faucets, as one of copper and lead. cock/ney (kôk'nî), n.; pl. -NEYS (-nîz). [ME. cokenay, cokeney, cokenay; ME. cock + naye, neye, for ey egg (cf. NEWT), AS. egg. See 4th COCK, egg, n.] 1. An egg; prob., orig., a small imperfect egg or "cock's egg." Obs. 2. A spoilt child; a milkop; an effeminate person. Obs. 3. A squeamish or affected woman. Obs. Oxf. E. D. Cry to it, nuncle, as the cockney did to the eels. Shak. 4. A townsman as he appears to a man of the country; an effeminate "cityified" fellow. Obs. 5. Traditionally, any one born within the range of sound of the bells of Bow Church, London; broadly, a native or a long-established resident of London; specif., a native of London residing in the East End of that city and talking with a certain characteristic twang or dialect. cock/ney, a. Of or relating to, or like, cockneys. cock/ney-iy (-îy), v. l.; -FYED (-fid); -FYING (-fîyng). [Cock-ney + -iy.] To make cockney or cockneylike. Colloq. — cock/ney-ha-tion (-fî-kî-shûn), n. cock/ney-ism (-îz'm), n. The characteristics, manners, or dialect, of a cockney. — cock/ney-ize (-îz), v. t. & i. Cockney School, or Cockney Poets. A nickname applied by certain English critics to literary osterie, including Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, and others. cock/pit (kôk'pîht), n. 1. A pit or inclosure for cockfights. 2. The pit of a theater. Obs. Can this cockpit hold the vasty fields of France? Shak. 3. [cap.] a A London theater of the 17th century, built on the site of a cockpit. b A block of buildings on or near the site of the cockpit of Whitehall palace, used since the 17th century for government offices; hence, familiarly, the Treasury, or the Privy Council room. 4. Naut. a An apartment of the old sailing war vessel, usually on the after part of the orlop deck below the water line, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in an engagement. b In yachts and other small vessels, a space lower than the rest of the deck, which affords easy access to the cabin and forms a sheltered place for seats, for the helmsman, etc. Cockpit of Europe, Belgium, as the scene of numerous important battles. cock/roach (-rôch'), n. [Sp. cucaracha.] Any orthopteran insect of the family Blattellidae, many species of which are troublesome pests in houses and ships, esp. in warm climates. They are usually nocturnal in habits, and of flattened form with the head strongly bent down under the thorax. The antennae are long and many-jointed. They often have small wings or are without wings, esp. the females. They can run with great rapidity. The common species infesting houses in northern countries are the so-called black beetle (Stylopoga orientalis) and the very much smaller Croton bug (Phyllodromia germanica). Periplaneta americana is larger than the black beetle, with longer wings. It is especially troublesome on ships. The Australian cockroach (P. australis), which has a yellowish mark on the wing covers, is now widely distributed in warm countries. Blaber giganteus of the West Indies is over three inches long. The cockroaches are an ancient group, dating at least from the Carboniferous. cock robin. The male robin; — now a nursery name. cocks/comb (kôks'kômb'), n. 1. a A cock's comb or crest. b = COXCOMB, in various senses. 2. a A garden plant of the amarantaceae genus Celosia, cultivated for its showy inflorescence. The feathered type has plumelike spikes of flowers; in the crested type the spike is abnormally fasciated, growing into a broad, flattened mass, usually brightly colored. b Any of numerous wild plants, as the yellow rattle (Rhinanthus cristagalli), the wild poppy, lousewort, etc. Eng. c In Jamaica, the fabaceous shrub Erythrina cristagalli. cockscamb pyrites. A variety of marcasite occurring in crested-like forms. One variety of Cockscamb pyrites. (Celosia cristata.)



Cockatrice, 2.



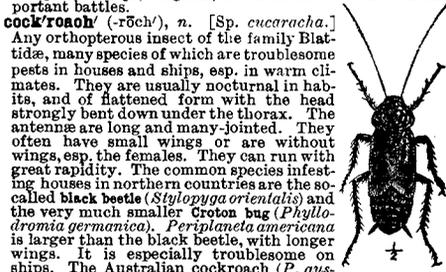
Cockle (Cardium edule).



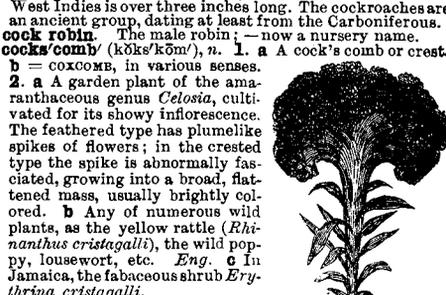
Cocker-meg, at c showing round end of horizontal piece; a Coal; b Roof; supported by two shorter inclined ones used to support the face of the coal during the operation of undercutting or holing.



Cocker Spaniel.



Common Cockroach (Stylopoga orientalis).



Cock robin. One variety of Cockscamb pyrites. (Celosia cristata.)

cockatoo orchis. A Tasmanian orchid of the genus Caleana; — in allusion to the erectile sensitive lip, resembling the crest of a cockatoo. [FEEL.] cockatoo parakeet. = COCKA-COCK-AYNE. + COCKAIONE. cock/bell, n. [Cf. COCK a cockle.] A small bell; also, an icicle. Obs. or Dial. cock/bill, n. See COCKBILL. A stimulating food for fighting cocks. cock/bree or broo. = COCK BROU. See COCK for other forms. cock/broth. Broth of boiled cock. cock/crow, n. One who crows like a cock. Rare. cock/ee (kôk'ëi), n. [Scot. cock, cockle.] Curving. The tee. Scot. cock/el. + COCKLE. cock/el-ty-bread'. Var. of COCK-

LE-BREAD. Dial. Eng. cockney. + COCKNEY. cock/e no (kôk'ë-nô), n. [Cf. F. coquecot.] The corn poppy. Dial. Eng. cock/er. + COCO, COCOA. cock/er, n. One who cocks hay; a harvest worker; a reaper. cock/er-nay. cock/er-non/le (kôk'ër-nôn'le), n. The gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet. Scot. cock/er-y (-y), a Cockering or tettering; liable to fall. Scot. cock/et, a. [F. coquer, coquet-fish.] Pert; saucy; brisk. Obs. cock/et, v. t. [Cf. COCK to secure by a cog hold.] Arch. To mortise join. Obs. cock/wald. + COCKOLD. cock/eyed (kôk'îd'), a. Having a cockeye or cockeyes. Colloq. cockey bob. A squall. slang, West Australia. cock/glade, n. = COCKSHOOT. cock/le (kôk'li), var. of COCK. cock/le-leak'le. Var. of COCKLE-LEAKIE. cock/le. + COCKLE. cock/ly (kôk'li), adv. of COCK. Colloq. [Colloq.] cock/i-ness. + COCK-NESS. cocking main. A series of cockfights. cock/it. Dial. var. of COCKET. cock/le. Cockle. Brf. Sp. cock/le-laird, n. [4th COCK + laird.] One who owns and cultivates a small piece of land; — jocular or contemptuous. Scot. cock/le, n. [Cf. COCKLE, n. 1.] Whimsical; — chiefly in comb. as, cockle-headed. Obs. or Scot. cock/le, n. [Cf. F. coquille shell.] A curl or ringlet. Obs. cock/le, n. = COCHLEA, l. cock/le-p. [Cf. COCKLE a shell.] cock/le, n. See 1st LING. cockle boat. A cockle or cockboat. [Dial.] cockle button. The burdock. cockle garden. An inclosed place on a seacoast for the breeding of cockles. Eng. cockle oat. A hop-drying kiln. cock/le, n. One who takes and sells cockles. British. cockle stove. = COCHLEA, l. Obs. cockle strewer. One employed to strew powdered cockleshells over a patch of ground for the game of pall-mall. cock/le-wife, n. A woman who gathers the edible mollusks called cockles, to sell.

coelom (se'loim) n. Also coeloma, celom, etc. [Gr. koí-
coelome (se'loim) } κοίλια a hollow, fr. κοίλος hollow.]
Zool. The body cavity or perivisceral cavity of most Metazoa
above the sponges and coelenterates. It appears in the
embryo at an early stage as a space or system of spaces in
the mesoblast, sometimes derived from a part of the original
entoblast, in other cases appearing independently. It is
usually lined by a distinct epithelium, and where well
developed forms a large space between the alimentary
viscera and the body walls. The body cavity of verte-
brates (in mammals divided into two chief parts, thorax
and abdomen) is a true coelom. In many invertebrates
the coelom is more or less reduced or obliterated. This
occurs in the arthropods, where the body cavity is not
of the nature of a coelom, but formed by the expansion
of parts of the blood-vascular system. Such a body cavity
is termed a hemocoel. Cf. EXTRA-MESODERMIC COELOM.

coelomata (se'lo-má-tá), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. A group
including all Metazoa except the sponges and coelenterates;
—so called because regarded as possessing a coelom.

coelomate (se'lo-má-té), a. Zool. Having a coelom. — n. A
coelomate animal; one of the Coelomata.

coelomic (se'lo-mík), a. Zool. Of or pert. to the coelom.
coelomic (se'lo-mík), n. [coelo- + -sperm.] Bot.
A seedlike carpel of certain apocarpous plants, as coriander,
having its hollow surface on the inner side; also, a plant
bearing such fruit. — coelomic (se'lo-mík), a. Zool.
coelomic (se'lo-mík), n. [L. caelum heaven + Gr. stáras
standing still.] Astron. An instrument consisting of an
adjustable plane mirror clock-driven on an axis parallel to
the axis of the earth, so as to provide a stationary reflected
image of a heavenly body. It is generally used in connection
with a telescope. Cf. HELIOSTAT.

coemption (ko-ém-pshún), n. [L. coemptio, fr. coemere
to buy up. See EMPION.] 1. Encroachment of commodities.
2. Rom. Law. A form of nominal purchase with five wit-
nesses and the libripens as in the mancipation. It was used
only as a form of marriage (L. co-emp'tio ma-tri-mo-ni-
ca) in the manus or as a formality (fiduciary de-
position, L. co-emp'tio f-i-d-u-c-i-a-e cau'sa) [fr. d-i-
com-positio to enable her to substitute a fiduciary tutelage for a legal one.
— co-emp'tion-al (-á-l), a. — co-emp'tive (-tív), a.

coemtor (tór), n. [L.] An encroacher of commodities.
coenesthesia (se-né-the'stís; sên-és'), n. Also coenesthe-
sis. [NL.; Gr. κοινός common + αἴσθησις sensation.]
Psychol. The undifferentiated complex of organic sensa-
tion forming the essence of our sense of body and bodily
condition; the general mass of sensation as distinguished
from specific sensations; vital sense.

coenenchyma (se-nén-ki'm), n. [NL. coenenchyma; ceno-
coenenchyma (-ki-má) } -enchyma.] Zool. The common tissue
which unites the polyps or zooids of a compound
actinozoan or coral. It may be soft or more or less
calcified. — coenenchymal (-kí-mál), a. — coenenchy-
m'a-tous (se'nén-ki-má-tús; sên-én'), a.

coeno- (se-nó-), a. Combining form from Greek κοινός,
common.

coenobium (se-nó-bí-úm), n.; L. pl. -bia (-á). [NL. fr.
Fr. coenobium community life; κοινός common + βίος life;
cf. L. coenobium a conventual establishment.] 1. CENOBIOUS.
2. A Biol. A colony of unicellular organisms surrounded
by a common investment or membrane, esp. a spherical
colony, as found in Volvox and Pandorina. b Bot. The
peculiar fruit of the Boraginaceae and Menthaeae, consist-
ing of four distinct nutlets round a style. — coeno-bí-ar, a.

coenocyste (se-nó-sít; sên-ó), n. [ceno- + -cyste.] Bot.
An organism composed of a number of united protoplasts
forming a single large cell containing several or many nu-
clei and continuous cytoplasm, with a common wall. It
occurs among many of the lower algae and in some fungi.
See CLADOPHYTES, CODIALS.

coenocidium (se-nó-shí-úm), n.; pl. -cia (-á). [NL.; Gr.
κοινός common + οἶκος house.] Zool. The common, often
chitinous or calcareous, investment of a polyzoan colony. —
coeno-cíal (-shál), a. — coeno-cíe (-shé), a.

coenosarc (se-nó-sárk; sên-ó), n. [ceno- + Gr. σάρξ,
σάρκα, flesh.] Zool. The common soft tissue which unites
the polype of a compound hydroid or coral. — coeno-sar-
co-al (-shál), a. — coeno-sar-coous (-kús), a.

coenosphere (se-nó-sfé-rám), n.; L. pl. -spha (-á). [NL.;
ceno- + Gr. σφαῖρα sphere.] Zool. The calcareous skeleton
of a compound coral. — coeno-sfé-al (-shé), a.

coenurus (se-nú-rús), n. [NL.; ceno- + Gr. οὐρά tail.]
The larva of a tapeworm (Tænia coenurus) which forms
bladderlike sacs in the brain of sheep, causing the fatal dis-
ease known as water brain, vertigo, staggers, or gid. The
adult is parasitic in the dog and wolf. The larva has nu-
merous heads, each capable of developing into a worm when
the larva is eaten by a dog or wolf. The eggs of the worm,
becoming scattered, are eaten by the sheep, and the em-
bryos penetrate the tissues or vessels to the brain.

coequal (ko-é-kwál), a. [Cf. L. coequalis of equal
age.] Being on an equality, as in rank or power, in age,
or in extent. — co-equal-ty (kó-é-kwál-tí), n.

coequal (ko-é-kwál), n. One coequal with another.
co-equate (kó-é-kwát'), co-equated (-kwát'éd), a. [L.
coequalus.] Made equal with something else.

coequation (kó-é-kwá-shún), n. [L. coequare to make
equal.] Joint equalization or equality.

coerce (kó-érs'), v. t.; co-erced' (-érs't'), a. [L. co-
coercere; co- + arceré to shut up, press together;
cf. OF. coercier, cohercier. See ARX.] 1. To constrain or re-
strain by force, esp. by law or authority; to repress; curb.
Punishments are manifold, that they may coerce this profligate
sort. Ayliffe.

2. To compel or constrain to any action; as, to coerce a
man to vote for a certain candidate.

3. To compel or enforce; as, to coerce obedience.

coerce, v. i. To use coercion.

coerced (kó-érs't'), a. 1. Capable of being coerced.
2. Compulsive; specif., condensable to a liquid state; —
applied to gases.

coercible (kó-érs'í-b'l), n. — co-er-sí-bly (-bí), adv.
coercion (shún), n. [L. (in MSS.) coercio, coertio, coertio
for coertio, fr. coercere; cf. F. coercion. See COERC.]
The act, process, or power of coercing; specif., the applica-
tion to another of such force, either physical or moral,
as to induce or constrain him to do against his will some-
thing he would not otherwise have done; compulsion. Coercion
may cause the act produced to be a nullity so far as
concerns legal liability of the person coerced. Cf. DURESS.
Syn. — See FORCE.

coercive (sív), a. Serving or intended to coerce; hav-
ing power to constrain. "Coercive power can only influ-
ence us to outward practice." Ep. Warburton. — n. That
which coerces. — co-er-sí-ly, adv. — co-er-sí-ness, n.
coercive force, Magnetism, the power of resisting magneti-
zation or demagnetization. It is dependent on the molecu-
lar constitution of the material. See Citation.

The coercive force of a material is that reversed mag-
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coffee (kó'fí; 205), n. [Turk. qahveh, Ar. qahwah wine,
coffee, a decoction of berries. Cf. CAFÉ.] 1. A drink made
by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or
pounded seeds of Coffea arabica or other species of Coffea.
In Sumatra the dried leaves are often so used. In moder-
ate quantities it is to most persons a mild stimulant (see
CAFÉ). 2. The seeds obtained from the berry of various species
of Coffea, esp. C. arabica. The ripe cherrylike fruit con-
tains usually two seeds known as coffee beans or coffee nuts.
The coffee of commerce is the prepared seed freed from the
pulp, washed, dried in the sun, and hulled.



3. The shrub or small tree which yields coffee. It has
white, fragrant flowers borne in clusters at the bases of the
shining evergreen leaves. Brazil is the chief center of the
coffee industry, but the plant is also cultivated extensively
in Java, Sumatra, Arabia, Mexico, Central America, and the
West Indies. In commerce, Mocha denotes a superior grade
(originally from Mocha, Arabia) the berries of which are
small and round; Java, a superior grade; Java (originally from
Java) having large oval berries. Maracabo or Venezuela
coffee resembles Java, and is often sold for it. Rio is a
cheaper coffee having medium-sized, smooth, oval berries.
For use, two or more kinds are usually blended.

coffee bean. a The seed of the coffee tree. b The Ken-
tucky coffee tree (Gymnocladus dioica) or its seed.

coffee berry. 1 The fruit of the coffee tree. 2 The soft
fleshy coffee fruit or seed of any of several plants; also, the plant (called also coffee bush or plant)
bearing it; as, a In California, either of two buckthorns
(Rhamnus purshiana and R. californica). b The soy bean.
c In New Zealand, the rubiceous plant Coprosma lucida.
d In Tasmania, Coprosma hirtella.

coffee bug. Zool. A species of scale insect (Lecanium cof-
feae), often very injurious to the coffee tree.

coffee cake. Cookery. A breakfast cake made with flour,
butter, eggs, sugar, milk, and yeast, baked usually in a
twisted or braided round cake, and glazed with melted
sugar. b A dark loaf cake containing coffee and fruit.

coffee cup. A cup to drink coffee from, commonly one
third larger than a teacup of the same set.

coffee disease. Either of two destructive diseases of the
coffee plant caused by parasitic fungi which attack the
leaves and sometimes the berries. The American coffee
disease is produced by Stilbum flavidum. In the Old World
Hemileia vastatrix is similarly destructive.

coffee-house' (kó'fí-hú's; 205), n. A house of entertain-
ment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.
The coffeehouses were the chief organs through which the public
opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the
upper or middle class went daily to his coffeehouse to learn the
news and discuss it. Macaulay.

coffee mill. Small mill for grinding coffee beans.
coffee nut. The fruit of the Kentucky coffee tree; also,
the tree itself.

coffee plant. a The tree yielding coffee. b See COFFEE
BERRY. c The evening primrose Onagra biennis. U. S.

coffee-pot' (kó'fí-pót'; 205), n. A covered pot in which cof-
fee is prepared, or from which it is served.

coffee-room' (-rú'm), n. A public room where coffee and
other refreshments are served.

coffee tree. a The tree which yields coffee. b The Ken-
tucky coffee tree. c The casara buckthorn.

coffer (kó'fér; 205), n. [OF. coffre, F. coffre, L. cophinus
basket, fr. Gr. κόφινος. Cf. COFFIN, n.] 1. A casket, chest,
or trunk, esp. one to hold money or other valuables.
In ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns. Shak.

2. Fig.: Treasure or funds; fisc; — usually in the pl.
Hold, here is half my coffer. Shak.

3. An ark; also, a coffin. Obs.

4. In technical senses: a Arch. (1) An ornamental panel
deeply recessed in a soffit or a vault, dome, or portico ceiling;
a caisson. (2) A space in a wall, pier, etc., filled with
concrete, rubble, etc. b Fort. A trench in a ditch to de-
fend it by a raking fire. c The chamber of a canal lock.
d A caisson, or floating dock. e A Cofferdam.

coffer, v. t.; -ferred (-érd); -ferred. 1. To put into a coffer.
2. Mining. To secure from leaking, as a shaft, by ram-
ming clay behind the masonry or timbering.

3. To form with or in, or to furnish with, a coffer or coffers.
coffer-dam' (kó'fér-dám'), n. a A water-tight inclosure,
as of piles packed with clay, from which the water is
pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.) and permit
the laying of foundations, building of piers, etc. b A
water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making
repairs below the water line. c Shipbuilding. A cellu-
lar construction around hatches and along the sides near
the water line of a warship, filled with cellulose or other
water-excluding material, — now in diminishing use.

cofferdam. + COERCION.
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coffer (kɒf'ər), *n.* 1. Treasurer; *Eng. Hist.*, an officer of the royal household, under the controller. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 2. A maker of coffers. *Obs.*

coffer-ling, *n.* A system or structure of coffers.

coffer-work (-wɜrk'), *n.* *Arch.* A surface decorated with coffers. *b* *Masonry.* Rubblework faced with stone.

coffin (kɒf'ɪn; 205), *n.* [ME., a basket, receptacle, OF. *cofin*, fr. L. *cofinus*. See **COFFER**, *n.*] 1. A basket, chest, or case. *Obs.* *Wycliffe* (*Matt.* xiv. 20). 2. A chest or case for the reception of a corpse, commonly of wood or metal, though, esp. among the ancients, stone and pottery coffins occur. Ordinarily a stone coffin is called *sarcophagus*, while jar-shaped receptacles are termed *burial jars*, or *burial urns*. The term *coffin* is seldom or never applied to an urn for the ashes of a cremated body, which is usually called a *crematory urn*. *Coffin* generally designates the case immediately inclosing the body, but in reference to Egyptian burial this is more commonly called *mummy case*, the mummy case being placed in one or more wooden coffins which may be put in a *sarcophagus*.

3. A casing or crust, or a mold, of pastry, as for a pie; also, a pie dish. *Obs.*

4. A paper case, esp. of conical form. *Obsolote.*

5. In technical senses: *a* *Far.* The hollow crust or hoof of a horse's foot, below the coronet, in which is the coffin bone. *b* *Print.* A wooden frame inclosing an imposing stone; also, by extension, the bed or carriage of a printing press. *c* *Ceramics.* A sagger. *d* *Mining.* (1) An old open working. (2) The mode of open working by which ore is cast up from one platform to another. *e* *Milling.* One of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. *f* **COFFIN SPARK.**

coffin, *v. t.*, **COFFINED** (-ɪnd); **COFFINING**. To inclose in or as in a coffin. "Coffined in a cell." *John Hall* (1640).

coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.

coffin joint. The joint next above the coffin bone.

coffin plate. A metal plate, with the dead person's name and usually dates of birth and death, set in the coffin lid.

coff (kɒg), *v. t.*; **COGGED** (kɒgd); **COGGING**. [Of unknown origin; perh. from using a finger as a kind of cog to hold or guide the dice.] *Obs.* or *R.* 1. To seduce, or draw away, by adulation, artifice, or falsehood; to wheedle; to cajole; to cheat. "I'll . . . cog their hearts from them." *Shak.*

2. To fabricate or produce with cunning and fraud.

3. To obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception; as, to cog in a word; also, to palm off. "Fustian tragedies . . . copped upon the town for masterpieces." *J. Dennis.*

to cog a die, to direct its fall fraudulently; to cheat in throwing dice. See **COGGED**, *p. a.*

cog, *v. i.* 1. To use any of certain tricks in dice throwing. 2. To deceive; to cheat; to play false; to lie. *Swift.* 3. To jest or quibble; also, to wheedle; to cajole. *Obs.*

cog, *n.* 1. Act of cogging at dice. *Obs.* 2. A trick or deception; a falsehood. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 3. A piece of money. *Cant.* *Obs.*

cog (kɒg), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *kugge* a cog.] 1. *Mach.* A wooden tooth set in a mortise on the rim of a wheel; hence, a tooth, cam, or the like for transmitting motion; esp., a gear-wheel tooth, whether set in separately or forming a part of the whole wheel. *b* The cogs on a wheel, taken collectively. *Obs.* *c* Short for **COGWHEEL**. 2. A short handle on the snath of a scythe. *Dial. Eng.* cog and round, a device consisting of a cogwheel working into the trundles of a lantern wheel.

cog, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a cog or cogs. 2. To stop or wedge up; to scotch or block, as a wheel. *Dial.*

cog, *n.* [Cf. *cock* to secure, as a joist, by a cog hold.] 1. *Carp.* A kind of tenon or projection on the face or side of a beam or timber received into a notch or mortise in another beam to secure the two together; as: *a* The tabular projection at the end of a scarfed timber; *b* A tenon, often a dovetail in a beam or joist resting in a notch in the bearing surface of another so that the two are flush, as in the corner joints of wall plates. *c* A tongue or tenon formed in the upper surface of a beam to fit into a corresponding notch in the (lower) surface of a beam crossing it. 2. *Mining.* A any of a series of notched timbers used to build up cribbing for mine supports, esp. in long-wall coal working. *b* A rock intrusion.

cog. The original form of this word seems to be *coek*; of which *cog*, *caulk*, *cauk*, etc., appear to be variants.

cog, *v. t. & i.* *Carp.* To connect, as timbers or joists, by means of a tenon or cog; to cock.

cog, *n.* [ME. *cogge*; cf. *D. kog*, Icel. *kugg*, or OF. *coque*, *coque*, and E. *cock* a boat.] 1. A kind of early ship, broad, with bluff prow and stern. 2. A small fishing boat; a cockboat.

cog, *v. t.* [Cf. E. dial. *cog* to beat, strike.] *Iron Manuf.* To consolidate as by hammering or rolling; also, to rough to shape by rolling and rerolling. See **COGGING** **MILL**.

co'gen-cy (kɒ'jɛn-sɪ), *n.* [See **COGENE**.] Quality or state of being cogent or convincing; conclusiveness; force. An antecedent argument of extreme cogency. *J. H. Newman.*

co'gent (kɒ'jɛnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, *p. pr.* of *cogere* to drive together, to force; *co-* + *agens* to drive. See **AGENT**, *a.*]; head forming a compartment that can be packed with cellulose for greater safety.

co'fer-er. Var. of **COFFERER**.

coffer fish. = **TRUNKFISH**.

co'fer-ship, *n.* The office of a cofferer. *Obs.* [**COFFIN**.]

coffin. *Tom.* See **LOVE TOM**.

coffin boat. *Hunting.* A sink boat or battery used in shooting water fowl. *Cant.* *U. S.*

coffin carrier. The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

coffin spark. An oblong bit of live coal popping out of the fire, regarded as an omen of death. *Eng.*

coffin tomb. A stone coffin; a sarcophagus.

co'f'le (kɒf'ɪl), *n.* [Ar. *qoflah* caravan.] A train of men or beasts; esp., a slave caravan.

co'f'le, *n.* [**COFFIN**.]

co'f're, *n.* [**COFFER**.]

co'f're-fo'rt (kɒf'ɪr-fɔrt'), *n.* [F.] Strong box.

cf. **COACT** to force, **COAGULATE**, *a.*, **SQUAT**, *v. i.*] Compelling, or having the power of compelling or constraining; esp., appealing forcibly or conclusively to the mind or reason; convincing or strongly tending to convince; as, cogent reason. "The cogent force of nature." *Prior.*

Proofs of the most cogent description. *Tyndall.*

Syn. — Conclusive, telling, effective, persuasive; powerful, potent, strong. **COGNATE**, **FORCIBLE** come into comparison as applied to reasoning. A forcible argument tells strongly, but may not convince; cogent reasoning is more apt to be conclusive or to compel assent. See **POWERFUL**.

Of these two modes of apprehending propositions, notional and real, real is the stronger; I mean by stronger the more vivid and forcible. *J. H. Newman.*

Sir, I have two very cogent reasons for not printing any list of subscribers; one, that I have lost all the names, — the other, that I have spent all the money. *Johnson.*

cogged (kɒgd), *a.* Furnished with or as with cogs. — **cogged breath sounds**, *Med.*, the sounds of cogwheel respiration.

cogged, *p. a.* Falsified; fraudulent; specif., of dice, loaded (from a misunderstanding of "cogging a die").

cog'ger (kɒg'ɜr), *n.* One who cog dice; a flatterer or deceiver; a sharper. — **cog'ger-y** (-ɪ), *n.* *Obs.*

cog'ging (kɒg'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. Cogs, esp. of wood, collectively. 2. *Carp.* A cogged joint. 3. Act or process of cogging, or cogging.

cogging mill. *Steel Manuf.* A single pair of heavy rolls through which steel ingots from the reheating furnace are passed to draw them out and consolidate them.

cog'g'le (kɒg'ɪ-ɪ), *a.* [L. *cogitabilis*, fr. *cogitare* to think.] Capable of being brought before the mind as a thought or idea; thinkable. — **cog'g'le-ty** (-ɪ-ti), *n.*

cog'g'le-bund (-bʊnd'), *a.* [L. *cogitabundus*.] Deep in thought; thoughtful. — **cog'g'le-bund'ly** (-bʊnd'li), *n.* — **cog'g'le-bund'ly**, *adv.*

cog'g'le-tant (kɒg'ɪ-tənt), *a.* [L. *cogitans*, *p. pr.* See **COGNATE**.] Thinking. *Rare.* — **cog'g'le-tant'ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

cog'g'le-tate (kɒg'ɪ-tət), *v. t.*; **COG'G'LE-TATED** (-tə'tɛd); **COG'G'LE-TATING** (-tə'tɪŋ). [L. *cogitatus*, *p. p.* of *cogitare* to reflect upon; *co-* + *agitare* to drive, agitate, turn over in the mind, meditate upon. See **AGITATE**.] To think over; to plan. We both day and night, revolving in our minds, did cogitate nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Fore.*

cog'g'le-tate, *v. i.* To ponder; to think. He that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recollection, cogiteth and considereth, and he that employeth the faculty of his fancy also cogiteth. *Bacon.*

cog'g'le-tation (-tə'shən), *n.* [L. *cogitatio*: cf. *F. cogitation*.] Act of thinking or reflecting; thought; meditation; contemplation. "Fixed in cogitation deep." *Milton.*

cog'g'le-tive (kɒg'ɪ-tɪv), *a.* [Cf. LL. *cogitativus*.] 1. Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditating. "Cogitative faculties." *Wollaston.* 2. Given to thought or contemplation. *Sir H. Wotton.*

cog'g'le-tive-ly, *adv.* — **cog'g'le-tive-ness**, *n.*

cog'gnac (kɒ'ɪnæk), *n.* [Fr.] A superior French brandy made from wine produced at or near Cognac, the Charente, France; loosely, any French brandy. See **BRANDY**.

cog'gnate (kɒ'ɪnæt), *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *co-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, *p. p.* of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born. See **NATION**; cf. **CONNATE**.] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth; specif., related on the mother's side. See **COGNATE**, *n.* 2. Of the same family; proceeding from the same stock or root; allied; kindred; as, *cognate* language. 3. Of the same or similar nature; having an affinity. 4. *Phon.* Formed with the same place of articulation; — said of sounds, as *p*, *b*, *m*. cognate accusative of object, *Gram.*, an objective accusative or object having a verbal sense to that of the governing verb, esp. one following an intransitive verb with adverbial force; as, *eam vitam vivere*, to live that life. — *c.* Propositions, *Logic*, propositions having the same subject or predicate. — *c.* words, words having the same root, or the same root and the same formative elements, though belonging to different languages of the same family; as, the English "father" and the Latin "pater" are cognate words.

cog'gnate, *n.* 1. One who is related to another by blood; specif., as in the Scots and later Civil law, one related on the mother's side. See **AGNATE**. Whom they [the pretors] had primarily in view under the name of cognates it is impossible to say. The epithet is most frequently applied by modern writers to kinsmen related through female; but in its widest sense it included all kinsmen without exception, and in a more limited sense all kinsmen not entitled to claim as agnates. *Muirhead.*

2. One of two or more things allied in origin or nature.

cog'gnatic (kɒ'ɪnætɪk), *a.* Of or pertaining to cognates.

cog'gnation (-nætʃən), *n.* [L. *cognatio*.] 1. Cognate relationship; esp., relationship by blood; the consanguinity of cognates. See **COGNATE**, *n.*; cf. **MATRIBARCHY**. 2. Kindred or blood relations; cognates. *Obs.*

cog'gnitive (-nætʃɪv), *n.* [L. *cognitivus*, fr. *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, to know; *co-* + *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of. See **KNOW**, *v. t.*] 1. Act or fact of knowing; knowledge; perception. I will not be myself, nor have cognition Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shak.* 2. That which is known. 3. *Psychol.* The knowing activity of the mind; that mental operation by means of which we become aware of objects of thought or perception; knowledge or the capacity of knowledge, in whatever degree. 4. *Law.* A Cognizance or jurisdiction. *Chiefly Scots*



Law. b Act or process of cognoscing; judicial examination or trial; adjudication of rights. *Scots Law.*

cog'ni-tive (kɒg'ni-tɪv), *a.* Of or pertaining to cognition; possessing or characterized by cognition.

cog'ni-z-a-ble (kɒg'ni-zə-bl̩); **kɒn'**; see note below), *a.* [Cf. *F. connaissable*. See **COGNIZE**.] 1. Capable of being known or apprehended; cognoscible; as, cognizable causes. 2. Competent as a subject of judicial investigation; capable of being judicially heard and determined. Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce *kɒg'ni-zə-bl̩*; cf. *recognize*. *Obs.* *E. D.*

— **cog'ni-z-a-bl̩'ly** (-bl̩'li), *n.* — **cog'ni-z-a-bl̩-ness** (-nɛs), *n.* — **cog'ni-z-a-bl̩'ly**, *adv.*

cog'ni-zant (kɒg'ni-zənt), *n.* — **cog'ni-zant** (-zənt), *n.* [ME. *coñsaisance*, *coñsaisance*, OF. *coñsaisance*, F. *coñsaisance*, LL. *cognoscencia*, fr. L. *cognoscere* to know. See **COGNITION**; cf. **COGNOSCENTE**, **COGNOSSEUR**.] 1. Apprehension by the understanding; conscious recognition or identification; hence, freely, heed, notice. Who, soon as that knight his eye did glance, Etsommes of him had perfect cognizance. *Spenser.* 2. The range of what may be known by observation; as, facts that fall within human cognizance. 3. *Law.* A jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. *b* The judicial hearing of a matter. *c* An acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements or confession of a thing done or fact alleged. *Eng.* *d* In replevin, a defensive plea that the goods were lawfully taken by defendant, acting as servant for another. *Eng.* 4. A distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge, as a heraldic bearing, crest, cockade, etc.; specif., the badge worn by an armed knight and his followers; also, the heraldic device worn by the retainers of a noble house. This pale and angry rose. *Shak.*

As cognizance of my blood-drinking hate. *Shak.*

cog'ni-zant (-zənt), *a.* Having cognizance (of).

Syn. — See **SENSIBLE**.

cog'nize (kɒg'nɪz), *v. t.*; **COG'NIZED** (-nɪzd); **COG'NIZING** (-nɪzɪŋ). [Cf. **COGNIZANT**, **RECOGNIZE**.] To know or perceive; to take cognizance of; to recognize. *H. Spenser.*

cog'ni-zee' (kɒg'ni-zɛ'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged. See **FINE** (of land).

cog'ni-zor (kɒg'ni-zɔr), *n.* [AF. *coñsaur*, prop., a knower. See **COGNIZE**, **COGNOSSEUR**.] The party (defendant) who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine.

cog'no-men (kɒg'no-mɛn), *n.*; *pl.*, *E.* — **MENS** (-mɛnz), *L.* — **NOMINA** (-nɔm'ɪ-nə), *L.*; *co-* + (*gnomen* name.) 1. The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, orig. merely a third personal name (afterwards called an agnomen), but later denoting his house or family (stirps). 2. An (English) surname. 3. Loosely, a name; appellation.

cog'nom'nal (kɒg'nom'nəl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a cognomen. — *n.* One bearing the same name; a namesake. *Obs.* *Sir T. Browne.* — **cog'nom'nal-ly**, *adv.*

cog'nom'nat (-næt), *v. t.*; **COG'NOM'NATED** (-næt'ɛd); **COG'NOM'NATING** (-nætɪŋ). [L. *cognominatus*, *p. p.* of *cognominare*.] To give a cognomen to. — **cog'nom'nat-e**, *a.* **COG'NOM'NATION** (-nætʃən), *n.* [L. *cognominatio*.] 1. Act of cognominating. 2. A cognomen. *Jer. Taylor.*

cog'nosce (kɒg'nos), *v. t.*; **COG'NOSCED** (-nɔst); **COG'NOSCING** (-nɔstɪŋ). [L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with.] To take judicial cognizance of; to inquire into, or determine, judicially, esp. with respect to insanity. *Scots Law.*

cog'nosce, *v. i.* To inquire or investigate judicially; to take cognizance of something. *Scots Law.*

cog'nos'cence (kɒg'nos'tɛns), *n.* [LL. *cognoscencia*. See **COGNIZANCE**.] Cognizance. *Obs.* or *R.*

cog'nos'cent (-tɛnt), *a.* [L. *cognoscens*, *p. pr.*] Cognizant or cognitive. *Rare.*

cog'nos'ci-ble (-ɪ-bl̩), *a.* [Cf. L. *cognoscibilis*.] Cognizable. — *n.* A cognizable thing. — **cog'nos'ci-bl̩'ly** (-bl̩'li), *n.* **cog'nos'ci-tive** (-tɪv), *a.* Having the power of knowing; concerned in cognizing. — **cog'nos'ci-tive-ly**, *adv.*

co-gon' (kɒ'gɒn'), *n.* [Sp., prob. fr. a native name.] A tall, coarse grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) of the Philippine Islands and adjacent countries, used for thatching.

co-go-nal' (kɒ'gɒ-nəl'), *n.*; *pl.* **COGNOMINES** (-nəl'ɪz). [Sp.] An area overgrown with cogen. *Phil. I.*

co-gre'di-ent (kɒ'grɛ-dɪ-ɛnt), *a.* [*co-* + L. *gradis*, in comp. — *gradis*, to walk, *g.* Cf. **INGREDIENT**.] *Math.* Subject to the same linear transformation; thus, if *x*, *y* are transformed into *ax + by*, *cx + dy* when the sets (*x*, *y*) and (*x*', *y*') are cogredient. — **co-gre'di-ent-ly** (-ɛnt'li), *n.* cogredient isomorphism, *Math.*, isomorphism due to transforming the operations of a group by one of themselves.

cog'wheel (kɒg'hwi:l), *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

cogwheel respiration. *Med.* A sound of interrupted breathing heard in auscultation over the lungs, which suggests the sound of cogwheels. The interruptions may be due to nervousness, presence of mucus in the bronchials, or expansion of different lobes at different times.

cog'wood (-wɒd'), *n.* [From *cog* a tooth.] The hard tough wood of any of several West Indian rhamnoseous trees, as *Ceanothus chloroxylon*, species of *Ziaphus*, etc.

co-hab'it (kɒ'hæb'ɪt), *v. i.*; **CO-HAB'ITED**; **CO-HAB'ITING**.

co'gnis-a-ble, **cog'ni-sance**, **cog'ni-sant**, etc. Vars. of **COGNIZANT**.

co'gnisance, **COGNIZANCE**.

cog'ni-tion-al (kɒg'ni-tʃən-əl), *n.* = **COGNITIVE**.

cog'ni-tor (kɒg'ni-tɔr), *n.* [L.] **COGNITIVUS**. + **COGNIZANCE**.

cog'ni-tum (kɒg'ni-tʃəm), *n.*; *pl.* **COGNITIVA**. A substitute formally appointed to prosecute or defend an action in place of the plaintiff or defendant — distinguished from a *procurator*.

cog'ni-tus (kɒg'ni-tʃs), *n.*; *pl.* **COGNITIVAE**. [L., neut. of *cognitus* known.] An object of knowledge. One who cogitates. [*co-gi-to* or *er-go sum* (kɒg'ɪ-tɔ).] I think, therefore I exist; — the postulate which Descartes made the first step in his philosophy. [**COGNIZE**.]

cog'le, *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of **COGNATE**, *n.* See **WESS**.

cog'na-t'ly (kɒg'nət'li), *n.*; *pl.*; *sing.* — **TUS** (-tʃs). [L.] Cognates. **cog'na-t'ly**, *a.* = **COGNATIVE**.

co'gnal + **CONORNIAL**.

co'gnat'y, *adv.* of **COGNATE**.

co'gnat'ly, *n.* [From *cog* a trick.] A cheat. *Obs.*

cog'ge, + **COG**.

cog'ger (kɒg'ɜr), *n.* *Mining.* One who builds or makes cogs.

cog'gers (kɒg'ɜr), *pl.* See **COGGER**.

cog'g'er-a-quiv'er, *n.* A kind of short leggings. *Dial. Eng.*

cog'g'le's com'et (kɒg'ɪz), *a.* A comet discovered by G. Coggia in observing a period of 67 years, 10 thousand years; also, one discovered by him in 1870.

cog'g'le (kɒg'ɪ), *n.* Dim. of **COGURE**. *Scot.*

cog'g'le (kɒg'ɪ), *n.* [Cf. *COGNIS* a cobblestone.] A cobblestone. *Dial. Eng.*

cog'g'le, *n.* [See **COG** boat.] A small fishing boat. *Obs.*

cog'g'le (kɒg'ɪ), *v. t. & i.* To wobble. *Colloq.*

cog'g'le-ty, **cog'g'le-ty** (-ɪ-ti), *n.* Shaky; coggly. *Colloq.*

he has acknowledged the action. *Law.* A common-law pleading, now little used, for authorizing entry of judgment and issue of execution.

co-go'lo (kɒ'gɒ-lɔ), *n.*; *pl.* **COGOLO**. [Sp.] The central spike of undeveloped leaves in the agave or yucca. *Mexico.*

co-go-ern-ment, *n.* See **CO-3**.

cog'ral', *n.* A toothed or cogged rail, as on a steep gradient.

co-guar'an-tor, *n.* See **CO-3**.

co-guard'i-an, *n.* See **CO-3**.

cog'ure, **cog'g'le**, *n.* A small wooden vessel, as a pail or a cup; also, the quantity it will hold. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

cog'ure, *v. t.* *Obs.* *Scot.* To put into a cogure. — *v. i.* To drink drams.

cog'ware, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, prob. like frieze. *Obs.*

co-hab'it-an-cy (kɒ'hæb'ɪt-ən-sɪ), *n.* Cohabitation.

[L. *cohabitare*; *co-* + *habitare* to dwell, to have possession of (a place), freq. of *habere* to have. See HABIT, n. & v.]

1. To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place. The Philistines were worsted by the expatriated ark . . . they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife. In the United States at the common law, marriage is presumed when a man and woman have *cohabited* permanently together, being reputed by those who know them to be husband and wife, and admitting the relationship. The presumption is removed if the relation is proved to have been of illicit origin. (See COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE.) The act of *cohabiting* does not necessarily imply coitus.

The law presumes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation. *Bouvier.*

co-hab'it-ant (kō-hăb'it-ănt), n. [L. *cohabitans*, p. pr.] One who dwells or cohabits with another.

co-hab'it-ation (-t-ăsh'ăn), n. [L. *cohabitatio*.] Act or state of *cohabiting*.

co-heir' (kō-hēr'), n. A joint heir.—**co-heir's** (-s), n. fem.

co-heres' (kō-hēr'), v. i.; **co-herred'** (-hērd'), **co-her'ing** (-hēr'ing). [L. *coherere*, *cohaerere*; *co-* + *haerere* to stick, adhere. Cf. HESITATE.] **1.** To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. Neither knows he . . . how the solid parts of the body are united or cohered together. *Locke.*

2. To be united or connected by some common principle or relationship, as by subordination to one purpose or idea; to follow naturally and logically, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in reasoning; to be logically consistent. This object must also somehow *cohere* with what I have seen before, because I am one self, and my experience must somehow hold together. *Josiah Royce.*

3. To suit; to agree; to fit. *Obs.*

Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing. *Shak.*

Syn. — Stick, cleave, cling. See ADHERE.

co-her'ence (kō-hēr'ēns), n. [L. *cohaerentia*; cf. F. *coher'ence* (-ēns).] **1.** A sticking or cleaving together; union of parts; cohesion.

2. Connection or congruity arising from some common principle or relationship, as subordination to one idea or purpose, as in the parts of a discourse, or in a system of philosophy; consistency.

*Cohere*nce of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are . . . to be found in him. *Locke.*

3. A coherent part or thing.

Syn. — COHERENCE, COHESION. Present usage tends to restrict *cohesion* to the physical, *coherence* to the figurative, sense; as, the *cohesion* of masses of clay, the logical *coherence* of an argument. *Cohesion* retains, however, in certain connections, figurative force; as, the *cohesion* of individuals in a society or movement. See ADHERE.

A house stands and holds together by the natural properties, the weight and *cohesion* of the materials which compose it. *Huxley.*

To treat the subject with the clearness and *coherence* of which it is susceptible. *Wordsworth.*

Some modes of dividing and presenting a subject will be more striking than others; and that, too, irrespective of its logical *coherence*. *H. Spencer.*

co-her'ent (kō-hēr'ēt), a. [L. *cohaerens*, p. pr. cf. F. *coher'ent*. See COHERE.] **1.** Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. *Arbutnot.*

2. Composed of mutually dependent or related parts; making a logical whole; consistent; as, a *coherent* plan, argument, or discourse.

3. Logically consistent; as, a *coherent* thinker.

4. Suitable or suited; adapted; accordant. *Obs. Shak.*

5. Bot. Having similar parts united, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla. Cf. ADNAE, 1.

co-her'er (-ēr), n. *Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between pieces of metal or other conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves; — so called by Sir O. J. Coherer. A Vacuum Tube; BB Conductor Plugs; C Filings; D Holder. Lodge in 1894 on the assumption that the impact of the electric waves caused the loosely connected parts to cohere, or weld together, a condition easily destroyed by tapping. A common form of coherer as used in wireless telegraphy consists of a tube containing filings (usually a pinch of nickel and silver filings in equal parts) between terminal wires or plugs (called conductor plugs). Cf. ANTICOHERRER, CYMOSCOPE, DECOHERRER, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

co-her'it-age (kō-hēr'it-ġ), n. A joint heritage.

co-her'it-ator (-t-ăr), n. A joint inheritor; a coheir.

co-he'sion (kō-hē'shŷn), n. [Cf. F. *cohesion*. See COHERE.] **1.** Act or state of cohering (in any sense).

2. Physics. That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass, whether like or unlike; — commonly distinguished from *adhesion*, which unites bodies by their adjacent surfaces.

3. Bot. The union of similar parts, as of a gamopetalous corolla, monadelphous stamens, etc. Cf. ADHESION, 8. **Syn.** — See COHERENCE.

co-he'sive (-siv), a. **1.** Causing to cohere; producing cohesion; as, "the *cohesive* power of public plunder."
2. Cohering, or sticking together, as in a mass; capable of cohering; tending to cohere; as, *cohesive* clay.
cohesive attraction = COHESION, 2.

co-he'sive-ly, adv. — **co-he'sive-ness**, n.

co-hib'it (kō-hib'it), v. t.; **co-hib'it-ed**; **co-hib'it-ing**. [L. *cohibitus*, p. p. of *cohibere* to confine; *co-* + *habere* to hold.] To restrain. *Obs. or R.* — **co-hib'it-er** (-t-ăr), n.

Cohnheim's a're-as (kōn'himz). [After Julius F. Cohnheim's name.] A cohabitant, and cohabit. (Fe.Ni.Co)C, sometimes found in meteorites.

co-ho'ard, n. See CO-3, b.

co-ho'ration + COHORN. [ENT.] **co-ho'rat-ly**, adv. of COHER-
co-ho'rat-ly, n. See CO-3, b.

co-ho'rat-ly, n. See SHIP.

co-ho'rat-ly, n. See CO-3, b. — **co-ho'rat-ly**, n. See SHIP.

co-ho'rat-ly, n. See CO-3, b. — **co-ho'rat-ly**, n. See SHIP.

Co-han (kō-hă'n), n. [Heb. *Co-han* (kō-hă'n).] A Jewish surname indicating descent from Aaron and the priestly caste, and certain religious privileges and restrictions.

co-hen'te (kō-hēn'te), n. [After E. W. Cohen, German mineralogist.] A tin-white crystalline carbide of iron, nickel,

heim (1839-84), German pathologist.] *Anat.* The polygonal areas seen in transverse sections of a striated muscle fiber. They consist of sections of muscle columns.

co-ho'ra-tive (kō-hō'ră-tiv), v. t.; **co-ho'ra-tive** (-t-iv); **co-ho'ra-tive** (-t-iv). [L. *cohorare*; prob. of Ar. origin; cf. F. *cohorer*.] *Chem.* To repeat the distillation of, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

co-ho'ra-tion (-hă'shŷn), n. [Cf. F. *cohoration*.] *Chem.* The process of *cohorating*. *U. S. Disp.*

co-ho'ra-ter (-t-ăr), n. *Chem.* A vessel for carrying on the process of *cohoration*.

cohort (kō'hört), n. [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure: cf. F. *cohorte*. See COURT, n.] **1.** In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion; a body of at first about 300, later 500 or 600, soldiers; also, a similar subdivision in several organizations of cavalry and auxiliary troops.

2. Any band or body of warriors; fig., a company; a band.

3. Biol. In earlier classifications, a group of somewhat indefinite limitation; — in botany, nearly equiv. to the modern *order*; in zoology, usually, equiv. to the *suborder*.

co-hor'ta-tive (kō-hör'tă-tiv), a. [L. *cohortari* to incite, exhort.] **1.** Of or pert. to exhortation, or exhortation.

2. Heb. Gram. Designating a lengthened form of the future (present or imperfect) tense, usually in the first person.

co-ho'sh (kō'hōsh; kō-hōsh'), n. [Prob. of Amer. Indian origin.] Any of several American medicinal plants rather closely related; as, the *black cohosh* (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); the *blue cohosh* (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*); the *white cohosh* (*Actaea alba*); the *red cohosh* (*A. rubra*).

co-hu-ne' (kō-hōn'), n., or **co-hu-ne palm**. [Prob. fr. a native name in Honduras.] A Central and South American pinnate-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*), the very large and hard nuts of which are turned to make fancy articles, and also yield an oil used as a substitute for coconut oil.

coif (koif), n. [OF. *coiffe*, F. *coiffe*, L. *cofea*, *cupha*, fr. OHG. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, miter; cf. G. *kopf* head, in OHG. a drinking cup; perh. fr. the L. source of F. *coupe* cup. Cf. *cur*, n., 1st COP.] A cap. **Specific:** — A close-fitting cap covering the sides of the head, like a small hood without a cape. **b** An ecclesiastical headress, as that of a Jewish priest. **Obs.** **c** A defensive skullcap, usually of iron or steel, formerly worn by soldiers, as under the hood of mail. **d** A ring of some soft and yet resisting material worn on the head to take the weight of the heavy headdress of the 12th and 13th centuries. **e** A white cap formerly worn by lawyers in England, serjeants at law; hence, the order or rank of a serjeant at law.

coif (koif), v. t.; **COIFED** (koif); **COIF'ING**. [Cf. F. *coiffer*.] **1.** To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

2. To dress or make up (the hair). *Rare.*

coifed (koif), a. Wearing, or furnished with, a coif.

coif'fur (kwa'fūr), n. [F. *A*. hairdresser.] **coif'fur** (kwa'fūr); **coif'ūr**; **coif'ūr**. [F., fr. *coiffer*. See COIF.] A hairdresser, or manner of dressing the hair.

coign, coigne (koin), n. A var. spelling of *coin*, *quoin*, a projecting corner, wedge, etc.; — chiefly used in *coin* of *vantage*, a position advantageous for action or observation. "No jutting, frieze, buttress, nor coign of vantage." *Shak.* See *you coign* of the Capitol? *you corner* stone? *Shak.* The lithosphere would be depressed on four faces; . . . the four projecting *coigns* would stand up as continents. *Nature.*

coil (koi), v. t.; **COILED** (koid); **COIL'ING**. [OF. *coillir*, F. *cueillir*, to collect, gather together; L. *colligere*; *col-* + *legere* to gather. See LEGEND; cf. CULL, v. t., COLLECT.] **1.** To wind cylindrically or spirally; as, to *coil* a rope when not in use; the snake *coiled* itself before springing.

2. To encircle and hold with or as with coils. *Obs. or R.*

coil, v. i. To wind or turn itself cylindrically or spirally; to form a coil; to wind; — often with *about* or *around*.

You can see his fiery serpents . . . *Longfellow.*

Coiling, playing in the water.

coil, n. **1.** A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled or wound; also, a single ring or convolution of such a series.

2. A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings, as in steam heating apparatus.

3. Elec. A spiral of wire, or an instrument composed of such a spiral and its accessories. See INDUCTION COIL.

coil, n. [Of uncertain origin.] A noise, tumult, bustle, fuss, or confusion. *Archaic or Dial. Eng. R. Browning.*

coiler can, a *Woolen Manuf.* A can for receiving the silver from the cards. It is often used as a substitute for the balling head. *B Cotton Spinning.* See COLLER.

coil (koin), n. [R., formerly also *coing*, wedge, stamp, corner, fr. L. *cornuus* wedge. Cf. COIGN, QUOIN, CONIFORM.] **1.** A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN.

2. Obs. A die for coining money; also, a mint. **b** The stamped impress of money.

3. A piece of metal (or, rarely, of some other material) certified by a mark or marks upon it to be of a definite intrinsic or exchange value, and issued by government authority to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively. That side of a coin (or medal) which bears the more important design, as the head of the monarch, is the *obverse*, the other the *reverse*. The inscription or *legend* includes all the letters and numerals on the coin. Within the outer circle commonly formed by the legend is the *field*, occupied by the main device. Below the field, and distinct from it, is the *exergue*, if it occurs. The piece of metal on which the design is impressed is called the *flan*.

TABLE OF COINS AND MONEYS OF ACCOUNT.

NOTE. In this table the intrinsic values of gold coins are given, the fixed price for fine gold being \$20.67, or 24 48. 11 1/2 d., per Troy ounce. The former current value, if different from this, is usually stated in the proper vocabulary place. Silver coins, unless guaranteed by gold, are rated at their intrinsic value at the arbitrary price of 60 cents, or about 2s. 5 1/2 d., a Troy ounce for fine silver (representing a ratio of 34.45 : 1). Such coins and the smaller coins dependent on them are indicated by the sign \$; their value is given with the market price of silver. Copper and bronze coins are usually taken coins, the values for which (as given) are nominal, not intrinsic. For coinage purposes copper is usually alloyed to render it harder, hence many coins commonly described as copper are, properly speaking, bronze. On account of the confusion so arising both kinds of coins are given as copper in the table. Paper money is not considered in this table.

NAME.	COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC.	VALUE.	
		U. S. \$	Gt. Brit. £ s. d.
abassi	Persia: 1/2 kran; copper	.016	4/6
abasi	Russia: 20 kopecks; silver	.103	5
alfonso, al-philino	Spain: 25 pesetas; gold	4.824	19 9/8
altin	Turkey: old; silver	.26	1
altin, al-tine	Russia: 3 kopecks; ac.	.015	3/4
ambrosin	Milan: gold and silver		
angel	England: gold: 1465-1634	3.429	14 1
angelot	France: 1/2 angel; gold	1.714	7 1/2
angelot*	France: gold: Louis XI.	3.794	15
anna	India: 1/16 rupee; ac.	.02	1
antonianus	Rome: double denarius; <i>billon</i> ; c. 211-300 A. D.		
argenteus*	Rome: <i>billon</i> or cop. 3d cent.		
argentine	Argentina Rep.: 5 pesos; gold	4.824	19 9/10
as	Rome, etc.: copper		
asar	Persia: gold: obs.	1.60	6 7
asbrai	Persia: = TOMAN; gold	1.074	7 0
asper*	Turkey: 1/100 piaster	1/30 cent	1/80
at, att	Siam: 1/100 piaster	.001	1/5
athlon	Scotland: copper: James VI	1 1/2 cent	2/3
augustal*	Italy: gold: 13th cent.		
aurus*	Rome: gold: c. 900. c. 324 A. D.		
bagatino	Venice: copper: obs.	1/8 cent	1/16
balocco	Papal States: 1/100 scudo; <i>billon</i>	.01	1/16
balboa	Panama: gold: uncoined	1.00	4 1/2
ban	Roumania: 1/100 leu; copper	.002	1/10
barbones	Luca: silver: obs.	.036	1 1/2
batj	Siam: = TICAL; silver	.268	1 1/2
bawbee*	Germany and Switzerland		
bedidik	Scotland: <i>billon</i> and copper		
beslik*	Egypt: 100 piasters; gold	.11	5 1/2
bezant*	Turkey: 5 or 2 1/2 piast. sil.		
bezant*	Constantinople: Mid. Ages		
bi	Venice: copper: obs.		
bistij	Persia: 20 dinars; ac.	1/6 cent	1/13
bit*	United States	.125	6 1/6
blank	France: silver: 14th-18th centuries		
blanc			
blanco			
blanquillo	Morocco: 1/4 ounce	1/6 cent	1/12
bodle*	Scotland: copper: 2d Scotch	1/3 cent	1/12
bolivar	Venezuela: = 1 franc; silver	.133	9 1/2
boliviano*	Bolivia: silver: now scarce	.484	1 3/4
boliviano*	Bolivia: 5x20 centavos; ac.	.391	1 7/8
bourgeois	Scotland: gold: James V.	3.50	14 0
bourgeois	France: copper: Philip IV.	.243	1
braid			
bonnet	Scotland: = BONNET PIECE		
broad			
broad-piece*	England: gold: 17th cent.		
bu, boos	Japan: silver: customs coin	.151	7 1/2
bungali	Ireland: base: 16th cent.	12 c-2c.	6d.-1d.
byzant			
byzantine	Constantinople: = BEZANT		
candareen	China: 1/100 tael; ac.		
carat	Arabia: 1/7 commasse; cop.		
carduc	France: 1/4 ecu; silver: obs.		
carlin			
carlin*	Italy: silver: old		
carolin*	Bavaria, etc.: gold: obs.	4.36	1 0 4
carolus*	Various		
casabeke	Persia: = KASBEKE		
cash	China: coin and ac.		
cash	Madras: 1/100 fanam; c. obs.		
castellano*	Spain, etc.: gold: obs.		
cattle			
catty	Siam: 80 ticals; ac.	21.44	4 8 1
caveer	Arabia: = KALIRIK; ac.	.003	1/4
cent	U. S.: 1/100 dollar; copper	.01	1/2
cent*	1/100 dollar, 1/100 florin, etc.		
centavo	Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay: 1/100 peso; copper	.01	1/2
centavo	Bolivia: 1/100 boliviano; ac.	.004	1/6
centavo	Cent. Am. States: 1/100 peso	.004	1/6
centavo	Chile: 1/100 peso; copper	1/3 cent	1/2
centavo	Cuba: 1/100 peso; nickel	.01	1/2
centavo	Mexico: 1/100 peso; copper	.006	1/4
centavo	Peru: 1/100 sol; copper	.003	1/4
centavo	Philippine Is.: 1/100 peso; copper	.003	1/4
centin	Spain, etc.: real; silver; gold	5.017	1 0 7 1/2
centesimo	Italy: 1/100 lira; copper	.002	1/10
centesimo	Uruguay: 1/100 peso; nickel	.01	1/2
centime	France, etc.: 1/100 franc; copper	.002	1/10
centimo	Spain: 1/100 peseta; copper	.002	1/10
centimo	Costa Rica: 1/100 colon; ac.	.006 1/2	1/4
centimo	Venezuela: 1/100 bolivar	.002	1/10
christian			
clor			
cliphorus*	Denmark: gold: 19th cent.	3.364	16 8
colobang	Asia Minor: silver: ancient		
colobang	Var. of KOBANG		
colobang	Chile: = CONDOR, 2; gold	7.30	1 10 0
colobang	Costa Rica: gold: uncoined	.465	1 11
colonna			
colonna	Arabia: <i>billon</i> : various		
colonna	Philippines		
condor	Chile: 20 pesos; gold	7.30	1 10 0
condor	Colombia: gold	3.647	1 19 3/4
condor	Spain: 1/4 doblon; gold; obs.	4.865	1 0 0
conto	Brazil: 1 million reis; ac.	546.15	112 4 5
conto	Portugal: 1 million reis; ac.	1081.44	222 4 5
copec	Russia: = KOPÉK	.006	1/4
coron	Portugal: 10 milreis; gold	10.81	2 4 5 1/2
coronilla	Spain: 1/4 doblon; gold; obs.		
craxia	Tuscany: copper: obs.	.015	3/4
crore*	India: 10 million rupees; ac.		
crown	England: gold: 18th cent.		
crown	Great Britain: silver		
crusado*	Portugal: gold and silver		
cuartillo	Spain, etc.: 1/4 real; sil.; obs.		
cuarto*	Spain, etc.: copper	.006	1/4
daalder	Dutch: 30 stivers; sil.; obs.	.269	1 13/16
daler	Danish: copper: obs.		
dandiprat	England: silver: 18th cent.	.08	1 1/2
daric*	Anc. Persia: gold and silver		
deca-	Anc. Greece: 10 drachmas;		
drachm(s)	silver		

* Further information in vocab. See Note of account. § Intrinsic value in silver is given. See MONEY, above.

Main table with columns: NAME, COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC., VALUE (U.S. \$, Gt. Brit. £ s. d.), NAME, COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC., VALUE (U.S. \$, Gt. Brit. £ s. d.), NAME, COUNTRY, NATIVE EQUIVALENT, METAL, ETC., VALUE (U.S. \$, Gt. Brit. £ s. d.).

* Further information is given in the Vocabulary. ac Money of account. § Intrinsic value in silver is given. See Note, above (p. 433).

ale, senâte, câre, sm, account, arm, ask, sold; éve, évent, énd, recént, makér; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cónnect; nise, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circûs, ment; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

- 2. To seize by the collar.
- 3. To lay hold of; to get control of; also, to appropriate to one's self. *Colloq.*
- 4. To roll up and bind close (meat, fish, or the like) preparatory to cooking.

coll'lar (kŏl'lar), *v. i.* 1. *Wrestling.* To take hold by the collar.

2. *Mach.* To wind round about, as a bar or rod in a groove of a rolling mill.

collar band. The band, at the neck of a garment, to which the collar is attached; also, formerly, a neckband.

collar beam. *Arch.* In a roof truss, a tie beam connecting the rafters at a level considerably above the wall plate. It often serves as a part of a garret floor in high and steep roofs. In ancient unscientific framing it was sometimes used as a strut, resisting pressure rather than outward thrust.

collar bone. The clavicle.

coll'lar'ds (kŏl'lar'dz), *n. pl.* [Corrupted fr. *colewort*.] A variety of kale, used as a green vegetable. *Southern U. S.*

coll'lar'le (kŏl'lar'le), *n.; pl. -ria* (-rĭ-ä). [L., a collar.] *Zool.* The prothorax of an insect, esp. when narrow; — sometimes restricted to the pronotum, which is specially modified in Hymenoptera and some Diptera.

coll'lar'ed (kŏl'lar'ed), *a.* 1. Bearing, or decorated with, a collar. *Chiefly Her.* "Collared with gold." *Chaucer.*

2. *Cookery.* Rolled up and bound close; as, *collared beef*, *collared dove*, a cream-colored dove (*Turtur risorius*) with black neck ring, found in Turkey, Syria, etc., often kept in confinement. *Barbary dove* — *c. monna*, *Zool.*, the *Chamaea flagellata*. — *c. pecary.* See *PECARY*.

coll'lar-ot' (kŏl'lar-ot'), *n.* *Coll'lar-ot'* (kŏl'lar-ot'), *n.* [F. *collette*.] See *COLLAR*.] A small collar; specif., a woman's collar or cape of lace, fur, or other material.

collar nail. A shoe nail pointed at each end and having a collar between.

collar plate. *Mach.* A plate used in a lathe as a midway support for long or slender work. Cf. *CONE PLATE*.

collate' (kŏl-lät'), *v. t.; collat'ed* (-lät'ed); *collat'ing* (-lät'ing). [See *COLLATION*.] 1. To compare critically, as texts, to find the points of agreement or disagreement. I must collate it, word by word, with the original Hebrew.

2. *Bookbinding & Library Economy.* To examine (a set of sheets or a book) to verify the order and number of signatures and pages.

3. *Ecol.* To admit and institute (a cleric) to a benefice; — followed by *to*. See *COLLATION*, 5.

4. To bestow or confer, as a benefice. *Obs. Jer. Taylor.*

5. *Civil Law.* To bring into an estate for equal division. See *COLLATION*, 12.

collate', *v. i.* 1. *Ecol.* To appoint a cleric to a benefice.

2. *Civil Law.* To bring goods into an estate for division. See *COLLATION*, 12.

collat'er-al (kŏl-lät'er-äl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis*; *col* + *L. lateralis* lateral: cf. *F. collateral*.] See *LATERAL*.] 1. Accompanying as a "side" or secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subsidiary; subordinate; indirect; specif.: *a* Acting indirectly.

If by direct or by collateral hand They find us touched, we will our kingdom give . . . *Shak.*

b Related to, but not strictly a part of, the main thing or matter under consideration; as, *collateral issues*. **c** Tending to support the main conclusion or result; complementary; as, *collateral evidence*.

Yet the attempt may give Collateral interest to this homely tale. *Wordsworth.*

d *Com. & Law.* Designating, or pert. to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; as, a *collateral* assurance to a deed; to give *collateral* securities with one's note for a loan; hence, secured or guaranteed by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan; a *collateral* note. Sometimes, specif., designating, or pertaining to, a security or obligation given by a third party to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, as contemplated in the Statute of Frauds; as, a *collateral* promise or undertaking; *collateral* trust bonds, or bonds secured by property of a third party held in trust.

2. Accompanying one another as coordinates, or accompanying another as coordinate with it; — sometimes with *to*. Hence, variously: parallel in space; side by side; as, *collateral* fibers or ovules; concomitant in time; as, *collateral* events; coordinate in rank or function; as, *collateral* proofs; corresponding in purport or reference; as, *collateral* histories.

3. Belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent; — opposed to *lineal*; thus, father and son are *lineal* kinsmen, but brothers, cousins, uncles, and nephews, etc., are *collateral* kinsmen, and inheritance between them is *collateral* inheritance. See *CONSAQUINITY*.

4. Coming from, or directed toward, the side. *Obs. or R.* In his bright radiance and collateral light Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Syn. — See *SUBORDINATE*.

collateral bundle, Bot., a vascular bundle in which the xylem and phloem strands are in contact upon one side only; — opposed to *concentric bundle*. Collateral bundles may be open, as in dicotyledons and gymnosperms, when there is some unorganized meristem between the strands; or they may be closed, when the strands are in close contact, as in the monocotyledons. — *c. circulation, Physiol.,* circulation of blood established through anastomosis of vessels with those of adjacent parts when the principal artery or vein is obstructed. — *c. fissure, Anat.,* a fissure of the tentorial surface of the cerebrum, below and external to the calcareine fissure. — *c. issue, Law.* An issue taken upon a matter aside from the general issue, or the merits, of the case, as when a prisoner pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, etc. — *c. warranty, Law.* See *WARRANTY*.

collat'er-al, n. 1. One who or that which is collateral, as a collateral relative, or a collateral event. A greedy collateral who inherited the estate. *J. G. Lockhart.*

2. That which is used as collateral security.

collat'er-al-ly (kŏl-lät'er-äl-ly), *adv.* 1. Side by side; by the side.

2. In an indirect or subordinate manner; indirectly. The will hath force upon the conscience *collaterally* and indirectly. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In collateral relation; not lineally.

collat'ion (kŏl-lät'ion), *n.* [ME. *collatioun* speech, conference, reflection, OF. *collation*, F. *collation*, fr. *L. collatio* a bringing together, comparing, a gratuity collected, fr. *collatus* (used as p. p. of *conferre*); *col* + *latum* (used as the supine of *ferre* to bear), for *latum*.] See *TOLERATE*, *v. t.* 1. One of the conferences composing John Cassian's "Collations Patrum in Scetia Eremo Commorantium," which recounts in unpretentious style twenty-four discourses with various Egyptian hermits.

2. A reading from, or conference upon, some edifying book, at a gathering of the members of a monastery at close of day. During fasts monks were permitted if wearied to drink just before this reading; so that the *collation* came to be accompanied by light refreshments.

3. *Eccl.* The refreshment taken at this gathering; also, now a slight meal allowed in the morning on fast days.

4. Hence, any light meal or repast. A *collation* of anchovies, gammon, etc. *Pepys.*

5. A conference or consultation, esp. one held informally; also, an informal treatise, address, sermon, or the like.

6. *Eccl.* Bestowal of a living or other preferment upon a clergyman; now, specif., institution to a living by the ordinary who has it in his gift; also, the right of institution. Cf. *PRESENTATION*.

7. Act of bestowing, as a dignity or benefit. *Obs.*

8. Act of comparing; comparison. Few cases . . . can sustain a close *collation* with this to the complexity of its separate interests. *De Quincy.*

9. A bringing together for purposes of verification, coordination, or the like. Specif.: a comparison of manuscripts, editions, or the like, to determine the original text, the condition or relations of a particular copy, etc.; also, the results recorded from such comparison. **b** In book-binding and library economy, the act of collating a book, or the description or examination of it by signatures; sometimes, a list of the contents and the pages which they occupy. **c** *Telegr.* The verification of the accuracy of a message by repetition.

10. A collection, as of money; a contribution. *Obs.*

11. *Law.* The report made by an officer who collated a copy of a paper.

12. *Civil Law.* The act of one who contributes goods or property, with others, to a single mass or stock for equality of distribution; the *hotchpot* of the common law. *Collation* is specifically applied to the return of advancements by heirs; and in Scots law, to the act of an heir who, there being others of equal degree of kinship with himself, (voluntarily) renounces his heritage and adds it to the movable estate for equal distribution among all.

collat'ion's (kŏl-lät'ion's), *n.* [L. *collatiivus*.] See *COLLATION*.] 1. Contributed; done by contributions. *Obs.*

2. *Physiol.* Serving to bring together the different kinds of nutriment; as, *collatiivus* organs or viscera. *Obs. or R.*

collat'ive (kŏl-lät'iv), *a.* [L. *collatiivus* brought together.] 1. Characterized by collation. *Rare.*

2. Having the quality or power of bestowing or conferring; — often with *of*.

3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Passing, held, or conferred by collation; — said of livings of which the bishop is patron in right of his see, and distinguished from *presentative*.

collat'ive act, Schol. Logic, an act of collating and comparing, as of bringing together the premises of a syllogism and thence drawing the conclusion.

collat'or (kŏl-lät'or), *n.* [L.] One who collates or makes a collation. — *collat'ress* (-trēs), *n. fem.*

collaud' (kŏl-läd'), *v. t.* [L. *collaudare*; *col* + *laudare* to praise.] To extol. — *collaud'ation* (kŏl-läd'ä-shün), *n.*

coll'league (kŏl-läg'), *n.* [F. *colleague*, *L. collega*, one chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office; *col* + *legare* to send or choose as deputy. See *LEGATE*.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment; — not used of partners in business.

Syn. — Helper, assistant, coadjutor, ally, associate, companion, confederate. See *PARTNER*.

coll'league' (kŏl-läg'), *v. t.* [OF. *colliguer*, *colleger*, to unite, ally, L. *colligare* to bind together. Cf. *COLLIGATE*.] To associate or unite, as in an alliance. *Obs.*

coll'league', v. i.; coll'league'd (-läg'd); **coll'league'ing** (-läg'ing). To enter into an alliance; to cooperate or combine; often, in a bad sense, to conspire. *Colliguing* with a score of petty kings. *Tennyson.*

collect (kŏl-läkt'), *n.* [LL. *collecta*, fr. *L. collecta* a collection in money, an assemblage, fr. *colligere*: cf. *F. collecte*.] See *COLLECT*, *v. t.* 1. *Liturg.* Any of certain short comprehensive prayers used in the Western churches, as in the Mass or Communion service and, in the churches of the Anglican Communion, also in morning or evening prayer. (Cf. *collect of the day*, below.) They are addressed almost always to the Father, commemorating a special season, occasion, or condition, and offering a petition usually "through our Lord Jesus Christ." Those in use are mostly ancient, many being in the sacramentaries of St. Leo, St. Gelasius, and St. Gregory.

2. A collection, as of money. *Rare.*

3. Material collected. *Obs.*

collect of the day, a special collect varying with the day, said before the epistle in the Mass or Communion service and, in the churches of the Anglican Communion, also in morning and evening prayer.

collect' (kŏl-läkt'), *v. t.; collect'ed* (-lät'ed); **collect'ing**. [L. *collectus*, p. p. of *colligere* to bind together; *col* + *legere* to gather: cf. OF. *colleier*. See *LEGEND*; cf. *COLL*, *v. t.*] 1. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together. "A band of men collected choicely from each county." *Shak.*

collat'a-ble (kŏl-lät'a-bl'), *a.* See *ABLE*.

collat'ed (kŏl-lät'ed), *v. t.* One collated (to a benefice).

collat'er-al-ly (kŏl-lät'er-äl-ly), *adv.* See *COLLATERAL*.

collat'er-al-ness, *n.* See *NESS*.

collat'ion-ö-bo-no-rum (kŏl-lät'ion-ö-bo-no-rum), [L.] *Civil Law.* Collection of goods.

collat'ion, v. i. To partake of

- 2. *Mach.* To assemble; — usually of a watch.
- 3. To demand and obtain payment of, as an account, or other indebtedness; as, to *collect* taxes.
- 4. To gather (specimens), as for study or ornament; to form a collection of; as, to *collect* ethnics or stamps.
- 5. To infer or deduce.

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.* The physicist simply has to *collect* the true time from its "sensible measures," to use Newton's phrase. *James Ward.*

6. To rally or regain command of (one's self, one's powers).

7. To bring (a horse) in hand and under complete control. A horse is said to be *collected* when his head is in a perpendicular position, yields readily to the bit, and has no disposition to go out of hand. *S. L. Boardman.*

8. To recollect. *Obs. & R.* *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Assemble, congregate, muster, accumulate, garner, aggregate, amass; infer, deduce. See *GATHER*.

collect' (kŏl-läkt'), *v. i.* 1. To assemble; as, people *collected* in crowds; to accumulate, as snow in a drift.

2. To gather or make a collection, as of money for charity, of specimens for study, etc.

collect'at'ive (kŏl-läkt'ä-tiv), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. from *L. collectaneus* collected, fr. *colligere*.] See *COLLECT*, *v. t.*] Passages collected from various authors; as a miscellany, an anthology, or the like.

I hope the success of his work will encourage this modest and learned antiquary to give us more *collectanea*. *Scott.*

collect'ed (kŏl-läkt'ed), *p. a.* 1. Gathered together.

2. Self-possessed; calm; composed.

Syn. — See *COOL*.

collect'ed-ly, adv. — **collect'ed-ness, n.**

collect'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of *COLLECT*, *v.*

collect'ing hair, Bot., one of the hairs borne on the style or stigma in certain flowers, as those of some composites, the function of which is to collect and retain pollen grains. — *c. tubules, Anat.,* the tubules, at first curved, then straight, which carry away the urine from the cortical region of the kidney. They unite to form larger tubes, opening at the apices of the Malpighian pyramids.

collect'ion (kŏl-läkt'ion), *n.* [L. *collectio*: cf. *F. collection*.] 1. Act or process of collecting, or gathering; as, the *collection* of mail by the postman.

2. That which is collected; as: **a** A gathering or assemblage of objects or of persons; an accumulation of specimens of a certain class, as for ornamental or educational purposes. "A collection of letters." *Macauley.* **b** A gathering of money for charitable or other purposes, as by passing a contribution box for freewill offerings. "The collection for the saints." *1 Cor. xvi. 1.* **c** Usually in pl. That which is obtained in payment of demands. **d** An accumulation of any substance; as, *collections* of moisture.

3. Act of collecting one's self; also, state of being collected; composure.

4. Act of inferring; also, that which is inferred. *Obs.* We may safely say thus, that wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of those words by modern divines. *Milton.*

5. The jurisdiction of a collector of excise. *Eng.*

6. *pl.* A college examination at the end of each term, to determine the progress of a student's work. *Eng. Univ.*

7. *Math.* — See *AGGREGATE*, *n.*, 5.

Syn. — Gathering, assembly, assemblage, group; mass, heap, aggregate. — *COLLECTION*, *CONGREGES*. *COLLECTION* usually implies some order, arrangement, or unity of effect; as, a *collection* of minerals; "A *Collection* of Poems," (title). *CONGREGES* more commonly suggests a mere heaping together of (frequently) unrelated objects; as, His library was nothing but a *congeries* of heterogeneous volumes. See *AGGREGATE*.

collect'ive (kŏl-läkt'iv), *a.* [L. *collectivus*: cf. *F. collectif*.] 1. Formed by gathering or collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; as, the *collective* body of a nation.

2. Characteristic of or relating to a group of individuals; as, the social or *collective* interests of mankind; also, having plurality of origin or authority; as, a note signed by the representatives of several governments is a *collective* note.

3. *Gram. & Logic.* Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; as, a *collective* noun or name (see below, in phrases).

4. *Inferential. Obs.* "Collective reason." *Sir T. Browne.*

5. Tending to collect; forming a collection. *Obs. or R.* Local is his throne . . . to fix a point, A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

collective bargaining, Econ., the bargaining that takes place between employers and employees acting in groups, as under the conditions imposed by the labor unions and the employers' associations of the present day. — *c. fruit, Bot.,* a fruit arising by coalescence of the ripening ovaries of a mass of distinct flowers, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.; — called also *multiple fruit*. See *SOROSIS*, *SYCONIUM*. — *c. goods, Econ.,* goods (in the economic sense) not in private ownership, but owned by the public collectively and available to all upon the same conditions, such as parks, water-works, roads, canals, natural waterways, free libraries, etc. — *c. name, See NAME*. — *c. noun, Gram.,* a noun naming a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly, army, jury*, etc. When the designated collection is thought of as a whole, the noun takes a singular verb; when its component individuals are in mind, it may take a plural verb. Thus, "the majority decides it," but "the majority were slaves." — *c. sovereignty.* See *SOVEREIGN, n.*, 1 *b.* — *c. whole.* See *WHOLE*.

collect'ive, n. 1. *Gram.* A collective noun or name; also, formerly, a participle used to introduce an inference.

2. A collective body; a gathering; also, formerly, a collection, as of extracts.

collect'ive-ly, adv. In a collective sense or manner; in a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate.

collect'iv-ism (-tĭv'iz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. collectivisme*.] The theory of the collectivists; also, a system based on that theory. It is practically equivalent to socialism.

collect'iv-ist, n. A member of a school of economists which accepts the theories of the socialists (see *SOCIALISM*, 1), but specifically withholds approval from the revolutionary sentiments or measures with which the name socialism is commonly identified; a nonrevolutionary socialist.

a collection. *Obs.*

collat'ion, v. t. To collate; also, to entertain with a collation; *obs.*

collat'ion-er, n. One who collates. *Obs. or R.*

coll'leg, Collegue, Ref. Sp. See *COLLEAGUE*.

coll'league', *Dial. var. of COLLEAGUE.*

coll'ec-tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to collecting.

coll'ec-tiv' (kŏl-läkt'iv), *n.* See *COLLECTIVE*.

coll'ec-tiv-ness, n. See *NESS*.

collec-tiv-ity (kól'èk-tív-tí), n. 1. Quality or state of being collective. 2. The collective sum, aggregate, or mass of anything; specif., the people as a body; the state.

The proposition to live work by the collectivity is supposed to be in contravention of the sacred principle of monopolistic competition. W. D. Howells.

3. = COLLECTIVISM.

collec-tor (kól'èk-tór), n. [LL. collector one who collects: cf. F. collecteur.] 1. One that collects; esp., one who makes a practice of collecting objects of a certain class; as, an art collector; a collector of coins. 2. A compiler of books. Obs. or R.

Volumes without the collector's own reflections. Addison. 3. An official or representative deputed to collect. Specif.: a. An officer commissioned to collect and receive revenues, as customs, duties, taxes, or toll. b. One authorized to collect debts. c. A collector of parish alms for the poor. d. In India, in the old regulation provinces, the head of the administrative division called a district. He is called deputy commissioner in the nonregulation provinces. 4. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford, formerly appointed to arrange some scholastic proceedings in Lent. 5. Bot. = COLLECTIVE HAIR.

6. Elec. a. A device for collecting electricity, as an arrangement of metallic points in a static machine, or the brushes of a dynamo. b. Wireless Teleg. An instrument for collecting a series of wave trains in order to interpret them into Morse signals.

collec-to-rate (tò-rát), n. The jurisdiction, residence, office, or staff of a collector.

collector ring. Elec. One of the two or more plain rings which in an alternator replace the commutator of the continuous-current machine.

collec-tor-ship, n. 1. = COLLECTORATE.

2. The practice of one who collects coins, etc. col-leen' (kól'è-n'; kól'è-n; 277), n. [Ir. cailín.] A girl; a maiden. Also, colleen bawn (bón) [cf. Ir. ban white, fair], a blonde girl. Irish.

Of all the colleens in the land Sweet Mollie is the daisy. Century Mag.

college (kól'èj; -í; -tí), n. [F. collège, L. collegium, fr. collegae collegae. See COLLEAGUE.] 1. A collection, body, or society of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common duties and interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges; specif., such a collection treated in law in one or more respects as a unit. Cf. CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY.

2. A company or assemblage, as a club or reunion. This is the meaning of the word in Dryden. 3. A body of clergy living in common on a foundation. 4. A society of scholars or friends of learning, incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge. In Great Britain the college was originally a corporation founded to aid its members to pursue university studies. When founded at a university center, such colleges came to admit students not on the foundation and eventually entered as self-governing societies into the university organization, as at Oxford and Cambridge. When apart from a university, they developed into independent schools, and the name college is often assumed by schools having no university connection. In the case of a university with but a single (or a single surviving) college, the terms college and university become practically synonymous, as at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Finally, college is applied to an institution of higher learning affiliated to a university. In the United States the college is primarily an institution of higher learning having but a single faculty and curriculum, usually leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; there is, however, no clear line of demarcation, as institutions have retained the name college while extending their instruction to university scope. In the universities the name college is usually given to the organization for instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, leading to the bachelor's degree, as distinguished from the graduate and professional schools. See UNIVERSITY.

5. An institution for special instruction, usually of a professional kind; as, a college of music or theology. 6. A building, or number of buildings, used by a college; also, sometimes, a cathedral close. The gate of Trinity College. Macaulay.

7. A course of study, as, in Continental (and formerly Scotch) universities, a series of lectures. 8. A charitable foundation for the residence of the poor, disabled, etc.; an asylum or hospital; — often in the title of such an institution. 9. A prison. Eng. Slang.

College of Arms. = HERALDS' COLLEGE. — c. of cardinals, the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, seventy at most in number, constituting the papal council and electors. — c. of justice, the Court of Session, a Scotch law society consisting of the judges of the supreme civil court, called senators, and its principal officers, including advocates, clerks of session, writers to the signet, etc., as described in Act S., Feb. 23, 1687. — c. of Pontiffs. See PONTIFICAL COLLEGE. — c. of the apostles, Christ's apostles as a body; also, bishops considered as successors to them.

colleg-er (kól'èj-ér), n. A member of a college; specif., at Eton, one of the boys on the foundation. college settlement. A social settlement in charge of an organization of college students or graduates. See SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

col-le-gi-al (kól'èj-í-ál), a. [LL. collegiatis.] Of or pertaining to a college, a collegium, or a body of colleagues; constituted as, of the nature of, a college; collegiate. collegial church. = COLLEGIATE CHURCH. Obs. or R. — c. system. Eccl. Hist., collegialism.

collec-to-ry, n. Collectorship money collected. Obs. or R. [FR. collectif, n. fem. of collectif.] col'lect years. Anni collecti. COLLECTOR. + COLLECTOR. col'le-to-ry, n.; pl. -ries. Buttock. Obs. Humorous. col'leg-a-ry (kól'èj-á-ry), n.; pl. -ries (ríz). [L. collegatarius.] Law. A joint legatee. college. + COLLEAGUE.

col'lege, v. t. To furnish with an education at a college. Rare. college cap. A trencher cap; a mortar board. college church. A collegiate church; also, a church connected with a college. college ice. A portion of plain fruit cream served with crushed fruits, sirups, nuts, etc. college phasant. Incorrect var. of KILLDEER PHASANT. India.

college pudding. A kind of plum pudding fried or baked, with raisins, to be served whole; also, a baked mixture of almonds, butter, eggs, sugar, and brandy on a layer of jam. college widow. A maiden of a college town bereaved of graduated sweethearts. Collog. U. S. col'le-gi-al-ty (kól'èj-í-ál-tí), n. Collegiate. col'le-gi-an-er, n. A collegian; also, a collegue. Obs. or Scot. col'le-gi-ate (kól'èj-í-át), n. [L. collegiatus.] A collegian; also, a collegue. Obs. or R. col'le-gi-ate (-át), v. t. To constitute or organize as collegiate. col'le-gi-ate-ness, n. See -NESS. col'leg-ing, n. College training. Rare.

col'le-gi-um (kól'èj-í-úm), n.; pl. -gia (-á). [L.] = COLLEGE. 1. [L.] = COLLEGE. 2. [L.] = COLLEGE. col'le-gi-um (kól'èj-í-úm), n.; pl. -gia (-á). [L.] = COLLEGE. 1. [L.] = COLLEGE. 2. [L.] = COLLEGE.

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col-le-gi-ism (kól'èj-í-izm), n. Eccl. Hist. A theory of church polity which defines the church as a society of voluntary members (collegium) independent of the state, self-governing, and with the highest authority vested in the whole body of members. This theory developed in Protestant Germany as a doctrine contrasting with episcopalianism and territorialism of the essential relation of the church to the state to which it voluntarily subjects itself.

col-le-gi-an (-án), n. 1. A member of a college; a college student or graduate; also, one who is on a college foundation. 2. An inmate of a prison, esp. a debtor's prison. Slang, Eng. 3. [cap.] A Collegiant.

col-le-gi-ant (-ánt), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of a Dutch Arminian sect started at Rhynsburg, near Leiden, in 1619 by the brothers Jan, Adrian, and Gilbert van der Codde. The Collegiantes, who became extinct before 1800, were also called Rhynsburgers and Dutch Quakers.

col-le-gi-ate (-át), a. Of, pertaining to, constituted as, or of the nature of, a college, or a body of colleagues. collegiate church. In Scotland, a pastorship in a collegiate church. — c. church. A church which, although not a cathedral, or bishop's church, has a college, or chapter of canons and of the members of England, a dean, as Westminster Abbey or St. George's Chapel at Windsor. b. In Scotland, a church having two or more joint incumbents or pastors. c. In the United States, a church or an association of churches possessing common revenues administered under the joint pastorate of several ministers; as, the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church of New York.

col-le-gi-ate-ly, adv. — col-le-gi-ate-ness, n. col-le-gno (kól'èj-nó), [It.] Music. With the wood; — a direction in the score for an instrument of the violin class to indicate that the tone is to be produced by tapping the string with the back or wooden part of the bow.

Col-lem-bo-la (kól'è-m'bò-lá), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + εμβόλον wedge, peg; — from their colophores.] A suborder of Thysanura including the springtails (which see). — col-lem-bol-ic (kól'è-m'bò-lík), a. — col-lem-bolous (kól'è-m'bò-lús), a.

col-len-chy-ma (kól'è-n'kí-má), n. [NL.; Gr. κόλλα glue + ενχυμα.] Bot. A tissue of cells which are thickened at the angles and frequently elongated. As it consists of living protoplasm, collenchyma remains elastic and capable of further growth; hence, it often occurs in the younger or more tender parts of a plant as strengthening tissue where bast or libriform cells would be too rigid.

col-len-chy-ma-tous (kól'è-n'kím-á-tús), a. Bot. Of or pert. to collenchyma. Zoöl. Of or pert. to collenchyma. col-len-chy-ma (kól'è-n'kím; kól'è-n'kím), n. [See COLLENCHYMA.] A Zoöl. The mesodermal tissue of sponges. Bot. Collenchyma.

Col-le's frac-ture (kól'èj-é), [After G. Colle (1558-1630), Italian physician.] Med. Fracture of the lower end of the radius with backward displacement of the lower fragment. The line of fracture is from one third to three fourths of an inch above the wrist.

col'let (kól'èt; -tí), n. [F. collet, dim. fr. L. collum neck. See COLLAR.] 1. A small collar or neckband. Obs. Fore. 2. A metal band, collar, ferrule, flange, ring, or the like; specif.: a. Horol. A small collar pierced to receive the inner end of a balance spring, fixed friction-tight on the balance staff of a watch or chronometer. b. Mach. A casing or socket for holding a drill or other tool, or a chuck for gripping the bar of metal to be shaped in a turret lathe. 3. Jewelry. A circle or flange (orig. in a ring) in which a precious stone is set.

How full the collet with his jewel is! Cowley. b [Cf. OF. cullet.] = COLLET. 4. Glass Blowing. A portion of glass which sticks to the end of the punty. Obs.

col'let, v. t.; COL'LET-ED; COL'LET-ING. To furnish or surround with a collet, or collar. col-le'ter (kól'è-tér), n. [NL. See COLLECTIC.] Bot. One of the mucilage-secreting hairs which clothe the surfaces of certain winter buds, as those of the horse-chestnut.

col-le'ter-ium (kól'è-tér-í-úm), n. [L. pl. -RIA (-á).] [See COLLECTIC.] Zoöl. An organ of female insects, secreting a cement by which the eggs are glued together. — col-le'ter-ial (-ál), a.

col-le'tic (kól'è-tík), a. [L. colletticus suitable for gluing, Gr. κολλητικός, fr. κολλάν to glue, κόλλα glue.] Agglutinant. — n. An agglutinant. col'li-ber't (kól'í-bér't; F. kól'èbér't), n. [LL. collibertus, in L. a fellow freedman: cf. F. collibert.] In French feudal law, one of a class of peasant tenants superior to the servi, or slaves, but inferior to the free man. In England, in Domesday Book, the term was applied to the boor, a peasant commonly inferior to the villeins, bordars, and cottiers, but not a slave.

col-lid-er (kól'í-dér), v. i.; COL-LID-ED (-líd'éd); COL-LID-ING (-líd'íng). [L. collidere, collisum; col- + laedere to strike. See LESSON.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision; to clash; as, their interests collided; the ship and bark collided. Across this space the attraction urges them. They collide, Tyndall.

col-lid-er, v. t. To strike or dash against. Scintillations are . . . inflammable effluences from the bodies collided. Sir T. Browne. col'li-dine (kól'í-dín; -dén; 184), n. Also -dín. [Gr. κόλλα glue.] Chem. Any of a class of organic bases, C₈H₁₁N, in general pungent, oily, poisonous liquids, belonging to the pyridine series, and obtained from bone oil, coal

[collenchyme + -yte.] Zoöl. One of the branched cells of the collenchyme of sponges. — col-len-y-ol (-ól), a. COLLEGE. col'ler (kól'èr), n. [L. collis, a hill.] A hill. col'ler-er (-ér), n. A hill climber. col'ler-er (-ér), n. A hill climber. col'ler-er (-ér), n. A hill climber.

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tar, naphtha, certain alkaloids, etc. Twenty-two are theoretically possible, and ten are known.

col'lie (kól'í), n. [Cf. Gael. colliean whelp, puppy, dog.] The Scotch shepherd dog. There are two breeds, the rough-haired and a smooth-haired, differing only in their coat. The rough-haired is the common variety. It is somewhat wolflike in build, of rather large size, with tapering muzzle and long well-feathered tail, and a frill of long fluffy hair on the neck and fore part of the chest. Collies are used for herding sheep, in which they exhibit great intelligence, but they are usually quick-tempered and crafty in disposition.



Rough-haired Collie.

col'lier (kól'í-ér), n. [ME. colter. See COAL.] 1. A worker or dealer in coal; now, usually, a coal miner. 2. A vessel employed in transporting coal. 3. a. The dolphin fish. b. The common swift. Local, Eng. col'lier's pur-chase (kól'í-ér-z), a. A purchase or extra pull on a ship's cable, obtained by hooking the cat to a strap put on the cat's and hauling on the catfall with the fish tackle; also, the tackle so arranged.

col'lier-y (kól'í-ér-í), n.; pl. -ies (-íz). [Cf. COALIER, COLLIER.] 1. The place where coal is dug; a coal mine, and the buildings, etc., belonging to it. 2. Coal mining; also, coal trade. Obs. Johnson. 3. A vessel, or vessels, used in carrying coal. Obs. col'li-gate (kól'í-gát), v. t.; COL-LI-GAT-ED (-gát'éd); COL-LI-GATING (-gát'íng). [L. colligatus, p. p. of colligare to collect; col- + ligare to bind.] 1. To tie or bind together. The pieces of isinglass are colligated in rows. Nicholson. 2. Logic. To bring together by colligation; to sum up in a single proposition.

col'li-gation (kól'í-gá-shún), n. [L. colligatio.] 1. A binding together. Sir T. Browne. 2. Logic. That process by which a number of isolated facts are brought together under one conception, or summed up in a general proposition. Colligation is not always induction, but induction is always colligation. J. S. Mill.

col'li-ga-tive (kól'í-gá-tív), a. Phys. Chem. Depending on, or varying with, the number of molecules and not their nature; as, gaseous pressure is a colligative property. col'li-mate (kól'í-mát), v. t.; COL-LI-MAT-ED (-mát'éd); COL-LI-MATING (-mát'íng). [See COLLIMATION.] Physics & Astron. To render parallel to a certain line or direction; to render parallel, as rays of light; to adjust the line of sight of (a transit, level, etc.) so that it is in its proper position relative to the other parts of the instrument (in a transit, at right angles to the horizontal axis of revolution).

col'li-mat'ing (-mát'íng), p. pr. & vb. n. OF COLLIMATE, v. collimating eyepiece, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector for illumination, used in taking a nadir observation. — c. lens. Optics, a lens used for producing parallel rays of light. col'li-ma'tion (-mát'ishún), n. [Cf. F. collimation, fr. a false reading (collimare) for L. collimare to direct in a straight line; col- + linea line. Cf. COLLINATION.] 1. Act of collimating, or state of being collimated. 2. See COLLIMATION ERROR.

collimation axis (of a transit instrument). The straight line passing through the optical center of the object glass and the horizontal rotation axis, perpendicular to the latter. collimation error. Astron. & Physics. The error of adjustment of the sight line of a telescope or other optical instrument, of a transit, the angle between the sight line and the collimation plane; — often simply collimation. collimation plane. The plane described by the collimation axis during revolution of the transit.

col'li-ma'tor (kól'í-má-tór), n. 1. Optics. a. A device consisting of a tube with a convex lens or achromatic objective end, at the focus of the latter, an arrangement of cross hairs, used as a fixed source of parallel rays in collimating certain instruments, esp. a transit or meridian circle. b. A tube having at one end a convex lens, and at its principal focus a slit, — used for producing a beam of parallel rays, as in the spectroscope; also, a lens so used. 2. A similar device used for various purposes, as in aiming cannon at night.

col'lin (kól'ín), n. [Gr. κόλλα glue.] A very pure form of gelatin. col'lin-é-ar (kól'ín-é-ár), a. [See COL-; LINEAR.] Lying in the same straight line; also, formerly, in the same plane. collinear ranges, Math., systems or rows of points on the same line. — col'lin-é-ar-í-ty (-ár'í-tí), n. — col'lin-é-ar-ly, adv.

col'lin-é-ate (-át), v. t. [L. collinear, p. p. of collinere to direct in a straight line.] To collimate. col'lin-é-a'tion (-é-áshún), n. [L. collinere to direct in a straight line. See COLLIMATION.] 1. Act of aiming at, or directing in a line with, a fixed object. Rare. 2. Math. The process or result of arranging elements, esp. points, on a right line. b. In Sophus Lie's theories, a self-dualistic space transformation, which transforms points into points, lines into lines, and planes into planes.

col'lin-é-al (kól'ín-é-ál; -á-l), n. [NL., after Zacchaeus Collins (1764-1831), American botanist.] Bot. A genus of

col'let-in (kól'èt-ín), n. [Fr., fr. collet collar.] A piece of plate armor for neck and shoulders, introduced about the 14th century and later supporting the plastrons, brassards, etc. [VILION.] col'let-side, n. Jewelry. = FACILE. Dial. var. of COLLY. col'li-bist + COLLYBIST. col'lic- + COLIC. col'lic-u-late (kól'ík-ú-lát), n. [L. colluculus a little bill.] Zoöl. Having small elevations. col'lic (kól'ík), pret. & p. a. OF COLLY. v. t. Shak. col'lier's faith. Unquestioning faith; — referring to ignorance of charcoal makers as a class. col'lier's lung. Anthracosis. col'li-shang'le (kól'í-shang'g), n.; pl. -shang-gles (-íz). A quarrel; squabble; noisy disturbance; row. Scot.

col'li-form (kól'í-fór-m), a. [L. collum neck + -form.] Shaped like a neck. [Obs.] col'ligance, n. [F.] Connection. col'li-gate, a. Colligated. Obs. col'li-gible (kól'í-jí-b'l), a. That may be collected. Rare. col'li-gier. Var. of COLLIGIANER. col'li-nate (kól'í-nát), n. [colline + -ate.] A benzoate. col'line, n. [F. colline, fr. L. collis a hill.] A small hill. Obs. col'lin-é-ate, v. t. To converge toward a point. Obs. col'ling, p. pr. & vb. n. OF COLL, to embrace. — col'ling-ly, adv.

col'lin-gal (kól'ín-gwál), a. Of or pert. to the same language. col'lin-ik (kól'ín'ík), a. [collin + -ic.] Chem. Benzoic; — formerly applied to the acid as obtained by oxidizing gelatin, etc.

col'let-in (kól'èt-ín), n. [Fr., fr. collet collar.] A piece of plate armor for neck and shoulders, introduced about the 14th century and later supporting the plastrons, brassards, etc. [VILION.] col'let-side, n. Jewelry. = FACILE. Dial. var. of COLLY. col'li-bist + COLLYBIST. col'lic- + COLIC. col'lic-u-late (kól'ík-ú-lát), n. [L. colluculus a little bill.] Zoöl. Having small elevations. col'lic (kól'ík), pret. & p. a. OF COLLY. v. t. Shak. col'lier's faith. Unquestioning faith; — referring to ignorance of charcoal makers as a class. col'lier's lung. Anthracosis. col'li-shang'le (kól'í-shang'g), n.; pl. -shang-gles (-íz). A quarrel; squabble; noisy disturbance; row. Scot.

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prophylaraceous annual herbs of the western and central United States, having irregular, whorled flowers of shades of blue, lilac, and white. [L. c.] a plant of this genus.

col/lin-so'ni-a (kòl'ín-sò'ní-à), n. [NL., after Peter Collinson, English merchant and naturalist.] Bot. A genus of aromatic menthaceous herbs with ample leaves and terminal racemes of small yellowish flowers. The three species are natives of the eastern United States. *C. canadensis* is the horse balm; *C. stramonella*, *C. amisa* is the amiseroot. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

col/ly-quate (kòl'í-kwáit), v. t. & i.; **col/ly-quat'ed** (-kwáit'éd); **col/ly-quat'ing** (-kwáit'ing). [*col* + *ly* *quare*, *li-quatum*, to melt.] To melt; to liquefy. Obs.

col/ly-qua-tion (-kwáit'shún), n. 1. Act or process of liquefying or fusing; state of being liquefied; fusion. Obs. 2. Med. A progressive wasting or melting away of the solid parts of the animal system with copious excretions of liquids by one or more passages.

col/ly-ua-tive (kòl'í-úá-tív), a. Causing colligation.

col/ly-úan (kòl'í-úán), n. [*l. collisio*, fr. *collidere*. See **COLLIDE**.] 1. Act or instance of colliding; state of having collided; a violent meeting, as of railroad trains. 2. Clashing or interference, as of discordant sounds or antagonistic interests or ideas.

The collision of contrary false principles. *By Warburton.* Sensitive to the most trifling collisions. *Irving.*

col/lo-cate (kòl'ò-kát), v. t.; **col/lo-cat'ed** (-kát'éd); **col/lo-cat'ing** (-kát'ing). [*l. collocatus*, p. p. of *collocare*. See **COUCH**.] To set or place; esp., to place side by side or to arrange.

To marshal and collocute in order his battalions. *E. Hall.* **col/lo-ca-tion** (-kát'shún), n. [*l. collocatio*.] Act of placing, esp. with something else; state of being placed with something else; disposition in place; arrangement.

The choice and collocation of words. *Sir W. Jones.* **Syn.** — **COLLOCATION**, **ALLOCATION**. **COLLOCATION** denotes an arrangement or ordering of objects (esp. words) with reference to each other; **ALLOCATION**, their appointment in accordance with some fixed or definite principle.

As regards the collocation of the adverb with the phrasal infinitive, a most astonishing change has come up in our time, namely, that of placing it between the "to" and the verb. *Earle.*

We may perhaps question some arbitrariness in this precise allocation of poems to the stages of the poet's psychical evolution. *Athenaeum.*

col/lo-ca-tive (kòl'ò-kát-ív), a. Of or pertaining to collocation; of the nature of, or effecting, collocation.

col/lo-chro-mate (-krò'mát), a. [*Gr. kolla* glue + *chromate*.] Pert. to or designating a photochemical printing process otherwise known as *collo-type*. See **COLLOTYPE**.

col/lo-cu-tion (-kú'shún), n. [*l. collocutio*, fr. *collocui*, *-locutus*, to converse; *col* + *loqui* to speak: cf. *F. collocution*. See **LOQUACIOUS**.] A speaking or conversing together. *Rare.*

col/lo-cu-tor (kòl'ò-kú-tòr; kòl'ò-kú-tòr), n. [*l. collocutor*.] A participant in a dialogue or conversation.

col/lo-di-o (-kòl'ò-dí-ò), n. Combining form for *collodion*.

col/lo-di-on (-én), n. [*Gr. kolla* glue like glue; *kolla* glue + *diós* form. Cf. **COLLOID**.] Chem. A viscous liquid consisting of a mixture of alcohol and ether in which soluble gun cotton or pyroxylin is dissolved (see **GUN COTTON**). On evaporation of the solvents the pyroxylin remains in a tough adhesive form which is used for photographic films, as a coating for wounds, etc.

col/lo-di-on-ize (-íz), v. t.; **col/lo-di-on-iz'ed** (-íz'éd); **col/lo-di-on-iz'ing** (-íz'ing). To treat with collodion. — **col/lo-di-on-iz'a-tion** (-íz'áz'shún), *n.* — *iz'at'*, *n.*

collodion process. *Photog.* A process in which collodion is used as a vehicle for the sensitive salts. In its original form (the *wet-plate process*), the negative was prepared by coating a glass plate with collodion containing iodides and bromides, immersing in a solution of silver nitrate, exposing immediately, and developing with pyrogallol acid or ferrous sulphate. This process yields the *dry-plate process*, in which an emulsion of the sensitive salts in collodion is flowed over the plate and allowed to dry. Gelatin is now generally used in this process in place of collodion. See **PHOTOGRAPHY**.

col/lo-di-o-type (kòl'ò-dí-ò-típ), n. *Photog.* A picture obtained by the collodion process; also, the process itself.

col/lo-graph (kòl'ò-gráf), n. [*Gr. kolla* glue + *graph*.] An apparatus for manifold copying by means of a pad or film of gelatin, treated with potassium bichromate. **b** = **COLLOTYPE**. — **col/lo-graph'ic** (-gráf'ík), *a.* — **col-log-rap-hy** (kòl'ò-gráf-í), *n.*

col/lo-gue (kòl'ò-gú), v. i.; **col/lo-gued** (-gú'd); **col/lo-guing** (-gú'ing). [*l. colloqui* to talk together, *F. colloque* dialogue, and *E. dialogue*. Cf. **COLLOQUATION**.] 1. To glaze; to flatter. Obs.

2. To give feigned adherence or assent. Obs. 3. To intrigue or conspire; to collude. *Dial.*

4. To talk or confer secretly or confidentially. *Colloq.* Pray go in, and sister, save the matter, Collogue with her again, and all shall be well. *Robert Greene.*

col/ly-na-ble (kòl'í-úá-b'l), a. Liable to liquefy. Obs.

col/ly-na-ment (-m'nt), n. Something in a soft or liquefied state; specif., the rudimentary embryo. Obs. & R.

col/ly-quant (kòl'í-kwánt), a. Melting; liquefactive.

col/ly-na-tive-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

col/ly-na-fac-tion, *n.* [*l. colligere* to collect, *factus* melted. See **LIQUEFACTION**.] A melting together. Obs. & R.

collir. For words in *collir*-, see the forms in **COLLYRIUM**.

col/lysh (kòl'í-sh), *n.* A tool to polish the edge of a sole.

col/ly-stion (kòl'í-zh'ún), *v. t.* To collide with. *Rare.*

col/ly-stion-al (-ál), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a collision or colliding thing.

collusion bulkhead. A water-tight bulkhead near the bow and formerly stern of a ship, to keep out water in case of collision.

collusion mat. A canvas mat to cover a hole made in a ship by collision or other mishap.

col/ly-sive (kòl'í-sív), *a.* Colliding or causing collision.

col/ly-sive-ly, *adv.* Colliding or causing collision. Obs. — *n.* A litigant or wrangler. Obs.

col/lo-cal, *a.* [*col* + *local*.] Present in, or belonging to, the same

col/lo-gue' (kòl'ò-gú), *v. t.* To coax or wheedle. Obs.

col/loid (kòl'òid), *a.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *-oid*. Cf. **COLLOIDION**.] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous; colloidal; as, *colloid* tumors.

colloid degeneration, *Med.*, a morbid transformation of tissue into a gumlike or gelatinous substance, occurring in carcinomas and other tumors.

col/loid, n. 1. Chem. A substance of gelatinous nature, permeable by crystalloid solutions, diffusing not at all or very slowly through animal or vegetable membranes, and scarcely affecting by its presence the freezing point or vapor tension of its solutions; also, any of various non-gelatinous substances exhibiting the above properties; — opposed to *crystalloid*. Among the gelatinous colloids are gelatin, starch, albumin, etc. Various inorganic compounds, and metals such as silver and gold, may also be obtained in colloidal form, but it is probable that they are then only in a state of extremely fine suspension.

2. *Med.* A gelatinous substance found in colloid degeneration and colloid cancer.

col/loid-al (kòl'òid'ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a colloid or colloids. — **col/loid-al-ly**' (kòl'òid'ál-í), *adv.* We have therefore to distinguish the viscous, gelatinizing, *colloid* mixtures, not coagulated by salts, from the nonviscous, nongelatinizing, but readily coagulable mixtures. The former class I shall designate *colloidal* solutions, the latter, *colloidal* suspensions. *A. A. Noyes.*

col/lop (kòl'òp), *n.* Also *colp*. [*ME. colloppe*, *collope*, *colloppe*; origin uncertain; cf. *OSw. kollupp* (prob.) egg fried on bacon. The first part of the word is *perh. col coal*.]

1. A small slice of meat, cooked or intended for cooking; esp., a rasher of bacon; also, formerly, any piece of flesh. God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh. *Shak.*

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers pricked. *Dryden.*

2. A small portion or slice of anything. Cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

col/lop, n. [*l. colpa* a fault-guine or bovine animal.] A cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre. *Anglo-Irish.* *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

col/loped (-úpt), *a.* Having ridges or bunches of flesh, like *collops*; also, cooked in *collops*; as, *colloped* venison. With that red gaunt, and *colloped* peck astrain. *R. Browning.*

Collop Monday. The Monday before Shrove Tuesday; — because *collops* of bacon are then eaten. *Dial. Eng.*

col/lo-qui-al (kòl'ò-kwí-ál), *a.* [*See COLLOQUY*.] Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. common and familiar conversation; conversational; hence, unstudied; informal; as, *colloquial* phrases; *colloquial* pronunciations.

His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay.*

Every educated person speaks his mother tongue in at least two ways, and the difference between the dignified and the *colloquial* style is considerable. *G. L. Kittredge.*

col/lo-qui-al-ism (-íz'm), *n.* Colloquial style or quality; a colloquial expression; as, the *colloquialism* of the day.

Slang words frequently rise to the rank of *colloquialisms*, and thus in time gain admission to the more formal language. *G. L. Kittredge.*

Syn. — **See CANE**.

col/lo-quist (kòl'ò-kwí-st), *n.* A speaker in a colloquy.

col/lo-qui-um (kòl'ò-kwí-ú-m), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIA (-á). [*l.* conversation. See **COLLOQUY**, **COLLOQUATION**.] 1. A colloquy; a conversation. Obs.

2. *Law*. That part of the plaintiff's pleading in an action for slander which avers that the defendant spoke the slanderous words concerning the plaintiff or the subject matter in question in a certain conversation (*in quodam colloquio*).

3. A conference; a meeting for discussion. *Rare.*

col/lo-quiz'e (kòl'ò-kwí-z), *v. i.*; **col/lo-quiz'ed** (-kwí-z'éd); **col/lo-quiz'ing** (-kwí-z'ing). To hold colloquy; to converse.

col/lo-qui-ty (-kwí-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwí-z). [*l. colloquium*. See **COLLOQUATION**.] 1. Mutual discourse; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate. They went to Worms, to the *colloquy* there about religion. *A. Wood.*

2. *Ecol.* A legislative and judicial court made up of pastors and representative elders from a group of Reformed Genevian or Presbyterian churches.

col/lo-type (kòl'ò-típ), *n.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *-type*.] A photo-mechanical print made directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid; also, the process of making such prints. According to one method, the film is sensitized with potassium dichromate and exposed to light under a reversed negative. After the development has been washed out, the film is soaked in glycerin and water. As this treatment causes swelling in those parts of the film which have been acted on by light, a plate results from which impressions can be taken with prepared ink. The albertype, phototype, and heliotype are forms of *collo-type*.

col/lo-type-y (-típ-y), *n.* The *collo-type* process.

col/lo-ta-tion (kòl'ò-tát'shún), *n.* [*l. collocatio*, fr. *collocui* to struggle with; *col* + *locuti* to struggle.] A struggling; a contention. Obs. or *Archaic*.

Collocution with old hags and hobgoblins. *Dr. H. More.*

CONIUM, *Rare.* **col/lo-nium** (kòl'ò-ní-um), *n.* A private or confidential conversation. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

col/lo-ne-l, *cf.* **COLONEL**.

col/lo-ne-ma (kòl'ò-né'má), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr. kolla* glue + *νημα* thread.] *Med.* = **MYXOMA**.

collo-nia, *cf.* **COLONY**.

collop cake. A cake with a collop of bacon or ham between layers of paste. *Dial. Eng.*

collop-a-nite (kòl'ò-á-nít), *n.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *ανιθρακας* to appear.] *Min.* A colorless snow-white hydrous phosphate of calcium, Ca₃(PO₄)₂·H₂O.

col/lo-phore (kòl'ò-fòr), *n.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *phore*.] *Zool.* A suckerlike organ at the base of the abdomen of insects belonging to the *Collembola*. B one of the marginal adhesive organs of leucanarians. [qually.]

col/lo-phy, *cf.* **COLLOPHAN**.

col/lo-qui-um (kòl'ò-kwí-ú-m), *n.* [*l. colloqui*.] To converse. [*QUIUM*.]

col/lo-qui-al-ist, *n.* 1. A conversationalist.

2. A user of colloquialisms.

col/lude' (kòl'ú-d), *v. i.*; **col/lu-d'ed** (-ú-d'éd); **col/lu-d'ing** (-ú-d'ing). [*l. colludere*, *-lusum*; *col* + *ludere* to play. See **LUDICROUS**.] To have secretly a joint part or share in an action; to play into each other's hands; to conspire or connive; to act in concert. — **col/lu-d'er** (-ú-d'ér), *n.* If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke.*

col/lu-sion (kòl'ú-shún), *n.* [*l. collusio*: cf. *F. collusion*. See **COLLUDE**.] 1. A secret agreement and cooperation for a fraudulent or deceitful purpose; a playing into each other's hands; deceit; fraud.

The foxe, master of *collusion*. *Spenser.* By the ignorance of the merchants or dishonesty of the weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad and the price excessive. *Swift.*

2. *Law*. An agreement between two or more persons to defraud a person of his rights by the forms of law, or to obtain an object forbidden by law. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — **COLLUSION**, **CONIVANCE**. **COLLUSION** implies a secret understanding, whereby one party plays into another's hands for fraudulent purposes; as, *collusion* between two witnesses; "a blundering world, in *collusion* with a prejudiced philosophy" (*W. Pater*). **CONIVANCE** (cf. *WINK*), without involving active participation, implies a winking at wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it; as, "I solemnly promised . . . to enter into no clubs and societies, which nevertheless exist with the knowledge and *conivance* of the authorities" (*W. C. Robinson*); "In presence of his ladylove, perhaps under her window and certainly with her *conivance*, he was unmercifully thrashed" (*Stevenson*).

col/lu-sive (-sív), *a.* 1. Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; done or planned in collusion. "Collusive arguings." *J. Trapp*. "Collusive divorces." *Strype*.

2. Acting in collusion. "Collusive parties." *Burke.*

— **col/lu-sive-ly**, *adv.* — **col/lu-sive-ness**, *n.*

col/lu-to-ry (kòl'ú-tò-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rí-z). Also **col/lu-to-ri-um** (-tò-rí-ú-m); *pl.* -TORIA (-á). [*l. colluere*, *collutum*, to wash.] *Med.* A medicated mouth wash; a gargle.

col/lu-vi-es (kòl'ú-ví-éz), *n.* [*l.* a collection of washings, dregs, offscourings, fr. *colluere* to wash; *col* + *luere* to wash.] A collection or gathering, as of earth, rubbish, or odds and ends; specif., *Med.*, filth, excrement, or an ulcerous discharge. — **col/lu-vi-al** (-ál), *a.*

col/ly (kòl'í), *v. t.*; **col/ly'ed** (-íd); **col/ly-ing**. [*See COLAL*.] To render black or dark, as if with coal smut; to begrime. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.*

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough. *B. Jonson.* Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night. *Shak.*

col/ly-rid-dan (kòl'í-ríd'á-dán), *n.* [*l. Collyridanus*, fr. *l. collyrida* a thin cake of bread, *Gr. kolla* glue, *dim.* of *kolla* a roll of bread.] *Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect of women worshippers of the Virgin Mary in the 4th and 5th centuries, chiefly in Arabia. — **col/ly-rid'án-a**, *n.*

col/ly-ri-um (kòl'í-rí-ú-m), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-á), *E. -IUMS* (-ú-mz). [*l.* fr. *Gr. kolla* glue, *ri-um*, poulitice, eye salve.] *Med.* a medicated application for the eyes, usually an eye-water; loosely, any application for the eyes, as for beautifying. **b** Any medicated bougie or suppository.

col/lo-bi-um (kòl'ò-bí-ú-m), *n.*; *pl.* -BIA (-bí-á). [*l.* fr. *Gr. kolobion*, *kolobion*, fr. *kolobion* to curtail, mutilate.] A sleeveless or short-sleeved tunic, in early use as an ecclesiastical vestment, but in the 3d and 4th centuries replaced by the dalmatic; loosely, an analogous garment, as the tabard or the dalmatic worn as a coronation robe.

col/lo-b'oma (kòl'ò-b'ò-má), *n.*; *pl.* -BOMATA (-átá). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. koloboma* the part taken away in mutilation, fr. *kolobion* to mutilate.] *Anat. & Med.* A defect or fissure, esp. a congenital fissure of some part of the eye or eyelid, as a fissure of the iris due to persistence of the choroidal fissure of the embryo.

col/lo-b'us (kòl'ò-b'ús), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. kolobos* docked, mutilated; — referring to the thumbs.] *Zool.* A genus of African monkeys of slender build, with a long tail and rudimentary thumbs, and a sacculated stomach. See **QUEZZA**.

col/lo-cynth (kòl'ò-sín-th), *n.* [*l. Colocynthis*, *Gr. kolokynthis*. Cf. **COLOQUINTIDA**.] A Mediterranean and African cucurbitaceous plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*) allied to the watermelon; also, its fruit, which has a spongy pulp; — called also *bitter apple*, *bitter cucumber*, and *bitter gourd*. It is intensely bitter, and a powerful cathartic.

col/lo-cyn'thin (-sín'thín), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter yellow glucoside, the active principle of *colocynthis*. By hydrolysis it yields *col/lo-cyn'thin* (-thín).

col/lo-g'a-rithm (kòl'ò-g'á-rí-th'm), *n.* [*col*, *a* + *logarithm*.] *Math.* The logarithm of the reciprocal, or the negative logarithm. Where (as in the tables) the logarithms have been arbitrarily increased by 10, the *collogarithm* becomes the *arithmetical complement* to 10, or 10-logarithm.

Cologne' (kòl'ò-n'), *n.* 1. A city in Germany (*G. Köln*); officially, *Cöln*; — applied to various products to designate the place where they were actually or supposedly made, found, etc.; as, *Cologne* blade; *Cologne* thread.

collosurus. *Collusive*. Obs.

collut. *Abbr.* **COLLUTORY**.

col/lu-thun. Var. of **COLLOTHUN**.

col/lu-tion (kòl'ú-shún), *n.* [*l. l. collutio* a rinsing, fr. *l. colluere* to rinse.] A collutory. Obs.

col/ly. Var. of **COLLY**, a dog.

col/ly (kòl'í), *n.* [*FROM COLAL*.] Grime or soot. Obs. or *Dial.*

col/ly, a. Sooty. Obs. or *Dial.*

col/ly, col'ey, *n.* The European blackbird. *Dial. Eng.*

col/ly-ba (kòl'í-bá), *n.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *βα*.] *East. Ch.* Small round cakes distributed for liturgical celebrations.

col/ly-bist, *n.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *βιστος*, fr. *kolla* glue + *βιστος* a small coin.] A money changer; a usurer. Obs.

col/ly-brand' (kòl'í-bránd'), *n.* Var. of **COLBRAND**. *Dial. Eng.*

col/ly-ber-er & **CAULIFLOWER**.

col/ly-r'is (kòl'í-r'ís), *n.* [*l. collut*.] A collutory. Obs.

collyria, *n.* [*CF. OF. coliere*, *collierie*, *F. collyrie*.] = **COLLYRIUM**.

col/ly-tite (kòl'í-tít), *n.* [*Gr. kolla* glue + *τιτε*.] A claylike mineral, a hydrous aluminum silicate. *Sp. gr.* 2-2.15.

col/ly-shang-y. Var. of **COLLI-SHANG**. *Scot.*

col/ly-wob'bles (kòl'í-wób'b'lz), *n. pl.* Pain in the stomach; loosely, any slight abdominal ailment. *Dial.* or *Slang*.

col/ly-mar (kòl'í-már), *n.* (*Perh.* fr. the town of *Colmar* in Alsace.) A kind of fan in fashion under Queen Anne.

colmenier, *n.* Sweet William, or one of its varieties. Obs.

col/ly-m'ny, *col'ny* (kòl'í-m'ny), *n.* [*CF. COL or CULM*.] = **COAL-FISH**. *British.* [*MOUSE*.] **col/ly-m'ny**, *col'ny* (kòl'í-m'ny), *n.* [*Gr. kolomys*, *colomys*, *Colo.* *Abbr.* Colorado. [*Gr. kolomys*.] = **COLONY**. Obs.] **col/ly-m'ny** (kòl'í-m'ny), *n*

2. [L. c.] A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet; — called also *Cologne water* and *eau de Cologne*.

Cologne brown, *C. earth*, a variety of lignite, or brown coal, used as a pigment. — **C. spirit**, a very pure rectified spirit containing about 96 per cent of alcohol. — **C. amber**, *Cologne earth*. — **C. ware**, a plain hard stoneware slightly mottled with gray and brown, made into ornamental tankards, jugs, etc., esp. in the 16th and 17th centuries; — called also *grès de Flandres*. — **C. yellow**, a pigment composed of chrome yellow lightened by some white substance, as lead sulphate.

Colombian (*kô-lômb'yan*), *n.* Of or pertaining to Colombia. — *n.* A native or citizen of Colombia.

Colombian bark, *Pharm.*, an inferior Peruvian bark yielded by *Cinchona pitayensis*, *C. lanceifolia*, and *C. cordifolia*.

Colombian paper (*kô-lômb'yan*), *n.* [F.] A size of paper. See **PAPER**.

Colony (*kô-lôn'y*), *n.*; pl. *E. COLONS* (-lôn'z), *Sp. COLONES* (kô-lô'nâs). [Amer. Sp.; cf. *Sp. Colon* Columbus.] The monetary unit of Costa Rica; also, a gold coin of Chile. See **COIN**.

Colon (*kô-lôn*), *n.*; pl. *E. COLONS* (-lôn'z), *L. COLA* (-lô). [L. *colon* the largest of the intestines, fr. Gr. *κόλον*: cf. *F. colon*. Cf. **COLIC**.] *Anat. & Zool.* That part of the large intestine which extends from the caecum to the rectum. See **DIGESTIVE**, *Illustr.* Also, the second division of an insect's intestine. The human colon is divided into the *ascending colon*, which passes up on the right side of the abdomen, the *transverse colon*, which passes across to the left side, the *descending colon*, which passes downward on the left side, and the *sigmoid flexure*, a tortuous portion which becomes continuous with the rectum.

Colon, *n.*; pl. *E. COLONS*, *L. COLA*. [L. *colon* a portion of a poem, Gr. *κόλον* limb, member, portion of a strophe, clause of a sentence.] 1. *Punctuation.* The character [;], used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent, often taking the place of a conjunction. It is now used chiefly as a mark of anticipation after an introductory word, phrase, or clause, or at the point of transition between two leading members of a sentence which are in special balance or contrast; as, "Dear Sir," or "They replied as follows," or "Princes have courtiers, and merchants have partners; the voluptuous have companions, and the wicked have accomplices; none but the virtuous can have friends." 2. *Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmic period, composed of a group of from two to not more than six feet, formed into a rhythmic unit by a principal accent.

3. *Paleog.* A portion, as a clause or group of clauses in one line, taken as a measurement of a manuscript.

Colonel (*kô-lôn'el*), *n.* [Formerly also *coronel* (as in earlier *F.* & in *Sp.*), *F. colonel*, *It. colonnello*, *prop.*, the chief or commander of a column, fr. *colonna* - column, *L. columna*. See **COLUMN**.] 1. *Mil.* The commanding officer of a regiment; an officer ranking next above a lieutenant colonel and next below a general officer.

In the United States Marine Corps there are no regiments, and the colonel is the highest rank next below the commandant, who is a brigadier general. The title is often conferred in Europe as honorary, as on princess or princesses, the real command devolving upon the lieutenant colonel. In the United States army the insignia of a colonel on shoulder straps is a silver-embroidered eagle as represented in the "Arms of the United States," except that it is without the scroll. See **SHOULDER STRAP**, *Illustr.*

2. Used to translate certain ancient military titles, as *Lat. tribunus*, Gr. *χιλιάρχος* (chiliarchos), etc.

3. *Angling.* A kind of fly for salmon.

4. The pronunciation *kô-lôn'el* became established about 1800, replacing older *kô-lôn'el*, *kô-lôn'el*, etc., all corresponding to the earlier spellings *colonel*, *colnello*, etc.

Colonel (*kô-lôn'el*), *n.*; pl. *COLONELS* or *COLONELLED* (kô-lôn'el'ed); *COLONEL* (-lôn'el), *n.*; pl. *COLONELS*. To act or play the colonel. — *v. t.* To make a colonel of; to address as colonel.

Colonel (*kô-lôn'el*), *n.*; pl. *COLONELS*. The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Colonial (*kô-lôn'i-äl*), *n.* [Co., 4 b + *longitudo*.] *Astron.*, *Geog.*, etc. The complement of the longitude.

Colonial (*kô-lôn'i-äl*), *a.* [Cf. *F. colonial*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies; specif., of or pertaining to the British colonies, esp., *American Hist.*, the thirteen which formed the United States of America.

2. *Bot. & Zool.* Forming, or existing in, colonies; as, a colonial organism.

3. *Architect.* colonial architecture, architecture such as prevailed in the British settlements of North America previous to, and for some decades after, the Revolution. It was chiefly a modification of the English Georgian style. Called also *old colonial*, or *Georgian*, architecture.

The Capitol of the United States, excepting the wings and the dome, afterwards added, is not only a typical, but the most considerable example of colonial architecture. *Dict. of Arch.* — *c. beech*, = WHITE BEECH. *Australia*. — *c. goose*, a bone of mutton stuffed with savory herbs, to imitate roast goose. *Australia*. — *c. pine*, an Australian pine-tree (*Arcaucaria cunninghamii*). It yields a soft timber, used for boxes, flooring, etc., but subject to decay. Called also *Moreton Bay pine* and *hoop pine*. — *c. protectorate*. See **PROTECTORATE**. — *c. time*. See **STANDARD TIME**.

Colonialism (*kô-lôn'i-äl'izm*), *n.* 1. State or quality of, or the relationship involved in, being colonial.

2. A custom, idiom, idea, feature of government, or the like, characteristic of a colony.

3. The colonial system or policy in industrial legislation or extension of territory.

Colonist (*kô-lôn'ist*), *n.* 1. A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

2. *Rom. Lav.* = **COLONUS**.

Colo-ni-zation (*kô-lôn'i-zä'shün*), *n.* [Cf. *F. colonisation*.] 1. Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; formation of a colony or colonies.

The wide continent of America invited colonization. *Bancroft*.

2. Settlement in or of a district by persons brought in to acquire a merely voting residence or to vote illegally.

Cologue. Obs. or dial. var. of **COLOGUE**.

Colo- + **COLLOC**.

Colomb, *Var. of CALUMBA*.

Colo-ni-zation-ist (*kô-lôn'i-zä'shün-ist*), *n.* An advocate of colonization, esp., *U. S. Hist.*, of Africa by negroes from the United States.

Colo-nize (*kô-lôn'iz*), *v. t.*; *col'o-niz-en* (-niz'd); *col'o-niz-ise* (-niz'ing). [Cf. *F. coloniser*.] 1. To plant or establish a colony or colonies in; to people with colonists; to migrate to and settle in. *Bacon*.

2. To gather, settle, or establish in a colony, or compact settlement; as, Germany colonizes her tramps.

3. To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal or irregularly qualified voters.

Colo-nize, *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; to make or establish a colony.

Colo-niz'er (-niz'ër), *n.* One who colonizes.

Colo-nnade (*kô-lôn'näd'*), *n.* [F. *colonnade*, *It. colonnata*, fr. *colonna* column. See **COLONN**.] A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals, sometimes with adjuncts, as pavement, stylobate, roof, etc.; — usually limited to such as carry an architrave. When in front of a building, it is called a *portico*; when surrounding, or carried about three sides of, a building or an open court or square, a *peristyle*.

Colo-nad'ed (-näd'ed), *a.* Provided with a colonnade; as, the colonnad'ed streets of ancient Syria.

Colo-nnette (-nët'), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne* column.] 1. *Arch.* A small column, esp. one of many grouped as in a parapet, balustrade, or clustered column.

2. *Anat.* A slender column, as of bone.

Colo-nus (*kô-lôn'us*), *n.*; pl. *COLONI* (-ni). [L.] In the later Roman Empire, a serf or tenant farmer bound to the soil, and paying a fixed rent. Although not slaves, the coloni passed with the lands they were of two classes; those known as *liberi coloni*, *tributarii*, or *inquilini*, having few obligations beyond the payment of the rent; and the *ascriptarii*, or *ensiti*, who had no property rights other than those in peculium.

Colo-ny (*kô-lôn'i*), *n.*; pl. *-NIES* (-niz). [L. *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, fr. *colere* to cultivate, dwell: cf. *F. colonie*. Cf. **CULTURE**.] 1. A Roman colony, which was a subject settlement of Romans (orig. of coloni) in a newly acquired or hostile country, made orig. as a means of permanent occupation.

2. A Greek *apoikia* (Gr. *ἀποικία*), or a settlement, nearly always independent or self-governing, of Greeks in a foreign country.

3. A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power.

4. The district or country colonized; a settlement.

5. A group of people situated so as to resemble a colony; as: a. A company of persons from the same country sojourning in a foreign city or land; as, the American colony in Paris. b. An isolated group of people engaged in the same occupation; as, a colony of artists.

6. *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association; as: a. A community of ants, bees, or other social animals. b. A number of animals or plants living together, more or less isolated from others of the same species. c. A cenobium or cell family. d. An aggregation of bacteria in a pure culture.

7. *Zool.* The entire aggregation of zooids of a compound animal.

8. *Geol.* An assemblage of fossils apparently contained in rocks of an earlier formation than that to which they normally belong. This phenomenon is believed to be caused by displacement of the strata.

9. A rural settlement or estate. *A Latinism*.

Syn. — See **DEPENDENCY**.

Colo-pe-x'ia (*kô-lô-pék'si-ä*), *col'o-pe-x'y* (*kô-lô-pék'si*), *n.* [NL. *colopexia*; Gr. *κόλον* colon + *πέγξω* a fixing.] *Surg.* The operation of attaching by sutures the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall.

Colo-phene (*kô-lô-fên*), *n.* [See **COLOPHONY**.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{30}$, a high-boiling component of the mixture obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid.

Colo-pho-n (*kô-lô-fôn*), *n.* [L. *colophon* finishing stroke, Gr. *κόλοφος*.] 1. The finishing touch. *Obs.*

2. An inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript, often containing facts relative to its production, as the scribe's, illuminator's, or printer's name, the place and date of publication, title, etc.

The *colophon*, or final description, fell into disuse, and . . . the title page had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. *De Morgan*.

The book was uninjured from title page to *colophon*. *Scott*.

3. *Print.* An emblem, usually a device assumed by the publishing house, placed either on the title page or at the end of a book.

Colo-pho-nate (*kô-lô-fôn'ät*), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of colophonic acid.

Colo-pho-nic (*kô-lô-fôn'ik*), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of several acids, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, found in colophony.

Colo-pho-nite (*kô-lô-fôn'it*), *n.* [Cf. *F. colophonite*.] *Min.* A coarse kind of garnet of the variety andradite; — so called because in color and luster it is like colophony.

Colo-pho-ny (-fôn'i; *kô-lô-fôn'i*), *col'o-pho-ni-um* (*kô-lô-fôn'i-üm*), *n.* [Gr. *κόλοφωνα* (sc. *ῥητιν* resin, gum) resin, fr. *Κολοφώνιος* or *φω* from *Colophon* in *Ionian*.] *Rosin*.

Colo-our (*kô-lô'ür*), *n.* [ME. *colour*, *culur*, *culor*, *color*, OF. the same, and *couleur*, *F. couleur*, *L. color*; prob. akin to *celare* to conceal (the color taken as that which covers). See **HELMET**.] 1. A property or quality of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending upon the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. Physically, white is resolvable into a whole series of hues corresponding to rays of different wave lengths and called *spectral colors* (see **SPECTRUM**). By combinations of these, many other hues can be

produced, so that the total number distinguishable by the eye, including tints and shades, is many thousand. An object that reflects equally all rays assumes the color of whatever light is thrown upon it; it is commonly said to be *white* because ordinarily viewed by white light. Many objects reflect only certain kinds of rays, converting the others into heat energy or allowing them to pass through; hence, in white light they show *colors* depending on the particular combinations of rays which they send to the eye, either by reflection or transmission. An object incapable of reflecting any rays does not exist, but such as approach this condition are said to be *black*. *Primary colors* are the principal colors of the spectrum (Newton's seven were red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet), esp. certain fundamental colors by the combination of which (*color mixture*) any other color can be produced. In the Young-Helmholtz theory (see below) they are red, green, and blue (or violet). Thus, red and green produce yellow; red and blue, purple; red, green, and blue give white or gray. This may be demonstrated with a color top or by throwing colored lights on the same white object. For every color there is a *complementary color*, that is, a color which properly combined with it gives white (or gray). Such color mixture is to be carefully distinguished from the mixture of pigments, for, since each pigment absorbs certain rays, the latter process is one of subtraction, and not addition, of light rays. Blue and yellow light may be combined so as to form white light, but the mixture of a blue and a yellow pigment is green. The primary pigment colors usually recognized are red (crimson), yellow, and blue. Every color has three qualities, called *color constants*: (1) *hue*, or *color tone*, the quality by which, for example, bluish red differs from orange red; (2) *value* or *luminosity*, by which, for example, light red differs from dark red; and (3) *chroma*, *purity*, or *intensity*, by which, for example, a pure or spectral red differs from a broken or grayish red. A *saturated color* is one as free as possible from white or black; mixtures of the same with white are called *tints*, and with black, *shades*. Psychologically, white, gray, and black are distinguished from the color series as forming the scale of brightness. Sensations of color probably depend directly upon the retinal structures known as cones, the rods being apparently concerned in achromatic vision only. The two chief theories of color vision are: (1) *The Young-Helmholtz theory*, which assumes that there are three sets of nerves corresponding to red, green, and blue (or violet), and that any train of waves reaching the retina stimulates these nerves in different degrees. Color-blind persons are those in whom one or more of these sets fail to respond. (2) *The Hering theory*, according to which there are in the retina three substances affected by light, one by green and red, another by blue and yellow, and the third and most plentiful by black and white. See **LIGHT**, **EYE**, **RETINA**, **VISION**, **COLOR BLINDNESS**; and **OF AFTERIMAGE**.

2. A particular variety of the above quality; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; — strictly, excluding black and white.

3. *Complexion*; esp., the hue characteristic of good health and spirits; ruddy complexion; — said also of the flush caused by blushing.

Give color to my pale cheek. *Shak.*

4. A hue noticeable as being other than that regarded as normal or prevalent, or other than black or white; as, to dress in *colors*. *Specif.*: a *Bot.* A hue other than green. b The hue of races of men other than white, esp. of negroes; also, formerly, other than white or black.

5. That which is used to give color; a paint; a pigment; as, oil colors or water colors.

6. *pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device, as the cognizance of a knight, a rosette or ribbon worn by adherents of a political party, etc.; as, the *colors* of a race horse (that is, of the cap and jacket worn by the jockey).

7. Chiefly in *pl.* A flag, ensign, etc., of a nation flown by a ship, or of a body of infantry, artillery, or engineers, as a regiment or battalion; also, the regiment or the service. The flag of cavalry is not called *color* but *standard*.

The word *color* implies the National Color and includes the Regimental Color when both are present. *U. S. Infantry Drill Regs.* Each [British] regiment or battalion is supplied with a royal or King's color, and a regimental color. The former is a Union Jack and the latter a flag of the same color as the facings of the regiment. *N. Int. Encyc.*

8. *pl. U. S. Navy.* A salute to the flag accompanied by music at 8 a. m. and sunset, at hoisting and lowering it.

9. An ensign's commission. *Obs.*

10. *Mining.* Valuable mineral; esp., gold shown by washing earth or crushed ore in a pan; also, a particle of the valuable substance.

11. Outward show or semblance, esp. such as covers or hides the real character of anything; aspect; guise; appearance; as, *color of law*; *color of reason*. They had let down the boat into the sea, under *color* as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship. *Acts xxvii. 30.* That he should die is worthy policy; But yet we want a *color* for his death. *Shak.*

12. An appearance or pretense taken as justification; pretext; show of reason; also, formerly, excuse; disguise. Which afforded a *color* for deserting the troops. *J. Mill*

13. Shade or variety of character; kind; species. Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *color*. *Shak.*

14. *Law.* An appearance or semblance of a right, authority, office, or the like; thus, formerly, in England in the common-law pleading by confession and avoidance it was necessary that the confession should give *color*, that is, give or credit to the plaintiff an apparent right, which was to be shown insufficient in law by being avoided, thus removing the cause from the jury to the court. This color was called *express color* when it was given by pleading feigned matter; implied color when it arose only from the nature of the defense.

15. *Art & Criticism.* a The tone, scheme, or harmony of colors in a painting; coloration in producing effects; as, Tintoretto is a master of *color*; also, in an engraving or monochrome, an effect of coloration produced by chiaroscuro. b *Literature.* The free use of words or descriptions strong in concrete suggestiveness or vivid in respect to the

produced, so that the total number distinguishable by the eye, including tints and shades, is many thousand. An object that reflects equally all rays assumes the color of whatever light is thrown upon it; it is commonly said to be white because ordinarily viewed by white light. Many objects reflect only certain kinds of rays, converting the others into heat energy or allowing them to pass through; hence, in white light they show colors depending on the particular combinations of rays which they send to the eye, either by reflection or transmission. An object incapable of reflecting any rays does not exist, but such as approach this condition are said to be black. Primary colors are the principal colors of the spectrum (Newton's seven were red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet), esp. certain fundamental colors by the combination of which (color mixture) any other color can be produced. In the Young-Helmholtz theory (see below) they are red, green, and blue (or violet). Thus, red and green produce yellow; red and blue, purple; red, green, and blue give white or gray. This may be demonstrated with a color top or by throwing colored lights on the same white object. For every color there is a complementary color, that is, a color which properly combined with it gives white (or gray). Such color mixture is to be carefully distinguished from the mixture of pigments, for, since each pigment absorbs certain rays, the latter process is one of subtraction, and not addition, of light rays. Blue and yellow light may be combined so as to form white light, but the mixture of a blue and a yellow pigment is green. The primary pigment colors usually recognized are red (crimson), yellow, and blue. Every color has three qualities, called color constants: (1) hue, or color tone, the quality by which, for example, bluish red differs from orange red; (2) value or luminosity, by which, for example, light red differs from dark red; and (3) chroma, purity, or intensity, by which, for example, a pure or spectral red differs from a broken or grayish red. A saturated color is one as free as possible from white or black; mixtures of the same with white are called tints, and with black, shades. Psychologically, white, gray, and black are distinguished from the color series as forming the scale of brightness. Sensations of color probably depend directly upon the retinal structures known as cones, the rods being apparently concerned in achromatic vision only. The two chief theories of color vision are: (1) The Young-Helmholtz theory, which assumes that there are three sets of nerves corresponding to red, green, and blue (or violet), and that any train of waves reaching the retina stimulates these nerves in different degrees. Color-blind persons are those in whom one or more of these sets fail to respond. (2) The Hering theory, according to which there are in the retina three substances affected by light, one by green and red, another by blue and yellow, and the third and most plentiful by black and white. See LIGHT, EYE, RETINA, VISION, COLOR BLINDNESS; and OF AFTERIMAGE.

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Of or pertaining to the colon. colo-n'ial (-käl), *a.* [L. *colonus* husbandman.] Of or pertaining to husbandman. *Obs.*

colo-n'ial-ty (-käl'ti), *n.* [NL. *colonia* + *-itis*.] = **COLITIS**.

col-pot'o-my (kól-pót'ò-mí), *n.* [*colpo* + *-tomy*.] *Surg.* Incision of the vagina.

colt (kòlt), *n.* [*ME. colt* a young horse, ass, or camel, *AS. colt*; cf. *Sw. dial. kullt* a boy, lad.] 1. The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind, as the ass or zebra; in Scripture, also, the young of the camel; sometimes, distinctively, the young male, *filly* being the female. Cf. *FOAL*. Among horse fanciers it is usual to reckon the age of colts from some arbitrary date, as from January 1, or May 1, of the year of foaling.

2. In various specific uses, mostly slang or cant: One resembling a colt, esp. in the characteristics of youth and inexperience; as: a *Sports*. A young professional. b The barrister who attends a sergeant at law at his induction. *Conf. E. D.*

3. A lascivious or wanton person. *Obs.*

4. *Naut.* A short rope knotted or having something heavy attached to the end, as that formerly used as an instrument of punishment in the navy. *Obs.*

colt, *v. t.* 1. To horse; to get with young. *Shak.*

2. To befool. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. To beat with a colt, or knotted rope. *Obs.*

colt, *v. i.* To frisk or frolic like a colt; to act licentiously or wantonly. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Colt automatic machine gun. [After Samuel Colt, American inventor.] A machine gun in which, after the projectile has attained its maximum velocity, the powder gases are utilized to work automatically the firing, ejecting, and reloading mechanism. The gases, acting through a small radial vent in the forward part of the heavy barrel, impinge upon a piston, and throw down a lever which is returned again to position by the action of the springs. Cartridges are fed automatically from belts coiled in boxes attached to the breech casing and moving with it.

colt'er (kòlt'èr), *n.* Also *col't'er*. [*AS. culter*, fr. *L. culter* plovershare, knife. *CF. CUTLASS*.] A knife or cutter attached to the beam of a plow to cut the sward, in advance of the plovershare and moldboard. See *FLOW, ILLUSTR.*

colt'ish (kòlt'ish), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a colt; wanton; frisky. — *colt'ish-ly, adv.* — *colt'ish-ness, n.* He was all *colt'ish*, full of ragery. *Chaucer.*

Colt pistol. A self-loading or semi-automatic pistol with removable magazine in the handle holding seven cartridges. The recoil extracts and ejects the empty cartridge case, and reloads ready for another shot. Called also *Browning*, and *Colt-Browning, pistol*. See *AUTOMATIC, ILLUSTR.*

colt'p'le, colt'p'ix'y (kòlt'p'ik'sí), *n.* A kind of mischievous sprite or hobgoblin, sometimes said to appear as a ragged colt and mislead men or horses into bogs, etc.

Colt revolver. *Firearms.* A revolver made according to a system using a patented revolving cylinder, holding six cartridges, patented by Samuel Colt, an American inventor, in 1835. With various modifications, it has for many years been the standard for the United States army.

colts'foot (kòlts'fòót), *n.* a A perennial asteraceous herb (*Tussilago farfara*) with large cordate leaves and yellow heads of flowers appearing before the leaves. It is employed in medicine in pulmonary affections. b The wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*). c The plant *Galax aphylla*. U. S. d In the West Indies, a piperaceous plant (*Heckeria peltata*).

colt's tooth. 1. One of the first set of teeth of a horse.

2. Youthful wantonness; wild oats.

3. Your *colt's tooth* is not cast yet. *Shak.*

3. = *WOLF'S TOOTH* (in horses).

Colu-nus (kòl'ù-nùs), *n.* [*L. serpent*.] *Zool.* An extensive genus of nonpoisonous snakes, type of the family Colubridæ; — formerly used in a much wider sense, including even poisonous species in the classification of Linnæus.

Colu-ni-dæ (kòl'ù-ni-dè), *n. pl.* [*NL. See COLUBRÆ*.] *Zool.* A family of snakes to which very different limits have been assigned. The name has usually been applied to a group of aglyphodont nonpoisonous snakes of small or middle size, which is represented by a large number of species in the Northern Hemisphere and of which the familiar black, milk, and garter snakes of North America and the ringed snake of Europe are examples. By some writers these snakes are regarded only as a subfamily called *Colubrinae*, and the family Colubridæ is enlarged to contain also the venomous snakes of the groups Ophiophyllophora and Proteroglypha. Even in its most restricted sense it is by far the largest family of snakes. — *colu-ni-dæ* (kòl'ù-ni-dè), *a. & n.*

colu-ni-form (-fòrm), *a.* [*L. coluber* serpent + *-form*.] *Zool.* Colubrine; specif., of or pert. to the Colubridiformes.

Colu-ni-formes (-fòrm'èz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Zool.* A group of snakes more or less nearly equivalent to Colubrina.

Colu-ni-ri-na (kòl'ù-ni-ri-nà), *n. pl.* [*NL. See COLUBRINE*.] *Zool.* A superfamily or suborder of snakes nearly or exactly equivalent to Aglyphodontia and consisting of nonpoisonous forms. In some classifications the poisonous Proteroglypha are included.

Colu-ni-ri-na, *n.* [*NL.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American rhannaceous shrubs or small trees, having flowers with spreading sepals and involute petals.

colu-ni-ri-ne (kòl'ù-ni-ri-nè), *n.* [*L. colubrinus*.] 1. Pert. to, like, a snake; hence, cunning; crafty. *Johnson.*

2. *Zool.* Of or pert. to the subfamily Colubrinae, the family Colubridæ, or the suborder Colubrina. Owing to the various limits assigned to these groups, the meaning of *colubrine* is very indefinite. It usually designates the aglyphodont nonpoisonous snakes, of which the familiar harmless snakes of Europe and North America are examples.

colu-ni-ge (kòl'ù-ni-gè), *n.* [*Prob. an aboriginal name.*] The so-called flying lemur. See under *FLINGING*.

Colu-ni-ba (kòl'ù-ni-bà), *n.* [*L. dove*.] 1. *Zool.* An extensive genus consisting of the typical pigeons. It includes the rock dove (*C. livia*) from which the domestic pigeons are derived, and the band-tailed pigeon (*C. fasciata*) of the western United States.

2. Hence: a [*l. c.*] *Ecol.* A medieval dove-shaped vessel for the sacrament. (*gen. COLUMBÆ*.) *Astron.* A southern constellation adjoining Canis Major; the Dove; — called also *Columba Noachii*, *Columba Noë*, or *Noah's Dove*.

Colu-ni-ba (kòl'ù-ni-bà), *n. pl.* [*L. doves*.] *Zool.* The order or suborder of schizognathous altricial birds consisting of the doves and pigeons and the extinct dodo and solitaire.

colu-ni-ba-ri-um (kòl'ù-ni-bà-ri-ùm), *n.* [*L. pl. -BARIUM* (-à), [*L. fr. columba* a dove.]. 1. *Rom. Antig.* A dovecot or pigeon house.

2. A structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns, as in Roman catacombs and modern crematories; also, *pl.*, the niches in such a structure.

colu-ni-ba-ry (kòl'ù-ni-bà-ri), *n.* [*pl. -RIES* (-ri-z).] [*See COLUMBARIUM*.] A dovecot; a pigeon house. *Sir T. Browne.*

colu-ni-bate (kòl'ù-ni-bàt), *a.* A salt of columbic acid.

colu-ni-batz fly or midge (kòl'ù-ni-bàts), [*From Columbatz*, for *Servian Golubac*, near Požarevac on the Danube.] A small fly (*Simulium columbatense*) similar in habits to the buffalo gnat of America, and sometimes very destructive in the Danube valley.

colu-ni-bell'a (kòl'ù-ni-bèl'á), *n.* [*NL, dim. of L. columba* a dove; — from a fancied resemblance, in color and form, of some species.] *Zool.* A genus of small rachiglossate gastropods with thick fusiform shell, abundant in tropical seas. Some species, as *Columbella mercatoria*, were formerly used as shell money.

Colu-ni-bi-a (kòl'ù-ni-bi-à), *n.* America; the United States; — a poetical appellation given in honor of Columbus, the discoverer.

Columbia chub. A small cyprinoid fish (*Mylocheilus caurinus*) of the streams and lakes of the northwestern United States and British Columbia.

colu-ni-bi-à (kòl'ù-ni-bi-à), *n.* [*From Columbia*, the United States. See *-IAP*.] 1. [*cap.*] An epic of America. Epics so entitled have been written by Mme. du Bocage, J. L. Moore, and J. Barlow.

2. *Ordnance.* A heavy, long-chambered, muzzle-loading gun, very thick behind the trunnions, designed for throwing shells and shot at high angles of elevation if necessary. It was invented by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and was much used in the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. It was succeeded by the *Rodman gun*, and both were rendered obsolete by the invention of modern rifled guns.

Colu-ni-bi-an (-àn), *a.* [*From COLUMBIA*.] Of or pertaining to the United States, or America, or Christopher Columbus, the discoverer.

Columbian spirit, a purified form of wood alcohol.

colu-ni-bi-an, *n.* *Print.* A size of type. See *TYPE*.

This is Columbian type.

colu-ni-bic (kòl'ù-ni-bik), *a.* [*From COLUMBO*; see *COLUMBO* wood.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the columba root. columbic acid. *Org. Chem.*, a bitter yellow amorphous substance extracted from columba.

colu-ni-bic, *a.* [*From COLUMBIVM*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing, columbium. — *columbic acid*, any of various acids derived from columbic oxide, Os_2O_6 , and known in the form of their salts, the *columbates* or *niobates*, as $K_2C_2O_4$, $K_2C_2O_6$, $Na_2C_2O_4$, etc.

Colu-ni-bi-dæ (-bi-dè), *n. pl.* [*NL. See COLUMBIA*.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the doves and pigeons. See *PIGION*.

colu-ni-bifer-ous (kòl'ù-ni-bi-fèr'ùs), *a.* [*columbivus* + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing columbium.

colu-ni-bine (kòl'ù-ni-bin; -bín), *a.* [*L. columbinus*, fr. *columba* dove; cf. *F. columbin*.] Of or pert. to a dove; dove-like; dove-colored. "Columbine innocence." *Bacon.*

colu-ni-bine (kòl'ù-ni-bin), *n.* [*LL. columbina*, *L. columbivus* dove-like, fr. *columba* dove; cf. *F. columbine*.] *Perh.* so called from the beaklike spurs of its flowers. Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Aquilegia*, esp. the garden columbine (*A. vulgaris*) or the red columbine (*A. canadensis*), of eastern North America. See *AQUILEGA*.

colu-ni-bite (kòl'ù-ni-bit), *n.* [*See COLUMBIVM*.] *Min.* An iron columbate, $Fe(CO_3)_2$, often containing manganese, and grading into tantalite. It is black, and has a bright submetallic luster. *H. C.* Sp. gr. 5.4-6.5.

colu-ni-bi-um (-bi-ùm), *n.* [*NL, fr. Columbia* the United States.] *Chem.* A metallic element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, found combined in various rare minerals. Tantalum, which it closely resembles chemically, is usually associated with it. The chief valence of columbium is five. Sp. gr. 12.7. Symbol, *Cb* (or *Nb*); atomic weight, 93.1. It was discovered in 1801 by Hatchett in columbite from America and by him named *columbium*; it was rediscovered in 1844 by Rose, who called it *niobium*. The former name is displacing the latter among chemists, except perhaps in Germany.

colu-ni-boid (-boid), *a.* [*L. columba* dove + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the pigeons.

colu-ni-bo wood (kòl'ù-ni-bò), [*From Colombo*, Ceylon.] An East Indian menispermaceous plant (*Coscinium fenestratum*) possessing a bitter property, and used medicinally like calumba, whence it is often called *false calumba*.

colu-ni-mel'ia (kòl'ù-ni-mèl'á), *n.* [*pl. -IÆ* (-è).] [*L. dim. of columen* column. See *COLUMNÆ*.] 1. *Bot.* A in certain seed plants, a carpophore. See *CARPOPHORE, ILLUSTR.* b In mosses, the axis of the sporogonium, consisting of sterile tissue. c A similar axis in the sporangia of certain fungi.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of various parts likened to a column; as: a The epterygoid bone of the skull of many

lizards (*colu-ni-mel'ia cra-ni-i* [krà'ní-i]) [*NL.*]. b The bony or partly cartilaginous rod, often composed of several distinct parts, connecting the tympanic membrane with the internal ear in birds and many reptiles and amphibians (*colu-ni-mel'ia au-ris* [ò'rí-s]) [*NL.*]. c The bony central axis of the cochlea. d The central column or axis of a spiral univalve shell. e The central pillar in the calyx of many corals, etc.

3. *Arch.* A colonnette or baluster.

colu-ni-mel'lar (kòl'ù-ni-mèl'ár), *a.* [*L. columellaris* pillar-shaped.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a columella; columellariform.

columellar lip, *Zool.*, the internal lip of a gastropod shell.

Colu-ni-mel'li-a (-mèl'í-á), *n.* [*NL.*, after L. J. M. *Columella*, Roman agricultural writer.] *Bot.* A genus of bitter evergreen shrubs including two Peruvian species, constituting the family Columelliaceæ (order Polemoniales), and having small yellow pentamerous flowers with two stamens. They are used locally as a cure for fever.

Colu-ni-mel'li-a-cè-sè (-sè-sè-sè), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Bot.* See *COLUMELLA*.

colu-ni-mel'li-a-cè-ous (-shùs), *a.*

colu-ni-m (kòl'ù-ni-m), *n.* [*L. columna*, fr. *columen*, *culmen*, fr. *cellere* (in comp.), akin to *E. excel*, *hill*. See *HILL*; cf. *COLONEL*.] 1. *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar; esp.: a One consisting of shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being of circular section except as it is fluted or channeled. Egyptian and Grecian Doric columns have no bases. When the column is not free, with the shafts completely cylindrical, it is called an *engaged column*. Columns are classified by the styles of architecture to which they belong, as Egyptian, Greek, etc. See also *ORDER*, for further classifying and *ILLUSTR.* Among the most famous honorary and symbolic columns are: in London, Nelson's Column; in Paris, the Column of July and the Column Vendôme; in Venice, the columns of St. Mark and St. Theodor; in Rome, of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Phocas; in Alexandria, of Pompey; in Constantinople, of Arcadius and Theodosius. Such columns usually support a bronze or gilded statue of the person they commemorate, as that of Napoleon on the Column Vendôme, or of Liberty on the Column of July (commemorating the Revolution of 1830). b In iron building, one of the supporting members, whether of wrought or cast iron, often including the whole height from basement to roof, made of many superimposed parts.

2. Anything resembling such a column in form, position, or function; an upright body or mass; as, a *column* of air, of water, of mercury, etc.; a *column* of smoke.

3. *Print.* One of two or more upright sections, as of a page or a table, separated by a rule or a blank space; as, a newspaper *column*; a page with three *columns*.

4. *Bot.* a The androecium in mallows (Malvaceæ), in which the stamens are monadelphous. b The united androecium and gynoecium in orchids (Orchidaceæ).

5. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of various parts or structures likened to a column or pillar, as the spinal *column*; a *column*; a pillar; esp.: a The body of an actinian, as distinguished from the base and disk. b The stalk of a crinoid. c One of the principal longitudinal bundles of nerve fibers of the white matter of the spinal cord. Those of each side are called *anterior* and *posterior*, the median fissures and spinal nerve roots marking their boundaries. They are made up of smaller bundles or tracts, some of the chief of which are often also called columns, as the *column of Burdach* (bòòr'dák) [after K. F. Burdach (1776-1847), German physician], the lateral tract of the posterior column; *column of Goll* (gòl) [after Goll, German anatomist], the tract of the posterior column next to the median septum; *column of March* (màrk), next to anterior median fissure, etc. d The column of the ear (*li-sòr'èr*) is slender column of white matter between the posterior cornu and the periphery of the spinal cord. Its fibers, arising from the spinal ganglia, pass to higher levels of the cord.

6. a *Mil.* A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another, in distinction from *line*, in which the elements are placed abreast. The elements may be single soldiers, or twos, fours, platoons, companies, or larger groups. b *Nav.* A formation in which the ships are placed, or proceed, one behind another or very nearly so. In Great Britain *column* is called *line ahead*.

7. *Mech.* a *Calico Printing*. A hollow cylinder used in steaming to fix the colors. b *Distilling*. A vessel having a vertical series of chambers through which steam passes.

8. *Arith.* A perpendicular line of figures or other symbols. *Syn.* — See *FILLAR*.

column of Clarke [after J. A. L. *Clarke* (1817-80), English anatomist], a group of nerve cells in the spinal cord at the junction of the posterior root and gray commissure, most marked in the thoracic region. — *column of Bertin* (bèr'tán) [after E. J. Bertin (1712-80), French anatomist], the masses of cortical tissue extending between the sides of the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney as far as the pelvis.

colu-ni-nà (kòl'ù-ni-nà), *n.* [*pl. -NÆ* (-nè).] [*L.*] A column.

Colu-ni-na (kòl'ù-ni-nà), [*pl. -NÆ* (-nè).] [*NL.*] *Column* of war. See *BELLONA*. — *c. n. a. n. i. n. a. n. i. n. a.* (the edge or border of the nasal septum. — *colu-ni-na car-næ* (kàr'nè-sè) [*NL.*], thick strands of muscular tissue attached to the inner walls of the ventricles of the heart. Some merely form ridges on the walls; others are free except at the ends; still others, called *colu-ni-næ p. p. l. a. r. e. s.* (páp'í-là-rèz) [*NL.*], or *papillary muscles*, are attached at one end and at the other terminate in the chordæ tendinæ. — *colu-ni-na ros-trà-ta* (ròs-trà-tà) [*NL.*], beaked column; a column decorated with ships' prows or the like; esp. [*cap.*], the Roman column in honor of Gaius Duilius and his naval victory over the Carthaginians, 260 b. c.

colu-ni-nar (kòl'ù-ni-nàr), *a.* [*L. colummaris*.] 1. Formed in columns; having the form of a column or columns; like the shaft of a column.

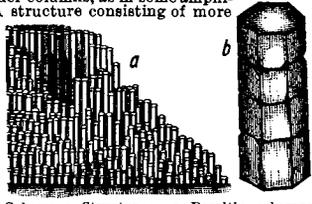
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, columns.

columnar epithelium, *Anat.*, epithelium consisting of, or having the superficial layer composed of, tall, narrow, more or less cylindrical or prismatic cells. A simple columnar epithelium occurs in the human digestive tract from the



Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*). (74)

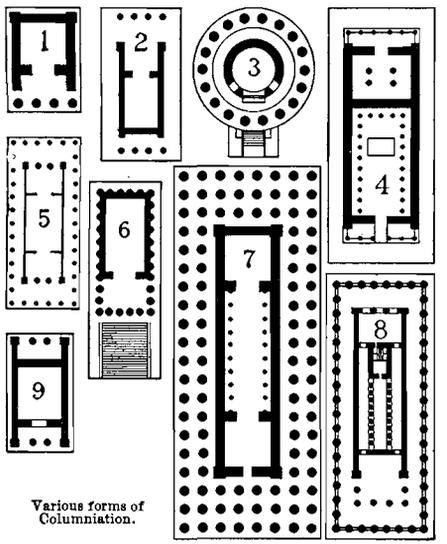
esophageal end of the stomach to the anus, and in many other places. — **columnar structure.** A *Mn.* A structure made up of slender columns, as in some amphibole. **Geol.** A structure consisting of more or less regular columns, usually six-sided. The columns are often fractured transversely, with a cup joint, showing a concave surface above. This structure is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as basalt, and is due to contraction during cooling.



Columnar Structure. a Basaltic columns, New South Wales; b Single column with transverse divisional planes and concave surface above.

columnned (kól'ymnd), a. Having columns; made into, or like, a column; formed in columns; columnar.

The shade and stillness of the *columnned* woods. *Parkman.*
co-lum-ni-a-tion (kól'úm-ní-á'shún), n. *Arch.* The employment or system of arrangement of columns in a structure. Buildings or parts thereof characterized by the structural use of free columns, esp. Greek and Roman temples, are classified according to their columnation as follows:



Various forms of Columniation.

1. **peripteral**, having its columns in a front portico only, and across the full front (Fig. 1) as distinguished from *in antis* (Fig. 3, and see *ANTA*); **amphiprostyle**, having its columns in such porticoes, and at each end only (Fig. 2); **amphistyle**, having such porticoes either at both ends or on both sides (Fig. 2); **pseudoperipteral**, falsely or imperfectly peripteral, having the portico columns less than an intercolumniation from the front wall, or engaged in it; **peristyle** or **peripteral**, having a row of columns all around (Figs. 4 & 5); **pseudoperipteral**, falsely or imperfectly peripteral, having the lateral or lateral and rear columns engaged (Fig. 6); **dipteral**, having a double row all around (Fig. 7); **pseudodipteral**, falsely or imperfectly dipteral, having such spaces but not the columns for the inner row (Fig. 8), or having the inner row engaged; **astylar**, having one or both end porticoes, but no lateral columns (Figs. 1, 2); **monopteral** (of circular buildings), having a single ring of supporting columns, without a cella (Fig. 3). **b** By the number of columns across the front, as **diastyle**, having two such columns; **tetrastyle**, having four (Figs. 1, 2); **pentastyle**, five (rare); **hexastyle**, six (Figs. 5, 6); **heptastyle**, seven (rare); **octastyle**, eight (Figs. 4, 7, 8); **enastyle**, nine; **decastyle**, ten; **dodecastyle**, twelve. **c** By the spacing between columns, as **arostyle**, etc. See **INTERCOLUMNIATION**. **d** Most of these terms are used also as nouns designating a temple, portico, etc., of the given structure, though special forms, as **prostyles**, **tetrastyles**, **monopteron**, etc., are sometimes used.

col'umn-ing (kól'úm-íng), n. *Med.* The supporting of the vaginal walls by introduction of tampons in cases of prolapsed uterus.
column rule. *Print.* The rule used between the columns of a page, usually as being of comparatively thick body and of exact column length.
col'u-re (kól'ú-ré; kól'ú-ré), n. *pl.* **COLURES** (-lú-ré; -lú-ré). [*L. coluri*, pl. fr. *Gr. kólourós* dock-tailed, *ai kólouroi* (sc. *ypámmoi* lines) the colures; fr. *kólous* docked, stunted tail, — so named because in ordinary latitudes a part is always beneath the horizon.] *Astron. & Geog.* Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at the poles, and called for distinction (1) the **equinoctial colure** (passing through the equinoctial points), and (2) the **solstitial colure** (at right angles to the former).
 He circled; four times crossed the ear of night From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton.*

co-lum-nat-ed (kól'úm-nát-éd), a. Columned. **column bone.** *Zool.* The epiphyseal bone.
co-lum-nif-er-ous (kól'úm-ní-f-er-ús), a. See **PEROUS** — used chiefly in botany.
co-lum-ni-form (kól'úm-ní-fór-m), a. Of columnar form.
column lake. A lake on a vertical extensible post, used by watchmakers and dentists.
column pipe. A vertical pipe through which water is pumped to a higher level.
colup + **colup**.
colur + **colur**.
col-u-te-ic (kól'ú-té-í-k), a. *Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid in bladder senna (*Colutea*).
col'u-té-um (kól'ú-té-úm), n. [*NL.*] = **COLUTORY**.
colvère, colvère. + **COLVER.**
col'ward, a. [*Cf. OF. culvert.*] Perfidious; infamously wicked. *Obs.*
col'wort. + **COLEWORT.**
Co-lym-bi-form (kól'ím-bí-fór-m), n. [*NL.*] fr. *Co-lym-bus* diver + *L. forma* form. *Zool.* An order of birds consisting of the loons and grebes.
col'ym-bi-on (kól'ím-bí-ón), n. [*See COLEMBION.*] *East. Ch.* A vessel for holy water.
Co-lym-bus (-bús), n. [*NL.*] fr. *Gr. kólumbos* a diver.] *Zool.* A genus of grebes (see **GREBE**). This name has also been often used as the generic name of the loons, the loon family being then termed *Co-lym-bi-da* (-bí-dé).
colysak. + **CULLIS**, a broth.

Co-lu'te-a (kól'ú-té-á), n. [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. kólouréa, kólouría*, a pod-bearing tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of fabaceous shrubs ranging throughout southern Europe and central Asia. *C. arborescens*, the bladder senna, is common in cultivation. The leaves and seeds are purgative.
col'y (kól'y), n. *pl.* **COLYES** (-líz). [*NL. colius*, prob. fr. *Gr. kólús* a kind of woodpecker.] Any of a small group of peculiar nonpasserine African birds with a long tail, called *mouse birds* from the manner in which they creep about the branches of trees. They constitute the genus *Colius*, and the family Colidae.

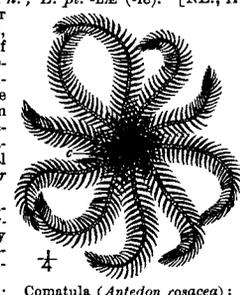


Long-tailed Coly (*Colius macrourus*).

col'za (kól'zá), n. [*F.*, fr. *D. koolzaad*, prop., cabbage seed; *kool* (akin to *E. cole*) + *zaad* (akin to *E. seed*).] A variety of cabbage. = **COLE**. **Colzeed** or rapeseed. See **RAP.**
com- A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying *with, together, in conjunction, very, etc.* It is used in the form *com-* before *b, m, p,* and sometimes *f,* and by assimilation becomes *co-* before *l, cor-* before *r,* and *com-* before any consonant except *b, h, l, m, p, r,* and *v.* Before a vowel *com-* becomes *co-*; also before *h, w,* and sometimes before other consonants. See **CO-**
co'ma (kól'má), n. [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. kómá* lethargy; cf. *κομάω* to put to sleep.] A state of profound insensibility, caused by disease, injury, or poison, from which it is difficult or impossible to rouse a person.
co'ma, n.; pl. comæ (kól'mæ). [*L.*, hair, fr. *Gr. κόμη.*] **1.** *Astron.* A nebulous mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and with it constituting the comet's head.
2. *Bot.* A tuft or bunch; as: **a** The assemblage of branches forming the head of a tree. **b** A cluster of empty bracts terminating an inflorescence, as in the pineapple. **c** A tuft of hairs on certain seeds, as those of cotton or milkweed.
3. A blur of light extending from and partly surrounding an image produced by a lens, due to lateral spherical aberration.

Co'ma Be-ro-ni'ces (bér'è-ní'séz), [*L.*] *Astron.* A small constellation north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo; Berenice's Hair.
co'mal (kól'mál), a. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a coma.
Co-man'ch (kól-mán'ch), n. An Indian of a warlike tribe of nomads of Shoshonean stock formerly ranging from the Arkansas River south to Mexico, but now with the Kiowas in Oklahoma.
Co-man'che-an (-án), a. [*From Comanche*, town and county, Texas.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a period of the Mesozoic between the Jurassic and the (Upper) Cretaceous, and also the system of rocks deposited during this period; called also *Lower Cretaceous* and *Shastan*. See **CRETACEOUS**. *Geol.* The great expansion of reptiles was the most striking feature of the animal life, and the appearance and spread of angiosperms the most notable fact connected with plant life. — **Co-man'che-an**, n.
co-man'ic (kól-mán'ík), a. *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₂H₂O₄CO₂H, prepared from comenic acid or chelidonic acid. It is a carboxylic derivative of pyrone.

Com'a-rum (kóm'á-rúm), n. [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. κόμαρος* the arbutus.] *Bot.* A north temperate genus of rosaceous herbs. *C. palustre*, the only species, is called *dog strawberry*, *purple cinquefoil*, *marsh cinquefoil*, and *cowberry*. It has pinnate, prominently stipitate leaves, and purple flowers.
com'ate (kól'mát'; kól'mát'), n. [*co-* + *mate*.] A companion; mate.
com'ate (kól'mát), a. [*L. comatus*, fr. *comare* to clothe with hair, fr. *coma* hair.] Hairy; comose.
com'a-tose (kóm'á-tó-sé; kól'má-tó; 277), a. [*From Coma* lethargy.] Relating to or resembling coma; drowsy; lethargic; as, *comatose sleep*. — **com'a-tose-ly**, adv. — **com'a-tose-ness**, n. — **com'a-tos-ly** (-tós-lí), n.
com'at'ul-a (kól-mát'ú-lá), n.; *L. pl.* -iæ (-iæ). [*NL.*, fr. *L. comatulus* having hair neatly curled. See **COMATE**, a.] *Zool.* A cinnoid of the genus *Antedon* (syn. *Comatula*) and related genera. When young they are fixed by a stem. When adult they become detached and cling to seaweeds, etc., by their dorsal cirri. Called also *feather star*.



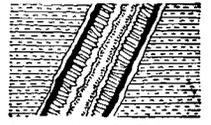
Comatula (*Antedon rosacea*); c Dorsal cirri.

com'vigil. *Med.* A diseased condition of the nervous system marked by profound prostration associated with partial unconsciousness.
comb (kóm), n. [*AS. camb*; akin to *Sw., Dan., & D. kam*, *Icel. kamm*, *Gr. kamm*, *Gr. γομφίος* a grinder tooth, *Skr. jambha* tooth. *Cf. CAM.*] **1.** An instrument consisting of a thin strip, as of metal, bone, wood, etc., with a row of teeth on one or both edges or sides, used for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment.
2. A toothed instrument for currying hairy animals, or cleansing and smoothing their coats; a currycomb.
3. The finest crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic

co-lyt'ic (kól'ít'ík), a. [*Gr. κωλυτικός* hindering, preventive.] Inhibitory; obstructive; antimetastatic; as, *colytic agents*.
colza oil. = **RAPÉ OIL**. [*Com. Obs.* or dial. var. of **COMB**, *com.* or *com.* *Abbr.* *comedy*; *comic*; *comms*; *Commander*; *Commodore*; *commerce*; *commercial*; *Commission*; *Commissioner*; *Committee*; *Commodore*; *common*; *commoner*; *commonly*; *commune*; *community*; *communicate*; *communicated*; *communication*.
co-mag-is-tra-cy. *n.* See **CO-**, 3. a.
co-mal'ic (kól'mál'ík), n.; *pl.* -MALES (-mál'íás). [*Sp.*, prob. of Mex. origin.] A flat dish of stone or earthenware on which tortillas are cooked. *Sp. Amer.*

com'a-mie (kóm'á-mí), n. [*Cf. COAL, CULM* coal.] A young coalfish. *Obs.* or *Scot.*
Co-man' (kól-mán'), n. The language of the medieval Kipchak kirghis. See **KIPCHAK**, **URAL-ALTAIC**.
Co-man'che (kól-mán'ché), n. *Geol.* The Comanchean; originally, that of Texas.
co-ma-ni-a (-ni-á), n. [*Gr. κόμηνα* -dan'thýs; -sýs; 138]. n. *pl.* -CIAS. [*Sp.*] A province or district subject to military control.
co-mar'b (kól'már'b), **co-mar'ba** (kól'már'bá), n. *Corrupt.* of **COARB** = **co-marb-ship**, n. [*Sp.*] A territorial division; a district or circuit.
Com. Arr. Abbr. Committee of Arrangements.

fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds, usually best developed in the male. Many of the grouse have a small comb over each eye. In the domestic fowl it varies greatly in different breeds. Its typical form, called a **single comb**, is a median serrated crest, which may be erect or pendant. The **pea comb**, found in the Brahma fowls, consists of three low, somewhat serrated crests side by side, the middle one being the highest. The **rose comb**, as those of Hamburgs, has a flattened caplike form tapering behind into an extension or *spike*, and studded on top with tubercles. The **leaf comb**, occurring in Houdans, Polish, etc., is a flattened, transverse comb; if produced into laterally projecting spikes it is sometimes called *unlered*. The **strawberry comb**, as in Malays, is low, rounded, and set well forward.
4. A thing resembling a cock's comb; as: **a** A crest attributed to certain serpents; also, a ridge or crest of hair. **b** The crest of a helmet, esp. the upright blade on a morion. **c** The thumb piece of the hammer of a gunlock; also, the sharp upper forward part of the butt of a gun next the cheek in firing. **d** A ridge of ground, as that between cart ruts, or that of a narrow hill. **e** The ridge of a roof. **f** The curling crest of a wave.
5. Any of various toothed instruments; as: **a** One for separating and cleansing wool, flax, hair, etc. **b** The serrated vibratory doffing knife of a carding machine. **c** A former, commonly cone-shaped, used in hat manufacturing for hardening the soft fiber into a hat. **d** *Meat.* A chaser. **e** The notched scale of a wire micrometer. **f** The collector of an electrical machine. **g** *House Painting.* An instrument used in graining. **h** A tool used in marbling paper.
6. A honeycomb, or one of the somewhat similar masses of cells built by wasps.
7. *Zool.* Any of various comblike organs, as: **a** The pecten of a bird's eye. **b** The swimming organs of ctenophores. **c** An organ on the legs of some insects, used for cleaning purposes. **d** An organ of uncertain, perhaps sensory, function on the sternum of the second abdominal segment of scorpions and related animals.
8. A long and narrow ridge or hill with steep sides, esp. one of gravel and sand.
9. *Geol. & Mining.* A layer in a vein or geode, composed mainly of crystals, and exhibiting, when exposed, a surface formed by their terminal faces.
10. The purple coneflower. *Local, U. S.*



Cross section of a Vein containing Combs and surrounding rock.

comb (kóm), v. *t.*; **COMBED** Cross section of a Vein containing Combs and surrounding rock. **1.** To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust, with a comb; to lay smooth and straight with or as with a comb; as, *to comb hair* or wool. See **COMBS**.
2. *Comb* down his hair; look, look! it stands upright. *Shak.*
3. To rake or scrape with or as if with a comb.
4. To trash or beat. *Humorous.*
comb, v. *i.* [*See COMB*, n., 4, f.] *Naut.* To roll over, as the crest of a wave; to break with a white foam, as waves.
com'bat (kóm'bát; kóm'bát; 277), v. *i.*; **COM'BAT-ED**; **COM'BAT-ING**. [*F.* *combattre*; *com-* + *battu* to beat, fr. *L. battuere* to strike. See **BATTLE**.] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force; to fight.
 To combat with a blind man I disdain. *Milton.*
com'bat, v. *t.* To fight with; to oppose by force, argument, etc.; to contend against; to resist.
 When he the ambitious Norway combated. *Shak.*
 Minds combat minds, repelling and repelled. *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — Fight against, resist, oppose, withstand, oppugn, antagonize, repel, resent.

com'bat, n. [*Cf. F. combat*.] **1.** A fight; a contest; a struggle for supremacy; sometimes, with reference to military operations, a minor engagement.
 My courage try by combat, if thou dar'st. *Shak.*
2. A duel, or single combat; trial by combat, or trial by battle. See **TRIAL BY BATTLE**.
Syn. — Battle, engagement, conflict, contest, contention, struggle, fight, strife. See **CONTEST**.
com'bat-ant (kóm'bát-ánt; kúm'-), a. [*F. combattant*, *pr.*] Contending, or disposed to contend; specif.: **a** *Mil.* Taking part in active fighting; as, a *combatant officer*, as distinguished from one of the medical, commissariat, or similar branch. **b** *Her.* *Combattant*.
com'bat-ant, n. [*F. combattant*.] One who engages in combat. "The mighty *combatants*." *Milton.*
com'ba-tive (kóm'bá-tív; kúm'-; kóm'bát'ív), a. Disposed to engage in combat; pugnacious. — **com'ba-tive-ly**, adv.
com'ba-tive-ness, n. Combative quality or state; specif.: **a** *Phrenol.*, combative faculty.



Combattant.

com'bat-tant (kóm'bát-tánt; kúm'-), a. [*F.*] *Her.* Rampant as if in combat; — said of two animals, esp. lions, face to face.
comb disease. *Veter.* Favus of fowls, caused by a fungus (*Lophophyton gallinae*). It appears first on the comb and wattles as light gray or white spots, becoming confluent and in some cases extending to the parts covered with feathers. Called also *whitecomb* and *lophophytosis*.
combed (kóm'd), a. Having a comb or combs; as, in *Geol.*, a *combed vein*.
comber (kóm'ér), n. One that combs. *Specif.*: **a** One whose occupation it is to comb wool, flax, etc. **b** A machine for combing wool, flax, etc. **c** A long, curving wave; a beach comber.
 The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the comber wind-hounded? *Kipling.*
comber board. *Weaving.* In a loom, a perforated wooden

com'bart' (kól'márt'), n. *Comv.* — the 1635 quod reading of Shakespeare's Hamlet, I. i. 38, probably a misprint.
co-ma'ta. + **COMPT.**
com'bat-er (kóm'bát-ér), n. A combatant.
com'ba-tive (kóm'bá-tív), n. A combatant.
com'ba-tive-ness (kóm'bá-tív-ness), n. A combatant's combative quality or state; specif.: **a** *Phrenol.*, combative faculty.
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 The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the comber wind-hounded? *Kipling.*
comber board. *Weaving.* In a loom, a perforated wooden

frame through which the lower ends of the harness cords are passed to keep them separate.

comb grain. In lumber, grain of plainly marked narrow stripes of darker and lighter color, parallel and nearly straight, as in certain yellow pines of the southern United States. This is considered a mark of sound material.

comb-nant (kóm/bí-nánt; kóm-bín-ánt; 277), *n.* [From 1st COMBINE, *v. t.*] *Math.* a) An invariant of a system of quantities of the same degree, unaffected (except by a constant multiplier) by putting for any quantity a linear function of all the quantities (Sylvester, 1853). b) In Sophus Lie's group theory, the infinitesimal operation (or linear differential operator) $X \cdot Y - Y \cdot X$, denoted by (XY) , where X and Y are any two infinitesimal operations of a finite group. It is important as leading coefficient in a certain expansion.

comb-nan-tive (kóm/bí-nán-tív; kóm-bín-án-tív), *a.* *Math.* Involving combinants or characterized by their properties. — **combinantive covariant**, *Math.*, a covariant of a system of quantities unaffected (unless by a constant factor) by putting linear functions of the quantities for the quantities themselves.

comb-ni-nate (kóm/bí-nát), *a.* [LL. *combinatus*, *p. p.*] United; joined; betrothed. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

comb-ni-ation (-nā/shún), *n.* [LL. *combinatio*. See COMBINE.] 1. Act or process of combining, or state of being combined. "Images in the same combination." *Johnson*. Making new compounds by new combinations. *Boyle*. 2. Result of combining; a union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another; specif., a union of mechanical parts or elements so that they cooperate to produce a practical result or effect. 3. Specif.: a union of persons; esp., a union or alliance of persons or states to effect some purpose; — formerly chiefly used as implying an intent to effect a purpose contrary to law. Now, usually, a union of persons to effect some purpose of an industrial or other economic nature, as in the case of syndicates, trusts, labor unions, or employers' associations, aiming to regulate production, distribution, sale, etc., in which the feature of illegality is still frequently to be seen; as, combinations in restraint of trade. A combination of the most powerful men in Rome who had conspired my ruin. *Metnoth*. 4. *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped. In combinations the order in which the objects are arranged in each group is indifferent, while in variations and permutations it is essential; thus *abc* and *bac* are different permutations, but the same combination. 5. *Biol.* A binomial name; specif., one formed by combining a specific name with a different generic name from that under which an organism was originally described. An author who transfers a species to a different genus is said to be the author of the combination, the original publisher being author of the species alone. 6. *Pool.* A combination shot. 7. The series of letters or numbers in given succession chosen in setting a combination lock; also, the mechanism operating or moved by the series. 8. *Sports.* A series of bets, or a single bet on a number of happenings, the odds given being based on the odds on each event and according to the theory of probabilities. *Syn.* — Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, coalition, clique, coterie, camarilla, gang. — COMBINATION, COMBINE, PARTY, FACTION, CABAL, JUNTO. *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious terms; *faction*, *cabal*, and *junto* commonly are. A COMBINATION (see AGGREGATE) is a union, either of individuals or of organized interests, for mutual support in urging demands or resisting claims; as, a combination of coal consumers against an increase in prices, a combination of railroads to maintain existing rates. COMBINE is a colloquialism, esp. in U. S., for combination; as, the coal combine. A PARTY is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition; as, "He who draws his pen for one party must expect to make enemies of the other." (*Dryden*); "Who [Burke], born for the universe, narrowed his mind, and to party gave up what was meant for mankind" (*Goldsmith*). FACTION (see FACTIOUS) frequently suggests a smaller body than party, and commonly implies selfish ends and the use of unscrupulous or turbulent means; as, "So several factions from this first ferment work up to foam and threaten the government" (*Dryden*); "The Greeks and Tories in Rome, Athens, and Jerusalem never forgot national points with more zeal to attend to private faction, than we have lately" (*Walpole*). A CABAL is a small and secret combination, seeking private or sinister ends by scheming or intrigue; as, "Mr. Phillips . . . [said] that I was entered into a cabal with Dean Swift and others to write against the whig interest, and in particular to undermine his own reputation, and that of his friends Steele and Addison" (*Topick*); "the gossip and the cabals of those Anglicized coteries" (*Byron*). JUNTO offender than cabal suggests intrigue for party or political, as well as for private, ends; as, the Cuban junto. See ALLIANCE, CONSPIRACY, ASSOCIATION, COMPANY, COTERIE, UNION, COMPOSITE.

combination by volume, *Chem.*, the act, process, or ratio by which gaseous elements and compounds unite in definite proportions by volume to form distinct compounds. — *c.* by weight, *Chem.*, act, process, or ratio in which substances unite (in compounds) in proportions by weight, relatively fixed and exact. See LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTIONS.

comb-ni-na-tion-al (kóm/bí-nā/shún-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to combination; having the quality of combining.

combinational analysis. = COMBINATORIAL ANALYSIS. — *c.* tone or note, *Acous.*, a tone produced by the combination of the vibrations of two tones in the same air space (usually within the ear); — called also *resultant tone*, *Tartini's tone*. It may be either a summation tone (called also *summation-al tone*) or a difference tone (called also *differential tone* or *grave harmonic*), as its pitch is equal to the sum or difference of the frequencies of the tones which produce it.

combination lock. A lock in which the mechanism is controlled by means of a movable dial (sometimes by several dials or rings) inscribed with letters or figures. The bolt of the lock cannot be turned until after the dial has been so turned as to combine the characters in a certain order or succession.

cabrilla (*Serranus cabrilla*). *a* wrasse (var. of *Labrus maculatus*). *Dial. Eng.*

comb-bur-ous. COMBUBROUS.

comb-flow-er (kóm/bí-fló-wér), *n.* The common sunflower. *U. S.*

comb foundation. *Apiculture.* A thin plate of wax imitating the bottom of honeycomb cells.

comb-ni-a-ble (kóm/bí-ní-á-bí), *a.* See ABLE. — **comb-ni-a-ble-ness.** *n.*

combination car. A railroad car

combination pedal. *Music.* An organ pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once.

combination rubber. *Mech.* Sheet rubber with a linen web or webs through it, used to pack pipe joints, etc.

combination shot. *Pool.* A shot in which a ball is pocketed by playing another object ball to strike it.

comb-ni-na-tive (kóm/bí-ná-tív; kóm-bín-á-tív; 277), *a.* Tending or able to effect combination; marked by, pertaining to, or resulting from, combination; specif., *Math.*, combinatorial.

comb-ni-na-to-ri-al (kóm/bí-ná-tó-rí-ál; kóm-bín-á-), *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to combinations. — **combinatorial analysis**, *Math.*, the general doctrine of the distribution of objects into classes, — of late years (since 1846) expanded into a complicate and extremely abstruse body of knowledge.

comb-nine (kóm-bín), *v. t.*; **COM-BINE**' (-bín-d'), **COM-BIN**'-ing (-bín-íng). [LL. *combinare*, *combinatum*; *L. com* + *binus*, *pl. bini*, two and two, double: cf. *F. combiner*. See BINARY.] 1. To unite or join; to link closely together; to bring into harmonious union; specif., to cause to unite into a chemical compound. Friendship is the cement which really combines mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

2. To possess or exhibit in combination.

3. To bind; to hold, as by a moral tie. *Obs.* I am combined by a sacred vow. *Shak.*

Syn. — Unite, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN.

comb-nine, *v. i.* 1. To form a union; to agree; to coalesce; to confederate. "You with your foes combine." *Dryden*. So sweet did herp and voice combine. *Scott*. 2. *Chem.* To unite in definite proportions by weight to form a distinct compound. 3. *Card Playing.* In casino, to build.

comb-nine' (kóm-bín'), **commonly** kóm-bín), *n.* Act of combining; usually, a combination of persons to effect some commercial, industrial, or political object; — usually in a bad sense and implying illegality or fraud. *Collog. U. S.* *Syn.* — See COMBINATION.

comb-nined' (kóm-bín-d'), *p. a.* 1. United; formed by combination; joined together; as confederates; formed into a compound, as chemical elements. 2. Performed by agents in combination. — **comb-nin-ed-ly** (kóm-bín-éd-lí), *adv.* — **comb-nin-ed-ness**, *n.*

combined carbon, in iron and steel, that portion of the carbon which is chemically united in the form of carbides, as distinguished from *graphitic carbon*. — *c.* experience table. See MORTALITY TABLE. — *c.* method of teaching deaf-mutes, a system combining oral and written instruction with the manual method.

comb-ing (kóm-íng), *n.* 1. Act or process of using a comb or combs. The process of combing is used in straightening wool of long staple; short wool is carded. 2. Produce of combing; — chiefly *pl.* Specif.: a) That which is caught or collected with a comb, as loose, tangled hair. b) Hair arranged to be worn on the head.

comb-ing machine. *Textile Manuf.* A machine for combing wool, flax, cotton, etc., and separating the longer and more valuable fiber from the shorter. See also CARDING MACHINE. — *c.* adapted for being combed.

comb-ín-íng (kóm-bín-íng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMBINE.

comb-ín-íng form, a word form, as a prefix or suffix, used in compounds, as *hydro-, phyto-, auto-, etc.* — *c.* power, *Chem.*, the ability of the elements to combine with one another to form compounds; frequently, the degree of this ability; valence. See VALENCE. — *c.* weight, *Chem.*, that proportional weight, referred to some standard, and for each element fixed and exact, by which an element unites with another to form a distinct compound. The combining weights either are identical with, or are multiples or submultiples of, the atomic weight. See ATOMIC WEIGHT; EQUIVALENT, 2 b.

comb pot. A device for heating a wool comb over a stove, commonly consisting of two flat plates with room between for the teeth of the comb.

Comb-bre-ta-ce-æ (kóm-bré-tá-sé-æ), *n. pl.* [NL. See COMBRETACEÆ.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Myrtales), having flowers with an indefinite number of stamens and often apetalous. It contains about 15 genera and 250 species, chiefly tropical; *Combretum* and *Terminalia* are the most important. Some plants of this family have the habit of the mangrove. The astringent fruits of many genera yield the cyprinolans of commerce, whence it is sometimes called the *myrobalan* family. — **comb-bre-ta-ceous** (-shús), *a.*

Comb-bre-tum (kóm-bré-túm), *n.* [L., a kind of rush.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs typifying the family Combretaceæ. Many species have handsome white, red, or yellow flowers, and are cultivated in greenhouses; some yield tannin and various dyes.

comb-bur-gess (kóm-búr-jés), *n.* [*com* + *burgess*.] *Hist.* a) A fellow burgess. b) Formerly, in certain English boroughs, one of a number of elected magistrates who were associated with the alderman.

comb-bur-er' (kóm-búr-ér), *a.* [L. *combustus*, *p. p.* of *combure* to burn up; *com* + *burere* (in comp.), of uncertain origin; cf. *bastum* funeral pyre: cf. OF. *combust*.] *Obs.* 1. Burnt; consumed. *Chaucer*. 2. *Astral.* So near the sun as to be obscured or overpowered by his light, as the moon or planets when not more than eight degrees and a half from the sun. *Milton*.

comb-bur-er's (kóm-búr-ér-s), *n.* Quality or state of being combustible.

comb-bur-er's (kóm-búr-ér-s), *a.* [Cf. F. *combustible*.] 1. Capable of undergoing combustion; apt to catch fire; inflammable. Sin is to the soul like fire to combustible matter. *South*. 2. Easily kindled or excited; quick; fiery; irascible. Arnold was a combustible character. *Irvine*.

comb-bur-er's, *n.* A thing that is combustible. All such combustibles as are cheap enough for common use go under the name of fuel. *Ure*.

comb-bur-er's (-chún), *n.* [L. *combustio*: cf. F. *combustion*.] 1. Act or instance of burning. 2. Specif.: *Obs.* a) A conflagration. b) Cremation. 3. *Chem.* A any chemical process accompanied by the

evolution of light and heat, commonly the union of substances with oxygen; hence, slower oxidation, as in the animal body. b) In quantitative analysis, the entire operation of burning a measured portion of a substance to be analyzed, and collecting the products.

4. Inflammation. *Obs.*

5. Violent agitation; confusion; tumult. *Lockhart*. There [were] great combustions and divisions among the heads of the university. *Mede*.

6. *Astral.* The obscuration of a star or planet by proximity to the sun. *Obs.*

7. In the explosion of powder for ballistic purposes, the progressive burning of each grain from surface to center.

combustion chamber. *Mech.* A space over, or in front of, a boiler furnace where the gases from the fire become more thoroughly mixed and burnt. b) The clearance space in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine where the charge is compressed and ignited.

combustion furnace. *Chem.* A long, narrow, portable furnace used in the combustion method.

combustion method. *Chem.* A method for the quantitative determination of carbon, hydrogen, etc., by combustion of the substance with air, oxygen, or some solid oxidizing material, such as copper oxide, and absorption or collection of the gaseous products. It is extensively used for the analysis of organic compounds and also for the determination of carbon in iron and steel.

combustion tube. *Chem.* A tube capable of withstanding considerable heat, used in the combustion method.

comb-bus-tive (kóm-bús-tív), *a.* Tending or able to effect combustion; pertaining to, or marked by, combustion.

comb-y (kóm-y), *a.* Resembling a comb in structure; fucose; honeycombed.

come (kóm; kóom), *n.* [Perh. akin to G. *keim* germ.] The radicle developed in grain, as barley, during malting; — chiefly *pl.* *Eng.* and *Chiefly Dial.*

come (kóm), *v. i.*; *pref.* **COME** (kám); *p. p.* **COME** (kóm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **COM-ING** (kóm-íng). [ME. *cumen*, *comen*, AS. *cumen*; akin to OS. *kumen*, D. *komen*, OHG. *queman*, G. *kommen*, Icel. *kosma*, Sw. *komma*, Dan. *komme*, Goth. *qiman*, L. *venire* (for *gvenire*), Gr. *phaino* to go, Skr. *gam*. Cf. BASE, *n.*, CONVERGE, ADVENTURE.] 1. To move forward or hitherward; to approach; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which is implied as nearer than the first; — opposed to *go*. *Come* may be used without reference to any particular place where the motion begins or ends, in which case the idea of approach is carried by the verb; as, the shots *come* thick and fast; or a definite place of departure or terminus or both may be implied by the context, or formally expressed, when the verb commonly takes either a preposition (as, to *come to, toward, on, upon, before, behind, etc.*) or an adverb (as, to *come away, off, up, down, forth, forward, etc.*). When we *came* to Rome. *Acts* xviii. 2. *They come* from Italy. *Acts* xvii. 2. 2. To move toward, arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; to move into or appear in the station of interest, whether this be partly physical or purely ideal; — usually with the sense of purpose, which is ordinarily defined by an infinitive or participle or a coordinate verb introduced by *and*; as, he *came* to see us; *come* and see us; a man *came* asking after wisdom; or by a prepositional phrase; as, to *come to the rescue*; *come to the bar* of judgment. A Daniel *came* to judgment. *Shak.* I did not *come* to curse thee. *Shak.* 3. To move toward or arrive at a station in a series; to approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, *day comes*; to *come* of age; to *come* to the crux of the argument; after *joy comes* sadness; *coming*, now, to the next section; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human. The hour is *coming*, and now is. *John* v. 25. 4. To appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; to appear in the course of a development; to follow, emanate, result (usually with *from, of, or into*); as, ill *comes* from ill will; he *comes* of a sturdy race; to *come* into bloom. Hence, to reach as a natural consequence; as, to *come* to blows; *come* to an understanding. From whence *come* wars? *James* iv. 1. Then butter *does* refuse to *come*. *Hudibras*. So quick bright things *come* to confusion. *Shak.* 5. To arrive or appear as an event or condition; to happen; befall; occur; as, no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head. All things *come* alike to all. *Ecc.* ix. 2. Thy kingdom *come*. *Matt.* vi. 10. *Specif.*: a) To arrive or appear as by chance or unforeseen development; to get to be, or turn out to be; as, to *come* untied; *come* true. How *come* you thus estranged? *Shak.* b) To arrive or appear as a possession; as, his wealth *comes* by inheritance; knowledge *comes*, but wisdom lingers. 6. To extend from point to point or along the denoted or understood space; as, the road *comes* down the hill; breeches *coming* to the knees. 7. To enter or assume a given condition, relation, use, or position; as, the artillery *came* into action or play; the boats *came* into collision; blue is *coming* into fashion; to *come* to a carry arms; *come* to salute. 8. To appear as entering into the field of view or falling within the range of application; as, to *come* within the terms of a treaty; beyond the Alps *comes* Italy. 9. To extend or reach in relations (esp. to a person) of interest or effect on the emotions or the intellect; as, the death of your friend *comes* very near to me; the argument *came* home forcibly. 10. To be favorably moved; to yield (cf. COME ROUND). He will relent; he's *coming*; I perceive 't. *Shak.* 11. To advance toward materiality of development, as a colt in training when he begins to understand his work and show speed. *Canl.* S. L. Boardman. 12. To be seemingly or becoming. *Obs.* 13. To rise or overflow; — said of a river. *Dial. Eng.* With reference to a future date the present tense is

all peoples regarded with superstitious dread, as presaging calamity. They are now commonly regarded as erratic members of the solar system, usually of very small mass. They move in elongated orbits, some of them approaching very near to the sun and then receding to very great distances. They are invisible except in the nearer part of their orbits. Periodic comets, which return to the sun at fixed intervals, have elliptical orbits (see below); but others move in a parabola or a hyperbola, and so are expected never to return. A comet's head commonly consists of a bright nucleus surrounded by the coma, a luminous fog which sometimes consists in part of one or more envelopes. The tail is an extension of the coma, which grows as the comet approaches perihelion; it is nearly always directed away from the sun. Some meteors appear to be disintegrated remnants of comets (see METEOR). See also BIELLA'S COMET. A star with a lance, that comet cycloped is. R. of Gloucester. When beggars die there are no comets seen; The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes. Shak.

TABLE OF THE PERIODIC COMETS.

Table with columns: NAME, Period in years, Greatest and least distances from the sun (in terms of the earth's mean distance), Inclination of orbit to ecliptic, Perihelion passage. Lists comets like Barnard's (1884), Biela's 1 & 2, Brooks's, Brorsen's, D'Arrest's, DeVico-E. Swift's, Encke's, Faye's, Finlay's, Halley's, Holmes's, Olbers's, Pons-Brooks's, Tempel's, Tempel-L. Swift's, Tuttle's, Winnecke's, Wolf's.

* Orbits of the two fragments nearly identical, but with a difference of almost two days at perihelion. † The figures in this column are for the last perihelion passage prior to 1906.3 (that is, approximately, July 1, 1906), except for Halley's comet.

2. An old game of cards, in which sequences are formed and the game is won by him who first plays all his cards.

com-et-a-ri-um (kóm'et-á-rí-um), n.; pl. -RIA (-á). [comet + -arium.] A machine or device for exhibiting the orbital motion of comets, esp. when near their perihelion.

com-et-a-ry (kóm'et-á-rí), a. [Cf. F. cométaire.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a comet.

co-meth'er (kóm'méth'ér), n. [Prob. dial. pron. of come hither, used in calling cows, etc.] Dial. or Collog., Brit. 1. Matter; affair. 2. Friendly communication or association.

to put this, or one's, cometh'er on, to exercise persuasion upon; to get under one's influence; to beguile; to wheedle. How does it come about, sorr, that with a man has put the cometh'er on wan woman he's sure bound to put ut on another? Kipling.

co-met'ic (kóm'mét'ík), a. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a comet.

com-et-og-ra-pher (kóm'et-óg'rá-fér), n. One who observes, describes, or writes about, comets.

com-et-og-ra-phy (-fí), n. [comet + -graphy.] The description of, or a treatise concerning, comets. — com-et-og-raph'i-cal (-tò-grá-fí-kál), a.

com-et-oid (kóm'et-oid), a. [comet + -oid.] Resembling, or connected with, a comet, either in physical appearance, or elements of the orbit, as an asteroid or a meteor.

comet seeker, comet finder. A telescope, usually of low power and short focal length, affording a wide field of view and used in searching the sky for comets.

com'fit (kóm'fít), n. [F. comfit, prop. a p. p. fr. confire to preserve, pickle, fr. L. conficere to prepare; con- + facere to make. See FACT; cf. CONFECT.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit, root, or seed preserved with sugar and dried; a confection.

com'fit, v. t.; com'FIT-ED; com'FIT-ING. To make into a confection; to preserve.

com'fi-ture (kóm'fí-túr), n. [F. confiture; cf. LL. confectura sweetmeats, confectura a preparing. See COMFIT.] A comfit or similar preparation, as of drugs. Obs. or Archaic.

com'fort (kóm'fórt), n. [OF. confort, fr. the verb.] 1. Strengthening aid. Specif.: a Assistance; relief; support; support. Obs., exc. in Law, as in the phrase aid and comfort (see TREASON). b Solace; consolation in trouble.

In comfort of her mother's fears. Shak. 2. State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; specif., contented enjoyment in physical well-being, free from want or anxiety; mental ease or satisfaction or material well-being; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety.

I had much joy and comfort in thy love. Phil. 7 (Rev. Ver.). 3. Satisfaction; enjoyment. Obs.

Comfort ne mirth there is none To riden by the way dumb as a stone. Chaucer. 4. That which gives or brings comfort; variously: a person who brings aid, support, or satisfaction; as, the child becomes the comfort of his parents' age; something that gives mental or physical refreshment or invigoration; as, clear thought should be the comfort of solitude; an appearance or condition ministering to mental or physical ease; as, the comforts of home life.

5. A wadded bedquilt; a comfortable. U. S. Syn. — See EASE.

com'fort (kóm'fórt), v. t.; com'FORT-ED; com'FORT-ING. [F. conforter, fr. L. confortare to strengthen much; con- + fortis strong. See FORT.] 1. To make strong; to invigorate; to fortify; corroborate. Obs. Wycliffe.

[L. comestio.] Eating; devouring; as by fire. Obs. comestator. One of a race of garden asters of compact growth, having large heads of flowers with flat reflexed outer rays. comest'finder = COMET SEEKER. com'est'i-cal, a. Comestive. com'est-ol-og-y (kóm'et-ól-óg-ý), n. See -LOGY; COMET. com'evs = COMMOVE. com'evns = COMMOVE. [PORT.] com'fard. Obs. prob. of com'faria. + COMFEY.

2. To assist or help; to aid. Obs., except in Law. God comfort him in this necessity! Shak.

3. To impart strength and hope to; to cheer; to gladden; now, usually, to relieve of mental distress; to allay the grief or trouble of; to encourage; to console. Light excelleth in comforting the spirits of men. Bacon. That we may be able to comfort them that are in an affliction. 2 Cor. 1:4 (Rev. Ver.).

Syn. — Cheer, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspire, refresh, animate, confirm, strengthen. — COMFORT, CONSOLÉ, SOLACE all presuppose a state of suffering or sorrow. COMFORT, the homelier, more intimate word, suggests relief afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by the diminution of pain; as, "He hath sent me . . . to comfort all that mourn" (Is. lxi. 1-2); "You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince" (Shak.); a mother comforts her sobbing child. CONSOLÉ, the more formal term, emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure; it frequently implies some definite source of relief; as, the presence of his friend consoled him, to console one's self by philosophic reflections; cf. inconsolable for her loss, the consolations of religion. SOLACE frequently suggests relief from weariness, despondency, loneliness, rather than from grief or pain; and the source of solace is more commonly a human person; as, "When the spirit is more fretted, even tired to sickness of the janglings and nonsense noises of the world, what a balm and solace it is to go and seat yourself for a quiet half hour . . . among the gentle Quakers" (Lamb); to solace one's self with books. See EASE, PITY.

com'fort (kóm'fórt), v. i. To take comfort. Obs. & R. Live a little, comfort a little, cheer thyself a little. Shak. com'fort-a-ble (kóm'fórt-á-bl), a. [OF. confortable.] 1. Affording comfort; esp.: a Consolatory or encouraging. "Kind words and comfortable." Cowper. b Serviceable; helpful. "Be comfortable to my mother." Shak. c Fairly adequate; sufficient, but not in excess. Collog. A comfortable provision made for their subsistence. Dryden.

2. In a state of comfort. Specif.: a In a state of consolation; cheerful. Obs. Thy conceit is nearer death than thy powers. For my sake be comfortable; hold death while at the arm's end. Shak. b In a state of content; at ease; less emphatically, free or comparatively free from pain or distress.

3. Capable of being comforted. Obs. & R. 4. Marked by an appearance of comfort; easy and undisturbed; — often, colloquially, implying complacency.

comfortable works, the comforting passages of Scripture (Matt. xi. 28; John iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 15; 1 John ii. 1, 2) following the Absolution in the office of the Anglican communion; — said to have been introduced in 1548 from Archbishop Hermann of Cologne's "Consolation" (1543).

Hear what comfortable words our Saviour Christ saith unto all who truly turn to him. Bk. of Common Prayer. com'fort-a-ble, n. 1. A thing that gives comfort. 2. Specif.: a A wristlet. b A neck scarf. c A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; — called also conforter, comfort. U. S.

com'fort-er (kóm'fórt-ér), n. [OF. conforter.] 1. One that gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc. There is no comforter for the soul. 2. One who comforts. But such a one whose wrongs do suit with mine. Shak. 2. Specif.: a [cap.] Bib. The Holy Spirit, referring to his office of comforting believers. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. John xiv. 26. b A knit woven tippet, long and narrow. c = COMFORTABLE, n., 2. c. U. S.

com'fort-less, a. 1. Having no comfort or comforts. Comfortless through tyranny or might. Spenser. 2. Affording no comfort. Rare. Shak. Syn. — Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, inconsolable, disconsolate, wretched, miserable.

com'fort-less-ly, adv. — com'fort-less-ness, n. com'frey (kóm'frí), n. [OF. confre, prob. for F. conferva, L. conferva, fr. confervere to boil together, to heal, grow together; — named from its supposed healing power; cf. its other name consoida (cf. CONSOUND).] Any boraginaceous plant of the genus Symphytum. A decoction of the mucilaginous root of the common comfrey (S. officinale) is used in cough mixtures, etc., and the gigantic prickly comfrey (S. asperinum) is cultivated as a forage plant.

com'ic (kóm'ík), a. [L. comicus pertaining to comedy, Gr. κωμικός; cf. F. comique. See COMEDY.] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. I cannot for the stage a drama lay. Tragic or comic, but thou wilt at the play. B. Jonson. 2. Causative of mirth as being humorous, witty, etc.; ludicrous; also, burlesque; funny. "Comic shows." Shak. Too solemn for the comic touches in them. Tennyson.

Syn. — See LAUGHABLE. comic opera, a light opera usually having dialogue like comedy, but without the musical numbers; also, loosely, in modern use, a musical burlesque. It [comic opera] consists of an intermixture of lightest and most frivolous music with spoken dialogue, and depends as much on its literary sprightliness as on its musical tunefulness for success. Encyc. Brit.

com'ic, n. 1. A comedian. Obs. Steele. 2. Esthetics. That portion of the amusing and mirth-provoking which appeals to intelligent appreciation and in respect to the means used is felt to be harmoniously fitted to its end and complete in its effect. Plato believed the essence of the comic to lie in a feeling of superiority on the part of the person amused. Aristotle and others have considered some element of contrast, error, or ineffectuality — as excessive predominance of cause over effect — to be the essential. Later writers have sought to explain it by association, physiological reaction from tension, etc.

com'ic-al (-í-kál), a. 1. Relating to or befitting comedy; hence, specif., trivial; low; base. Obs. They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. Gay. 2. Excitative of mirth; droll; laughable. The actor was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. Johnson. 3. Queer or out of the way; strange. Dial. or Collog.

com'ic'er-ous (kóm'ík-ér-ús), a. [L. coma hair + ferous, Tufted, comin. + COMIX, COMMON.] com'ing + COAMING. com'in-gle (kóm'míng'gl), = COM-MINGLE. [p. a. See co-, 2.] com'in-gling (kóm'míng'glíng), = com'ing (kóm'míng), n.; pl. -NOS (-nòz). [Sp. camina.] A path or trail; also, a journey. Southwestern U. S.

com'ic'us (kóm'ík'ús), n. [F.] com'ic'us (kóm'ík'ús), n. [F.] com'ic'us (kóm'ík'ús), n. [F.] An actor in comic parts; one who sings comic songs. Rare.

4. Queer in temper; disagreeable; out of sorts or unwell; also, uncertain or capricious; ticklish. Dial. Eng. Syn. — Humorous, funny, droll. See LAUGHABLE.

com'ic-cal-ly (kóm'ík-kál-ly), adv. — com'ic-cal-ness, n. com'ic-al-ty (kóm'ík-kál-tí), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). Quality of being comical; something comical. com'ic-co (kóm'ík-kò), Combining form from Greek κωμικός, comic.

com'ing (kóm'íng), p. a. That comes; specif.: a Approaching; of the future, esp. the near future; next; as, the coming week or year. Welcome the coming, speed the parting, guest. Pope. b Ready to come or meet advances; complaisant; forward. Kindness somewhat "coming" and forward. Sainisbury.

com'ing, n. 1. An approaching, that which approaches, means of approach, etc.; specif.: a Approach; arrival. b Advent or manifestation; esp., the Second Advent of Christ. c Access. Obs. d The future. Rare. coming in. a Entry; entrancement. Obs. b Entrance; beginning. "The goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof." Ezek. xliii. 1. c Income or revenue; — chiefly pl. "What are thy comings in?" Shak. — c. out, a social debt; often attributively, as, coming-out gown. Collog. — for the c. out, or the London stock exchange, for the time of issuance (of stocks, bonds, etc.); — equiv. to when issued of the New York stock exchange.

com'ing, n. [Cf. 1st com'ing.] Sprouting, as of barley in malting; also, pl. malt dust or comes. Dial. com'it'al (kóm'ít-ál), a. [See COMIT.] Of or pert. to a comes (count or earl). "Comital manors." F. W. Mailland. com'it-ant (-tánt), a. [L. comitans, p. pr. of comitari to accompany.] Accompanying. Rare. com'it-ant, n. Math. An invariant or covariant.

com'it-a-tus (-tát'ús), n. [L.] 1. Lit., comites, or companions, collectively; a body of well-born men attached to the king or chieftain by the duty of military service; also, the status of the body so attached. 2. An (English) county, as in posse comitatibus.

com'it'i-a (kóm'ít-í-á), n. pl. [L.] 1. Rom. Antig. An assembly of the people to act on matters submitted to them by duly authorized officials. These assemblies were of three kinds: a Co-mit'i-a cur'i-at'a (kóm'ít-í-á-tá), or assembly of the curiae, the most ancient and during the regal period the only assembly of the people. It met in the Comitium. It was convoked to elect and confer sovereignty on a king, to hear provocations (appeals), to hear announcements affecting the calendar, to act upon matters affecting rogations, wills, declarations of war, and esp. adlection (appointment or promotion of a person to a higher office without his having held a required lower office), restitution, arrogation, and detestatio sacrorum, jurisdiction over which it retained after its other functions were lost. Though the plebeians appear to have been included in the comitia curiata, they appear not to have gained the right to vote until the middle of the republican period. b Co-mit'i-a cen-turi-at'a (kóm'ít-í-á-tá), or assembly of centuries, originally a military assembly based upon the reorganization of the army on a property basis and during the regal period having no political functions. About 241 B. C. it was reorganized on a tribal basis. It met usually in the Campus Martius, voted by centuries, and was more democratic in its organization than the comitia curiata, whose political and judicial functions it soon largely acquired, with certain powers of legislation and the right to elect the higher magistracies. After 241 B. C., a tribune, elected rapidly in favor of the concilium plebis (which see) and the comitia tributa. c Co-mit'i-a tri-bu-ta (trí-bú-tá), or tribal assembly, which came into existence about 447 B. C., was composed of both patricians and plebeians, met usually in the Forum, was presided over by a magistrate, and voted by tribes. This body elected the lower magistracies, as the quaestors and curule aediles, could legislate on any subject, and heard certain judicial cases, conducted by the curule aediles. A modified form of this assembly elected the pontifex maximus, and later (after 104 B. C.) the priests, augurs, etc. The three comitia still existed under the early empire, but their action was only formal. Their meetings were designated, according to the magistrates who were to be chosen, co-mit'i-a cen-turi-at'a (kóm'ít-í-á-tá), co-mit'i-a tri-bu-ta (trí-bú-tá), co-mit'i-a cen-turi-at'a (kóm'ít-í-á-tá), co-mit'i-a tri-bu-ta (trí-bú-tá), co-mit'i-a cen-turi-at'a (kóm'ít-í-á-tá), etc. Stated meetings of the comitia curiata or comitia centuriata were called co-mit'i-a ca-la-ta (ká-lá-tá), i. e., summoned comitia, and were for any one of several purposes: (1) To consecrate or inaugurate a priest or a king. (2) In the early period, to witness wills. (3) To hear announcements as to the calendar. (4) To grant the detestatio sacrorum, a ceremony or rite of uncertain character, but generally taken to have been the form of release from the clan sacra.

2. An assembly. Rare. 3. [cap.] Formerly, at Oxford University, England, the principal assemblage during the Act, corresponding to the modern Encænna.

co-mit'ial (kóm'ít-sh'ál), a. [L. comitalis.] Of or pertaining to the Roman comitia, or, formerly, various public assemblies, as the Oxford Comitia, certain 16th-century Presbyterian synods, etc. — comit'ial or sickness, epilepsy, the occurrence of which at the Roman comitia was an ill omen that broke up the assembly.

Co-mit'i-um (kóm'ít-í-um), n.; pl. -TIA (-tá). [L.; com + -it'e, íum, to go.] In ancient Rome, the place at the foot of the Capitol, between the Rostra and the Senate House, where the comitia and law courts convened.

In the early days of Rome the Comitium was the center of civil and political business, while the Forum was used simply as a market place. R. Lanciani.

co'mit-i-v'a (kóm'mé-té-vá), n. [It.] A body of followers; — applied to the lawless or brigand bands in Italy and Sicily.

com'it-ty (kóm'ít-tí), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). [L. comitas, fr. comis courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy as between equals; friendly civility.

Syn. — Civility, good breeding, courtesy, good will, comity of nations or states, or 1. co-mit-tas gen-tí-um (kóm'ít-tás gén-tí-um) [L.], the courtesy by which nations recognize and give effect within their own territory to the institutions or laws of another nation. Also, sometimes

2. A comic character or rôle. com'it-tas in-ter-gén-tí-um (kóm'ít-tás ín-tér-gén-tí-um) [L.], Comity between nations. com'it-tat' (kóm'mé-tát'), n. [G.] a = COMITATUS. b A civil division in Hungary.

com'it'us (-tít'ús), v. f. [L. comitatus, p. p. of comitare.] To accompany. Obs. or R. com'it-ta-tive (-tít-ív), a. Expressing accompaniment. Rare. com'it'us (kóm'mé-t'ús), n. [F.] A party, as of intimate friends.

com'it-tes, n., pl. of COMES. com'it-trag'e-dy (kóm'ít-trá-g'é-dí), n. [F.] A tragedy having a comedy element.

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(perhaps by confusion with comes), the group of nations practicing such courtesy.

The "comity" (of nations) which often determines a controversy in private law in accordance with rules borrowed from a foreign system has no place in the trial of crimes. T. E. Holland. COMMA (kóm'á), n.; pl. E. COMMAS (-áz), older COMMAS (-áz), L. COMMATA (-átá). [L. comma part of a sentence, comma, Gr. κόμμα clause, fr. κόπτειν to cut off. Cf. CAPOIN.] 1. Gr. & Lat. Gram. & Pros. a A short phrase or word group less than a colon; a fragment of a few words or feet. b Either part of a dactylic hexameter as divided by the caesura; also, the caesura itself.

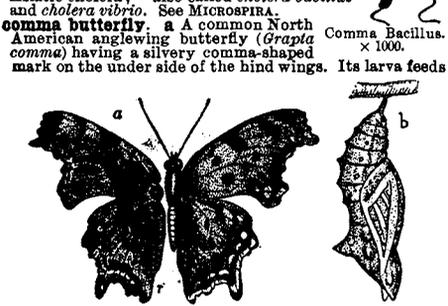
2. Rhet. A clause or short division of a composition. Obs. 3. Punctuation. A point [now] used to mark the smallest structural divisions of a sentence. In present usage it primarily makes clear the grammatical grouping, rather than indicates rhetorical pauses, and is generally employed: (1) To set off words, phrases, and clauses that are independent, parenthetical, or appositional; as, "Hail, Caesar!" "Practice, however, perfected his skill." "And he, their prince, shall rank among my peers." (2) To indicate omitted words; as, "Mishap might divide them; mistrust, never." Hence in dates and addresses, etc., as, "Monday, May 1, 1905." (3) To separate words and phrases of like construction used in a series; as, "the virtues of faith, hope, and charity." (4) To mark off phrases and clauses of a complex or compound sentence, when long; when suffering change of subject; when themselves used as the subject; or when slightly parenthetical, as conditional or relative (not restrictive) clauses often are. — "He said, 'Use it before a short, direct quotation.'" "To follow without question any dogmatic rule, is risky in practice." "Clearness of structure to the eye, which the comma is used to insure, may often be sufficient in these cases with the comma left out." But — "That clears which the comma." etc.

4. Hence, fig., a slight separation or pause. "And stand a comma 'tween their amities." Shak.

5. Music. A minute interval or difference in pitch; as: a The comma syn'to-nom (sín'tó-nóm), or that between two tones respectively four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given tone; — represented by the ratio of their vibration numbers, or 81:80. b The comma di-to-nal-cum (dí-tó-nál'-kúm), or that between two tones respectively twelve perfect fifths and seven octaves from a given tone, represented by the ratio of 531,441:624,288; — also called the Pythagorean comma. COMMA, v. t.; COMMAED (-ád); COMMA-ING. To punctuate with commas.

COMMA bacillus. Bacteriol. A bacterial microorganism (Microspira comma) causing Asiatic cholera; — also called cholera bacillus and cholera vibrio. See MICROSPIRA.

COMMA butterfly. A common North American silkworm butterfly (Grapta comma) having a silvery comma-shaped mark on the under side of the hind wings. Its larva feeds



Comma Butterfly (Grapta comma). a Imago, r Wing reversed (q); b Pupa, nat. size.

on the nettles. b Any of certain related species, as the gray comma (G. progné) and green comma (Grapta faunus). COM-MAN'D' (kóm-mánd'), v. t.; COM-MAN'D'ED; COM-MAN'D'ING. [ME. comanden, comanden, OF. comander, F. commander, fr. L. com- + mandare to commit, to command. Cf. COMMAND, MANDATE.] 1. To direct authoritatively; to bid; order; charge; enjoin.

We are commended to forgive our enemies, but you never read that we are commended to forgive our friends. Bacon.

Command these elements to silence. Shak.

2. To have at command or have command over. Specif.: a To have control of; to rule or dominate; to sway; as, the navy of Great Britain commands the seas; — in Middle English, with to. b To have at bidding or at disposal.

Such aid as I can spare you shall command. Shak.

3. To elicit or secure authoritatively as (one's) right or due; as, the best goods command the best price.

"T is not in mortals to command success. Addison.

4. To be the commander of; to lead.

Monmouth commanded the English auxiliaries. Macaulay.

5. To dominate in situation, as by height; also, to overlook. Bridges commanded by fortified houses. Motley.

One side commands a view of the finest garden. Addison.

6. To cover (with one's firearm), as game. Obs. or R. g Arch. To contain or constitute the chief or only passage to (a room or suite); — said of a room or a passageway. h

Whist. To hold the higher or controlling cards of (a suit).

3. To summon or cause to come; also, to dispatch or send (away); — with an adverb of place or preposition indicative of motion.

I will command my blessing upon you. Lev. xxv. 21.

4. To give order for, or ask to be given; require; — sometimes with of or from. Obs.

Choose your own company and command what cost Your heart has mind to. Shak.

5. To bring or hold (one's feelings, impulses, etc.) under control; to master or control (one's self).

COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, v. t. [L. commaculator, p. p. of commaculare, to macerate.] To make lean; harass. Obs.

COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE (kóm-mánd'ér-át), v. t. [L. commaculator, p. p. of commaculare.] To spot or stain; defile. Obs. — COM-MAN'D'ER-ATION (-l'á'shún), n. Obs. — COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, a. Obs.

COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, n. 5. [COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE.]

COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, a. See COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, n. 5.

COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, a. See COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, n. 5.

COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, a. See COM-MAN'D'ER-ATE, n. 5.

6. = COMMAND. Obs.

SYN. — Bid, dictate, charge, require, prescribe. — COMMAND, ORDER, ENJOIN, DIRECT, INSTRUCT. COMMAND and ORDER agree in stressing the idea of authority, command implying its more formal and official, order, its more peremptory, sometimes even arbitrary, exercise; as, a king, a military officer, the captain of a ship, commands; a landowner orders a trespasser off his premises; one is apt to resent being ordered, except by those who have a right to command. But order is used of a physician's directions with no such connotation; as, the doctor ordered outdoor exercise for his patient. ENJOIN, DIRECT, and INSTRUCT are all less imperative than command or order. ENJOIN adds to the idea of authority the implication of pressing admonition; direct and instruct (see INSTRUCT) suggest rather business, official, or diplomatic relations, direct being perhaps the more mandatory, instruct the more formal, of the two; as, a parent enjoins obedience, the church enjoins certain duties; a superior in office directs his subordinates to perform a given task; a judge instructs a jury, a political convention instructs its delegates. See MANDATE, GOVERN, CHIEF.

COM-MAN'D' (kóm-mánd'), v. t. 1. To have or to exercise direct authority; to govern; away; influence; to give an order or orders; also, to be commander; as, to command at a siege.

For the king had so commanded. Esth. iii. 2.

2. To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position. Far and wide his eye commands. Milton.

COM-MAN'D', n. [Cf. F. commande.] 1. Act of commanding; bidding.

2. A thing commanded. Specif.: a An order given; a mandate; a commandment.

Awaiting what command their mighty chief Had to impose. Milton.

b A military or naval force, as a body of troops, under a commander. c A position or district in which one commands, as a military post. d A military order, as halt, ready, load, etc.; — called also word of command.

3. Faculty or power of commanding. Specif.: a Authority or power to command conferred by official position, esp. by military or naval rank.

Your power and your command is taken off, And classic rules in Cyprus. Shak.

b Power to dominate, command, or overlook by means of position; also, scope of view.

The steep stand Which overlooks the vale with wide command. Dryden.

c Control; mastery; as, to have command over one's temper or voice; also, facility of employment; as, command of language.

He assumed an absolute command over his readers. Dryden.

d Fort. Height above the ground or the level commanded.

e Whist. Possession of the highest card or cards (of a suit); as, the dealer had the command of clubs.

4. Coercion; exercise of authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. Locke.

SYN. — Control, sway, power, authority, rule, direction, domination, sovereignty; mandate, order, injunction, charge, behest.

at command, ready to be commanded, or available for service; at one's service.

COM-MAN-DANT' (kóm-mánd-ánt'), n. [F. orig. p. pr. of commander.] A commander; the commanding officer of a place, or of a body of men; as, the commandant of the United States Marine Corps or of a navy yard; — often, as part of a title, indicating actual command at the time. The commandant of the United States Marine Corps has the rank of a brigadier general.

COM-MAN-DEER' (-dér'), v. t.; COM-MAN-DEERED' (-dér'd'); COM-MAN-DEER'ING. [D. kommandeeren to command, in South Africa to commandeer, fr. F. commander to command. See COMMAND.] 1. Mil. To compel to perform military service; to seize for military purposes; — orig. used of the Boers.

2. To take arbitrary or forcible possession of. Collog.

COM-MAN-DEER', v. i. To commandeer men or goods.

COM-MAN-DER' (kóm-mánd'ér'), n. [Cf. F. commandeur. Cf. COMMANDOR, COMMANDER.] 1. One who commands, or has control, mastery, or authority; hence, a chief or leader.

A leader and commander to the people. Is. lv. 4.

2. Specif.: a Navy. An officer who ranks next below a captain, — ranking with a lieutenant colonel in the army. In the United States navy the insignia of his rank on epaulets and shoulder straps are a silver fowl anchor in the center with a silver oak leaf at each end. See SHOULDER STRAP, Illust. b The chief officer of an army or of any division of it. c In medieval religious (esp. military) orders, the administrator or chief officer of a commandery; hence, in certain secret orders, a similar officer; also, in certain orders of knighthood, the French Legion of Honor, etc., a member of one of the higher grades or divisions, usually second or third.

3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, in sail lofts, etc.

4. Fort. = CAVALIER. Obs.

5. Basketwork. An iron tool consisting of two rings joined by a straight shank and used for straightening thick bent sticks. P. N. Hasluck.

SYN. — See CHIEF.

commander in chief; pl. COMMANDERS IN CHIEF. A military or naval officer holding supreme command of the forces of a nation or state. In the United States the President is commander in chief of the army and navy; but the title is often applied to the general officer of highest rank in the army. In the British army the title accompanies the highest staff appointment, usually held by governors of colonies, the general commanding all the forces in India, or one commanding an expeditionary force. In the British and United States navies the title is applied to the senior flag officer commanding a fleet or detached squadron or within the limits of a port or station.

COM-MAN'D'ER-ESS, a. See LESS. R. com-mán'd'ér-ess, n., fem. of COM-MAN-DER.

COM-MAN'D'RY. Var. of COM-MAN'D'RY.

COM-MAN'D'RY, n. [Sp. comarca, or L. comarca, comarca; com- + marca, marca, boundary. See MARCH a confine.] Frontier; march. Obs.

COM-MAN'S-AT-ION (kóm-mán's-á-t'ún), n. [L. commansare to bring together in mass.] A method, followed in some European countries, of redistributing lands that are held by different owners in excessively separated

parcels, so that the land of each owner shall be in fewer parcels or areas. In several countries a majority of local landowners may force such a redistribution.

COM-MAN'S-SEE (kóm-mán's-é), n. An old base silver coin still current in Arabia at from 40 to 80 to the dollar.

COM-MAN'SYNTOM. See COMMA, n. 5.

COM-MAN-TA, n., L. & Gr. pl. of COM-MAN-TA-RI-AL, a. Consisting of the same material. Obs. — COM-MAN-TA-RI-AL-ITY, n. Obs.

COM-MAN-TA-ON (kóm-mán'tá-ón), n.

COM-MAN-D'ERY (kóm-mán'dér-í), n.; pl. -IES (-íz). [F. commanderie.] 1. The office or rank of a commander; — now only of orders of knighthood.

2. The jurisdiction of a commander. Specif.: a A district or a manor, with lands and tenements appertaining thereto, under the control of a commander of an order of knights; a preceptory; hence, later, a pension or benefice attached to a commandery of an order of knighthood; — also applied to a conventual priory of a religious order. b An assembly or lodge in certain secret orders, as of the Knights Templars (so called) among the Freemasons. U. S. c A district under the administration of a military commander or governor. Rare. Brougham.

3. The cell, or house, of a medieval commandery.

COM-MAN-D'ING, p. a. That commands or has the air of command; as, a commanding officer; a commanding look or presence; a commanding position. Specif.: Astrol. Exercising command, or possessing control; — said of signs.

SYN. — Authoritative, imperative, imperious.

COM-MAN-D'ING-ly, adv. — COM-MAN-D'ING-NESS, n.

COM-MAN-D'ITE' (kóm-mán'dít'), n., or, more fully, SO-CI-ÉTÉ EN COM-MAN-D'ITE' (só-syá'té' áñ). [F.] In the Civil Law systems, a form of partnership in which there are one or more silent partners who contribute funds but are liable (originally) only for the capital invested, or (later) according to a registered scheme of liability. This form of partnership is recognized under the law of Louisiana.

COM-MAN-D'MENT (kóm-mánd'mént), n. [OF. commandement, F. commandement.] Act of commanding, power of command, or what is commanded; specif., Bib., one of the Ten Commandments; also, a table or tables of these.

And therefore put I on the countenance Of stern commandment. Shak.

A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another. John vi. 13.

commandments of the Church. R. C. Ch., rules imposed on members, numbering usually five or six in various catechisms, and prescribing chiefly: (1) Observance of Sundays, holidays of obligation, days of fasting and abstinence, yearly confession and reception of the sacrament. (2) Contribution to the support of pastors. (3) Omission of the "solemnities" of marriage at forbidden times and abstinence from marriage within certain degrees of kindred.

COM-MAN'DO (kóm-mán'dó), n.; pl. -DOS, -DOES (-déz). [D. See COMMAND, v. t.] In South Africa, a military body or command; also, sometimes, an expedition or raid.

COM-MAT'IC (kóm-mát'ík), a. [L. commaticus, Gr. κομματικός. See COMMA.] 1. Having short clauses or sentences; brief; concise.

2. Music. Of or pert. to a comma. — COMMATIC temperament, a method of tuning keyboard instruments which is based upon a use of commas in determining the intervals.

COM-MEN-SURE (kóm-mén'shúr), v. t. To be commensurate with; to equal.

COM-ME-LI-NA (kóm-mé-lí-ná), n. [NL., after Kaspar Commelin, Dutch botanist.] Bot. A large, widely distributed family of monocotyledonous plants, typifying the family Commelinaceae, of branching or creeping habit, mostly with bright blue ephemeral flowers in small cymes subtended by large hook-shaped bracts forming a spathe. C. caelestis of Mexico is cultivated as a garden plant. This and C. tuberosa have edible rhizomes, and the petals yield a blue dye. Several species are common in eastern North America. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

COM-ME-LI-NA-CE-Æ (kóm-mé-lí-ná-sé-æ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of monocotyledonous herbs, the spiderwort family, having pretty flowers subtended by spatheaceous bracts. It embraces about 25 genera, including Commelina, Tradescantia, and Zebra. Several of these are ornamental in cultivation. — COM-ME-LI-NA-CEOUS (-shús), a.

COM-MEM'O-R-ABLE (kóm-mém'ó-rá-b'l), a. [L. commemorabilis.] Worthy to be commemorated.

COM-MEM'O-R-ATE (-rát), v. t.; COM-MEM'O-R-ATED (-rát'éd); COM-MEM'O-R-ATING (-íng). [L. commemoratus, p. p. of commemorare to remember; com- + memorare to mention, fr. memor mindful. See MEMORY.] To call to remembrance or serve as a memorial of; — now chiefly in eulogy or honor; as, to commemorate the sufferings and dying love of our Savior by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Column Vendôme commemorates Napoleon's victories in the campaign of Austerlitz. "Commemorating worthies lost." Couper.

SYN. — See CELEBRATE.

COM-MEM'O-R-ATION (-rát'shún), n. [L. commemoratio.] Act of commemorating; also, that which commemorates, as an observance or celebration. Specif.: a Eccl. A service, form of prayer, or mention by name in prayer, to commemorate a saint or sacred event; also, a passage as used for this purpose in the celebration of a greater feast.

The common commemorations consist of antiphons, versicles, and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter, and St. Paul, the patron or title of the church, and pecca.

b Oxford Univ. The Encenia; strictly, the celebration, with the delivery of the Latin oration, in memory of the founders and benefactors of the university.

COM-MEM'O-R-ATIVE (-rát-ív), a. Tending or intended to commemorate. — COM-MEM'O-R-ATIVE-ly, adv. — COM-MEM'O-R-ATIVE-NESS, n.

COM-MEM'OR-ATE (kóm-mém'ó-rát), v. i.; COM-MEM'OR-ATED (-mém'nt); COM-MEM'OR-ATING (-íng). [F. commémorer, OF. commémier, fr. L. com- + initiare to begin. See INITIATE.] 1. To have or make a beginning; to originate; start; begin.

Here the anthem doth commence. Shak.

2. To begin to be, or to act as. Archaic.

We commence judges ourselves. Coleridge.

3. To take a degree at a university; also, formerly, to admit candidates to a degree.

Eng. I question whether the formality of commencing was used in that age. Fuller.

COM-ME-RI-ATE (-í-át), [Gr. κομμήτωρ, dim. of κόμω to comb.] Gr. Drama. A brief lyrical dialogue, or, in comedy, a rhythmic phrase of apostrophe prefacing the parabasis.

COM-ME-SI-UM (kóm-mé-sí-ú-m), n. Commatic character. Rare.

COM-MEND' (kóm-ménd'), n. COM-MEND'ER, COM-MEND'ER-ATE, COM-MEND'ER-ESS, COM-MEND'ING, COM-MEND'ING-ly, COM-MEND'ING-NESS, n.

COM-MEND'ER (kóm-ménd'ér), n. COM-MEND'ER-ATE, COM-MEND'ER-ESS, COM-MEND'ER-ING, COM-MEND'ER-ING-ly, COM-MEND'ER-ING-NESS, n.

COM-MEND'ER-ATE, COM-MEND'ER-ESS, COM-MEND'ER-ING, COM-MEND'ER-ING-ly, COM-MEND'ER-ING-NESS, n.

COM-MEND'ER-ATE, COM-MEND'ER-ESS, COM-MEND'ER-ING, COM-MEND'ER-ING-ly, COM-MEND'ER-ING-NESS, n.

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COM-MEND'ER-ATE, COM-MEND'ER-ESS, COM-MEND'ER-ING, COM-MEND'ER-ING-ly, COM-MEND'ER-ING-NESS, n.

COM-MEND'ER-ATE, COM-MEND'ER-ESS, COM-MEND'ER-ING, COM-MEND'ER-ING-ly, COM-MEND'ER-ING-NESS, n.

commence (kŏ-mĕns'), v. i. To enter upon; to begin; to perform the first act of; as, to commence a lawsuit.

Syn. — See BEGIN. Many a woeful doer commence his suit. Shak.
commencement (-mĕnt), n. [F. commencement.] 1. Act, fact, or time of commencing.

commend (kŏ-mĕnd'), v. t. COM-MEND'ED; COM-MEND'ING. [L. commendare; com- + mundaŕe to intrust, enjoin, command. Cf. COMMAND, MANDATE.] 1. To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care or preservation.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. Luke xxiii. 46.
2. To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard; to present as worthy of notice or favorable attention.

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially commend themselves to our contemplation. Str. M. Hale.
I commend you to my Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1.

3. To mention with approbation; to praise; as, to commend a person or an act.
Historians commend Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. Dryden.

4. To mention by way of courtesy, implying remembrance and good will. Archaic.
Commend me to my brother. Shak.

5. To set off advantageously; to grace; adorn. Obs.
6. a Eccl. To bestow in commendam. Obs. or R. b Feudalism. To commit or place as vassal under the protection of a lord; — used reflexively or of land.

commend', v. i. 1. To express approval or give praise.
2. a Eccl. To bestow a benefice, cathedral church, or the like, in commendam. b Feudal Law. To subject one's self to another as lord; to commend one's self or land.

commend', n. 1. Commendation; praise. Obs.
Speak in just commend. Shak.
2. A compliment; a greeting. Obs.
Hearty commends and much endeared love to you. Howell.

3. a Eccl. = COMMENDAM. b Feudal Law. A commended estate, or the feudal relation established by commendation. c Sp. Hist. An estate of encomienda.

commend-a-ble (kŏ-mĕn'dā-b'l); formerly accented comm'end-a-ble, as by Shakespeare, a. & n. [L. commendabilis; cf. OF. comandable, commendable.] Worthy of being commended or praised; laudable; praiseworthy. — commend-a-ble-ness, n. — commend-a-ble-ly, adv.

commen-dam (kŏ-mĕn'dām), n. [LL. dare in commendam to give into trust.] Eccl. a The custody or holding of a benefice by a cleric, or sometimes a layman, to whom it has been commended, or given in charge, until a proper pastor should be provided, or perpetually; also, the enjoyment of the revenues so received. A living so held was said to be held in commendam. The practice was abolished in England in 1836 by 6th Wm. IV., c. 77, s. 18. b The benefice so held.

commen-da-tary (kŏ-mĕn'dā-tā-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [Cf. F. commendataire, LL. commendatarius.] 1. A commendator.
2. One into whose charge a person has been put.

commen-da-tion (kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), n. [L. commendatio; cf. OF. commendation, commendation.] 1. Act of commending; also, that which commends or is the ground of commending.

Need we . . . epistles of commendation? 2 Cor. iii. 1.
Good nature is the most goodly commendation of man. Dryden.

2. Eccl. An office commending to God the souls of the dead or dying.
3. Chiefly pl. A message of affection or respect; compliments; greeting. Archaic.
Hark you, Margaret;
No princely commendations to my king? Shak.

4. Feudalism. Act of placing as a vassal under the protection of a lord; vassalage.
Commendation seems to put before us the slightest bond that there can be between lord and man. F. W. Maitland.

Commendation, on the other hand, at first at any rate, had no necessary connection with land. Its predominant feature was a personal relationship which was rather that of master and man than that of landlord and tenant. Woodrow Wilson.

5. Eccl. Act of giving benefices in commendam; also, the condition of a commendam.
commendation of the soul, in the Roman ritual, a form of prayer for the dying. See COMMENDATION, 2.

commen-da-tor (kŏm'ĕn-dā-tŏr), n. [LL.] 1. Eccl. One who holds a benefice in commendam.
2. Medieval Law. The trustee in a commenda.
3. Sp. Hist. One holding an estate of encomienda.

commen-da-to-ry (kŏ-mĕn'dā-tŏ-rī), a. [L. commendatorius.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or serving for, commendation. "Commendatory verses." Pope.
2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a commendatory bishop; also, held in commendam, as an abbey.

commendatory letter or epistle, Eccl., a letter of credence given by a bishop to a traveling member of his diocese. — c. prayer, Book of Common Prayer, a prayer commending one dying to the mercy of God.

commen-da-to-ry, n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Obs. or R. 1. A commendation; eulogy. "Commendatories to our affection." Sharp.
2. A commendary; also, a knight commander.

3. Eccl. a A commendator. Obs. b = COMMENDAM.
commen-sal (kŏ-mĕn'sāl), n. [LL. commensalis; L. com- + mensa table; cf. F. commensal. Cf. MENSUAL.] 1. One who eats at the same table.

2. Biol. An organism, not truly parasitic, which lives in, with, or on, another, partaking usually of the same food. Both species may be benefited by the association.

commence-a-ble, a. See -ABLE.
commen-er (kŏ-mĕn'sĕr), n. One who commences; specif., a student about to take a degree; an inceptor.
commen-da (kŏ-mĕn'dā), n. [LL.] a Medieval Law. A trust; specif., the form of trust in which goods are delivered to another for a particular enterprise, as to market abroad. b Eng. Eccl. Law. = COMMENDAM.

commen-da-ble, Commendable.
commen-da-dor' (kŏ-mĕn'dā-dŏr'), n. [Sp. commendador.] A commander; — applied chiefly to Spanish and Venetian officers.

commen-sal (kŏ-mĕn'sāl), a. Having the character of a commensal; also, pertaining to habitually eat together; as, a commensal family. — commensal-ly, adv.

commen-sal-ism (-iz'm), n. Commensal state or condition.

commen-su-ra-ble (kŏ-mĕn'shŏr-ā-b'l), a. [L. commensurabilis; com- + mensurabilis measurable. Cf. COMMENSURATE.] 1. Having a common measure; capable of being exactly measured by the same number, quantity, or measure.

2. Proportionable; suitably proportioned.
3. Measurable. Obs. or R.
— commen-su-ra-ble-ty (-blī'tī), commen-su-able-ness, n. — commen-su-ra-ble-ly (-blī), adv.

commensurable in power, having commensurable squares. — c. numbers or quantities, Math., those exactly expressible through some common unit; thus a foot and a yard are commensurable, one being 12 inches, the other 36 inches.

commen-su-rate (-rāt), a. [L. commensuratus equal. Cf. MENSURATION, MEASURE.] 1. Equal in measure or extent; also, proportionate; corresponding; — often followed by with or to; as, an income commensurate with one's needs.

2. Commensurable; reducible to a common measure.
Syn. — See PROPORTIONAL.
— commen-su-rate-ly, adv. — commen-su-rate-ness, n.

commen-su-rate (-rāt), v. t. & i.; COM-MEN-SU-RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); COM-MEN-SU-RAT'ING (-rāt'ĭng). To make, or to be, commensurate.

commen-su-ra-tion (-rā'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. commensuration.] A commensurating, or state of being commensurate. All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion of one thing to another. South.

commen-t (kŏm'ĕnt; kŏ-mĕnt'; 277), v. i.; COM-MEN-T'ED; COM-MEN-T'ING. [F. commenter, or LL. commentare, fr. L. commentari to meditate upon, explain, v. intens. of commentari, commentus, to reflect upon, invent; com- + the root of meminisse to remember, mens mind. See MIND.] To make comments; — often followed by on or upon.

Critics . . . proceed to comment on him. Dryden.
I must translate and comment. Pope.

commen-t, v. t. To comment on, or furnish with comments. Archaic.
Fuller.

commen-t (kŏm'ĕnt), n. [OF. comment.] 1. A commentary or expository treatise. Obs.
2. A note or observation intended to explain, illustrate, or criticize the meaning of a writing, book, etc.; explanation; annotation; exposition; also, a body of such matter.

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their comments. Prior.
3. A remark or criticism; gossip; discourse; talk.
Syn. — See REMARK.

commen-ta-ri-al (kŏm'ĕn-tā-rī-āl), a. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, commentaries.

commen-ta-ry (kŏm'ĕn-tā-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [L. commentarius, commentarium, notebook, commentary; cf. F. commentaire. See COMMENT, v. i.] A series of comments or memoranda.

This letter . . . was published by him with a severe commentary. Hallam.

Specify: a A brief account of transactions or events written hastily, as if for a memorandum; — usually in pl.; as, Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. b A book of explanations or expositions on the whole or a part of the Scriptures or of some other work. c A thing serving for exposition or illustration; a remark or comment.

commen-tate (-tāt), v. t. & i. [L. commentatus, p. p. of commentari to meditate.] To write comments or notes upon; to make comment. Rare.

Commendate upon it, and return it enriched. Lamb.

commen-ta-tion (-tā'shŭn), n. [Cf. L. commentatio meditation, treatise.] Rare. 1. Act or process of commenting; annotation. "The spirit of commendation." Whewell.
2. Result of commenting; a comment or commentary.

commen-ta-tor (kŏm'ĕn-tā-tŏr), n. [L. cf. F. commentateur.] One who writes a commentary or comments; annotator. — commen-ta-tor-i-al (kŏ-mĕn'tā-tŏ-rī-āl), a.

comm-er-ce (kŏ-mĕr'sĕ), v. i.; COM-MER-CE' (-mĕr'sĕ); COM-MER-CE'ING (-mĕr'sĕ'ĭng). [Cf. F. commercer, LL. commerciare.] 1. To carry on trade or commerce; to traffic. Obs.
Beware you commerce not with bankrupts. B. Jonson.

2. To hold personal intercourse; to commune. Milton.
Commerce with himself.

Musicians . . . taught the souls of the people in angelic harmonies to commerce with heaven. Prof. Wilson.

The commerce of words, consciously or not, becomes secondary to the commerce of eyes. Stevenson.

comm-er-ce (kŏm'ĕr'sĕ), originally, and until the early 18th c., accented commerce), n. [F. commerce, L. commercium; com- + merx, mercis, merchandise. See MERCHANT.] 1. Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities, and particularly, the exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic. The earlier word used was merchandise. Cf. COMMERCIMUM.

The public becomes powerful in proportion to the opulence and extensive commerce of private men. Hume.

Commerce, undoubtedly, is traffic, but it is something more; it is intercourse. . . . The mind can scarcely conceive a system for regulating commerce between nations, which shall not be confined to prescribing rules for the conduct of individuals in the actual employment of buying and selling, or of barter. Wheat, 1. 189.

All the commerce that you have had with Troy. Shak.

commen-ta-ry, v. t. & i. To comment; to annotate. Rare.
commen-ta-tive (kŏ-mĕn'tā-tīv), a. = COMMENTATIVE. Obs.
commen-ta-tor-ship, n. See -SHIP.
commen-ter (kŏm'ĕn-tĕr; kŏ-mĕn'tĕr), n. One who comments.

commen-ti-tious (kŏm'ĕn-tī-shŭs), a. [L. commenticius.] Fictitious or imaginary; feigned. Obs. or R.
commen-ti-tious-ly, adv. Obs. or R. — commen-ti-tious-ness, n. Obs. or R.
commen-ti-tious-ly, adv. Obs. or R. — commen-ti-tious-ness, n. Obs. or R.
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2. Social intercourse; dealings between persons or groups of persons in society; interchange of ideas, sentiments, etc., as between man and man; formerly, also, communication; channel of intercourse.

This sense, of personal intercourse, was the most widely developed in the early use of the word commerce. Good beauty, my lord, have better commerce than with honesty?
Fifteen years of thought, observation, and commerce with the world has made him [Bunyan] wiser. Macaulay.

3. Sexual intercourse.
4. A mercantile or commercial transaction. W. Montagu.

5. Cards. A game, somewhat like whisky poker, in which (as now usually played), after anteing, each player in succession may exchange one of his three cards for another card until some one refuses, whereupon the best hand wins. Three of a kind are the best hand, straight flushes next.

Syn. — COMMERCE, TRAFFIC, TRADE agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. In ordinary use (see defs. for more technical distinctions), COMMERCE is the formal term for such exchange, viewed as conducted on a large scale; TRAFFIC more frequently emphasizes the activity of the processes involved, or the actual movement of commodities; TRADE (see SELL, TRADE) suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings of whatever sort; as, the Chamber of Commerce, interstate commerce, traffic of city streets, local traffic, the Board of Trade, free trade. See COMMERCIAL, Commerce and trade are words which are used almost synonymously. But commerce may be regarded as national, that is, as covering commercial dealings between nations; trade refers more distinctly to special industries and to internal mercantile intercourse. Dict. of Pol. Econ.

commerce destroyer. Nav. A very fast, unarmored, lightly armed vessel designed to capture or destroy merchant vessels of an enemy. Not being intended to fight, they may be improvised from fast passenger steamers.

comm-er-cial (kŏ-mĕr'shĭāl), a. Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile; hence, variously: occupied with commerce; engaged in trade; as, commercial houses; relating to or dealing with commerce; as, a commercial treaty; of the nature of commerce; as, a commercial transaction; derived by commerce or trade; as, commercial profits; fit for commerce; as, commercial wares, or packages (often implying inferiority or dilution; as, commercial butter or alcohol); in respect of commerce; as, commercial success.

Syn. — COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE. COMMERCIAL (see COMMERCE) suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; MERCANTILE, the actual buying and selling of commodities; as, commercial law, the commercial relations of a country; an old mercantile house, "the mercantile spirit" (Lamb). See FINANCIAL.

commercial agency. = MERCANTILE AGENCY. — c. agent, U. S. Govt., an agent stationed abroad to attend to commercial interests.

The United States commercial agents, although appointed by the President, receive no exequatur. They form a class by themselves, and are distinct from the consular agents. Encyc. Brit. — c. bar. See GOLD BAR. — c. bill, or bill of exchange, a bill that is commercial paper; specif., a draft drawn on a consignee of goods for part or all of their purchase price. — c. college, a school for instruction in commercial usages.

commercial district. — c. geography, a geography describing esp. the location, development, and exchange of commercial commodities; — called also applied geography. — c. law. LAW. = LAW MERCHANT. — c. letter, a size of paper. See PAPER. — c. letter of credit. See LETTER OF CREDIT. — c. note, a size of paper. See PAPER. — c. paper, negotiable paper given in due course of business. It includes bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks, etc. — c. pitch, auction pitch. — c. room, in hotels in Great Britain, a public room for commercial travelers and their custom. — c. traveler, a traveling agent or representative of a mercantile house who solicits orders; a drummer.

comm-er-cial-ism (-iz'm), n. Commercial spirit, institutions, or method; also, a practice or expression characteristic of commercial affairs. — comm-er-cial-ist, n.

comm-er-cial-ize (-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-iz'ĭng). To render commercial; to conform or subject to the conditions or limitations of commerce. — comm-er-cial-iz-a-tion (-iz-ā'shŭn; -iz-ā'shĭn), n.

comm-er-cial-ly (kŏ-mĕr'shĭ-āl-ē), n.; pl. -GIA (-dĭ). [L.] Law. Commerce or traffic; commercial transaction; business intercourse; often, in Roman Law, short for jus commercii, or the right to do business or have business dealings. In Roman and Civil law things which can be the subject of this right, that is, things that are capable of individual possession and enjoyment, are said to be in commercio (kŏ-mĕr'shĭ-ŏ), or in patrimonio; other things, lex terra commercii-um.

comm-er-cial-ly, a. bel'ti (bĕl'tī) [NL.], Internal Law, commerce or acts of intercourse belonging to, or consistent with, war, as had between enemy states or their subjects, such as truces, capitulations, safe-conducts, and cartels.

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com-mi-nute (kóm'Y-nút), v. t.; com-mi-nu'ted (-nú'téd); com-mi-nu'ting (-nú'ting). [L. comminutus, p. p. of comminere to comminute; com- + minuire to lessen. See MINUTE.] To reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate.

com-mi-nu'tion (-nú'shún), n. 1. Act of comminuting, or state of being comminuted. 2. Surg. Fracture (of a bone) into a number of pieces. 3. Gradual diminution by the removal of small particles at a time; a lessening; a wearing away.

Natural and necessary comminution of our lives. Johnson. com-mi-nu'tor (kóm'Y-nú'tér), n. Agric. An implement for pulverizing plowed soil.

com-mis'er-a-ble (kóm'míz'ér-á-b'l), a. Pitiabie. com-mis'er-ate (-át), v. t.; com-mis'er-at'ed (-át'éd); com-mis'er-at'ing (-át'ing). [L. commiseratus, p. p. of commiserari to commiserate; com- + miserari to pity. See MISERABLE.] To feel or express sorrow, pain, or compassion for; to pity, or express pity for.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. Denham. We should commiserate our mutual ignorance. Locke. Syn. Pity, compassion, condole with.

com-mis'er-a'tion (-é'shún), n. [F. commiseration, fr. L. commiseratio a part of an oration intended to excite compassion.] Act of commiserating; sorrow, or an expression of condolence, for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

And the capacity of his state From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint. Shak. Syn.—See PITY.

com-mis'er-a-tive (kóm'míz'ér-á-tív), a. Given to commiseration; compassionate. Todd.—com-mis'er-a-tive'y, adv.

com-mis-sa'ri-al (kóm'Y-sá'r'i-ál; 116), a. Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com-mis-sa'ri-at (-r'ít), n. [F. commissariat a body of commissaries.] 1. Scots Law. A commissary court, or the office, jurisdiction, or district of a commissary.

2. Mil. a The organized system by which armies and military posts are supplied with food and daily necessities. In the United States army it is organized under control of the Subsistence Department. In the British army it is under the control of the Army Service Corps, and deals with a wider range of supplies than in the United States army, including transport, equipment, etc. b The body of officers charged with such service. 3. Food supply.

com-mis-sa-ry (kóm'Y-sá-rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). [LL. commissarius, fr. L. commissus, p. p. of committere to commit, intrust to. See COMMIT.] 1. One to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power; a commissioner.

Great Destiny, the Commissary of God. Donne. 2. Hence: a Ecol. An officer with spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as representative of the bishop in a part, esp. a distant part, of the diocese, or who performs the bishop's duties in his absence. b Eng. Univ. (1) A former title of the vice chancellor. Oxford. (2) An assessor in the vice chancellor's court. Cambridge. c Mil. (1) Formerly, an officer in charge of a special service. (2) An officer of the Subsistence Department, charged with providing food for troops or a military post. U. S. d [F. commissaire.] In the French police, a superior officer under the mayor or the prefect of police. e Scots Law. A judge of a commissary court.

com-mis-sary court. a The court of a bishop's commissary. b Scots Law. (1) A former supreme probate and divorce court absorbed by the Court of Sessions in 1863. (2) A county or sheriff's court which appoints and confirms executors of estates of persons dying possessed of personal property.—c general. a A chief commissary or representative. b Mil. An officer in charge of some special department of army service, esp. the commissariat department; specif., in the United States army, the head of the Subsistence Department, having the rank of brigadier general.

com-mis'sion (kóm'mish'ún), n. [F., fr. L. commissio. See COMMIT.] 1. A formal written warrant or authority, granting certain powers or privileges and authorizing or commanding the performance of certain duties; as, a commission of luncacy, or one for investigating a case of alleged lunacy; a commission of jail delivery, etc. "Let him see our commission." Shak.

Justice he was full often in assize By patent and by plain commission. Chaucer.

2. Mil. & Nav. a A warrant conferring authority to raise and command a body of troops. Obs. except Hist. b A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority on officers of and above the rank of ensign in the navy or lieutenant in the army; as, a colonel's commission; also, the rank and command so conferred.

3. Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant, or the duty, office, or employment so given, as to act in an official capacity; instruction; charge.

Eat within your stomach, act within your commission. Selden. 4. Authority given to act for, or in behalf and in place of, another; as, a commission to buy something.

5. A company of persons enjoined to perform some duty or execute some trust; a body of commissioners.

6. Com. a A thing to be done as agent for another; as, I have three commissions for the city. b The percentage or allowance made to a factor or agent for transacting business for another; as, to sell goods on commission. See DEL. CREDERE.

7. The condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant;—used esp., in the phrase in commission, of persons vested with delegated authority, or of an office, trust, or other public interest the powers of which are given to a commission or commissioner, as during the absence of, or in place of, an incumbent; as, to put the great seal in commission.

(1842), along with comminute and commination, but not adopted. com-mi-nu't-able. a. Capable of being comminuted. Obs. & R. com-mi-nu't-er. a. [L. comminutus, p. p.] Comminuted. com-mi-nu't-ed (kóm'Y-nú'téd), p. p. & p. a. of COMMUNITE.—com-mi-nu't-ing (-nú'ting), p. p. & p. a. of COMMUNITE. See FRACTURE. com-miph'o-ra (kóm'míf'ó-rá), n. [NL. Gr. κόμμη gum + φέρω bearing.] Syn. of BALSAMEA. com-mir-wald, a. [Commir, the same as E. dial. cummer woman,

8. Act of committing, doing, or performing; act of perpetrating; also, the thing committed or done;—usually with a bad implication; as, the commission of a theft.

9. Act of intrusting; a giving in charge; instruction as to how a trust shall be executed.

Syn.—Charge, warrant, authority, mandate, office, trust. commission of array, Eng. Hist., a commission given from time to time to officers in the counties to muster and array the inhabitants, or set them in a condition for war. From the reign of Henry VIII. commissions of array were gradually superseded by commissions of lieutenantancy, issued to county lieutenants representing the crown in military matters, and these ceased with the reign of Charles I.—c. of rebellion, Eng. Law, in equity practice, a writ (abolished in 1846) issued to bring into court a nonappearing defendant. Cf. OUTLAW.—c. of review, Ecol. Law, a commission formerly granted by the crown to review the sentence of the Court of Delegates.—c. of the peace, a commission under the great seal, constituting one or more persons justices of the peace. Eng.—to put, place, etc., a vessel in or into c., Nav., to equip and man a government vessel and send it out on service after it has been laid up; esp., to perform the formal act of taking command of a vessel for service, hoisting the flag, reading the orders, etc.; also, by extension, to hoist the ensign and formally begin the service on a ship, or other vessel, after it has been laid up. So, of the vessel, to go into commission and similar phrases.—to put, place, etc., a vessel out of c., Nav., to detach the officers and crew and retire it from active service, temporarily or permanently.

com-mis'sion-er (kóm'mish'ún-ér), v. t.; com-mis'sion-er (-únd); com-mis'sion-er-ing. 1. To give a commission to; to furnish with a commission; to appoint and authorize; as, to commission persons to act as agents; to commission an officer. 2. To send out with a charge or commission.

A chosen band He first commissions to the Lattian land. Dryden. 3. Nav. To put in commission;—said of a ship.

Syn.—Appoint, deputate, authorize, empower, delegate, constitute, ordain.

com-mis'sion-aire' (kóm'mish'ún-áir'; kóm'mé'syó-nár'), n. [F. commissaire. Cf. COMMISSORER.] 1. One intrusted with a commission, now only a small commission, as an errand; esp., an attendant or subordinate employee in a public office, hotel, or the like. The commissaire familiar to European travelers performs miscellaneous services as a light porter, messenger, solicitor for hotels, etc. 2. One of a corps of pensioned soldiers, as in London, employed as doorkeepers, messengers, etc.

com-mis'sion-al (kóm'mish'ún-ál) a. Of, pertaining to, or com-mis'sion-ary (-ún-á-rí), n. conferring, a commission; conferred by a commission or warrant. Rare. Delegate or commissary authority. Ep. Hall.

com-mis'sion-ate (-át), v. t.; com-mis'sion-at'ed (-át'éd); com-mis'sion-at'ing (-át'ing). To commission. John Fiske. com-mis'sion-ed (-éd), p. a. Provided with a commission. commissioned officer, Mil. & Nav., an officer who holds rank by virtue of a commission, in distinction from a noncommissioned, warrant, or petty, officer;—formerly sometimes called commission officer.

com-mis'sion-er (kóm'mish'ún-ér), n. [Cf. F. commissaire.] 1. A person who has received a warrant or commission to perform some office, or execute some business, for the government, corporation, or person employing him; a member of a commission.

To another address which requested that a commission might be sent to examine into the state of things in Ireland, William . . . desired the Commons to name the commissioners. Macaulay. 2. Specif.: a An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service; specif., in the United States, the head of any of various subdivisions called bureaus or offices of the Departments, esp. the Department of the Interior or of the Treasury, of Federal government; as, the Commissioner of Patents, of Internal Revenue, of Education, of Pensions, etc. b In Scotland, one of the administrative officials of an unincorporated town. c On an estate, a private agent or steward. Scot. d A commissioner of array. See COMMISSION OF ARRAY. Eng.

commissioner of deeds, an officer having authority to take affidavits, depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, etc., for use in the State by which he is appointed. U. S. commission merchant. One who buys or sells another's goods on commission.

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2. Specif.: a To consign (for preservation), as by writing down or memorizing;—in various phrases: as, to commit to memory (also, simply, to commit), to commit to paper, print, writing, etc. b To consign (for safe keeping or disposal), as by storing or by burial. c To put in charge of a jailer; to imprison. d Legislation. To refer or intrust, as to a committee, to be considered and reported;—said of a bill, petition, or the like.

I have every reason to believe that the bill will pass this week. It has been committed. Scot.

3 To do; perpetrate, as a crime, sin, fault, folly, or error. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Ex. xx. 14.

4 a To join. Obs. b To join for a contest; to match;—followed by with. Obs. or R. c To confound. Obs. Committing short and long [quantities]. Milton.

5 To pledge or bind; to compromise, expose, or endanger by some decisive act or preliminary step;—often used reflexively; as, to commit one's self to a certain course. Any sudden assent to the proposal . . . might possibly be considered as committing the faith of the United States. Marshall. I have committed my self-respect by talking with such a person. O. W. Holmes.

Syn.—COMMIT, INTRUST, CONFIDE, CONSIGN, RELEGATE.—COMMIT is the widest term; it may express merely the general idea of delivering into another's charge (as, to commit the management of an estate to an agent), or it may have the special sense of an absolute transfer to a superior power or final custody; as, "Into thine hand I commit my spirit" (Ps. xxxi. 5); "We therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" (Bk. of Com. Prayer). To intrust is to commit with trust and confidence; to CONFIDE is to intrust with entire reliance and assurance; as, to intrust one with a secret, with the care of a child; to consign to a friend the execution of one's dying wish. Consign implies a more formal act, and frequently suggests such transfer or delivery as removes its object from one's immediate control; as, to consign goods to an agent for sale. "The family mansion had been consigned to the charge of a kinsman, who was allowed to make it his home for the time being" (Hearthstone); "He must now . . . consign him to a living tomb again" (id.). To RELEGATE is to consign to some particular class, position, or sphere, usually with the implication of banishment; as, "[Man] is attenuated into an aspect, and relegated to his place in a classification" (J. H. Newman); "What is it that relegates divine Cowley to that remote, uncivil Pontus of the 'British Poets,' and keeps garrulous Peeps within the cheery circle of the evening lamp?" (Lowell). See TRUST.

com-mit' (-kóm'mít'), v. i. 1. To sin; esp., to be incontinent. Obs. Commit not with man's sworn spouse. Shak.

2. To consign one or more to prison.

com-mit'tment (-mít), n. 1. Act of committing, or putting in charge, keeping, or trust; state of being committed; consignment; esp. of a person to prison. They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. Clarendon.

2. Law. A warrant for imprisonment; a mittimus. 3. Parliamentary Proc. Act of referring a matter to a committee; committal.

4. Act of doing or performing something; commission. 5. A promise or pledge to do something; an engagement. The assurance commitments of life [insurance] offices are somewhat similar to bills drawn at long-deferred dates. T. E. Young.

com-mit'tal (-ít), n. Commitment.

com-mit'tee (kóm'mít'té; see note below), n. [commit + ee; orig, one to whom a thing is committed.] 1. A person to whom some trust or charge is committed. Obs. or R., except: a A member of the body appointed to conduct the finances and appoint the governors of Guy's Hospital, London. Eng. b Law. A person to whom another person or his estate is legally given in charge. c A person appointed to act in or about a matter under discussion or investigation.

2. A body of persons appointed or elected to consider, investigate, or take action upon, and usually to report concerning, some matter or business, as by a court, legislative body, or a number of persons; as, a committee of inquiry, Committee of Public Safety [F. Comité de Salut Public], F. Hist., a revolutionary executive committee of nine appointed by the Convention in 1793, which came to exercise a veritable dictatorship, esp. under Robespierre, who used it as a tool to further his ends. Its power declined after his fall.—c. of the whole [house], a committee, embracing all the members present, into which a legislative or deliberative body sometimes resolves itself, for the purpose of considering a particular measure under the operation of different rules from those governing the general legislative proceedings. The committee of the whole has its own chairman, and makes its reports in the form of recommendations.

According to the Oxford E. D. this word as applied to an individual (def. 1 above) is pronounced kóm'mít'té in England, but the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is in all senses kóm'mít'té.

com-mix't (kóm'míks'), v. t. & i.; com-mix'ed' (-míks't) or com-mix't'; com-mix'ing. [com- + mix: cf. L. commixtus, p. p. of commiscere. See MIX.] 1. To mix or mingle together; to blend. The commixed impressions of all the colors do stir up and beget a sensation of white. Sir I. Newton.

2. To intermix or intersperse.

com-mix'tion (-chún), n. [L. commixtio.] Commixture; act of mixing or uniting, or state of being mixed or united; specif.: a Blending, as of wines, garbling. Obs. b Roman & Civil Law. Confusion of goods. c Ecol. Act of putting a small piece of the Host into the chalice, a rite typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

com-mix'ture (-chúr), n. [L. commixtura.] 1. Act or process of mixing, or state of being mixed; also, the mass of things mixed; a compound; a mixture. 2. Roman & Civil Law. Commixtion of goods. 3. Ecol. = COMMIXTION G.

com-mo-da'ta-ry (kóm'ó-dá'tá-rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). [Cf. F. commodataire.] Law. The bailee in a commodatum.

com-mo-da'tum (-túm), n.; pl. -DATA (-dá). [L., prop. p. p.]

com-mo't-er, n. One who commots something to another. Rare. com-mo't-er, n. One who commots; specif., Obs., a fornicator.

com-mo't-er-able (kóm'mót'ér-á-b'l), a. Commotible. com-mo't-er' (-ót-ér), n. Law. A judge who gives a person or his estate in charge to a committee. Rare.

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Law. A loan of chattels to be returned without payment for their use; a gratuitous bailment. See BAILMENT, 1 h. **com-mode'** (kō-mōd'), n. [Fr. *commode*, fr. *commode* convenient. L. *commodus* + *modus* measure, mode. See **MODER**.] 1. A tall headdress of wire adorned with silk, lace, and ribbons, worn by ladies about 1670-1730. 2. A bawd or procress. **Obs.**

3. **Furniture.** A chest of drawers; bureau. **b** A kind of close-stool. **c** A movable sink or washstand, with closet. **com-mode' stool** *Arch.* A step having a curved front or riser, as one projecting beyond the string and surrounding the newel at the foot of a flight.

com-mo-di-ous (kō-mō'di-ŭs), a. [LL. *commodiosus*, fr. L. *commodus* convenience, fr. *commodus*. See **COMMODORE**.] 1. Beneficial; useful; advantageous. **Obs.**

2. Adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; serviceable; spacious and convenient; roomy and comfortable, as a house. "Commodious gold." *Pope*. The haven was not commodious to winter in. *Acts xxvii. 12*.

3. In various obsolete senses: **a** Comfortable; as, a commodious living. **b** Accommodating. "A commodious drab." *Shak.* **c** Opposite; as, a commodious time. **Syn.**—Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful.

—**com-mo-di-ous-ly**, adv. —**com-mo-di-ous-ness**, n.

com-mo-dif-ty (kō-mōd'f-tē), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [Fr. *commodité* convenience; fr. L. *commoditas*. See **COMMODORE**.] 1. Quality or state of being commodious; also, that which is commodious; convenience; accommodation; opportunity; profit; benefit; advantage; expediency; interest; commodiousness. **Obs.** or *Archaic*, except legal.

Drawn by the commodity of a foothold. *B. Jonson*. Men may seek their own commodity, yet if this were done with injury to others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker*.

2. That which affords convenience, advantage, or profit, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals),—goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures, etc.

3. A parcel or quantity of goods;—often applied specif. to real or fictitious parcels formally bought and sold to evade the usury laws. **Obs.**

A commodity of brown paper and old ginger. *Shak.*

4. An element of wealth; an economic good. The word goods is commonly used to indicate the aggregate of elements of which wealth is composed; the term commodity has been devised to serve as a corresponding singular. Commodity has been sometimes used to include services as well as physical things, but this usage is not general.

com-mo-dore' (kōm'ō-dōr'; 201), n. [Prob. a corruption of *commodore*, or Sp. *comendador* a knight of a military order who holds a commandery, also a superior of a monastery, fr. LL. *commendare* to command. Cf. **COMMEND**, **COMMAND**, **COMMANDER**.] 1. Naval. An officer ranking next above a captain and below a rear admiral; specif.: **a** In the British navy, a captain commanding a squadron or a division of a fleet. The title is temporary and the grade is not recognized. When a commodore has on his flagship a captain under him, he receives the pay and allowances of a rear admiral. **b** In the United States navy, an officer commanding a squadron, division, ship of the first class, naval station, etc., having a rank corresponding to that of brigadier general in the army. Prior to 1862 the rank did not exist in the United States navy, but the title was given by courtesy to a captain who commanded or had commanded a squadron as senior captain or flag officer. The grade and title were abolished in 1899 except as a rank to which captains with Civil War service are retired. **c** By extension, a commander of a similar rank in another navy. **Obs.** or *Colloq.* **d** The flagship of a commodore or other officer commanding a squadron. **Obs.** or *R.*

2. *Naut.* **a** The senior captain of a line of ships. **b** The president or chief officer of a yacht club or boating association. **c** A captain of pilots. **d** The leading vessel in a convoy of merchantmen. **Obs.** or *R.* **e** That vessel of a fleet which is for any reason the most prominent. *Rare.*

com-mon (kōm'ŭn), a.; **com-mon-er** (-ēr); **com-mon-est**. [ME. *commun*, *comon*, OF. *comun*, F. *commun*, fr. L. *communis*; *com* + *munis* ready to be of service; cf. Skr. *mī* to make fast, set up, build, Goth. *gumains* common, G. *gemein*, and E. *mean* low, common. Cf. **COMMUNITY**, **COMMONS**, n. & v.]

1. Belonging or pertaining to the community at large, either as a social group or as a political organization; public; subject to rights of common; as, the common pasture of a village community; railroads are common carriers.

Such actions as the common good requireth. *Hooker*.

2. Shared equally or similarly by two or more individuals or species or by all the members of a group or kind.

The common enemy of man. *Shak.*

Specific: **a** Resulting from, involving, or expressing concordance; joint or mutual; as, a treaty becomes valid upon its common ratification by the powers concerned; the barons made common cause against the king. **b** Subject to general or indiscriminate use; accessible to, devoted to, or bestowed upon, all or many; as, a common kitchen; common favors; hence, a common woman, a prostitute. **c** Designating, or pertaining to, a joint source or terminus; as, common parentage; a common outlet; esp., *Anat.*, formed of or dividing into two or more branches; as, the common carotid artery, the common iliac vessels (see under **CAROTID** and **ILIAC**); the common bile duct, formed by the union of the ducts from the liver and gall bladder.

3. Belonging or pertaining to many or to the majority; general or prevalent; as, a matter of common knowledge; specif., *Archaic*, widely known or talked of, as to make news common, i. e., to make it generally known.

Young Arthur's death is common in their mouths. *Shak.*

4. Of frequent or ordinary occurrence or appearance; familiar by reason of frequency.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. *Shak.*

5. Hence: **a** Of the usual type or standard; belonging or pertaining to the generality of its kind; without distinction; as, the common talents; a common soldier; the common people;—often with implication of propriety or of being up to the ordinary standard; as, common honesty or decency. The honest, heartfelt enjoyment of common life. *Irving*.

b Below the ordinary standards; second-rate, inferior, mean, unrefined, etc.

He nothing common did, or mean. *Marvell*.

6. Designating, or pertaining to, the more prevalent or fa-

militer type of anything; as, common salt;—often applied to various vegetables, names and places to indicate a species widely known either through cultivation, extensive geographic distribution and abundance, or economic value; as, common morning-glory, common tern, etc. 7. Habitual, professed, or confessed;—used indefinitely in various terms implying illegal or criminal conduct; as, a common scold, common thief, common nuisance, etc.

8. *Gram.* **a** In Latin, Greek, etc., applied to nouns that may be either masculine or feminine; also, to verbs that have meanings both active and passive. **b** Of variable (short or long) quantity; as, in *Gr. Pros.* a syllable is common that has a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid, as in *révov*. **See** **COMMON NOUN**, below.

9. Impure; unclean;—in a ceremonial or religious sense. **Obs.** or *R.*

What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common. *Acts x. 15*. 10. Easy of approach; not reserved. **Obs.**

11. *Iron Manuf.* See **BEST**, a. 2.

Syn.—General, public, popular, universal; frequent, customary, habitual, usual, familiar; mediocre, mean, cheap, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace; plebeian, inelegant, cant.—**COMMON**, **ORDINARY**, **VULGAR**. **COMMON**, as here compared (see **GENERAL**, **MUTUAL**), implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities; positively it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar; as, the common people, a common soldier; "the light of common day" (*Wordsworth*). It frequently connotes the inferior, plebeian, or cheap; as, the common herd, of common clay, he is hopelessly common. **ORDINARY** expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things; as, the ordinary intercourse of man with man (*J. H. Newman*). It commonly implies qualities not above, frequently below, the average; as, "Choice word and measure please above the reach of ordinary men" (*Wordsworth*). "Let others expatiate on trivial objects, ordinary characters, and uninteresting events" (*London*). As a term of depreciation, ordinary is less contemptuous than common; as, a very ordinary looking (cf. common-looking) person. **VULGAR** (see **ETYM.**) applies primarily to that which is of the people; as, the vulgar tongue; "An habitation giddy and unsure hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart" (*Shak.*). As here compared (see **COARSE**), it connotes lack of refinement, propriety, or taste. "I cannot help hoping I shall some time see you, happier, according to the common, however vulgar, ideas of the rest of the world" (*Mad. D'Arbilly*). "His elegance is really wonderful—there is no such thing as a vulgar line in his book" (*Byron*). "We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. *Vulgar* is too strong, and *commonplace* too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes nearest any I can tell." See **REFINEMENT**.

A thing is not vulgar merely because it is common. "It is common to breathe, to see, to feel, to live. Nothing is vulgar that is natural, spontaneous, unavoidable. . . . All slang phrases are . . . vulgar; but there is nothing vulgar in the common English idiom."

Common assumpsit. See **ASSUMPSIT**. 1 **b**. —**c**. **assurance.** See **ASSURANCE**, 3. —**c**. **average.** See **AVERAGE**, n. 4. —**c**. **bad.** *Law.* —**c**. **bar.** *Common Law Pleading*, a bar to an action of trespass constituted by the defendant's pleading that the act complained of was on his own freehold. —**c**. **barrator.** *Law*, one who practices barratry. —**c**. **beam.** the king's beam. —**c**. **bench.** See **COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**. —**c**. **bile duct.** *Anat.*, the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts. It is about three inches long in men and two in women (together with the pancreatic duct) into the duodenum three or four inches below the pylorus. —**c**. **brawler.** *Law*, a habitual brawler to the disturbance of the public peace. —**c**. **bud.** *Bot.*, a bud giving rise to both leaves and inflorescence. —**c**. **bundle.** *Bot.*, a vascular bundle which passes from the stem into a leaf. Cf. **CAULINE BUNDLE**. —**c**. **carrier.** *Law*, one who undertakes the office of carrying goods or persons for hire and for all persons indifferently. At the common law such a carrier is bound to carry in all cases within the nature of his business when he has accommodation, and when his fixed price is tendered, and he is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods except those which happen in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself. —**c**. **chord.** *Music.* —**FRAN.** (which see) **c**. **council.** in a city or other municipal corporation, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch, the members of which are called common councilmen. —**c**. **counts.** *Common Law Pleading*, various technical counts, or allegations for stating causes of action, which are of a general nature and are used in declarations to prevent a failure of justice by reason of an inadvertent variance, esp. in actions of assumpsit, in which the common counts are those (such as for "goods sold and delivered," for "work, labor, and services," etc.) included under the term *indebitatus assumpsit* and quantum meruit and quantum valebat. —**c**. **crier.** town, or public, crier. —**c**. **divider.** *Math.*, a number, quantity, or expression that divides two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions without remainder; an assemblage of elements common to two or more assemblages. —**c**. **employment.** *Law*, an employment in common with another; the employment that exists when a person is employed with other fellow servants;—used chiefly with reference to the so-called doctrine of common employment, a common-law rule that the master is not liable to his servant for the acts of a fellow servant. This rule is now generally more or less modified by statute. —**c**. **era.** the vulgar, or Christian, era. —**c**. **field.** a common. —**c**. **fishery.** *Law.* See **FISHERY**. —**c**. **form.** *Schol.* A form pertaining to a species. **b** *Probate Law.* See **PROBATE**. —**c**. **forma.** *Pleading*, the forms of pleading used in the common-law actions (esp. assumpsit, covenant, debt, detinue, replevin, trespass on the case, and trover), in which the allegations were fixed in their general nature. These forms arose out of the practice of applying old writs to new facts by fiction of law. They have been abolished in England by the Judicature Acts, and in many of the United States by codes of civil procedure. —**c**. or **vulgar**, *fracture*, a fracture in which both the ends of the bone are broken or are expressed, thus: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. —**c**. **fuss** or **fuz**. See **BICKFORD FUS**. —**c**. **inform**. See **INFORMER**, n., 3. —**c**. **intendment** or **intent.** *Law.* See **INTENDMENT**. —**c**. **joist.** *Arch.*, one of the floor beams to which the flooring planks are secured. They are the ordinary floor beams as distinguished from girders or framed beams. —**c**. **jury.** *Law*, a jury drawn in the ordinary manner for the trial of causes;—distinguished from *special jury*. —**c**. **land.** a common. —**c**. **law.** **a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local, civil, equity, etc. **specific:** (1) *Canon Law.* The general law of the universal church, as distinguished from provincial laws, papal privileges, etc. (2) Formerly, in Scotland, the Roman law. **b** The unwritten law (especially of England) that receives its binding

force from immemorial usage and universal reception;—often used in contradistinction from *statute law*. Hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence.

Custom exists as law in every country, though it everywhere tends to lose its importance relative to other kinds of law. It was known at Rome as the "ius maribus constitutum." It is known in England as the "common law" or "the custom of the realm," the existence of which is now usually proved by showing that it has been affirmed by the courts, or at least has been appealed to in the writings of great judicial sages. *T. E. Holland*. —**common-law estoppel.** See **ESTOPPEL**. —**c**. **law marriage.** *Law*, an agreement between a man and a woman to enter into the marriage relation without ecclesiastical or civil ceremony, the agreement being provable by the writings, declarations, or conduct of the parties. It is not recognized in many jurisdictions. See **COHABIT.**, v. 4, 2; **MARRIAGE**. —**c**. **Law Procedure Act, Eng.**, an act (15 & 16 Vict. c. 76, 1852) simplifying legal procedure, and permitting solemn affirmation to be used instead of an oath. —**c**. **lawyer.** one versed in common law. —**c**. **ligaments** (of the vertebrae), *Anat.*, two strong fibrous bands, an anterior and a posterior (the latter within the spinal canal), which extend from the axis to the sacrum and are attached to and bind together the bodies of the vertebrae. **c**. **linear year.** the period of 12 lunar months or 354 days. —**c**. **measure.** **a** *Music.* —**COMMON TIME.** **b** *Math.* —**COMMON DIVISOR.** —**c**. **meter** or **metre.** *Hymnol.*, an iambic stanza of four verses or lines, having alternately four and three feet to the line;—usually indicated by the initials C. M. —**c**. **multiple.** *Math.*, a multiple of each of two or more numbers, quantities, or expressions. **a** *Common multiple* (of two or more numbers or expressions) is exactly divisible by each of them; thus, 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4, $a^2 - b^2$ is a common multiple of $a + b$ and $a - b$. **The lowest** (or in arithmetic least) *common multiple* is the one lowest in value or degree. —**c**. **name.** See **NAME**. —**c**. **nom.** *Gram.*, a noun or name noting any one of a class; an appellative; as, *man*, *whip*, *day*; also, a noun (called a collective noun) denoting a class or aggregate; as, *multitude*, *crowd*; or one (called a material noun) denoting a material; as, *gold*, *water*. —**opposed to proper noun** (which see). —**musical.** *Law*, a public nuisance. —**c**. **particular meter** or **metre.** *Hymnol.*, iambic meter of six lines to the stanza, the number of feet in the lines being as follows: 4, 4, 3, 4, 3. —**c**. **pasturage.** *Scots Law.* —**COMMON OF PASTURE.** —**c**. **pine.** —**CAMPBELLWOOD** *B. Australia.* —**c**. **pleas.** *Law.* **a** Originally, in English law, those pleas, or actions, over which the crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, specif., civil actions between subjects.—distinguished from *pleas of the crown*. **b** Short for *Common Pleas*. See under **COURT**. —**c**. **prayer.** the liturgy, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, which all the clergy of the Church of England are enjoined to use. With some modifications it is used in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and it is the basis of similar devotional works used by various sects. —**c**. **prayer book.** the Book of Common Prayer. —**c**. **pyrite.** *Mineral.* iron sulphide; pyrite. —**c**. **rafter.** *Arch.*, in a roof, one of the rafters to which the roofing is secured, as distinguished from a hip rafter or valley rafter, or a rafter used in framing around an opening. —**c**. **recovery.** *Law*, a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands through the medium of an action and judgment at law, formerly in frequent use. The procedure was a collusive suit instituted by the transferee (the defendant) in which judgment by default was rendered against a person vouched in by the tenant as a (fictitious) warrantor of the title. Common recovery was abolished in England by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74 (1833); it has long been obsolete or abolished in the United States. In the latter form a preliminary deed was made to a person who was made the defendant, by whom the tenant was vouched, who in turn vouched a third party against whom judgment was rendered. This latter form was called a double recovery, the earlier and less effectual a single recovery. —**c**. **room.** a room common to all, as the public room of an inn; specif.: *Acad. Eng.* a room to which the members of the staff have common access, as the college parlor of the fellows at Oxford. **b** The body of its members. —**c**. **salt.** —**SALT**, n., 1. —**c**. **school.** in the United States, a public elementary school. —**c**. **scold.** a woman who disturbs the public peace by frequent scolding, which is a common law, and was formerly punished by the cuckooing stool. **Proverb** says that the public room has fallen into disuse. —**c**. **seal.** a seal adopted and used by a corporation. —**c**. **sensation.** *Psychol.* **a** = **SENSATION**. **b** Sensations, such as pressure, which are common to more than one sense organ. —**c**. **sense.** **a** A sense supposed to unite the sensations of all the senses in a general sensation or perception. **Obs.** or *Hist.* **b** Good, sound, ordinary sense; "horse" sense; normal intelligence. *c. Philos.* (1) With the Scottish philosophers, the intuitions which are common to all mankind. (2) The unreflective opinions of ordinary men; the ideas and conceptions natural to a man untrained in dialectic;—used especially in epistemological discussions. —**c**. **sensory.** the seat of the common sense. See **COMMON SENSE** *a. Obs.* —**c**. **shell.** *Ordnance*, a shell having a comparatively large cavity filled with a bursting charge of high explosive, intended to explode after passing through the lighter protective armor of a vessel. It is usually made of forged steel and is sometimes called *semi-armour-piercing*. It is seldom used with the cannon of larger caliber. —**c**. **stock.** ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. —**c**. **sylogism.** *Logic*, a syllogism having for its middle term a general term. —**c**. **time.** *Music*, that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions, esp. that having four crotchets to the bar, and designated $\frac{2}{4}$. —**c**. **traverse.** See **TRAVERSE**, n. —**c**. **year.** a year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap year*. —**c**. **run.** = **THE RUN**.

com-mon (kōm'ŭn), n. 1. The people; the community; also, the common people or commonalty. **Obs.** "The weal o' the common." *Shak.*

2. Land held in common, as by all members of a community; a tract of ground for pleasure, for pasturage, etc., the use of which belongs to the public or a number of persons.

3. *Law.* The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons;—so called from the community of interest which arises between the claimant of the right and the owner of the soil, or between the claimants and other commoners entitled to the same right.

4. *Ecol.* A service, office, collect, hymn, or the like, suitable for any festival of a particular class; as, the common of the dedication of a church;—opposed to *proper*.

common appendant. the right belonging, by the common law alone, to the freeholder of ancient arable land to depasture commonable beasts upon the waste lands of the manor in which his land lies, and originally on all common pasture in the manor. The right passes with any conveyance of the land to which it belongs, without express mention, but cannot now be created where it does not already exist.

Table with 2 columns: English word and its Latin/Greek root. Includes entries like 'com-mo-dif-ty', 'com-mo-dore'', 'com-mon', 'com-mon-er', 'com-mon-est', 'com-mo-dif-ty', 'com-mo-dore'', 'com-mon', 'com-mon-er', 'com-mon-est', 'com-mo-dif-ty', 'com-mo-dore'', 'com-mon', 'com-mon-er', 'com-mon-est'.

šle, senšate, čáre, šm, áccount, šrm, šak, sošá; šve, švent, šnd, rečent, makšer; šoc, šil; šid, šbey, šrb, šdd, šoft, čánnect; šse, šnite, šrn, šp, čirciš, meni: | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

COMPEL implies the exertion (frequently as if from without) of irresistible physical or moral force or constraint; it usually suggests rather than an influence (usually exerted upon the mind) as incites or induces to action; as, one may be compelled by ill health, or impelled by one's love of travel, to visit foreign lands; "If you must offend against the precept . . . let it be seldom, and compell'd by need" (Pope); "Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires" (id.). See MOVE, INDUCE, FORCE.

comp'el (kŏm-pĕl'), v. t. To employ force or constraint. comp'el-la'tion (kŏm-pĕl'ā-shŭn), n. [L. compellatio, fr. compellare to accost.] Act of addressing or calling upon; style of address or salutation; an appellation. "This endearing compellation, 'My little children.'" Bp. Beveridge. The peculiar compellation of the kings in France is by "Sire," which is nothing else but father. Sir W. Temple.

comp'el-la-tive (kŏm-pĕl'ā-tiv), n. Gram. The name by which a person is addressed; an appellative. — a. Used in or denoting address.

comp'el-ment (-ĕnt), a. Compelling; constraining.

comp'end (kŏm-pĕnd'), n. A compendium.

comp'end-i-ous (kŏm-pĕn'di-ŭs), a. [L. compendiosus; cf. F. compendieux.] 1. Containing the substance in a small compass; succinct; abridged; summarized; — esp. of literary work.

Three things are required in the oration . . . — that it be compendious, sententious, and delectable. Sir T. Elgot. "The compendious value of gold." . . . allowing a vast amount of purchasing power to be concentrated for conveyance or concealment in little bulk. R. H. Palgrave.

2. Direct; summary. Obs. Woodward.

Syn. — Short, brief, summary, abridged, condensed, comprehensive, succinct. See CONCISE.

— comp'end-i-ous-ly, adv. — comp'end-i-ous-ness, n.

comp'end-i-um (-i-um), n.; pl. E. -ia (-i-ā), L. -ia (-i-ā). [L. compendium that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, fr. compendere to weigh; com- + pendere to weigh. See PENSION; cf. COMPEND.] 1. A brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, general principles, or substance of a larger work or system; a condensed summary; abridgment; epitome; abstract. A short system or compendium of a science. I. Watts.

2. An abbreviation or contraction. Rare.

3. A short cut; also, saving; economy. Obs.

Syn. — COMPENDIUM, ABRIDGMENT, EPIHOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS, SYLLABUS, BRIEF, DIGEST agree in denoting large content in comparatively small compass. COMPENDIUM implies in general the inclusion within small compass of a large subject or system, with or without suggestion of a more extensive treatment from which it is condensed; ABRIDGMENT always implies the reduction to smaller compass of a larger work, with the retention of relative completeness; EPIHOME denotes a concise summary, by main heads, of a subject or treatise, often in such fashion that the summary acquires a value of its own; an ABSTRACT is also a summary of essential points, but is seldom thought of as attaining independent worth; a SYNOPSIS is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance. SYLLABUS has specific application to synopses of lectures or to the brief abstracts prefixed to cases in law reports; BRIEF, to the concise statement of a case or an argument; DIGEST, to a compendium of a body of law. See ABRIDGE.

comp'ens-e-trate (kŏm-pĕn'sĕ-trĕt'), v. t. [com- + penetrare.] To penetrate throughout; to pervade. — penetrat-ion (-trĕ-shŭn), n.

comp'ens-ate (kŏm-pĕn'sĕt'), n. — comp'ens-ate (-ĕt'), v. t.; comp'ens-ate (-ĕt'), n. [L. compensatus, p. p. of compensare, prop. to weigh several things with one another, to balance with one another, verb intens. fr. compendere. See COMPENDIUM.] 1. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make up for; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dew thereof do compensate the heat of the day. Bacon.

2. To make equal return to; to remunerate; to recompense; to give an equivalent to; to requite suitably; as, to compensate a laborer for work, or a merchant for losses.

3. Mech. To provide with means of counteracting variation; as, to compensate a pendulum or magnetic needle; to counteract (the variation or varying parts).

4. Civil Law. To extinguish or satisfy by compensation.

Syn. — RECOMPENSE, REMUNERATE, INDEMNIFY, REWARD, REQUIT, COUNTERBALANCE. See PAY.

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or recompense; that which makes good the lack or variation of something else; that which compensates for loss or privation; amends; remuneration; recompense.

The Parliament . . . vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest compensation to the dispossessed owners. Halstead.

4. Civil Law. The extinction of the mutual debts of two persons, reciprocally debtors and creditors, in the same manner as in set-off. It generally operates ipso jure, but in Scotland must be pleaded to be operative.

5. Railroads. Of a stretch of ascending track part curve and part tangent, reduction of grade on the curve so that the total tractive resistance is equal to that on the tangent.

6. Phon. = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

Syn. — RECOMPENSE, REWARD, INDEMNIFICATION, CONSIDERATION, REQUIT, SATISFACTION, SET-OFF.

comp'ens-ation-al (kŏm-pĕn'sĕ-shŭn-ĕl), a. Of or pert. to compensation.

compensation balance. A kind of balance wheel for a timepiece, in which the effects of temperature changes are counteracted on the same principle as that of the compensation pendulum (which see).

compensation bar or strip. A bar or strip composed of metals of different expansibility, to compensate (as in the compensation pendulum) for the effects of changes of temperature in the atmosphere.

compensation pendulum. A clock pendulum so constructed as to remain constant in length (pendulum) length by automatic compensation of the effect of changes of temperature. See PENDULUM.

compensation water. Law. Water supplied in times of drought or low water to a stream from a reservoir which is supplied by the stream. This is generally a first charge upon the reservoir.

comp'en-sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn'sĕ-tiv; rarely kŏm-pĕn'sĕ-tiv), a. Affording compensation. — comp'en-sa-tive, n.

compensative lengthening. = COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.

comp'en-sa-tor (kŏm-pĕn'sĕ-tŕ), n. One that compensates; — a name applied to various mechanical devices; as: a. A compass. An iron plate, sphere, bar, or magnet placed near the compass on iron vessels to neutralize the ship's attraction on the needle. b. Gas Manuf. A device that equalizes the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts. c. Elec. A transformer in which the primary and secondary are combined as a single coil. To "step up," as a booster, part of the coil is used as primary and all as secondary. To "step down" the voltage, all the coil is used as primary and part as secondary. Called also autoconverter.

d. Photog. A device for equalizing the brightness of an image produced by a lens. e. Optics. A plate or combination of prisms for equalizing the retardation of two light rays.

comp'en-sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn'sĕ-tŕ-ĕr), a. Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

compensatory change. Phon. See SOUND COMPENSATION. — c. doubling. Phon., the doubling or gemination of a consonant subsequent to the shortening of a preceding accented long vowel; as, Lat. littera, earlier litera. — e. interest. See INTEREST. — c, or compensative, lengthening. Phon., the lengthening of a vowel or a consonant subsequent to the dropping of a following consonant or vowel in the same word, as if to compensate the loss.

Compensatory lengthening has also occurred in night, light, bright, light, bright, the shortening of a preceding accented long vowel; as, Lat. littera, earlier litera. — e. interest. See INTEREST. — c, or compensative, lengthening. Phon., the lengthening of a vowel or a consonant subsequent to the dropping of a following consonant or vowel in the same word, as if to compensate the loss.

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com-pose' (k6m-p6z'), v. i. 1. To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing. 2. To enter into or admit of composition; as, the house and adjoining trees compose well in the picture. 3. To come to terms. Obs. Shak.

com-posed' (k6m-p6zd'), p. a. 1. Formed of parts; composite; compound. Obs. 2. Put together well or with art. Obs. By wailful sonnets, whose composed rimes Should be full-fraught with serviceable vows. Shak. 3. Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; self-possessed. The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate, Composed his posture, and his look sedate. Pope.

4. Her. = COMPOSY. Syn. — See COOL. composed throughout [equiv. to G. durchkomponirt], Music, with an individual setting for each stanza or strophe; — said of a song. — com-pos-ed-ly (-p6z'ed-ly), adv. — com-pos-ed-ness, n. com-pos'er (k6m-p6z'er), n. 1. One that composes. 2. Specif.: a An author; esp., an author or writer of music. His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid gift is founded upon his talents as a composer. Moore (Encyc. of Mus.). b A typesetter; a compositor. Obs. c One that quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference. See com-poser of the penicillae soul. Gay.

com-posing (ing), p. p. & v. n. of COMPOSE. com-posing machine. See TYPESETTING MACHINE. — c. rule, Print., a type-high strip of brass or steel, with ears at the upper corners, against which type is set in composing and by the aid of which the set type is transferred from the stick to the galley. Cf. MAKE-UP RULE. — c. stick, Print., a tray, usually of metal, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges the type in words and lines. It has one open side, and one adjustable end, by means of which the length of the lines is gauged.



Composing Stick.

com-pos'i-tæ (k6m-p6z'tæ), n. pl. [NL, fr. L. compositus made up of parts. See COMPOSITE.] Bot. An immense natural group of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, embracing the most highly developed families in the vegetable kingdom, and characterized by having the small flowers or florets borne in dense involucrete heads resembling single flowers. All plants of this type, as the daisy, dandelion, aster, ragweed, and wormwood, were formerly and are still often treated as one family, under the name Compositæ; but they are now more generally divided among the families Asteraceæ, Cichoriaceæ, and Ambrosiaceæ, together forming the order Asterales. See these terms.

com-pos'ite (k6m-p6z'it), k6m-p6z'it; 277: the second is the prevailing pronunciation in England, a. [L. compositus made up of parts, p. p. of componere. See COMPOUND, v. i., cf. COMPOSE.] 1. Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. as, a composite language. Happiness, like air and water . . . is composite. Landor. 2. [cap.] Arch. Belonging to a modification of the Corinthian order introduced in Roman imperial times by combining the Ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian. In the 18th century classification of "the orders" the Composite was the 5th. Called also by early commentators the Roman, or the Italic, order. See 3d CAPITAL, Illust.; ORDER. 3. Bot. Belonging to, or having the characters of, the group Compositæ; as, a composite plant; a composite inflorescence. 4. Shipbuilding. Built of steel or iron framework and wooden planking; of or pertaining to such a style of structure; as, a composite ship; the composite principle. composite arch, Arch., an arch the sides of which are made up of curves struck from different centers; — applied to certain forms of the pointed arch. See ARCH, Illust. — c. balance, Elec., a balance capable of being used as an ammeter, a voltmeter, or a wattmeter at will by suitably altering the coil connections. — c. candle, a candle made of a mixture of substances; — applied esp. to a particular kind composed of stearic acid and stearin. — c. carriage, a railroad car having compartments of different classes. Eng. — c. determinant, Math., the sum of all possible determinants that may be formed from a rectangular array of m rows and $n + n$ columns by suppressing n columns in every possible way. — c. group, Math., one containing one or more self-conjugate subgroups other than the e number. Math., a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — c. photograph or portrait, one made by a combination, or blending, of several distinct photographs, either by photographing the individuals one over another on the same plate, or by making one print from a number of negatives. — c. proposition, Logic, a proposition consisting of and asserting several propositions. — c. sailing, Naut. See under SAILING. — c. syllogism, Logic, a syllogism with more than two premises.

com-pos'ite (k6m-p6z'it; k6m-p6z'it; see adj.), n. 1. A component part. Obs. & R. 2. A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound; specif.: a Gram. A compound word. Rare. b A composite carriage, candle, photograph, etc. 3. Specif.: Bot. A plant of the order Asterales, commonly known as Composite (which see). The composites form about one tenth of the living seed plants, and are distributed in all parts of the world. The vast majority are herbs; many are shrubs and some even trees. They are of little economic value, though a few, as the artichoke and lettuce, are cultivated for food. Numerous species are ornamental. Composites are considered the highest plants on account of the remarkable extent to which they display union of parts. The individual flowers have a gamopetalous corolla; anthers united into a tube; calyx and ovary coherent, the former modified into papus; and flowers combined in a compact head subtended by an involucre, the whole structure resembling a single flower, especially when the outer florets, as in the daisy, develop ligulate, petal-like corollas. Syn. — COMPOSITE, COMBINATION, COMPOUND are here com-



Section of Flower Head of Composite (Cereopsis) enlarged, with all but three florets removed. 1 Discoid Floret; 2 Chaff; 3, 3 Radiate Florets, or Rays; 4, 4 Bracts of Involucre. Tube; calyx and ovary coherent, the former modified into papus; and flowers combined in a compact head subtended by an involucre, the whole structure resembling a single flower, especially when the outer florets, as in the daisy, develop ligulate, petal-like corollas.

pared only in their adjective uses (see AGGREGATE), as elements in the names of certain appliances, apparatus, or manufactured products. COMBINATION suggests an object designed or constructed to serve more than one use or function; as, a combination bicycle, a combination car, pedal, plane. COMPOSITE suggests an object made by combining different, sometimes heterogeneous, parts; as, a composite photograph, a composite beam, ship, carriage. COMPOUND stresses the complexity of the component parts; as, a compound microscope, a compound lever, steam engine, locomotive.

com-po-si-tion (k6m-p6z'it-sh6n), n. [F. composition, fr. L. compositio. See COMPOSITE.] 1. Act or art of composing, or forming a whole or integral by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients. Specif.: a The combination of words (1) to form compound words, (2) to form sentences, paragraphs, verses, or other parts of any literary work or discourse; the art or practice of writing. "The constant habit of elaborate composition." Macaulay. b Fine Arts. The art or practice of so combining the parts of a work of art as to produce a harmonious whole; as, the composition of a drawing, statue, or piece of music. c Math. The compounding of ratios. See COMPOUND, v. i., 6. d Print. The setting up of type and arranging it for printing. e Synthesis as opposed to analysis. The investigation of difficult things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of composition. Sir I. Newton. 2. The ordering, arranging, or settling of anything into a due position or relation. Archæol. 3. Manner of being composed, as to style or elements; as, a picture excelling in composition; also, constitution, formerly of the body, now esp. of the mind; — of persons. 4. State or quality of being put together, or composed; conjunction; combination; adjustment. View them in composition with other things. J. Watts. The elementary composition of bodies. Whewell. 5. Consistency; accord; congruity. Obs. & R. There is no composition in these news. That gives them credit. Shak. 6. An aggregate, mixture, mass, or body formed by combining two or more substances; a composite substance. A composition that looks . . . like marble. Addison. 7. A literary, musical, or artistic product, esp. one showing study and care in arrangement; — often used of an essay or translation done as an educational exercise. 8. A mutual agreement, as, (1) formerly, a contract, (2) an agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference, controversy, or hostilities; also, the terms or conditions of settlement; specif., a compromise. Thus we are agreed: I crave our composition may be written. Shak. 9. Law. The adjustment of a debt, or avoidance of an obligation or liability, by some form of compensation agreed on between the parties; also, the sum or amount of compensation agreed upon in the adjustment. Formerly in English law, as early in other systems, violent wrongs and many other offenses could be settled by composition (see 207, 3); but composition of a felony is now unlawful. An agreement of composition by a single creditor to discharge the debtor in full upon payment of a part is void at common law; but such an agreement by several or all creditors is binding. 10. Scots Law. The fine due to a superior on the actual or implied entry of a singular successor, consisting broadly of a year's rent less the fixed charges. 11. Logic. A fallacy in which a term taken distributively is used in reasoning as if taken collectively. b The production from two or more component terms, or propositions, of a compound term, or proposition, which is true of that of which all the components are true, and false of that of which any of the components is false. 12. Music. a The combination of tones forming a compound organ stop. b A mechanism for operating the draw-stops of an organ in groups.

composition of causes, Logic, the principle of the correlative and mutual action of causes in producing a single effect; — enunciated by John Stuart Mill. The general idea of the composition of causes has been seen to be, that though two or more laws interfere with one another, and apparently frustrate or modify one another's operation, yet in reality all are fulfilled, the collective effect being the exact sum of the effects of the causes taken separately. J. S. Mill. — c. of forces, velocities, etc., Mech., the finding of a single force, velocity, etc. (called the resultant), which shall be equal in effect to two or more given ones (called the components). See PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES. — c. of proportion, Math., the deduction from a correct proportion of another correct proportion by putting the sum of the first and second terms for the first and the sum of the third and fourth for the third; thus, if $a:b=c:d$, then $a+b:b=c+d:d$; — sometimes called componendo. — c. of ratios. Math. See COMPOUND RATIO.

composition cloth. A kind of cloth made from long flax and covered with a preparation making it waterproof. composition face, or composition plane. Cryst. The plane by which the two individuals of a twin crystal are united in their reversed positions. composition series. Math. A series, G, G_1, G_2, \dots, G_m , consisting of a composite group G and subgroups of G , each the maximum self-conjugate subgroup of the foregoing.

com-pos'i-tive (k6m-p6z'it-iv), a. [L. compositivus.] Having the quality of entering into, or being made up by, composition; involving composition; compounded; composite. — com-pos'i-tive-ly, adv. Sovereign states permanently united together by a federal compact either form a system of confederated states (properly so called) or a supreme federal government, which has been sometimes called a composite state. Wheaton. com-pos'i-tor (-t6r), n. [L., an arranger: cf. F. compositeur.] One who composes: a One who settles a disagreement. Obs. Scot. b One who makes a literary work. Obs. & R. c One who sets in order. d Print. One who sets type. com-pos'i-to-ri-al (-t6r'i-6l), a. Of or pertaining to a composer or compositor. com-pos-men'tis (k6m-p6s'm6nt'is), [L.] Law. Sane in mind; being of sound mind, memory, and understanding. See NON COMPOS MENTIS. — com-pos-men'tis, n. One who is compos mentis. Collog. com-pos'si-ble (k6m-p6s'ib-6l), a. [com + possible: cf. OF. compossible.] Able to coexist with another thing, or to

concur in time and space or in conception; consistent. — com-pos'si-bil'i-ty (k6m-p6s'ib-6l'i-ti), n. Rare. com-post (k6m-p6st; 277), n. [OF. composit, fr. L. compositus, p. p. See COMPOSITE; cf. COMPOTE.] 1. A composition, mixture, or compound. 2. Cookery. A compe. Obs. A sad compound of more bitter than sweet. Hammond. 3. Agric. A mixture for fertilizing or renovating land or earth in which plants are grown; now, esp., a fertilizing mixture composed of such substances as peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, etc., thoroughly mingled and decomposed, usually in a heap called a compost heap. 4. = COMPO, mortar or plaster. Rare. com-post, v. t. ; com-post-ed; com-post-ing. [Cf. OF. compositer.] 1. To treat with compost; to manure. 2. To mingle, as different fertilizing substances, in a mass where they will decompose and form into a compost. 3. To treat with compo; to plaster or stucco. Rare. com-post-ure (k6m-p6s't6r), n. [OF. compositure, L. compositura, -postura, a joining.] Obs. or Dial. 1. Composition; composure. 2. Manure; compost. Shak. com-po-sure (-p6z'h6r), n. [From COMPOSE.] 1. Act of composing; that which is composed; a composition. Obs. Signor Pietro, who had an admirable way both of composure [in music] and teaching. Evelyn. 2. Orderly adjustment; disposition. Obs. 3. Frame; make; temperament. Obs. His composure must be rare indeed Whom these things cannot blench. Shak. 4. Manner of composing or arranging; posture; style. Obs. 5. A settled state; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity; repose. "We seek peace and composure." Milton. 6. A combination; a union; a bond. Obs. Shak. Syn. — See EQUANIMITY.

com-po-ta-tion (k6m-p6t6-sh6n), n. [L. compositio; com + potare to drink.] A drinking or tipping together. — com-po-ta-tion-ship, n. com-po-ta-tor (k6m-p6t6-t6r), n. [L.] One who drinks with another. — com-po-ta-to-ry (k6m-p6t6-t6-ri), a. com-pote (k6m-p6t), n. [F., OF. compeste. Cf. composit.] 1. preparation of fruit in sirup in such a manner as to preserve its form, either whole, halved, or quartered; as, a compe of pears. 2. (F. pron. k6mp6t) A savory dish of pigeons, quails, or larks, mixed with peas or mushrooms. 3. A complotter. com-po'ter (k6m-p6t'6r), n.; pl. COMPOTIERS (F. -t6r). [F.] A dish for holding composes, fruit, etc. com-pound (k6m-p6und), n. [Malay kampung a village.] In the East Indies, India, China, South Africa, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners. com-pound' (k6m-p6und'), v. t. ; com-pound'ed; com-pound'ing. [ME. componen, compositen, L. componere, compositum; com + ponere to put, set: cf. OF. compondre to arrange, settle. The d is excreted. See POSITION.] 1. To put together, as elements, ingredients, or parts, in order to form a whole; to combine, mix, or unite. We have the power of altering and compounding those images into all the varieties of picture. Addison. 2. To form or make up, as a composite product, by combining different elements, ingredients, or parts; as, to compound a medicine. "Compounding a tale." Scott. 3. To compose; to constitute. Obs. His pomp and all what state compounds. Shak. 4. To modify or change by combination with some other thing or part; to mingle with something else. Only compound me with forgotten dust. Shak. 5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; to compromise; to discharge (an obligation) upon terms different from those which were stipulated, claimed, or demanded, as when a lump sum is paid instead of recurring fees, or a less sum is accepted than was asked; specif., Crim. Law, to forebar prosecution of (an offense) for a consideration. (See to compound a felony, below.) I pray, my lords, let me compound this strife. Shak. 6. Math. a To combine (forces, velocities, etc.) into a single resultant. b To combine (two or more ratios) into a single ratio whose terms are the products of corresponding terms of the component ratios; thus $ac:bd$ is compounded of $a:b$ and $c:d$. 7. Elec. To wind the field magnets of (a dynamo) so that it will be excited by both a shunt and a series current. 8. Mach. To mesh together, as two or more wheels or one wheel with another or others; as, to compound change wheels in a lathe.

to compound a felony, to accept a consideration for forbearing to prosecute, such compounding being now an indictable offense, but originally arising as a step towards civilization by accepting pay in lieu of taking personal vengeance upon the offender. Cf. 207, 3. com-pound', v. i. 1. To unite in a compound. Obs. 2. To effect a composition; to come to terms of agreement or payment; to agree; to settle by a compromise; — usually followed by with before the person participating, and for before the thing compounded or the consideration. They were at last glad to compound for his bare commitment to the Tower. Clarendon. Compound for sins they are inclined to By damning those they have no mind to. Hudibras. 3. Specif.: To arrange with the landlord to hold as a compound householder (which see). Eng. com-poun'd (k6m-p6und), a. [ME. compounded, p. p. of componen. See COMPOUND, v. t.] 1. Composed of, or produced by the union of, several elements, ingredients, parts, or things; involving combination; composite. Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. Watts. 2. Elec. Compound-wound. See COMPOUND WINDING. 3. Gram. Formed by the aggregation of independent elements; being a compound (which see); as, a compound word or form. Syn. — See COMPOSITE. compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the addition, subtraction, etc., of compound numbers. — c. animal, Zool., an animal composed of a number of indi-

viduals, esp. one of astronomical and ecclesiastical date. Obs. com-pos'vo-ry (k6m-p6s'v6-ri), [L.] Having obtained or gratified one's wish. Adapted from Horace (Ars Poetica, 76). com-pot. Var. of COMPOTE. com-p6t, n. [OF. compositus.] A computation; esp., a reckoning of the calendar. Obs. com-p6t, n. [L.] A computation, a Chaucer's equivalent of sui compos. Obs. com-p6-tat, + COMPUTAT. com-p6-tor, n. [L.] A compositor. Rare. com-p6t, n. [OF. compositus.] A computation; esp., a reckoning of the calendar. Obs. com-p6t, n. [L.] A computation, a Chaucer's equivalent of sui compos. Obs. com-p6-tat, + COMPUTAT. com-p6-tor, n. [L.] A compositor. Rare. com-p6t, n. [OF. compositus.] A computation; esp., a reckoning of the calendar. Obs. com-p6t, n. [L.] A computation, a Chaucer's equivalent of sui compos. Obs. com-p6-tat, + COMPUTAT. com-p6-tor, n. [L.] A compositor. Rare.

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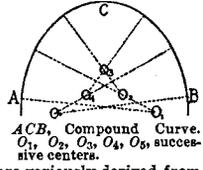
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ble, senate, care, arm, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, event, end, recent, maker; ice, ill; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; use, unite, arm, up, circus, mentii;

| Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

viduals, each performing independently some or most of the vital functions, yet organically connected so as to form a united whole called a colony, the individuals being termed zooids; as the corals, polyzoans, and some ascidians. The zooids are formed by gemmation. The closeness of their union and the amount of mutual dependence vary in different cases. They may be all similar, or some may be modified to perform particular functions of the whole colony. — **compound arbitration of exchange.** See under ARBITRATION. — **c. armor or armour.** *Nav.*, armor composed of plates of steel welded to plates of wrought iron about twice the thickness of the steel; — no longer used. — **c. beam,** a built-up beam. — **c. chain.** See CHAIN, n. 8. — **c. circuit, Elec.**, a circuit composed of a closed circuit coupled with an open circuit. — **See CLOSE-COUPLED CIRCUIT.** — **c. curve, Railroads,** curve used in joining two tangents, consisting of the arcs of two or more circles of different diameters joined tangentially with their centers on the same side of the curve. The effect of this is to increase the curvature from nothing to a maximum more gradually, and vice versa, and so lessen the jar from the effect of inertia. — **c. ACB, Compound Curve.** *Obs.*, $O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4,$ successive centers. — **determinant, Math.**, one whose constituents are minors which are variously derived from one or more arrays. — **c. division, Math.**, division of a compound magnitude. — **c. engine, Mach.** An engine, esp. a steam engine, in which the working fluid is expanded successively in two distinct stages so as to minimize losses, as from cylinder condensation, and so allow a high ratio of expansion to be used. The steam or other working fluid after expanding in the high-pressure cylinder is exhausted into another cylinder, called low-pressure cylinder (either directly or through a receiver), whence it is finally exhausted, usually into a condenser. An engine using three cylinders successively in this manner is called a triple-expansion engine; one using four cylinders, a quadruple-expansion engine; etc. The cylinders other than the high-pressure and the low-pressure are called intermediate cylinders. **b** Sometimes, erroneously, a pair of separate single-cylinder engines cranked to the same shaft. — **c. ether, Chem.**, an ester. — **c. eye, Zool.**, a form of eye found in many Arthropoda, esp. in insects and crustaceans. It consists essentially of a great number (sometimes thousands) of minute simple eyes, called ommatidia, closely crowded together but optically separated by dark pigment cells. Each ommatidium is a narrow and deep, and consists of a sensitive inner portion, or retinula, and an outer refractive portion. They are arranged on a convex basal membrane and are covered externally by a chitinous cornea, generally divided into polygonal facets, one for each ommatidium. In some insects the compound eyes cover much of the surface of the head. In crustaceans they are often on movable stalks. — **c. flower,** the head of flowers in a composite plant. — **c. fraction, Math.**, *See* FRACTION, n. 2. — **c. frame, Engin.**, a frame, as in a bridge truss, in which at least one bar or member forms a component part of more than one cell or simple frame. — **See TRUSS, Illust.** — **c. fruit, Bot.**, a collective fruit. — **c. harmonic motion.** See under SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. — **c. householder,** in Great Britain, a householder who compounds or arranges with his landlord that his rates shall be included in his rent. — **c. leaf, Bot.**, a leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib or other central axis into lobes or leaflets on a common axis called the rachis. The leaflets may be themselves compound. The two principal types of compound leaves are the pinnate and the palmate (which see). — **c. lever,** a machine consisting of two or more levers acting upon each other, as in some kinds of testing and weighing machines. — **c. locomotive.** See LOCOMOTIVE, n. 1. — **c. magnet, = MAGNETIC BATTERY.** — **c. measure, Music.** = compound measure. — **See** MEASURE, n. 1. — **c. microscope, = c. motion,** a combination of any of the simple motions. — **c. number, Math.**, one involving different denominations, or more than one unit; as $3 \text{ yds. } 2 \text{ ft. } 5 \text{ in.}$ — **c. ovary, Bot.**, an ovary consisting of more than one carpel. — **c. pendulum.** See PENDULUM. — **c. pier, Arch.**, a clustered column. — **c. proportion,** a proportion one of whose equal ratios is a compound ratio. — **c. proposition, Logic,** a proposition with more than one predicate, or subject, or both. — **c. quantity, = c. ratio,** as $a + b = c,$ $x^2 = y^2 - z^2.$ — **c. Arch.** A quantity expressed by a compound number. — **c. raceme, Bot., a panicle.** — **c. radical, Chem.** See RADICAL. — **c. ratio, Math.,** the product of two or more ratios; thus $ac : bdf$ is a ratio compounded of the ratios $a : b, c : d,$ and $e : f.$ — **c. relative, Gram.,** a relative pronoun when it serves as its own antecedent, or when it has its antecedent understood; as in, we mean *what* (— that which) we say; *who* (— he who) steals, does wrong. — **c. rest, Mech.,** the tool carriage of an engine lathe. — **c. screw, Mech.,** a screw having on the same axis two or more screws with differing pitch (a differential screw), or running in different directions (a right and left screw). — **c. sentence, Gram.,** a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coordinate principal clauses, as distinguished from a complex sentence (which see); as in "I often wondered and admired at this (*Carlyle*); "I say unto one go, and he goeth" (*Luke vii 8*); "Feverish passed for a good-natured man; but he was a foreigner" (*Macaulay*). — **c. steel, alloy steel.** — **c. stop, Music,** an organ stop having more than one pipe or reed to each key. — **c. stress, = c. Mech.** Any stress which is not a simple tensile, compressive, or shear stress. **b** *Phon.* See STRESS, n. 4. — **c. syllogism, Logic,** a syllogism containing one or more compound propositions. — **c. time, Music.** See TIME, n. 12. — **c. vault,** a vault of any form other than the simplest, as a groined vault, rib vault, fan vault, cloister vault. — **c. winding, Elec.,** a kind or method of winding which combines series winding and shunt winding. See WINDING. A dynamo or motor wound in this way is said to be compound-wound.



compound (kŏm'pŏund), n. 1. That which is compounded, or formed by the union or mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts; a combination of simples; a composition. *Shak.*
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun. *Goldsmith.*
2. A composite number. *Obs.*
3. *Chem.* A distinct substance formed by a union of two or three ingredients in definite proportions by weight; as, water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. Every definite chemical compound always contains the same elements, united in the same proportions by weight, and with the same internal arrangement.
4. A word form compounded of two or more elements, esp. two or more distinct words; an aggregate of two or more words used as one word in form and meaning. Compounds may arise from any of various reasons, such as: a A relation, or relative position, of the elements which is characteristic of compounds, as distinguished from those recognized for separate words; as in *comestick, lovellorn, switch-back, childlike, draubar, boobback, output, intake, upset, overturn, afterthought,* etc. **b** Mere frequency of occurrence and ease of utterance, except for which the parts would be used as separate words; as in *steamboat, railroad, sunshine, seacoast.* **c** Conventional specialization of the word group forming the compound as the name of a certain one out of a number of things which which is characteristic of compounds, as distinguished from those recognized for separate words; as in *blackfish, bluefish, rockfish, sandwort, earthworm,* etc. **d** Attributive use (whether conventionally or for a single occasion only); as in *open-hearth furnace, well-known man, high-water mark, fresh-water fish, jet-black hair, long-looked-for person, never-to-be-forgotten event.* **e** Arbitrary use of a phrase as a conventional name of something, where there is such a transfer of meaning that the literal senses of the words do not indicate the general nature of the meaning intended; as in *forget-me-not, love-lies-bleeding, Johnny-jump-up, lion's-tooth, hound's-tongue, bear's-breach, bull's-eye.*
When the word "bishopsric" was first made, it was made as a compound. *Earle.*
5. *Mach.* A compound engine or locomotive.
Syn. — **See** AGGREGATE.
compound'er (kŏm'pŏund'ĕr), n. 1. One that compounds; as, a compounder of medicines, of an agreement or compromise, or of a debt, obligation, or crime.
Beligious houses made compounders. *Hudibras.*
2. Formerly (prior to 1853), at Oxford University, one who paid an extraordinary fee for the degree he took, by reason of his having an independent income; — called *grand,* or *petty,* compounder according to the amount of the fee.
3. [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Jacobite who favored the restoration of James II., on condition of a general amnesty and of guarantees for the security of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm.
compound'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of COMPOUND. *Specif., vb. n.*:
a *Mach.* Act or process of using a working fluid (as steam) expansively in two or more distinct stages, as in the compound engine. **b** *Steam Engines.* Act or process of making a simple engine compound.
com'prador (kŏm'pră'dŏr; kŏm'pră'dŏr; 277), n.; *p. -dors or -dors (-dŏr).* [*p.*] *com'prador* a buyer.
1. A native house steward employed by Europeans in India and the far East. *Obs. & R.*
2. A native agent, adviser, and factotum employed by a foreign establishment, as commercial houses, banks, consulates, etc., in China, to have charge of its native employees and act as intermediary in transactions with the natives, often with extraordinary powers in financial matters; hence, a similar Chinese employee in other Oriental houses, as in the Philippines.
com'pre-ca'tion (kŏm'prĕ-kă'shŏn), n. [*L. comprehensio.*] A prying together.
com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.*; **com'pre-hend'mĕnt**; **com'pre-hend'ing**. [*L. comprehendere, comprehendere; com- + prehendere* to grasp, seize; *prae* before + *hendere* (in comp.).] **See** GRASP; **cf.** COMPRISE. 1. To take into the mind; to grasp with the understanding; to apprehend the meaning of; to understand. *Irving.*
2. To contain; to embrace; to include; as, the states comprehended in the Austrian Empire.
Who hath . . . comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure? *Is. xl. 12.*
3. To take in or include by construction or implication; to comprise; to imply.
And if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying. *Rom. xiii. 9.*
Syn. — Contain, include, embrace, comprise, inclose, embody, involve, imply; imagine, conceive, grasp, understand. **See** APPREHEND; CONVEY.
com'pre-hens'ible (hĕn's'ĭ-b'ĭ-l), a. [*L. comprehensibilis; cf. F. comprehensible.*] 1. Capable of being comprehended, included, or comprised.
God . . . is not comprehensible nor circumscribed. *Sir T. More.*
2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.
The horizon sets the bounds . . . between what is and what is not comprehensible by us. *Locke.*
— **com'pre-hens'ible-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), **com'pre-hens'ible-ness**, n. — **com'pre-hens'ibly**, **com'pre-hens'ibly**, *adv.*
com'pre-hens'ion (kŏm'prĕ-hĕn'shŏn), n. [*L. comprehensio; cf. F. comprehension.*] 1. Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising; inclusion.
In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*
2. *Rhet.* A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.
3. *Eng. Eccl. Hist.* Inclusion of nonconformists in the Established Church by widening the terms of communion.
4. **Comprehensiveness.** "Words of the widest comprehension." *Jowett.*
5. A summary; an epitome. *Obs.*
6. *Logic.* The totality of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term; the sum of the characteristics distinguishing a class; intension.
The greater the comprehension of a concept, the less is its extension; and the greater its extension, the less its comprehension. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*
7. The capacity of the mind for understanding fully, or by means of the relations which connect particular facts to knowledge in general; the power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; apprehensive knowledge or an act of apprehensive knowing.
8. Grasping or comprehension, physically. *Obs.*

com'pre-hend'er, n. One that compounds; as, a compounder of medicines, of an agreement or compromise, or of a debt, obligation, or crime.
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8. Grasping or comprehension, physically. *Obs.*

com'pre-hens'ive (kŏm'prĕ-hĕn's'ĭv), a. 1. Including much; comprising many things; having a wide scope.
A very comprehensive definition. *Bentley.*
Large and comprehensive ideas. *Channing.*
2. Having the power to comprehend many things; of wide mental grasp. His comprehensive head. *Pope.*
Syn. — Extensive, wide, large, full, comprehensions, comprehensive, comprehensive, *Logic*, a proposition in which the subject is regarded as comprehending, or including, the predicate. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.* — **c. whole.** See WHOLE.
— **com'pre-hens'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **com'pre-hens'ive-ness**, n.

com'pre-hens'or (-sĕr), n. One who comprehends fully; — esp. with reference to Phil. iii. 12, 13. *Obs.*
com'press' (kŏm'prĕs'), *v. t.*; **com'press'ed'** (-prĕs't) or **com'press'ed'**; **com'press'ing**. [*OF. compresser, L. compressare, freq. of L. comprimere* to compress; *com- + premere* to press. See PRESS.] 1. To press or squeeze together; to force into a narrower compass; to reduce the volume of by pressure; to compact; to condense; as, to compress air. Events of centuries . . . compressed within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster.*
2. To repress; to restrain. *Archaic.*
3. To embrace sexually. *Obs.* *Pope.*
4. *Engin.* To subject (a workman) to compression in an air lock. See COMPRESSION, 5.
Syn. — Consolidate, compact, abridge. See CONDENSE.
com'press (kŏm'prĕs), n. [*F. compressé.*] 1. *Med.* A folded piece of cloth, pledget of lint, etc., used to cover the dressing of wounds, and so placed as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part; also, a folded cloth applied firmly, wet or dry, to a part, as to allay inflammation or to check hemorrhage.
2. An apparatus for compressing cotton bales, etc.
com'press'ed' (kŏm'prĕs't), *p. a.* 1. Pressed together; compacted; reduced in volume by pressure.
2. *Bot.* Flattened lengthwise. **b** *Zool.* *Specif.*: Narrow from side to side, and deep in a dorsoventral direction, as the body of many fishes; — opposed to *depressed*.
compressed air, air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. — **c. score, Music,** a score in a single staff which carries more than one voice part, esp. one in which four parts are written on two staves. — **c. steel, fluid-compressed steel.** — **c. yeast,** a cake yeast made by filtering the cells from the liquid in which they are grown, subjecting to heavy pressure, and mixing with starch or flour. See YEAST.
com'pres'sion (kŏm'prĕs'shŏn), n. [*L. compressio; cf. F. compressio.*] 1. Act of compressing, or state of being compressed. "Comprehension of thought." *Johnson.*
2. *Engin. & Thermodynamics.* The act of compressing the remaining working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after exhaust and before admission; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period over which it takes place. **b** Act of compressing the working fluid in a heat-engine cycle after admission and before the working stroke, esp. in a cycle of operations for an internal-combustion engine; also, the period of this compression (called also the compression stroke). Also, the fluid so compressed. See CARBON, a cycle.
3. *Mech.* The total deformation, or the deformation per unit of length, of a substance, produced by a compressing force.
4. *Astron. & Geog.* The amount of the polar flattening of a planet, as the earth; the ellipticity.
5. *Engin.* Subjection of a workman to compressed air in an air lock before he goes into a caisson to work. *Of. DE-COMPRESSION.*

com'pres'sion-al (-ŏl), a. Consisting of, pertaining to, or producing, compression; as, a compressional force; a compressional wave.
com'pression'ly, *adv.*
com'pression'ly, *adv.* **cock faucet.** One closed by the action of COMPRESSION VALVE that is, a valve which shuts off the flow by being forced against its seat.
compression member. *Engin.* A member, as a rod, brace, etc., subjected to compression; a strut.
compression projectile. A projectile constructed so as to take the grooves of a rifle by means of a soft copper band firmly attached near its base or, formerly, by means of an envelope of soft metal. In small arms the modern projectile, having a soft core and hard jacket, is subjected to compression throughout the entire cylindrical part.
compression slope. *Ordnance.* The slightly conical part of the bore of a breech-loading gun which connects the powder chamber with the cylindrical portion of the bore, and through which the compressible band of the projectile is reduced for its passage; — called also *forcing cone*.
compression tap. *Mach.* A small tap in the cylinder head of a gasoline engine, esp. in an automobile, by which a portion of the charge can be permitted to escape instead of being compressed.
com'pres'sive (kŏm'prĕs's'ĭv), a. [*cf. F. compressif.*] Compressing, or having power or tendency to compress; marked by compression; as, a compressive force. — **com'pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

com'pres'sor (-sĕr), n. [*L.*] Anything that serves to compress; as: a *Anat.* A muscle that compresses certain parts. **b** *Surg.* An instrument for compressing an artery (esp., the femoral artery) or other part. **c** An apparatus for confining or flattening between glass plates an object to be examined with the microscope. **d** *Nav.* An arm of iron, usually curved, pivoted on one end, and having an eye in the other to which a tackle hook, used for checking the cable against the side of the chain pipe while running out. **e** *Mach.* A machine for compressing something, as air for motive power or grain in a binder. **f** A mechanical device formerly used for checking the recoil of a gun by holding its carriage to the slide or platform.
com'pris'al (-prĭz'ĭl), n. Also **com'pris'al** (-prĭz'ĭl), n. Act of comprising or comprehending; a compendium or epitome. *See* COMPRISE, a. and *see* under all its wickedness. *Barrow.*
com'prize' (kŏm'prĭz'), *v. t.* [*L. comprizere, v. t. p. p. of comprizo, v. t. p. p. of comprizo.*] The spelling *comprize*, for the verb, requires by analogy *comprizal*, for this word.
com'prize', **com'prize'** (-prĭz'), *v. t.*; **com'prize'd'**, **prize'd'** (-prĭz'd); **com'prize'ing**, **prize'ing** (-prĭz'ĭng). [*F. compris, p. p. of comprandre, L. comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.] 1. To lay hold of; to seize; *Scot.*, to take by legal authority; to attach. *Obs.*

COMPRESS. — **com'press'ing-ly**, *adv.* [*cf. F. comprimer* or *L. comprimere* To compress. *Obs.*
com'pres'sive. Compressive.
com'pres'sor-ium (kŏm'prĕs'sŏr'ĭ-um), n. = COMPRESSOR, c.
com'pres'sure (kŏm'prĕs'shŏr), n. Compression. **COMPRESS.** — **com'press'ed'**, **prize'd'** (-prĭz'd); **com'press'ing**, **prize'ing** (-prĭz'ĭng). [*F. compris, p. p. of comprandre, L. comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.] 1. To lay hold of; to seize; *Scot.*, to take by legal authority; to attach. *Obs.*

com'prime', *v. t.* [*F. comprimer* or *L. comprimere* To compress. *Obs.*
com'print', *v. t. & i.* To print together; to share in printing. *Obs. & R.*
com'pris'a-ble, **com'pris'a-ble** (kŏm'prĭz'ă-b'ĭ-l), a. *See* ABLE.
com'priz'er (kŏm'prĭz'ĕr), n.

2. To comprehend; to perceive; to conceive. Obs.
3. To comprehend or include; to contain or cover comprehensively, or as constituent parts.

Syn.—Embrace, include, comprehend, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. See CONTAIN.

com-pro-bate (kóm-prô-bát), v. t. [L. comprobatus, p. p. of comprobare to approve wholly.] To approve; confirm. Obs.—com-pro-bate, p. p. & p. a. Obs. Str T. Elyot.

com-pro-ba-tion (-bá'shún), n. [L. comprobatio.] Joint attestation; proof; also, approbation. Obs.

com-pro-mise (kóm-prô-míz), n. [F. compromis, fr. L. compromissum a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, fr. compromittere to make such a promise; com- + promittere to promise. See PROMISE.] 1. A mutual agreement to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. Obs.

2. A settlement by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions; a reciprocal abatement of extreme demands or rights, resulting in an agreement; composition. An agreement for the compromise of a disputed claim is a valid contract, the waiving of claims by the parties being a sufficient consideration; an unaccepted offer to pay by way of compromise is generally not admissible as evidence.

Every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter. Burke.

An abhorrence of concession and compromise. Hallam. 3. A commitment to something derogatory, hazardous, or objectionable; a prejudicial concession; a surrender; as, a compromise of character or right.

It was determined not to accept any fine speeches, to the compromise of that set the belonging to which was, after all, my strongest claim and title to them. Lamb.

4. The result or embodiment of concession or adjustment; hence, Colloq., a thing intermediate between, or blending qualities of, two different things.

Compromise of Breda (bré-dá), a document denouncing and agreeing to oppose the Inquisition, signed at Breda by Roman Catholic and Protestant nobles in the Netherlands in 1566. It led to the formation of the League of the Gueux, — C. or C. Messures, of 1850, U. S. Hist., measures passed by Congress in 1850 providing for the organization of Utah and New Mexico into Territories without reference to slavery, for the admission of California as a free State, for the payment of \$10,000,000 to Texas for her claim to New Mexico, for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The bill enacting them is popularly called the Omnibus Bill. — C. of 1820. = MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

com-pro-mise, v. t.; com-pro-mised (-mízd); com-pro-mis-ing (-míz'ing). [From COMPROMISE, n.; cf. COMPROMIT.] 1. To adjust and settle (a difference) between parties; — said of the arbiter. Obs.

2. To bind by mutual agreement. Obs. Laban and himself were compromised, That all the earnings which were streaked and pied Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shak.

3. To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to settle by compromise; to compound. The controversy may easily be compromised. Fuller.

4. To commit or intrust for determination or decision. Obs. 5. To put in jeopardy; to endanger the life, reputation, etc., of, by some act which cannot be recalled; to expose to suspicion, discredit, or mischief. To pardon all who had been compromised in the late disturbances. Motley.

com-pro-mise, v. i. 1. To come to agreement by concession. 2. To make a practical adjustment of rival courses, opinions, or principles, by partial concessions.

com-prom-ís-sa-ry (kóm-próm'í-sá-rí), a. [L. compromissarius pert. to arbitration.] Of or pert. to compromise. com-prom-ís-sion (kóm-próm'í-siún), n. [LL. compromissio an agreement; cf. F. compromission.] Compromise; — used esp. in election by compromise (see under ELECTION).

com-pro-mít' (-mít'ít), v. t.; com-pro-mít'ted; com-pro-mít'ting. [L. compromittere. See COMPROMIT, n.] 1. To bind, refer, settle, or delegate; specif.: a. To pledge or promise jointly. Obs. b. To refer or submit to arbitration. c. To settle by arbitration or compromise; hence, to ally; to restrain. d. To vest (one's power or right of election) in (some one else). All Obs.

2. To put in jeopardy; to compromise. Obsolete. U. S. com-pro-vin'cial (-vín'shál), a. Of, or associated in, the same province. — n. One who belongs to the same province; specif., a bishop of the same archiepiscopal province.

Com-pug-nat-ions (kóm-púgná'ti-ún), n. [L. compugnatio, fr. compugnare to contend.] 1. Poignant uneasiness proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; the sting of conscience; pricking of heart; remorse; now often, in a weakened sense, a slight or transient feeling of regret for some slight wrong or injustice.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great compunction. Clarendon. "Well, I don't exactly wish that," she said, with some compunction. W. Black.

2. The power of producing a sense of guilt. Obs. 3. Compassion; pity; sorrow. Obs. 4. A pricking; stimulation. Obs.

That acid and piercing spirit which, with such activity and compunction, invadeth the brains and nostrils. Str T. Browne. Syn.—See REGRET. com-pun-ctious (-shús), a. Of the nature of compunction; caused by, attended with, causing, or feeling, compunction. That no compunctuous visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. Shak.

com-pun-ctious-ly, adv. com-pun-ctive (-tív), a. Obs. 1. Causative of compunction. 2. Sensitive about wrong; conscientious. Jer. Taylor.

com-pur-ga-tion (kóm-púr-gá'shún), n. [L. compurgatio, fr. compurgare to purify wholly; com- + purgare to make pure. See PURGE, v. t.] 1. The clearing or exculpation of a defendant or accused person by the oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence. Compurgation was long a regular form of trial in the ecclesiastical courts (see BENEFIT OF CLERGY); and in the civil courts it was used in many forms of civil and criminal proceedings until gradually superseded by the jury system. Trial by compurgation was claimed, after being long obsolete, in 1824 in King vs. Williams (8 Barn. & Cress 538); and was abolished in 1833 by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 42, § 13.

com-pur-ga-tor (kóm-púr-gá'tór), n. [LL. compurgator, p. p. of compurgare.] 1. One who purges, or clears, another. 2. One who purges himself. 3. One who purges another. 4. One who purges himself. 5. One who purges another.

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Bavaria, with long hind limbs much like those of a bird, and other birdlike characters, on account of which it was formerly regarded as constituting a suborder Comp-sog-na-tha (-thá). C. longipes was only about two feet long.

compt (kómpt), a. [L. comptus, p. p. of comere to care for, comb, arrange, adorn.] Neat; spruce; polished. Obs.—comptly, adv. Obs.—comptness, n. Obs.

compt-to-graph (kómpt'tó-gráf; kómpt'tó), n. A machine for adding numbers and making a printed record of the sum. Comptograph is a trade-mark name.

compt-to-ter (kómpt'tó-tér), n. A calculating machine; an arithmometer. Comptometer is a trade-mark name.

compt-rol'ler (kómpt'ról'ér), n. A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts. A comptroller in general corresponds to an auditor, but often has larger executive powers than those commonly given to an auditor. The terms are often, but not always, used synonymously.

The comptroller, or that equivalent officer, the state auditor, is public accountant. It is his function to regulate the assessment, collection, and disbursement of the public moneys. Woodrow Wilson.

com-pul-sa-tive (kóm-púl'sá-tív), a. [From L. compulsare, v. intens. of compellere. See COMPELL.] Compulsory. Rare. Shak.—com-pul-sa-tive-ly, adv. Rare.

com-pul-sa-to-ry (-tórí), a. Of the nature of, resulting from, or enforced by, compulsion. Rare.—com-pul-sa-to-ry-ly, adv. Rare.

com-pulse' (kóm-púls'), v. t. [Cf. L. compulsare to press or strike violently, to contend, F. compulser to inspect, compel the delivery of documents. See COMPELLION.] To compel, force, or oblige. Obs. or Archaic. R. F. Burton.

com-pul-sion (-púl'shún), n. [L. compulsio; cf. F. compulsion. See COMPELL.] Act of compelling, or state of being compelled; act of driving or urging by force or by physical or moral constraint; subjection to force. Cf. COERCION.

If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion. Shak. Syn.—See FORCE.

com-pul-sive (-sív), a. 1. Having power to compel; exercising or applying compulsion. Religion is... inconsistent with all compulsive motives. Sharp.

2. Produced or caused by compulsion; forced. Obs.—com-pul-sive-ly, adv.—com-pul-sive-ness, n.

com-pul-sor-y (-sórí), a. [LL. compulsorius.] 1. Obligatory; enjoined by authority; acting under, or due to, compulsion; enforced. This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it compulsory. Burke.

2. Having the power of compulsion; coercive. compulsory purchase. Law. See EMINENT DOMAIN.—c. surrender. Law. See EMINENT DOMAIN.

com-pul-sor-i-ly, adv.—com-pul-sor-i-ness, n. com-pul-sor-y, n. That which compels or is coercive.

com-punct' (kóm-púnkt'), a. [LL. compunctus, p. p.] Affected with compunction; conscience-stricken. Obs. com-punct-ion (-púnkt'í-ún), n. [OF. compunction, F. compunction, L. compunctio, fr. compungere, compunctum, to prick; com- + pungere to prick, sting. See FUNGENT.] 1. Poignant uneasiness proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; the sting of conscience; pricking of heart; remorse; now often, in a weakened sense, a slight or transient feeling of regret for some slight wrong or injustice.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great compunction. Clarendon. "Well, I don't exactly wish that," she said, with some compunction. W. Black.

2. The power of producing a sense of guilt. Obs. 3. Compassion; pity; sorrow. Obs. 4. A pricking; stimulation. Obs.

That acid and piercing spirit which, with such activity and compunction, invadeth the brains and nostrils. Str T. Browne. Syn.—See REGRET.

com-pun-ctious (-shús), a. Of the nature of compunction; caused by, attended with, causing, or feeling, compunction. That no compunctuous visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. Shak.

com-pun-ctious-ly, adv. com-pun-ctive (-tív), a. Obs. 1. Causative of compunction. 2. Sensitive about wrong; conscientious. Jer. Taylor.

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com-pur-ga'tor (kóm-púr-gá'tór), n. [LL.] 1. Law. A witness to the veracity or innocence of an accused person, with whom he swears; — applied orig. to such witnesses in the trials in the ecclesiastical courts, and later to the oath helpers employed in the Early English and Teutonic law, and to those acting in the wager of law. See COMPURGATION, OATH HELPER, WAGER OF LAW.

2. Any witness or testifier to the innocence or freedom from blame of another.

com-pur-ga-to-ry (kóm-púr-gá-tó-rí), a. Of or pertaining to a compurgator or compurgation.

com-pur-ga-tion (kóm-púr-gá'ti-ún), n. [L. compurgatio.] 1. Act or process of computing; calculation; reckoning. By system of computation of the time. Shak.

2. A way or system of reckoning. 3. The result of computation; the amount computed. Syn.—Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account.

com-pur-ta-tive (kóm-púr'tá-tív), a. Given to, or employing, computation.—com-pur-ta-tive-ness, n.

com-put' (kóm-pút'), v. t.; com-put'ted (-pút'éd); com-put'ing (-pút'ing). [L. computare. See COUNT, v. t.] 1. To determine by calculation; to reckon, or count; to take account of. Two days, as we compute the days of heaven. Milton.

2. To make up or count; — of numbers. Obs. & R. Syn.—Number, estimate, enumerate. See CALCULATE.

com-put'e, v. i. To make calculation; to reckon. com-put'e, n. [Cf. L. computus.] 1. = COMPUTUS, 2. Obs. 2. Computation; — now rare, exc. in beyond compute.

com-pu-tist (kóm-pút'íst; kóm-pút'íst), n. One skilled or employed in computing; formerly, an accountant.

com-pu-tus (kóm-pút'ús), n. [LL.] Obs. or Hist. 1. A computation; an account. 2. Astron. A set of medieval tables for calculating astronomical events and movable dates in the calendar; an early almanac or calendar.

com-trade (kóm'trad; -trád; 277), n. [Sp. camarada, fr. L. camera, camera, a chamber; hence, a chamber fellowship, and then a chamber fellow; cf. F. camarade, earlier also camarade, fr. Sp. Cf. CHAMBER.] Orig., a chamber fellow; hence, a mate, companion; associate; fellow. And turned my flying comrades to the charge. J. Baillie. Syn.—See COMPANION.

com-trade-ry (-rí), n. Camaraderie; comradeship. Com-mu-ne'to (kóm'mó-né'tó), n.; pl. -ros (-rós; Sp. -rós). [Sp.] Sp. Hist. A One who took part in the revolt (1520-22) against the encroachments of Charles V. A member of a party which in the revolution of 1820-23 advocated a moderate constitutional system.

Com-mus (kóm'mús), n. [L., fr. Gr. κάμος a revel. See COMEDY.] In the later age of Rome, the god of festive joy and mirth, represented as a winged youth with face flushed with wine. In Milton's "Comus" (acted 1634, printed 1637) he is represented as a son of Circe and Bacchus, who tries to entrap the innocent by his "brewed enchantments."

con (kón), v. t.; CONNED (kónd); CON'NING. [Orig. the same as can am able, fr. the pres. of AS. cunnan to know, be able, perch. also confused somewhat with ME. cunnan to try, AS. cunnan to try, test, fr. cunnan. See CAN, v. t. & i.] 1. To know; to understand; to be able. Obs. They say they con to heaven the highway. Spenser.

2. To study in order to know; to perseue; to learn, as by perusal; to commit to memory; to regard studiously. The muddy waters which he conned As if he had been reading in a book. Wordsworth.

I did not come into Parliament to con my lesson. Burke. 3. To acknowledge or express; as, to con thanks. Obs. 4. To cause to learn. Obs. & R.

con, adv. [Abbr. from L. contra against.] Against; in opposition; on the negative side; — the antithesis of pro, and usually in connection with it. — n. The opposing argument, voter, etc. See PRO.

con, con, v. t. & i. [See COND.] Naut. To conduct, or superintend the steering of (a vessel); to watch the course of (a vessel) and direct the helmsman how to steer. con, con, n. Naut. Act or station of one who conns a ship. con-. A prefix meaning with, together. See COM-.

con'a-cre (kóm'á-kér), n. In the Irish land system, the subletting for a single crop of small portions of a farm previously prepared for sowing or planting; also, a single parcel or tenancy so held.

con'a-cre, v. t. To sublet in conacre. Oxf. E. D. — con'a-cre-er (-krér), n. Ireland.

con'named' (kón'námd'), a. Math. Having the same name with con- prefixed or omitted; as, sine and cosine are connamed. Con'nant (kón'nánt), a. [After Charles A. Conant, American economist.] Designating the money issued by the United States, first in 1903, for use in the Philippine Islands, consisting of the silver peso or "dollar" (= 100 centavos, or 50 cents U. S.), subsidiary silver coins worth 50, 20, and 10 centavos, a 5-centavo nickel coin, and bronze 1 and ½ centavo coins. — n. [Cf. c.] A Conant coin, esp. the peso.

con-na'tion (kón-ná'shún), n. [L. conatio.] 1. Endeavor; attempt. Obs. 2. Psychol. The power or act which directs or impels to effort of any kind, whether muscular or psychical. Conation was used by Hamilton to designate that one of the three great divisions of mind which includes desire and

con-nate, con-nate, + COMMU-NITY. [con. + nate.] con. Ver. Abbr. Common Ver-comyt. + COMMIT. con. + CAN, began; began to. con. + CONE. [Cf. F. cogner to strike.] A rap or knock, as with the knuckles. Eng.

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rounded by xylem strands and these in turn by phloem. Cf. COLLAGERA BUNDL. — concentric corpuscles. *Anat.* = CORPUSCLES OF H. ALL.

con-cent'ric (kōn-sĕn'trĭk), *n.* That which has a common center with something else.

Its peculiar relations to its concentrics. *Coloridge.*

con-cent'ric-ity (kōn-sĕn'trĭk-ĭtĭ), *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

con-cent'ric-ity (kōn-sĕn'trĭk-ĭtĭ), *a.* Possessing concentric; **con-cent'ric-ous** (kōn-sĕn'trĭk-ū), *adj.* cordant. *Rare.* *Warton.*

con-cent'rus (-tŭs), *n.* [L. See CONCENTR.] *Music.* a The part of the church service, as hymns, psalms, etc., sung by the whole choir; — distinguished from *accentus*. *Obs. except Hist.* b Accord in sounding or singing together; harmony; concert.

con-cept (kōn-sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive; cf. F. *concept*. See CONCENTR.] 1. Conceit; specif., idea; fancy; disposition. *Obs.*

2. *Philos.* An idea, as distinguished from a percept. *Concepts* have been variously identified: a With mental images, as when an image of a horse stands for the idea of a bay, or a sorrel, or both, or when a particular instance symbolizes some universal character, as an isosceles triangle may symbolize a relation true of any triangle. b With terms or their meanings; as, the concept "man"; — the *concept* origin of species; — the usual sense in logic. c With any meaning, whether universal or particular, specific or generic, capable of being distinguished from other meanings; thus the idea of *Colossus* is a particular *concept*; so, also, is that of *Christendom*, although here a system of phenomena, not a single object, is denoted; the idea of *mankind* is a universal *concept*; that of *man* is also universal, but generic rather than specific in its application.

For the act of conceiving, the term *conception* should be employed; . . . for the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The function by which we thus identify a numerically distinct and permanent subject of discourse is called *conception*; and the thoughts which are its vehicles are called *concepts*.

There are two ways in which the mind may bring into explicit consciousness the meaning of a word. It may translate it into an equivalent combination of other words, so as to reconstruct it by successive syntheses of its conceptual constituents, or it may call up a mental picture of the object named. We may call one the verbal, and the other the intuitional, explanation of a concept. *Wm. James.*

con-cep'ta-cle (kōn-sĕp'tă-k'lĭ), *n.* [L. *conceptaculum*, fr. *concipere* to receive. See CONCENTR.] A receiver or receptacle; a vessel. *Obs.* *Woodward.* Hence: *Bot.* a *Orig.*, a follicle. b In many thalphytic plants, a cavity opening outwards, containing reproductive cells. — **con-cep'tac'u-lar** (kōn-sĕp'tăk'lăr), *a.*

con-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F. *conception*, L. *conceptio*, fr. *concipere* to conceive. See CONCENTR.] 1. Act of becoming pregnant; the fertilization of the egg and the beginning of the growth of the embryo within the body of the mother; state of being conceived. *Fig.*: Beginning.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

2. That which is conceived; esp., the embryo or fetus.

3. The power or function of forming abstract and universal ideas; also, the process of forming such ideas.

Conception . . . properly denotes neither the mental state nor what the mental state signifies, but the relation between the two, namely, the function of the mental state in signifying just that particular thing. *Wm. James.*

The essential character of *conception* is that in it the universal is thought of as such, in contradistinction to the particular. *G. F. Stout.*

4. a The image, idea, or notion of any action or thing which is formed in the mind. b An ideal scheme, plan, or sense of relationship among the objects of thought. c Any of the categories as involved in a process of the mind; a concept; notion; universal. In psychology, *conception* is used in specific contrast to *perception*, and implies recognition or use of the universal element as distinguished from the particular. In philosophy, *conception* refers to the universal element wherever it occurs, in perception as well as in abstract thought.

5. Conceit or fancy; notion; affected sentiment or thought. *Obs.*

He . . . is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

6. Mental originating of an idea or plan.

7. Original idea; purpose; design.

Note this dangerous *conception*. *Shak.*

con-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to conception.

con-cep'tism (kōn-sĕp'tĭz'm), *n.* [Sp. *concepto* concept, conceit + *-ism*.] An obscurely allusive style characterized by ambiguous metaphors and puns, developed chiefly by Spanish mystics of the 17th century. Cf. CONCEPTISTA.

con-cep'tis-ta (kōn-sĕp'tĭs'tă; 138), *n.* [Sp. See CONCENTR., *-ista*.] In Spanish literature, one of a school or coterie given to conceptualism.

con-cep'tive (kōn-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* [Cf. F. *conceptif*, L. *conceptivus*] Capable of, or pert. to, conceiving. *Sir T. Browne.*

con-cep'tu-al (-tŭăl), *a.* [See CONCENTR.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts. — **con-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-cep'tu-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Metaph.* A theory, intermediate between realism and nominalism, that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality. Pierre Abélard (1079-1142), a French Scholastic, is the philosopher with whom *conceptualism* is especially identified. Abélard taught that, while universals exist only psychically, yet they correspond to real similarities in things, which previous to creation existed in the mind of God. See NOMINALISM, REALISM. — **con-cep'tu-al-ist**, *n.* — **con-cep'tu-al-istic** (-ĭstĭk), *a.*

con-cep'tu-al-ity (-ĭtĭ-tĭ), *n.* Power or faculty of forming conceptions; power of abstract thought.

con-cern (kōn-sĕrn), *v. i.*; **CON-CERNED** (-sĕrn'd); **CON-CERN'ING**. [F. *concerner*, LL. *concernere* to regard, concern, fr. L. *concernere* to mix or mingle together, as in a sieve for separating; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, distinguish by the senses, to perceive, see, have before the

mind, have respect to, regard. See CERTAIN.] 1. To distinguish; to separate. *Obs.*

2. To relate or belong to; to have reference to or connection with; to involve; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have . . . concerned us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much concerns a preacher first to learn the genius of his audience and their turn. *Dodsley.*

Ignorant, so far as the usual instruction is concerned. *Cooper.*

3. To implicate, or give (one) a share in; — now only in the passive.

4. To engage by feeling or sentiment; to move to solicitude, or make anxious; to interest; as, a good prince concerns himself in the happiness of his subjects; — usually reflexive or passive.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer concerned to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

CON-CERN, AFFECT. **CON-CERN** implies the bearing or influence, AFFECT, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another; as, a piece of legislation may concern (i. e., have to do with, have reference or relation to) certain vested interests without affecting them (i. e., producing an effect upon them, changing them in any way).

as concerns, as respects, in reference to.

con-cern' (kōn-sĕrn'), *v. i.* 1. To be of importance. *Obs.* (Which to deny concerns more than avails. *Shak.*)

2. To have relation; to appertain. *Obs.*

con-cern', *n.* 1. A relation, as of interest, intercourse, or sharing; that which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. "The private concerns of families." *Addison.*

2. That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; moment. "All mankind's concern is charity." *Pope.*

Mysterious secrets of a high concern. *Roscommon.*

3. Interest in, or care for, any person or thing; regard; solicitude; anxiety.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Addison.*

4. *pl.* The things belonging to a person; things appertaining to a person, work, etc. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

5. *Com.* An organization or establishment for business or manufacture; a firm and its business; as, a banking concern.

6. Any particular material contrivance or object, esp. one that occasions some difficulty, apprehension, perplexity, or the like; a thing.

Syn.—Anxiety, solicitude, interest, regard; business, affair, matter; moment. See CARE.

con-cerned' (kōn-sĕrn'd), *p. a.* 1. Affected; disturbed; troubled; anxious; as, to be concerned for one's safety.

2. Specif.: Intoxicated; fuddled. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

— **con-cern-ed-ly** (-sĕrn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **con-cern-ed-ness**, *n.*

con-cern'ing, *a.* Important; giving concern. *Archaic.* — **con-cern'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **con-cern'ing-ness**, *n.*

So great and so concerning a truth. *South.*

con-cern'ing, *n.* Concern; business. *Obs.* *Shak.*

con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; respecting; as regards; — now rarely used to govern an infinitive or a subordinate clause.

The Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel. *Nun. x. 29.*

And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Acts xiii. 34.*

con-cern'ment (kōn-sĕrn'mĕnt), *n.* 1. That in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; interest. *Archaic.* "Our everlasting concernments." *I. Watts.*

2. Fact of concerning; relation; bearing; — usually after *of*; as, a matter of general concernment.

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

Let every action of concernment be begun with prayer. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Concern; participation; interposition.

5. Solicitude; anxiety.

Their ambition is manifest in their concernment. *Dryden.*

con-cer't (kōn-sĕrt'), *v. i.*; **CON-CERT'ED**; **CON-CERT'ING**. [F. *concert*, It. *concertare* (cf. *concert*, fr. L. *concertus*, p. p. of *conserere* to join together; cf. E. *serue*, *serue*, prob. fr. L. *conseruare* to contend, dispute, debate; *con-* + *certare* to strive; prop., to try to decide; fr. *cernere* to distinguish. See CONCENTR.) 1. To bring together, as in unity. *Obs.*

2. To plan together; to settle or adjust by conference, agreement, or consultation.

It was concerted to begin the siege in March. *Bp. Burnet.*

3. To plan; to devise; to arrange.

A commander had more trouble to concert his defense before the people than to plan . . . the campaign. *Burke.*

4. To arrange (music) in parts. See CONCERTED, 2. *Rare.*

con-cer't, *v. i.* 1. To act in harmony or conjunction; to form combined plans.

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to concert with Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. To play or sing in concert. *Rare.*

con-cer'to (kōn-sĕrt'), *n.* [F. *concert*, It. *concerto* (cf. also *concerto*), fr. *concertare*. See CONCERT, *v. i.*] 1. Agreement in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; simultaneous action.

All these discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. *Swift.*

2. Musical accordance or harmony; concord.

Let us in concert to the season sing. *Cowper.*

3. *Music.* a = CONCERTO a. *Obs.* b A band of musicians; a choir. *Obs.* c A set of instruments of the same kind but of various sizes.

4. A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window With some sweet concert. *Shak.*

concert of Europe, or European concert, an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers to take only joint action in the (European) Eastern Question. — c. of the powers, an agreement or understanding between the chief European powers, the United States, and Japan in 1907 to take only joint action in the Chinese aspect of the Eastern Question.

con-cer-tan'te (kōn-sĕrt-tănt'), *n.* [It., orig. p. pr. of *concertare* to form or perform a concert. See CONCERT.] *Music.* A concerto for two or more solo voices or instruments, alternating in prominence, with orchestral accom-

paniment. Also *a.*; as, *concertante* parts, solo parts in orchestral music; *concertante* style.

con-cer'ted (kōn-sĕrt'ĕd), *p. a.* 1. Mutually contrived or planned; agreed on; as, *concerted* schemes or signals.

2. *Music.* Arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, or groups thereof, as a trio, quartet, etc.; as, a *concerted* piece.

con-cer't-na (kōn-sĕrt'nă), *n.* [See CONCERT.] A small musical instrument, invented in 1829 by Charles Wheatstone, on the principle of the accordion. It is a small elastic box, or bellows, having free reeds on the inside, and keys and handles on the outside of each of the two hexagonal heads. It has a compass of four octaves, and is made with *alto*, *tenor*, *bass*, or *double bass* register. — **con-cer't-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

con-cer't-no (kōn-sĕrt'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *concerto*. See CONCERTO.] *Music.* A small concerto.

Con-cer't-mel's-ter (kōn-sĕrt'mĭs'tĕr), *n.*, or **concert master**. [G. *concert-meister*.] *Music.* The first violinist or leader of the strings in an orchestra; the subleader of the orchestra.

con-cer'to (kōn-sĕrt'tō; kōn-sĕrt'), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-tōz). [It. See CONCERT, *n.*] *Music.* a A composition for two or more solo instruments. b A composition (usually in symphonic form with three movements) in which one instrument (or two or three) stands out in bold relief against the orchestra, or accompaniment, so as to display its qualities or the performer's skill.

con-ces'sion (kōn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *concessio*, fr. *concedere*: cf. F. *concession*. See CONCEDE.] 1. Act of conceding or yielding; — usually implying a demand, claim, or request, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

By mutual *concessions* the business was adjusted. *Hallam.*

2. The admitting of a point claimed in argument; specif., in argumentation, the voluntary yielding of a disputable point, as not necessary to the main contention, or by way of grounding a fresh argument in its place.

3. A thing yielded; an acknowledgment or admission; a boon; a grant; esp., a grant by government or other authority of land, property, or a privilege or right to do something; as, a *concession* to build a canal.

This is therefore a *concession*, that he doth . . . believe the Scriptures to be sufficiently plain. *Sharp.*

4. In Ontario, a government grant of land constituting a subdivision of a township. Such areas lie between the main lines of the government survey, called *concession lines*, and the public roads laid out on these lines are called *concession roads*.

The *Concessions*, *Amer. Hist.*, the privileges granted to the colony of New Jersey by the proprietors, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, in 1684, under which the colony was governed until the Revolution.

con-ces'sion-aire' (kōn-sĕsh'ŭn-ăr'), *n.* [F. *concessionnaire*; cf. *concession* and *aire*.] The beneficiary of a *concession* or grant.

con-ces'sion-ary (kōn-sĕsh'ŭn-ărĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a *concession*. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). A concessionaire.

con-ces'sive (kōn-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *concessivus*.] 1. Of the nature of, or making for, *concession*.

2. *Gram.* Expressive of *concession*; as, a *concessive* clause or conjunction; for example, "let justice be done, though the heavens fall." — **con-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

con-ces'so-ry (-sĕrĭ), *a.* Conceding; permissive. *Rare.*

conch (kōnk), *formerly, and still by some, pron'd kōnch* or kōnsh), *n.*; *pl.* CONCHES (kōnkes); **CONCHES** (kōn'chĕz; -shĕz). [L. *concha*, Gr. *κόγχη*.] 1. Any of various marine shells, orig. of various bivalve shells, now of various large spiral univalve shells, as those of the genera *Strombus*, *Cassia*, and their allies. The large pink conch of the West Indies, often used as a garden ornament, is *Strombus gigas*. (See also *CASSIS*, *QUEEN CONCH*, *ILLUST.*) On the northern Atlantic coast the term is applied to the wrinkles (which see). The conch is often converted into a kind of horn.

2. In works of art, the shell used by Tritons as a trumpet.

3. One of the manner order of white natives of the Bahama Islands or one of a similar class in the Florida Keys; — so called from their habit of gathering the conch.

4. = 2d CONCHA.

con'cha (kōn'chă), *n.* [Sp., shell.] 1. A piece of translucent shell used for window glass, as in the East Indies.

2. A cigar of small size and tapered at both ends.

con'cha (kōn'kă), *n.*; *pl.* -chĕz (-kĕz). [LL. (in sense 1), fr. L. *concha*. See CONCH.] 1. *Arch.* The plain semidome of an apse; sometimes used for the entire apse.

2. *Rom. Antig.* A shell-shaped vessel, as for salt, etc.

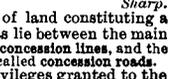
3. The external ear; specif., *Anat.*, the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear, leading into the meatus.

— **con'chal** (kōn'chăl), *a.*

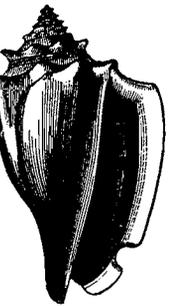
Con-chif'er-a (kōn-chĭf'ĕr-ă), *n.* *pl.* [NL.; L. *concha* conch + *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* The Lamellibranchiata; — in old classifications including also the Brachiopoda; in Gegenbaur's classification including all Mollusca except the chitons. — **con-chif'er-ous** (kōn-chĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing or having shells. — *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Conchifera.



Concertina.



Small Conch of Florida (Strombus pugilis). (3)



Small Conch of Florida (Strombus pugilis). (3)

con-coct'ion (kōn-kōk'shūn), n. [L. concoctio.] 1. Digestion (of food). In old physiology it was considered to involve three processes: the first, second, and third concoctions, namely, digestion in the stomach and intestines, change of the chyme into blood, and secretion. Hence fig.; as, "a fault in the first concoction," one at the very beginning.

2. Any process, as of assimilation or ripening, by means of which a substance attains a purified or perfected state. Obs. 3. Med. Separation of morbid matter, as in fever, by a ripening preparatory to its discharge. Obs. 4. Act of preparing by combining different ingredients, as a viand, or composing or fabricating, as a story. 5. That which is concocted, as a food or compound so prepared, a scheme, or a fiction.

con-coct'ive (-tīv), a. Pertaining or tending to concoction. con-col'or, -col'our (kōn-kōl'ōr), a. [L. concolor; con- + color color.] a Of uniform color. b Of the same color as some other object; concolorate.

con-col'or-ate (-āt), a. Zool. Alike in color and pattern on both sides; — said of the wings of certain Lepidoptera.

con-com'f-tance (kōn-kōm'f-tāns) n. [Cf. F. concomitantia.] 1. State of accompanying; accompaniment; esp., definite and precise conjunction implying correlative variation of the concomitants.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other. Sir T. Browne.

2. Fact or instance of being concomitant; concomitant thing or act; as, the concomitants of any ceremony. 3. R. C. Ch. The existence of both the body and blood of Christ in each element of the Eucharist, so that both are received by communicating in one kind only.

con-com'f-tant (-tānt), a. [L. concomitans, p. pr. of concomitari to accompany; com- + comitari to accompany, fr. comes companion. See COUNT a nobleman.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure. Locke.

Syn. — Attendant, accessory, accompanying, conjoined; concomitant, concomitant, concomitant. Concomitant, concomitant. CONCOMITANT stresses the idea of attendance or association; CONCURRENT (see etym.), that of synchronous existence, frequently of cooperation. See CONTEMPORARY, COOPERATE.

As the beauty of the body always accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency concomitant to virtue. Spectator. The variability, the complexity, the miraculous surprises of man, concurrent with the variety, the complexity, the surprises of nature. W. Pater.

concomitant variations. Logic. See method of concomitant variations, under METHOD.

con-com'f-tant, n. 1. That which accompanies, or is colaterally connected with, another; an accompaniment. Repeach is a concomitant to greatness. Addison.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hardheartedness. South. 2. An associate; a companion. Obs.

3. Math. Sylvester's most general term for: Any function whose relations to the system of quantities considered are unchanged by linear transformation. Mixed concomitants are those that involve at least two sets of variables and differ at most by a power of the modulus as factor from the corresponding functions linearly transformed.

con-con'd (kōn-kōnd; kōn-), n. [F. concord, L. concordia, fr. concord of the same mind, agreeing; con- + cor, cordis, heart. See HEART; cf. ACCORD.] 1. A state of agreement; harmony, as between persons, or of sounds, rhythms, etc. Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end. Milton. The concord made between Henry and Roderick. Davies.

2. Agreement by stipulation, compact, covenant, or treaty. The concord made between Henry and Roderick. Davies.

3. Law. The agreement between the parties to a fine of land acknowledging that the land belonged to the complainant. See FINE.

4. [Perhaps influenced by chord.] Music. An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; a consonant chord; consonance; harmony.

5. Gram. Agreement between words grammatically connected in inflection for gender, number, person, or case.

The highest development of concord is seen in Zulu and the other Bantu languages of South Africa. H. Sweet.

con-con'd' (kōn-kōnd'), v. i. [F. concorder, L. concordare.] To agree; to act together; to harmonize. Obsolete.

con-con'd' (kōn-kōnd'), n. A well-known American variety of grape, with large dark blue or blue-black, firm-fleshed, and well-flavored fruit.

con-con'd'ance (kōn-kōnd'āns), n. [F., fr. LL. concordantia.] 1. Agreement; accordance; an accord. Contrasts, and yet concordances. Carlyle.

2. = CONCORD, 2, 4, 5. Obs.

3. An alphabetical verbal index showing the places in the text of a book where each principal word may be found, with its immediate context in each place.

His knowledge of the Bible was such, that he might have called a living concordance. Macaulay.

4. A topical index or analysis of the contents of a book.

con-con'd'ant (-dānt), a. [L. concordans, p. pr. of concordare; cf. F. concordant. See CONCORD.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.

Were everyone employed in points concordant to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealth would rise up of themselves. Sir T. Browne.

con-con'd'at (kōn-kōnd'āt), n. [F. concordat, LL. concordatum, prop. p. neut. of L. concordare to agree, bring into union. See CONCORD.] 1. A compact, covenant, or agreement concerning anything.

2. An agreement made between the Pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters

con-con'd'er, n. One who con-cocts.

con-coe'tiv. Concoctive. Ref. Sp.

con-coe'tor, n. One that con-cocts, or aids in concoction.

con-coi'd. The concoction of an unidentified spirit. Obs. Shak.

con-col'or-ous. a. Also con-col'ored or con-col'oured. Concolor.

con-con'i-ta-ne-ous. a. Concurrent. Obs.

con-con'i-tant-ly, adv. of concomitance. [Rare.]

con-con'i-tate, v. t. [L. concomitatus, p. p. of concomitari.] To accompany. Obs.

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with which both are concerned. The more famous concordats are: —

Table with 4 columns: CONCORD-DATE OF, WITH, DATE, SUBJECT. Rows include Germany 1122, 1446-48, 1516, and France 1801.

Con'cord bug'gy (kōn-kōrd'kōrd). [From Concord, New Hampshire where first made.] A kind of



Concord Buggy.

buggy having a body of the type shown in the illustration.

con-con'po-rate (kōn-kōr'pō-rāt), v. t. & i. [L. incorporatus, p. p. of incorporare.] To unite in one mass or body; to incorporate. Archaic. Jer. Taylor.

con-con'po-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), n. Obs. or R.

con-con'po-rate (-rāt), a. United in one body; incorporated. Archaic.

con-con're-za'nes (kōn-kōr'ē-zā'nēs), n. pl. [Cf. LL. Concoresnes, fr. Concoresso in Lombardy.] Eccl. Hist. A sect of Cathari, which adopted a milder form of dualism than the absolute dualists, the Albanenses.

con-con'course (kōn-kōr's; kōn-; 201: formerly accented con-course, as in Milton), n. [F. concours, L. concursus, fr. concurrere to run together. See CONCURE.] 1. A flocking together of people; any moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous concurrence of particles of matter. Sir M. Hale.

2. An assemblage; a gathering formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place.

3. A running together so as to merge, or, in the case of contraries, so as to obliterate or offset one another.

The lesser obligation is extinguished, and the greater diminished as far as the concurrence of debt and credit goes. Erskine's Principles.

4. The place or point of meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. Obs.

5. An open space where several roads or paths meet; esp., an open space in a park where several roads meet.

6. Concurrence; cooperation; esp., Theol., causative cooperation; influx of divine causation upon secondary causes, which may be either for the conservation of the existence of God's creatures, or for enabling the operation of these as secondary causes.

7. Law. The arising or vesting of two or more actions which are founded upon the same state of facts and may all be pursued; as where, at Roman law, a person had different civil actions pursuable simultaneously, or consecutively, or where, at Scots law, there are two competent actions founded on the same fact, one to satisfy public justice, and one to indemnify a private person for his damages.

8. Scots Law. Concurrence or consent, esp. of the Lord Advocate, to a criminal prosecution by a private person.

9. Astrol. Conjunction, as of planets.

con-con're-ate' (kōn-kōr'ē-āt; kōn-kōr'ē-āt), a. [L. concreatus, p. p.] Created together. Archaic. "Order was concrete and established." C. E. Norton (Dante).

con-con're-ate', v. t. To create together; or at the same time. — con-con're-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n.

If God did create grace with Adam. Jer. Taylor.

con-con're-ma'tion (kōn-kōr'ē-mā'shūn), n. [L. crematio. See CREMATE.] The burning of different things together; a burning to ashes; specif., a suttee.

con-con're-ment (kōn-kōr'ē-mēt), n. [L. crementum, fr. cremescere.] A growing together; concretion.

con-con're-s'cence (kōn-kōr'ē-s'ēns), n. [L. concrecentia.] 1. Coalescence of particles; growth; increase by the addition of particles. Rare. Raleigh.

2. Biol. A growing together; a union or coalescence of parts originally separate, as the union, at the mouth of the blastopore, of the lateral halves of the blastoderm to form the structural axis of the vertebrate embryo.

con-con're-s'cive (-tīv), a. Growing together; uniting. Rare.

con-con're'te (kōn-kōr'ēt; originally, but now less often, kōn-kōr'ēt), a. [L. concretus, p. p. of concrecere to grow together; con- + crescere to grow; cf. F. concret. See CRESCENT.] 1. United in growth; hence: a Compound of different ingredients; composite. b Formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass; united in a solid form.

The first concrete state, or consistent surface, of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. Bp. Burnet.

2. Of the nature of, or characterized by, immediate experience of realities, whether physical things, sensations, or emotions; belonging to actual things or events; real; specific; particular; not abstract or ideal; as, the taste of sugar is a concrete example of sweetness; a rainbow is concrete color; also, dealing with what is concrete; not abstract or general; as, concrete ideas or thinking. See ABSTRACT.

con-con're'tist, n. 1. The compiler of a concordance. Obs. 2. [cap.] A member of the Concordium. Obs. or Hist.

con-con're't-ly (kōn-kōr'ēt-lī), n. Harmony; concord. [Rare.]

con-con're't-um (-d'ūm), n. [NL., fr. L. concordia concord.] A socialistic community home at Ham, in Surrey, England.

con-con're't-ly, adv. [Cf. L. concordis, cordis, a. concordant.] Concordantly. Obs.

con-con'po-ral, a. [L. corporalis (Vulgate).] Of or pertaining to the same body. Obs.

con-con'cours' (kōn-kōr's), n. [F.] Concurrence; a competition, as for a prize. [Rare.]

con-con'cours'-er, n. A fellow-con. cr. Abbr. Contra credit.

3. Having a specific application; particular; as, a concrete term or number; — opposed to abstract or general.

Concrete is opposed to abstract. The names of individuals are concrete, those of classes abstract. J. S. Mill.

4. Phon. Of the voice, gliding from one pitch to another, as in speech; — distinguished from discrete, designating the "leaping" movement of song. Rusch.

Syn. — See SPECIAL.

concrete number, a number associated with, or applied to, a particular object or magnitude, as three men, five days, etc., as distinguished from an abstract number, or one used without reference to a particular object or magnitude. — c. oil of wine. Old Chem. = ETHERIN b. c. science, a physical science, one having as its subject of knowledge concrete things instead of abstract laws.

con-con'crete-ly (see adj.), adv. — con-con'crete-ness, n.

con-con'crete (kōn-kōr'ēt; in senses 3 and 5, also kōn-kōr'ēt'), n. 1. A compound or mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

To divide all concretes, minerals and others, into the same number of distinct substances. Boyle.

2. A mixture of sand, gravel, pebbles, or stone chippings with cement or with tar, etc., used for sidewalks, roadways, floors, foundations, submarine structures, etc.

3. Logic. A concrete term, idea, or thing.

The concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the abstracts "paternity" and "filicity." J. S. Mill.

4. Crude sugar obtained in compact masses by boiling down cane juice.

5. A concrete form or object.

con-con'crete' (kōn-kōr'ēt'), v. i.; CON-CRE-TE' (kōr'ēt'ēd); CON-CRE-TE' (kōr'ēt'ēng). 1. To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; to congeal or solidify.

2. To combine or unite. Obs.

3. To render concrete; to cause to be of the nature of that which is concrete.

If such unwarrantable concretizing of abstracts is to lead logically to a mechanical theory of the universe, we do well to take note of it. James Ward.

4. To cover with, or form of, concrete, as a pavement.

con-con'crete', v. i. 1. To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass; to solidify, harden, or congeal, as molten metal; to coagulate, as blood.

2. To apply concrete in building.

con-con'cre'tion (kōn-kōr'ēt'shūn), n. [L. concretio; cf. F. concrétion.] 1. Act or process of concreting, or state of being concreted; solidification; congealation; coagulation.

2. A concreted mass; a mass or nodule of solid matter formed by growing together, by congealation, condensation, coagulation, induration, etc. Specif.: a Med. A calculus or hard inorganic body formed in a natural cavity, as the bladder, or in the tissues of an organism. b Geol. A mass of mineral matter, generally in rock of a composition different from its own, produced by deposition from aqueous solution in the rock. Concretions are sometimes made up of concentric layers; they assume various forms. Calcareous concretions are common in certain beds of clay: concretions of iron oxide, in some sandstones.

3. State of being concrete, or the act of rendering concrete, or the act of thought; — opposed to abstraction.

con-con'cre'tion-a-ry (-ārī), a. Pert. to, or formed by, concretion or aggregation; producing or containing concretions.

con-con'cre'tive (kōn-kōr'ēt'iv), a. Promoting, or tending to, concretion. — con-con'cre'tive-ly, adv. Sir T. Browne.

con-con'cu-bi-nage (kōn-kōb'i-nāj), n. [F.] 1. The cohabitation of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the state of being a concubine. Concubinage is recognized in many systems of primitive law, as that of the ancient Germans and Hebrews. The offspring in such cases, though not bastards, were not heirs of their fathers.

2. Rom. Law. The permanent cohabitation of a man and woman, commonly considered an inferior form of marriage, the offspring of which did not come under the potestas of the father, but might, under the laws of Justinian, be legitimated by a subsequent formal marriage. As in the case of the morganatic (see MORGANATIC) marriage, concubinage could not exist in addition to a formal marriage.

con-con'cu-bi-na-ry (-nārī), a. [LL. concubinaris.] Relating to, living in, or sprung from, concubinage. — n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). One who lives in concubinage.

con-con'cu-bi-ne (kōn-kōb'i-nē), n. [F., fr. L. concubina; con- + cubare to lie down; & cf. concubere to lie together, akin to E. cubit.] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress; a woman who lives in concubinage with a man.

2. [L. concubinus.] A male paramour. Obs.

con-con'cu-bi-nate (kōn-kōb'i-nāt), v. i.; -CAT-ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT-ING (-kāt'ēng). [L. concubatus, p. p. of concubare.] To tread or trample under foot. Obs. Bp. Montagu. — con-con'cu-ba'tion (kōn-kōb'i-nā'shūn), n. Obs.

con-con'cu-pis'cence (kōn-kōb'i-s'ēns), n. [F., fr. L. concupiscentia.] Sexual lust; carnal passion. In Scholastic ethics, concupiscentia denotes any excessive desire the object of which appeals to sense. Concupiscent love embodies no care for the welfare of the beloved, but is wholly selfish. St. Thomas' doctrine is that: Formally considered, original sin is the privation of original justice; materially considered, it is concupiscentia.

con-con'cu-pis'cent (-sēnt), a. [L. concupiscens, p. pr. of concupiscere, v. incho. of concupere to luscinate; con- + cupere. See COVERT.] Having sexual lust; libidinous; lustful.

con-con'cu-pis'ci-ble (-sī-b'l), a. [Cf. F. concupiscible, L.

gracious condescension; it frequently occurs in negative sentences with the implication of a haughty or contemptuous refusal; as, "If a prince shall deign to be familiar with his subjects, condescension is the first step" (South); "Yet the governor was so arrogant, that he despised all these reiterated overtures, and did not deign even to return the least answer to them" (Anson). VOUCHSAFE (often ironical) implies the granting or concession of something as a favor or indulgence; as, "a beardless young sprig, who patronized him, and vouchsafed to ask him whether he found London was changed" (Thackeray).

condescend' (kŏn'dĕ-sĕn'd), v. t. 1. To condescend; to deign to give; to consent to.

2. To fix or settle upon; to specify. Scot. The party was . . . allowed to condescend who the witnesses were.

condescend'ence (kŏn'dĕ-sĕn'dĕns), n. [Cf. F. condescendance.] 1. Condescension; compliance; concession. 2. A specification of particulars. Scot. Specif.: Scots Law. In criminal actions, the pleading of the pursuer in which the facts material to the action must be set forth. This pleading and the note of pleas in law (which contains the legal propositions on which the action is based) are annexed to the summons, and form a part of it.

condescension (sĕn'shĕn), n. [L. condescensio.] Act of condescending; voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in intercourse with an inferior; affability or complaisance, esp. toward inferiors.

Such a dignity and condescension . . . as are suitable to a superior nature. Addison.

Syn. — Complaisance, courtesy, affability. || con-dĕ-sĕn'dĕn's (kŏn-dĕ-sĕn'dĕn's), n. [L. fr. condescere to make a formal claim. See con-; DICTION.] Roman Law. A formal claim for a thing; hence, an action against a person originally for a certain sum of money, and later for anything definite and certain other than money, then called con-dĕ-tio trĕ-tĕ-ria (trĕ-tĕ-kĕ-ri-ĕ). — con-dĕ-tio ex lo-gis (ĕks lo-gĕ), an action to enforce a statutory prohibition or order. — con-dĕ-tio trĕ-tĕ-va (trĕ-tĕ-vĕ), an action for a stolen thing. — con-dĕ-tio in-dĕ-bĕ-tĕ (in-dĕ-bĕ-tĕ), an action to recover money paid under a mistake of fact, not, generally, of law.

condiction (shĕn), n. Roman Law. A formal claim. = con-dĕ-tio. — con-dĕ-tĕ-tĕ (shĕ-tĕ), a.

con-dĕ-tĕ-tĕ (shĕn-dĕ-tĕ), formerly also con-dĕ-tĕ-tĕ, a. [F. condigne. L. condignus very worthy; con- + dignus worthy. See DIGN.] 1. Of equal worth or dignity. Obs. 2. Worthy; suitable; deserving; fit. Obs. or Archaic.

3. Deserved; adequate; fit; suitable. Obs. or Archaic. Herself of all that rule she deemed most condign. Spenser.

4. Deserved; adequate; fit; suitable. Obs. or Archaic, except of punishment. "Condign censure." Milton.

Syn. — CONDIGN, SEVERE. CONDIGN is often wrongly used, with reference to punishment, as if exactly synonymous with SEVERE. Its proper sense is "deserved, appropriate, merited." Condign punishment will be severe only when the crime merits severity.

Unless it were a bloody murderer . . . I never gave them condign punishment. Shak.

condign-ty (kŏn-dĕ-gĕn'tĕ), n. [Cf. F. condignitĕ.] 1. Merit; worthiness. Obs. 2. Specif.: Scholastic Theol. Merit acquired by works performed in a state of grace, which can justly claim the reward of eternal life from God; — opposed to congruity.

Such a worthiness of condignity, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. Bull.

condiment (kŏn'dĕ-mĕnt), n. [L. condimentum, fr. condire: cf. F. condiment. See CONDIRE.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard; seasoning.

condimental (nĕm'tĕl), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, a condiment.

condisciple (kŏn'dĕ-sĕ-pĕl), n. [L. condiscipulus. See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

condite' (kŏn-dĕ-tĕ), a. [L. conditus, p. p. of condire to pickle, season.] Preserved; pickled; seasoned. Obs.

condite', v. t. To pickle; to preserve; season; as, to condite pears, quinces, etc. Obs. Jer. Taylor.

condition (kŏn-dĕ-shĕn), n. [F., fr. L. conditio (better conditio) agreement, compact, condition; con- + a root signifying to show, point out, akin to dicere to say, dicere to proclaim, dedicate. See TEACH, TOKEN.] 1. Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites; covenant.

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance. Jer. Taylor.

Such sum or sums are expressed in the condition. Shak.

2. Law. A provision in a contract, conveyance, grant, or will, providing that the beginning, vesting, rescission, or a modification, of an estate or interest in property or of a personal obligation shall depend upon the occurrence or nonoccurrence of an uncertain event, which may or may not happen; also, the event itself. Impossible, illegal, and repugnant conditions are void, so that if subsequent the estate vests or the obligation accrues absolutely, and if precedent it never vests or accrues. In the Civil Law a condition is classified with reference to the control over its fulfillment by the person to be benefited thereby, as: casual, when it is not in his control in any way, but depends entirely on accident; mixed, when controlled jointly by him and a third person, as "If you marry my cousin, I will" etc.; potestative, when in some degree within his power, as "If you cut down a certain tree, I will" etc. It is called suspensory when it suspends until its fulfillment the operation of that which depends upon it; resolatory, when its fulfillment terminates such operation. At the common law, a condition is precedent when its fulfillment must precede the vesting of an estate or the accruing of a right, as where an estate is granted to A upon condition that he marry B; subsequent, where the effect of its fulfillment is to defeat or modify a previously vested estate or accrued obligation, as where an estate is granted to A so long as he shall dwell in my house, or the purchase of a

horse upon condition that he shall prove kind and sound. Other classes are conditions in deed, or express conditions; inessential conditions, or those which are repugnant; repugnant, when inconsistent with and contrary to the nature of the estate granted, or obligation imposed; and various others whose nature is sufficiently shown by the designating adjective, such as express, implied, restrictive, etc. 3. That which exists as an occasion of something else; a circumstance essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else; a prerequisite. Condition is distinguished from cause only in the place which it holds with respect to interest or attention. All true (that is, necessary) conditions are causes; but for purposes of experiment, or by reason of special interest, we distinguish a prime condition, or direct cause, from the secondary conditions, or indirect causes. See CAUSE.

Drudgery . . . is the condition of all success. P. G. Hamerton.

4. That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a circumstance of action or being; an environmental incident; a restriction or qualification. "The new conditions of life." Darwin.

5. A mode or state of being; as, matter in a gaseous condition; specif.: a Social estate; rank; position.

I am in my condition. Shak.

O God, . . . we humbly beseech thee for all sorts and conditions of men. Bk. of Com. Prayer.

b State with reference to mental or moral nature, temperament, character, or disposition. Archaic.

The condition of a saint and the complexion of a devil. Shak.

6. A characteristic or trait (of a person or object); pl. (of persons) manners; hence, nature or character in general. Obs. "Here is the catalogue of her conditions." Shak.

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. Bacon.

7. Proper or good condition, as for work; state of being "fit," as, the crew is out of condition.

8. Math. A state of case that must be if some other state of case is to be. Such a necessary condition, which need not be a sufficient condition. This latter brings about of itself the state of which it is the condition, but need not be a necessary condition. The more important conditions are both necessary and sufficient. Conditions are expressed by equations of condition. Thus the necessary and sufficient condition that the quadratic $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ shall have equal roots is $b^2 - ca = 0$.

9. Logic. A proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition is directly dependent. Cf. HYPOTHESIS.

10. Gram. A clause expressing a condition, or prerequisite; — called specif. the protasis of a conditional sentence.

11. In an educational institution, the requirement made of a student who is conditioned; also, the subject in which the student is conditioned. See CONDITION, v. t., 6. U. S.

12. Hop Growing. The lupulin, or fine yellow powder on the strobiles of the hop plant.

Syn. — Situation, circumstances, station, case, mode, place, predicament; stipulation, qualification, requisite, article, provision, arrangement, etc. See STAY.

ca or upon condition (thāt), used for if in introducing conditional sentences; — sometimes formerly shortened to condition. "Upon condition thou wilt swear to pay him tribute . . . thou shalt be placed as vicery under him." Shak. "I would I had not, condition she had all." Heywood.

condition' (kŏn-dĕ-shĕn), v. i.; -dĕ-tĕ-tĕ (dĕ-shĕn'dĕ-tĕ-tĕ), -dĕ-tĕ-tĕ (dĕ-shĕn'dĕ-tĕ-tĕ), v. t. To make conditions or terms; to stipulate. Pay me back my credit, Beau & Ft.

2. Metaph. To limit and make definite an object of thought. To think of a thing is to condition. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. To attain proper condition. "Mild running also, which are to 'condition' rapidly." Encyc. Brit.

condition', v. t. [Cf. F. conditionner, LL. conditionare.] 1. To stipulate; to bargain for; to contract; to agree. It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. Raleigh.

2. To invest with, limit by, or subject to, conditions; to burden or qualify by a condition; to make conditional (on); as, his tenure is conditioned on good behavior; to govern or restrict as a condition; to exist as the condition of; as, his melancholy conditions his thoughts.

Seas, that daily gain upon the shore, Have ebb and flow conditioning their march. Tennyson.

3. Metaph. To limit or restrict in thought or conception.

4. Law. To charge with a condition or conditions; as, a bond conditioned for the payment of money.

5. Com. A To test or assay, as silk, wool, or cotton, to ascertain the proportion of moisture it contains; to sample. B To treat, as cotton yarn, so as to restore the natural moisture driven off in the processes of manufacture.

6. In an educational institution, to put (a student) under conditions; to require to pass a new examination or to make up a specified study, as a condition of remaining in one's class or in the institution.

7. To put into proper or good condition; to make "fit," as a race horse.

condition'al (shĕ), a. [F. conditionnel, L. condicionalis.] 1. Of or pertaining to a condition or conditions; esp., containing, implying, subject to, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; as, a conditional promise; — often with on or upon; as, my stay is conditional on his plans.

2. Specif.: a Gram. & Logic. Expressing a condition or supposition; pertaining to the expression of a condition; introducing, containing, or implying, a supposition; as, a conditional word, clause, mode, or tense. "Provided that" and "supposing that" are conditional phrases.

A conditional proposition is one which asserts the dependence of one categorical proposition on another. Whately.

The words hypothetical and conditional may be used synonymously. J. S. Mill.

The combination of should and would with the infinitive (should see, would see), when used in the principal clause of conditional sentences, is called the conditional mood. H. Sweet.

condit'ent, v. t. To treat with a condition. Rare.

condit'men't-ary (kŏn-dĕ-tĕ-mĕn'tĕ-ri), a. Of or pertaining to a condition. Rare.

condit'ing, v. t. To treat with a condition. Rare.

condit'ion-ary (shĕ-ri), a. Conditional; hypothetical. Obs. = n. A condition. Obs. [ditions.]

condit'ion-er, n. One that conditions. Rare.

condit'ion-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CONDITION.

condit'ion-ly, adv. Conditionally. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ly kwĕ-shĕn-ly.]

condit'ion-ness, n. Conditionality. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-nĕs kwĕ-shĕn-nĕs.]

condit'ion-ous, a. Conditional. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ĕs kwĕ-shĕn-ĕs.]

condit'ion-ship, n. Conditionality. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ship kwĕ-shĕn-ship.]

condit'ion-ward, adv. Conditionally. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ward kwĕ-shĕn-ward.]

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condit'ion-ward-ly, adv. Conditionally. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ward-ly kwĕ-shĕn-ward-ly.]

b Math. Stating the conditions; as, conditional equations. conditional baptism. Eccl. = HYPOTHETICAL BAPTISM. — c. estate, Law, an estate held upon a condition, precedent or subsequent. See CONDITION, n. 2. — c. fee, Law, at common law, a fee granted to a man and the heirs, or some class of the heirs, of his body. This limitation was as early as the 13th century construed as a condition which was fulfilled by the birth of such issue, so that the grantee could alienate or encumber the property during his life; but the fee reverted unless the grantee left such an heir surviving or alienated the estate during his life. By the statute of Westminster II. such estates were converted in fees tail. See FEE TAIL. — c. immortality, Theol., the theory that man is not by nature immortal, but may achieve immortality by development in accordance with divine law or obtain it by faith in Christ. — c. lease, a lease of crownland subject to prescribed conditions as to payment of rent, residence, etc., which the holder of a conditional purchase may acquire to an amount not greater than three times the area of his conditional purchase, and which may at any time be converted into an additional conditional purchase on certain prescribed conditions. Australia. — c. proposition, Logic, a proposition expressing the dependence of one fact or state upon another; — with some writers, including also the disjunctive form. — c. purchase, a purchase in fee simple of crownlands, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions laid down in the Land Acts. "This system of taking up lands is also known as the selection, or, sometimes, free-selection, system. See SELECT, Australia. — c. sale, Law, a sale in which the vesting of title in the purchaser, notwithstanding delivery to him, is made to depend upon the due performance of conditions made a part of the terms of sale. In many jurisdictions such sales must be recorded to be effectual against bona fide purchasers. Cf. CHATTEL MORTGAGE, HIRE PURCHASE. — c. syllogism, Logic, a syllogism one or both of whose premises, and hence the conclusion, are conditional propositions.

condit'ion-al (kŏn-dĕ-shĕn'dĕl), n. A conditional word, clause, mode, tense, or proposition.

condit'ion-al-ly (kŏn-dĕ-shĕn'dĕl-ĕl), n. Quality or state of being conditional.

condit'ion-al-ly, adv. In a conditional manner; subject to a condition or conditions; not absolutely.

conditionally convergent series, Math., one in which the limit of the sum of n terms depends upon the arrangement of the terms, as the series 1 - 1/2 + 1/3 - 1/4 + . . .

condit'ion-ate (kŏn-dĕ-shĕn'dĕt), a. [LL. conditionatus, p. p.] Conditional; conditioned. — n. Something conditioned; a contingency.

condit'ion-ate (ĕt), v. t.; con-dĕ-tĕ-tĕ (ĕt-ĕt); con-dĕ-tĕ-tĕ (ĕt-ĕt). 1. To qualify by conditions; to affect or limit as a condition.

2. To put under conditions; to render conditional. Rare.

condit'ion-ate, v. i. To make conditions; to stipulate.

condit'ioned (ĕnd), p. a. Subjected to conditions; conditional. — n. Philos. With the, that which is determined (or made what it is) by something else. Cf. UNCONDITIONED, n.

condole'to-ry (kŏn-dŏ-lĕ-tŏ-ri), a. Expressing condolence.

condole' (kŏn-dŏ-lĕ), v. i.; con-dŏ-lĕ (dŏ-dĕd); con-dŏ-lĕ (dŏ-dĕd). [L. condolare; con- + dolere to feel pain, grieve; cf. OF. condoloir, F. condoloir. See DOLEFUL.]

1. To sorrow much; to grieve; to lament. Obs. Shak.

2. To express sympathetic sorrow or condolence; to grieve in sympathy; — usually followed by with; as, to condole with a friend on a death in his family.

condole', v. t. 1. To lament or grieve over; to express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's) misfortune. I come not, Samson, to condole thy chance. Milton.

2. To grieve with; to express one's sympathy for. Obs. Let us condole the knight. Shak.

condole'ment (mĕnt), n. 1. Sorrow; mourning. Obs. 2. Condolence; an expression of sympathy. "A pitiful condolence." Milton.

condolence (kŏn-dŏ-lĕns), n. [Cf. F. condolence.] 1. Sympathetic sorrow. Obs. 2. Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief. Their congratulations and their condolences. Steele.

Syn. — See MOURN.

condolent (lĕnt), a. [L. condolens, p. pr. of condolare to suffer with another.] 1. Grieving deeply. Obs. Caxton.

2. Grieving for another; sympathetic; expressing sympathetic sorrow. Johnson.

condomin'ium (kŏn-dŏ-mĕn'ĕ-ĕ-ĕ-ĕ-ĕ-ĕ), n. [NL. See con-; DOMINIUM.] Joint dominion or sovereignty; specif., Roman Law, joint ownership.

condon'ance (kŏn-dŏn'ĕns), n. Condonation.

condon'ation (kŏn-dŏn'ĕ-shĕn), n. [L. condonatio a giving away.] 1. Pardon of an offense; voluntary overlooking or implied forgiveness of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed.

2. Law. Forgiveness, either express or implied, by a husband or a wife of a breach of marital duty, as adultery, by the other, with an implied condition that the offense shall not be repeated. Voluntary marital intercourse with a knowledge of the offense committed held to imply condonation. An action will not lie for a condoned offense unless the guilty party repeats the offense, when it is revived as a valid ground of complaint.

condone' (kŏn-dŏn'), v. t.; con-dŏ-nĕ (dŏnd); con-dŏ-nĕ (dŏnd). [L. condonare, -donatum, to give up, remit, forgive; con- + donare to give. See DONATE.] To pardon or forgive (an offense or fault), esp. tacitly, by treating the offender as if the offense had not been committed; to cause the condonation of. See CONDONATION.

A fraud which he had either concocted or condoned. W. Black.

Syn. — See EXCUS.

condor (kŏn-dŏr), n. [Sp. condor, fr. Peruvian cun-tur.] 1. A very large American vulture (Sarcophagus gryphus), found in the most elevated parts of the Andes. The head and neck are bare, the plumage is dull black with a downy white neck ruff and white patches on the wings.

condit'or, n. [L.] A founder.

condit'o-ry (kŏn-dĕ-tĕ-ri), n. [L. conditorum, fr. condere to hide.] A repository, esp. for the dead. Obs. [DUCTOR.]

conditour, + CONDITOR, CONDIT'OR (kŏn-dĕ-tĕ-ri), n. A condition. Obs. [ditions.]

condit'ion-er, n. One that conditions. Rare.

condit'ion-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CONDITION.

condit'ion-ly, adv. Conditionally. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ly kwĕ-shĕn-ly.]

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condit'ion-ship, n. Conditionality. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ship kwĕ-shĕn-ship.]

condit'ion-ward, adv. Conditionally. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn-ward kwĕ-shĕn-ward.]

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condit'ion-ward-ness, n. Conditionality. [con-dĕ-tĕ-shĕn

The condor is one of the largest and most powerful of flying birds, but, though it sometimes attacks living animals, it feeds preferably on carrion. See also CALIFORNIA CONDOR.



Condor.

2. (Sp. pron. kón-dór') Sp. pl. CONDORRES (kón-dór-rás). A gold coin of South America; — fr. the figure of a condor which it bears. See COND.

3. **condot-tie're** (kón-dót-ti-ér'), n.; pl. -TIERS (-s). [It., captain.] In European history of the 14th century to the 16th, a military adventurer who sold his services, and those of his followers, to any party at war.

The condottieri had often to give their wives and children as hostages, and notwithstanding this, neither felt nor inspired confidence.

condo-duce' (kón-dú's), v. t.; and **CONDUCE'** (-dú'st); **CONDUCING** (-dú's'ing). [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce, hire; *con-* + *ducere* to lead. See DUKE, and cf. CONDUCT, n., COND.] Obs. 1. To conduct; to guide; to bring.

2. To engage for a consideration; to hire. Scot. 3. To bring about; to effect.

conduce', i. 1. To lead; — with to. Obs. & R. 2. To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable or desirable result; to contribute; — followed by to or toward. He was sensible how much such a union would conduce to the happiness of both.

3. An uncertain nonce use as in cit. below; — perh. meaning, "to go on." Within my soul there doth conduce a fight Of this strange nature. *Shak.*

Syn. — Advance, promote, forward, subserve. — CONDUCE, CONTRIBUTE, REDOUND. TO CONDUCE (to) is to lead or to make for some (usually desirable) result; as, ambition does not always conduce to ultimate happiness. TO CONTRIBUTE (to) is more directly to take part, as one among other agencies, in effecting a result; as, low wages and high prices have contributed to the popular discontent. TO REDOUND (to) is to conduce or contribute, as if by the returning of an action or influence upon itself, esp. to an advantageous or prejudicial result; as, a prince's clemency redounded to his praise; his machinations redounded to his own discomfiture.

condo-duce' (kón-dú's), v. t. [L. *conducens*, p. pr.] Conducing; tending; also, advantageous. Obs. Conducunt to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud.*

condo-duce' (kón-dú's), v. t. Leading or tending; helpful; contributive; tending to promote. — n. A conducive thing. However conducive to the good of our country. *Addison.*

conduct (kón-dúkt), n. [L. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. *conducere*, *conductum*; cf. ME. *condūt*, *sauf conduit*, safe-conduct, fr. F. *conduit*, *sauf-conduit*; also F. *conduite* a conducting, behavior. See CONDUCT; cf. CONDUIT.] 1. Act or method of conducting; guidance; specif., Obs. or R., the leadership or command of an army, ship, etc.

2. Convoy; escort; safe-conduct; also, a conductor; guide. Obs. "I will be your conduct." *B. Jonson.*

3. Short for CONDUCT MONEY. Obs. or Hist. 4. Act or manner of carrying on, directing, or managing, as a business; management; direction.

5. *Art & Lit.* Manner of arrangement of parts, as in a painting; mode of performing or treating; construction; execution.

The book of Job, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his dramas. *Macaulay.*

6. Aptitude for leading or managing; skillful guidance or management; good generalship; discretion. Obs. Attacked the Spaniards . . . with great impetuosity, but with so little *conduct*, that his success was totally ruinous. *Robinson.*

7. Manner of guiding or carrying one's self; personal deportment; mode of moral action; behavior. All these difficulties were increased by the *conduct* of Shrewsbury. *Macaulay.*

8. Let us be content with reckoning *conduct* as three fourths of human life. *M. Arnold.*

9. Conveyance; carriage; channel; a conduit. Obs. **Syn.** — Carriage, deportment, demeanor, bearing; management, guidance. See **CONDUIT**.

conduct (kón-dúkt), v. t.; **CONDUCING**; **CONDUCED**; **CONDUCING**. [L. *conductus*, p. p. of *conducere*; cf. ME. *condūten*, fr. ME. *condūt*, n. See CONDUCT; cf. CONDUCT, n.] 1. To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend.

2. To lead as a commander or director; to have the direction of; to manage; to direct; to carry on. Little skilled in the art of *conducting* a siege. *Prescott.*

3. Specif.: *Music*. To direct as leader (the performance of a musical composition).

4. *Art & Lit.* To arrange, treat, or execute. Obs. 5. To behave; to comport; — with the reflexive; as, he *conducted* himself well.

6. To serve as channel for; to convey, as by a channel, or as a channel. 7. Specif.: *Physics*. To serve as a medium for conveying; to transmit, as heat, light, electricity, etc.

8. To hire; to employ for wages. Obs. **Syn.** — Regulate, govern, rule, guide, superintend, supervise, administer, execute. — CONDUCT, DIRECT, MANAGE, CONTROL. CONDUCT stresses the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership; as, to *conduct* negotiations, an investigation, a campaign, a prayer meeting. DIRECT emphasizes the notion of authority, and implies the issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a canal, the excavations on the site of a buried city, the operations of a syndicate. MANAGE suggests primarily the handling of details; it frequently implies contrivance

condot-tie're. Erroneous for CONDOTTIERE. **condrin**. † CANDAREEN. **condro-dite**. Var. of CHONDRODITE. **condo-duce'**, n. See MENT. **condo-duce'** (kón-dú's), n. A conductor. **condo-duce'** (-b'), a. [L. *conductibilis*], Conducive; also, serv-

or address; as, to manage a theater, to manage refractory pupils. *Manage* is often used absolutely (in the sense of "getting along") for the successful or sagacious conduct of affairs; as, they *manage* better than that here; you *managed* very cleverly; cf. a good, or bad, manager. CONTROL implies restraint exercised upon independent activity; as, to control the market, to control a majority of votes. See COMMAND, GOVERN, EXECUTE, GUIDE; cf. OVERSIGHT.

conduct' (kón-dúkt), v. i. 1. To be, or show, the way; to lead, as a road or passage. *Ld. Lytton.* 2. To act as a conductor, as of heat, electricity, a musical performance, etc.

3. To conduct one's self; to behave. Chiefly U. S. **conduct** (kón-dúkt), a. [L. *conductus*, p. p.] Obs. a Hired; as, a *conduct* priest. *Shelton.*

conduct, n. A hired person; specif.: a An employee. Obs. b A hired chaplain. Obs., exc. at Eton College, Eng. **condo-duce'** (kón-dúkt), n. [L. *conduct*, v. + *ance*.] Elec. Conducting power; — the reciprocal of resistance. A suggested unit is the *mho*, the reciprocal of the ohm.

Conductance is an attribute of any specified conductor, and refers to its shape, length, and other factors. Conductivity is an attribute of any specified material without direct reference to its shape or other factors. *Sloane's Elec. Dict.*

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), a. Capable of conducting or being conducted. — **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), p. pr. & vb. n. of CONDUCT.

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), n. The sheath formed of elongated parenchymatous cells investing the vascular bundles, and extending from the stem into the mesophyll of the leaves. The cells serve to transport carbohydrates from the leaves. — c. *tissue*, Bot., a loose cellular tissue in the interior of the style, adapted to facilitate the growth of the pollen tubes down to the ovules. — c. *transportation*, Accounting, a heading designed to cover those items of expense which arise in the daily service of trains and terminals, as distinct from repairs or capital charges. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. [L.] *Civil Law*. A hiring. See LOCATIO CONDUCTIO.

condo-duce' (-shún), n. [L. *conductio* a bringing together; cf. F. *conduction*.] 1. Act of conducting; hence, guidance; management; direction; generalship; skill. Obs. 2. Act of conducting or conveying, as water through a pipe. 3. Specif.: a Bot. The transfer of soluble foods, water, and other substances from one part of a plant to another. b *Physics*. Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor; also, conductivity; — distinguished, in the case of heat, from convection and radiation.

[The] communication [of heat] from one body to another when they are in contact, or through a homogeneous body from particle to particle, constitutes *conduction*. *Amer. Cyc.* 4. = CONDUCTIO.

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), n. [L. *conductivus*, -*itivus*, hired.] Hired; open to, or kept for, hire. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), a. 1. Having the quality or power of conducting.

2. *Physics*. Possessing conductivity; pertaining to conduction, as of electricity; as, the *conductive* power of copper, *conductive* tissue. Bot. a = CONDUCTING TISSUE. b = VASCULAR TISSUE.

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), n. [L. *conductivitas*, -*ivitas*, quality or power of conducting, or of receiving and transmitting, as heat, electricity, etc. Specif., specific electric conductance, usually understood to be the conductance of a prism having a length of one centimeter and a cross section of one square centimeter. See CONDUCTANCE, *cit.*

conduct money. Money paid or to pay for the conveyance of some one; money for traveling expenses, as of a witness or a man newly enlisted; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, money to defray expenses of transporting to the rendezvous the men furnished by a hundred for the king's army; esp., a tax exacted as such by Charles I. Cf. COAT MONEY.

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), n. [L. *conductor*, a carrier, transporter, L., a lessee.] 1. One that conducts (in any sense). 2. A person who conducts or leads; leader; guide; escort. Zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

3. Mil. In the British army, orig., a driver in the artillery or train; later, one of various noncommissioned, or warrant, officers, principally engaged in the service of supply. b In cavalry instruction, a skilled trooper posted in the lead or rear to guide the movements of the others in evolutions.

4. A commander or leader, as of an army or a ship. Obs. 5. A person who conducts, manages, or carries on, as a business; a director.

6. *Music*. The leader or director of an orchestra or chorus. 7. One in charge of a public conveyance, as of an omnibus, a street car, or, U. S., a railroad train. The *guard* on a European railroad corresponds in general to the American railroad *conductor*, but his duties are less extensive.

8. Something that conducts, leads, conveys, or forms a channel, or the like, as, esp. in the United States, a nearly vertical leader for rain water on a building.

9. *Surg.* A grooved sound or staff used for directing instruments, as lithotriptic forceps, etc.; a director. 10. *Physics*. A substance or body capable of readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like. Some of the best electric conductors, in order of decreasing conductivity, are: silver, copper, gold, aluminum, zinc, platinum, iron, nickel, tin, lead, antimony, mercury, bismuth.

11. A lightning rod. 12. [L., a lessee.] *Law*. A hirer, as a bailee or lessee.

condo-duce' (kón-dúkt); formerly, and still by some, kón-dúkt), n. [ME. *condyt*, *condyete*, F. *conduit*, fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit. See CONDUCT, n.] 1. An artificial channel, as a pipe, or a natural channel or passage, for conveying water or fluid; an aqueduct, canal, or channel; as, the *conduit* of a volcano.

All the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.* 2. A structure from which water issues, as for distribution; specif., a fountain. Obs. or Archaic.

conductor plug. See COHERER. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. See SHIP. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), adv. All Obs. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), p. pr. & vb. n. of CONDUCT. — **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), adv.

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), Conducive. *Ref. Sp.* **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. See NESS. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), a. [L. *conductibilis*], Conducive; also, serv-

tenor not derived from a plain-song melody, but invented, like the descant, or sometimes borrowed from a popular tune. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), v. t. [F. *conduire*.] To conduct; guide. Obs. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. See NESS. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. Also *condurang*. [Peruvian *condurang*.] Pharm.

The bark of a South American aesclepiadaceous vine (*Marsdenia condurang*), formerly used as a remedy for cancer. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. [OF. *conduit*.] = CONDUCTUS. Obs. [DUCIT.] **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. See NESS. **condo-duce'** (-tí-b'), n. See NESS.

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3. Arch. a In general, a passage. Obs. b A narrow passage for private communication.

4. A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires, as for telephones, conduit railways, etc.

5. Act of conducting (water) through a channel. Obs. 6. *Music* a A codetta, or short connective passage. b = CONDUCTUS.

conduit pipe. A tubular conduit. Also fig. **conduit system**. Elec. A system of electric traction, esp. for light railways, in which the actuating current passes along a wire or rail laid in an underground conduit, from which the current is "picked up" by a plow or other device fixed to the car or electric locomotive. Hence **conduit railway**.

condo-duce' (-tí-b'), n. [L. *conductibilis*, p. p. of *conducere*.] See DUPLICATE. *Bot.* Electric Railway. 1, 1 Rails; 2 Slot for Underground Trolley, or Flow; 3 Insulated Conducting Bars or Rails; 4 Half of Frame.

Section of Conduit for Telephone Wires, at a Manhole; 1 Manhole Cover; 2 Ducts; 3 Cable passing from main conduit to a cross conduit.

Cross Section of Roadbed and Conduit for Electric Railway. 1, 1 Rails; 2 Slot for Underground Trolley, or Flow; 3 Insulated Conducting Bars or Rails; 4 Half of Frame.

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pulley (which see). d A cone-shaped apex or point, as of a helmet. e In old-time percussion firearms, the vent plug screwed into the barrel to support the percussion cap.

4. Bot. In trees of the pine family (Pinaceae) and in cycads, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a carpellate or staminate strobile. The term is more often restricted to the so-called "true" cones, or carpellate strobiles, of pines and their allies, whence the old group name Coniferae. See STROBILE.

5. A cone shell. cone of a complex, Math., the class of lines common to the cone of a hyperboloid and a hyperboloid of one sheet. cone of a pencil, Optics, the imaginary cone enclosing the diverging rays and fragments of a shrapnel shell.

cone of rays, Optics, the pencil of rays of light which proceed from a radiant point to a given surface, as that of a lens, or conversely. cone of dispersion, Optics, the cone of light which is refracted by a lens. cone of the retina, See RETINA.

cone (kōn), v. t.; CONED (kōnd); CONING (kōn'ing). 1. To render cone-shaped; to bevel like the circular segment of a cone; as, to cone the tires of car wheels.

2. To wind on a cone, as silk.

cone, v. i. To form or bear cones, as a pine tree.

cone bearing. Mach. A journal bearing containing a taper sleeve capable of endwise movement for taking up wear.

cone bit. A conical bit for boring.

cone clutch. Mach. A friction clutch with conical bearing surfaces.

cone coupling. Mach. A shaft coupling consisting of two split hollow cone frustums, placed with narrow ends abutting, embracing the ends of the shafts, and contained in a correspondingly shaped sleeve, being pulled and held together by longitudinal bolts, which cause them to grip the shafts tightly.

cone flower (kōn'flō'ēr), n. Any plant of the genus Rudbeckia; — so called from the cone-shaped disk of the flower head. Also, any plant of the related genera Ratibida and Brauneria, the latter usually known as purple coneflower.

cone gear. Mach. A gear consisting of two cones rolling together.

cone-in-cone, a. Geol. Consisting of a series of parallel cones, each made up of many concentric cones closely packed together; — said of a kind of structure sometimes observed in sedimentary rocks.

cone joint. Mech. A joint made by inserting a double cone of iron into the ends of pipes to be joined and then tightening by screw bolts.

cone key. Mach. Any of a number (usually three) of taper saddle keys fitting all round a shaft to key on it a piece, as a pulley, which has had to be bored out to pass over a boss or collar on the shaft.

cone mandrel. A mandrel holding hollow work by means of two cones.

cone-nose, n. A large hemipterous insect of the family Reduviidae, often found in houses, esp. in the southern and western United States. It bites severely, and is one of the species called kissing bugs. It is also called big bedbug.

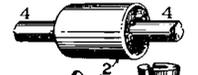
cone-pate (kō'nā-pā'tā; -tī), n. cone-pat'l [Mex. cone-patl]. A large skunk (Conepatus mapurito) of Mexico and Central and South America, having the whole back white.

cone plate. Mach. A lathe attachment consisting essentially of an adjustable plate perforated with conical holes in any of which a piece of work may be supported and steadied at one end.

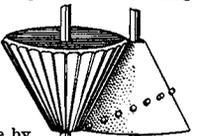
cone pulley. Mach. A pulley in the form of a truncated cone; also, a series of pulleys forming a stepped cone or conoid. Cone pulleys are used in pairs for varying the velocity ratios of shafts, etc.

Cones of 1 Pinus pinea (1/4); 2 P. pinaster (1/4); 3 P. coulteri (1/2); 4 P. Lambertiana (1/2); 5 Cedrus deodara (1/4); 6 Red Spruce (1/2); 7 Abies bracteata (1/2); 8 A. nordmanniana (1/4); 9 Sequoia gigantea (1/2).

Cone of Rays. L Light; a Lens; b Screen; f Focus. Under RETINA.



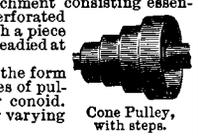
Cone Coupling. 1 Cones; 2 Sleeve; 3 Bolts; 4 Shaft with Coupling in place.



Cone Gear.



Cone-nose (Conorhinus sanguisuga). Nat. size.



Cone Pulley, with steps.

con'er (kōn'ēr), n. A tool, as a drill or punch, for making a conical recess.

cones (kōnz), n. A fine white flour, used by bakers for sprinkling dough, loaves, pans, etc.

cone shell. A shell of the genus Conus or related genera. See CONUS.

con-nes'si bark (kō-nēs'sī). The bitter bark of any of several East Indian or African apocynaceous trees, as Wrightia zeylanica, Holarrhena antioquiensis, H. africana, etc., prized locally as a remedy for dysentery.

con-nes'sine (kō-nēs'sīn; -ēn; 184), n. Also -sin. Chem. A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, C₂₄H₄₀N₂, obtained from conessi bark; — called also wrightine.

Cones-to'ga wag'on or wain. [From Conestoga, Pennsylvania.] A kind of large broad-wheeled wagon, usually covered, for traveling in soft soil and on prairies.

con-fab'u-late (kōn-fāb'ū-lāt), v. i.; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [L. confabulatio, p. p. of confabulari to converse together; con- + fabulari to speak, fr. fabula. See FABUL.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle. — con-fab'u-la'tor (-lāt'ōr), n. Both men . . . sometimes leaning one upon the other to confabulate. Stevenson.

con-fab'u-la'tion (-lāt'shūn), n. [L. confabulatio.] Conversation; familiar talk; chat. Friends' confabulations are comfortable at all times. Burton.

con-fab'u-la-to-ry (kōn-fāb'ū-lāt'ō-rī), a. Of the nature of familiar talk; colloquial. Weaver.

con-far-re-at'e (-fār'ē-āt') a. [L. confarreatus.] Solemn farre ated (-fār'ē-āt') nized by confarreatation.

con-far-re-a'tion (-fār'shūn), n. [L. confarreatio, fr. confarreato to marry; con- + farreum (sc. ibum cake) a spelt cake, fr. farreus made of spelt, fr. far a sort of grain.] The most ancient, sacred, and binding form of marriage among the Romans. The essence of the ceremony was the initiation of the bride into the worship of the household gods of her husband (cf. MANES, LARES, PENATES, VESTA), thus coming (until later times) under his manus. Confarreatation was preceded by the traditio, in which her father released the bride from her ancestral worship, and the deductio in domum, in which she was taken to the house of her betrothed, who there pretended to capture her. The final ceremony was named from the panis farreus, or loaf partaken by the bride and groom together, before the household altar. Divorce for persons so wedded could only be obtained by diffarreatio, in which the wife was formally excluded from worship of her husband's gods. This ceremony also took place before the hearth altar, in the presence of witnesses and a priest, and with the use of a loaf, probably rejected as a sign of divorce. To hold many of the higher, and especially the priestly offices, in ancient Rome it was necessary to be born in confarreatio. The rite had fallen into general disuse in Justinian's time. A closely parallel ceremony was in use in ancient Greece.

con-fect' (kōn'fēkt'), v. t.; CON-FECT'ED; CON-FECT'ING. [L. confectus, p. p. of conficere to prepare. See COMFIT.] 1. To put together (ingredients), to mix. Obs. or R. [My joys are still con-fect'ed with some fears. Stirling.] 2. To prepare or make up by compounding or putting together; specif.: a To preserve or pickle; to make a confection of. "Saffron con-fect'ed in Cilicia." W. Browne. b To construct; to form; to make. Of this were con-fect'ed the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. Sir T. Herbert.

con-fect', a. [L. confectus prepared, completed.] Prepared or made up; specif., preserved. Obs.

con-fect'ion (kōn'fēk'shūn), n. [F., fr. L. confectio.] 1. A making or preparing by combining ingredients; composition; preparation; manufacture; as, the confection of jam. 2. A composition of different materials. Shak. Obs. or R., except: a Pharm. A composition of drugs; specif., a soft solid made by incorporating a medicinal substance or substances with sugar, sirup, or honey. The pharmacopoeias formerly made a distinction between conserves and electuaries, but the distinction is now abandoned, and all are called confections. b A prepared dish or dainty; now, a preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; a sweetmeat; comfit; preserve. c A literary or musical composition. Rare. 3. A ready-made or made-up piece of apparel, furniture, etc.; esp., a piece of fashionable apparel for women, as a mantle, cloak, etc. A Gallicism.

con-fect'ion-er (-ēr), n. 1. A compounder. Obs. Camilla Neapolitana was con-fect'ion-er of unguents. Heywood. 2. One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

con-fect'ion-er's sug'ar (-ēr). A highly refined sugar in impalpable powder, esp. suited to confectioners' uses.

con-fect'ion-er-y (kōn'fēk'shūn-ēr-i; -ēr-i), n.; pl. -ER-IES (-ē-z). 1. Sweetmeats, in general; things prepared and sold by a confectioner; confections; candies. 2. The confectioner's art or business. 3. A place where confectionery is made or sold.

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con-fed'er (kōn-fēd'ēr), v. i. [Cf. F. confédérer. See CONFEDERATE.] To confederate. Obs. Sir T. North. con-fed'er-a-cy (-ā-sī), n.; pl. -CIES (-sīz). [From CONFEDERATE, a.] 1. A league or compact between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or common action; alliance. Confederacies in vice or leagues of pleasure. Addison. Virginia promoted a confederacy. Bancroft. 2. A combination of persons to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. See CONSPIRACY. 3. The body formed by persons, bodies, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation. The Grecian commonwealth, . . . the most heroic confederacy that ever existed. Jas. Harris. 4. [cap.] Amer. Hist. With the, the Confederate States of America. See CONFEDERATE, a., 2.

SYN.—Confederation, federation, league, covenant, coalition, combination, association, union. See ALLIANCE. Confederacy of the Rhine. See CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

con-fed'er-ate (-āt), a. [L. confederatus, p. p. of confedere to join by a league; con- + federare to establish by treaty or league, fr. foedus league, compact. See FEDERAL.] 1. United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy or confederation; allied; confederated. In Italy, and her confederate arms, Could not have designed this peace. Shak.

2. [cap.] Amer. Hist. Designating, or pertaining to, the Confederate States of America, their government, army, etc.; as, the Confederate Congress; Confederate money. Confederate States of America, the eleven States that seceded from the United States and formed a de facto government under that title in 1861. The States, in the order of their secession, were South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas, May 6; Tennessee, May 6 by vote of the legislature, June 8 by popular vote; North Carolina, May 20.

con-fed'er-ate, n. 1. One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; a person or a nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense. He found some of his confederates in gaol. Macaulay. 2. [cap.] Amer. Hist. An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause. In these the Percies then confederate. Daniel.

con-fed'er-ate, v. i. To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; to band together. By words men covenant and confederate South.

con-fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. confederatio; cf. F. confédération.] 1. Act of confederating, or state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states; formerly, also, in a bad sense, a conspiracy. This was no less than a political confederation of the colonies of New England. Palfrey. 2. The parties that are confederated, considered as a unit; a body of confederated states; a confederacy. Specif.: Polit. Science. A body of independent states more or less permanently joined together for joint action in matters, esp. in foreign affairs, which affect them in common. 3. [cap.] U. S. Hist. With the, the union formed in 1781 by the colonies under the Articles of Confederation, lasting until the formation of the United States under the Constitution in 1789. SYN.—See ALLIANCE.

Confederation of the Rhine, a confederation of German states formed in 1805 under the protection of Napoleon. It dissolved in 1813.

con-fed'er-a-tism (kōn-fēd'ēr-ā-tīz'm), n. The organization, system, qualities, or practice, characteristic of a confederacy or confederates. The governmental organization of Germany has passed the boundary line between confederatism and federalism. J. W. Burgess.

con-fed'er-a-tive (-ā-tīv), a. Of or pertaining to a confederation or confederates.

con-fed'er-a-tize (-ā-tīz), v. t. To make into a confederacy. The confederatizing of the empire. J. W. Burgess.

con-fer' (kōn-fēr'), v. t.; CON-FERRED' (-fēr'd); CON-FER-RING. [L. conferre to bring together, contribute, consult; con- + ferre to bear; cf. F. conférer. See 1st BEAR.] 1. To bring together; to collect. Obs. 2. To contribute; to conduce. Obs. The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much confer to the strength of the union. Glanvill. 3. To grant as a possession; to bestow. The public marks of honor and reward Conferred upon me. Milton.

4. To compare; to collate. Obs. or Archaic, exc. imperatively. If we confer these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. Boyle. Confer a passage in the Canticles. R. Browning.

SYN.—See ORIGIN. 5. To consult or talk about; to discuss. Obs. con-fer', v. i. 1. To contribute; also, agree; conform. Obs. 2. To have discourse; to converse; to consult; to compare views; to deliberate. Festus, when he had conferred with the council, answered. Acts xv. 12. SYN.—Counsel, advise, converse.

con-fer-ee' (kōn'fēr-ē'), n. [Cf. F. conféré.] 1. One conferred with, or taking part in a conference. U. S. 2. One upon whom something is conferred.

con-fer-ence (kōn'fēr-ēns), n. [F. conférence. See CONFERENCE.] 1. Act of conferring; as: a A bringing together or collecting. Obs. b A comparing; comparison, as of texts; collation. Obs. Helps and furtherances which . . . the mutual conference of all men's collections and observations may afford. Hooker.

con-fa-mil'i-ar (a. [L. familiaris.] Of the same family. Obs. con-fat'ed (kōn-fāt'ēd), p. a. Fated with something else. R. con-fec'tion-ate, v. t. To confection. Obs. con-fec'to-ry, a. Pert. to the art of making sweetmeats. Obs. con-fec'ture, n. [

Act of consulting together formally; serious conversation or discussion; interchange of views; formerly, conversation or discourse, in general.

Not with much free and friendly conference. As he hath used of old. Shak.

d A bestowing; bestowal. 2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or an interchange of opinions; specif.: a meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences between them. b [cap.] Methodist Church. A stated meeting of preachers and others, invested with authority to take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters. c A voluntary association of Congregational churches of a district; the district in which such churches are.

conference meeting. A meeting for conference; specif., a meeting conducted (usually) by laymen, for conference and prayer. U. S.

con-fer-ent'ial (kŏn-fēr-ēn'shāl), a. Relating to conference or a conference. Clarke.

con-fer-ment (kŏn-fēr-mēnt), n. A conferring; conferral.

con-fer-ral (kŏn-fēr-āl), n. Conferment.

con-fer-ri-mi-nate (kŏn-fēr-rē-mī-nāt) a. [L. conferru-] minare to cement.

con-fer-ri-mi-nat'ed (-rē-mī-nāt'ed) m. To cement. See FERROMINATE. Bot. Closely adherent, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut and certain other plants.

con-fer-va (kŏn-fēr-vā), n. pl. (in sense 2) -væ (-væ). [L. a kind of water plant. Cf. COMFREY.] 1. [NL.] Bot. A Orig., a genus of filamentous cryptogamous plants including many species now known to be unrelated. b A genus of chlorophycous algae; — a synonym of Tribonema.

2. [l. c.] Loosely, any filamentous green alga forming a scum in ponds or ditches.

con-fer-void (-void), a. [Conferua + -oid.] Resembling or pert. to any confervale alga. — n. An alga of this type.

con-fess' (kŏn-fēs'), v. t.; con-fess'or (-fēs't) or con-fess'or (-fēs't). [F. confesser, fr. L. confessus, p. p. of confiteri to confess; con- + fateri to confess; akin to fari to speak. See 2d BAN, FAME.] 1. To make acknowledgment or avowal (of a matter pertaining to one's self, as something kept secret as against one's reputation or a private feeling or opinion); to acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt.

And there confess Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. Milton.

I must confess I was most pleased. Addison.

2. To make (one's self) known; — used reflex. Obs. Gower.

3. To admit as true; to assent to; to acknowledge, as after a previous doubt, denial, or concealment; to concede. As I confess it needs must be. Tenyson.

4. As an actor confessed without rival to shine. Goldsmith.

5. To acknowledge faith in or as one's belief; to avow formally; to profess belief in; to declare adhesion to. Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before men, him will I confess, also, before my Father which is in heaven. Matt. x. 32.

6. For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit; but the Pharisees confess both. Acts xxiii. 8.

7. To disclose or reveal, as an effect discloses its cause; to prove; to attest; to manifest. Now Poetical. Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mold. Pope.

8. Eccl. a To make known or acknowledge (one's sins), or to tell or acknowledge the sins of (one's self), as to God, or to a priest in order to receive absolution. If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins. 1 John i. 9.

b To hear or receive such confession from; to administer confession to; to shrive. I have confess'd her. Shak.

Syn. — Admit, own, avow. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

to confess judgment, Law, to acknowledge that a claim is, or is about to become, due to another, and consent that judgment may be entered for the amount when due and unpaid. The judgment when duly entered is equally valid with one obtained by an action.

con-fess'ed, v. t. 1. To make confession; to disclose sins or faults, or the state of the conscience, esp. to God or to a priest; also, of a priest, to hear confession. Every tongue shall confess to God. Rom. xiv. 11.

2. To acknowledge; admit; concede; own; as, he confessed to a morbid dread of solitude.

con-fess'ant (kŏn-fēs-ānt), n. [F. confessant, or LL. confessor, p. p.] One who confesses, esp. to a priest. Bacon.

con-fess'ed-ly (-ēd-lī), adv. By confession; admittedly; avowedly.

con-fes'sion (-fēs'hūn), n. [F. confession, L. confessio.] 1. Act of confessing; acknowledgment; avowal, esp. in a matter pertaining to one's self; the admission of a debt, obligation, or crime; admission or concession, as of a statement open to question. We would bring him on to some confession. Shak.

2. Law. An admission by a party to whom an act or liability is imputed, in relation to such act or liability. A confession is judicial when made before a judge or court in due course of legal proceedings; any other is extra-judicial, whether made before an officer or other person. A judicial confession determines the issue to which it relates, except that a conviction cannot be had unless the corpus delicti be otherwise proved. An extra-judicial confession may be explained or rebutted; and no confession is admissible as evidence that is not entirely voluntary, and made without being induced by threats, promises, or hope of escape or favor extended by a person in authority. Cf. ADMISSION, 3.

3. Eccl. Acknowledgment of sins or sinfulness, esp. in a prescribed form in public worship; specif., the act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest or minister to obtain sacramental absolution. Auricular confession is a prescribed part of the sacrament of penance in the Roman Catholic Church, and is also voluntarily practiced by some communicants of the churches of the Anglican Communion. In the Lutheran Church the practice of confession is recognized, but as purely voluntary, and the minister has authority only to repeat the divine promise of forgiveness. Auricular confession, . . . or the private and special confession of sins to a priest for . . . obtaining his absolution. Hallam.

con-fess'or-ial (kŏn-fēs-ō-ri-āl), n. [NL. See CONFESSORIAL.] SYN. OF ULTRICHACEÆ.—con-fess'or-ia-cous (-shū-ā), a.

con-fess'or-ial (kŏn-fēr-vāl), a. Bot. Confertoid.

con-fess'or-ia-l (kŏn-fēr-vā-lē), n. pl. [NL. See CONFESSORIAL.] SYN. OF ULTRICHACEÆ.

con-fess'or-ia-l (kŏn-fēr-vūs), a. Confertoid.

con-fess'or-ia-l (kŏn-fēs-āl), n. Confession. Obs.

con-fess'or-ia-l (kŏn-fēs-ri-ūs), n. pl. CONFESSORII (-ī).

con-fess'or-ia-l (kŏn-fēr-vā-ē), n. One who receives confes-

4. Acknowledgment of belief; profession of one's faith; specif., the testimony given by a confessor, or follower, of Christ.

With the mouth confession is made unto salvation. Rom. x. 10.

5. What one confesses; esp., questionable or morally offensive matter disclosed in or by confession; as, the Confessions of St. Augustine (cf. CONFESSOR, n., 2).

6. A form, as for use in public worship, for the general acknowledgment of sinfulness.

7. A confession of faith.

8. A church or body of Christians having a particular confession of faith; a communion. Ep. Montagu.

9. Eccl. a The tomb of a martyr or confessor; — so called as commemorating his confession of Christ. b An altar built over the tomb. c The crypt or shrine, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed, — occasionally a large subterranean chapel; — in this sense often in the Latin form confessorio. d The high altar in a basilica which stood directly over the altar on the martyr's tomb. e The entire building including these two altars.

Syn. — See CREED.

Confession of Augsburg.—AUGSBURG CONFES-SION.—c. of faith, a formula containing the articles of faith of a church. (Cf. CREED.) The chief confessions are: for the Roman Catholic Church, the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent (1563); for the Eastern Church, the Creed of Mogila (1643); for the Lutheran Church, the Augsburg Confession (1530); for the Reformed Church, the Helvetic (in two forms, 1536, 1566), Gallican (1559), Belgic (1561), the Scotch (in two forms, 1560, 1581), the Heidelberg (1563), the Canons of Dort (1619), the Westminster (1647); for the Anglican Church, the Thirty-Nine Articles (in two forms, 1563, 1571).

con-fes'sion-al (kŏn-fēs'hūn-āl), n. [F. confessionnal.] 1. The recess, seat, or inclosed place, where a priest sits to hear confessions, often a small structure furnished with a seat for the priest and with a window or aperture so that the penitent who is outside may whisper into the priest's ear without being seen by him or heard by others. Byron.

2. Act or practice of confessing to a priest.

3. — CONFESSOR, 9.

con-fes'sion-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a confession, esp. a confession of faith.

con-fes'sion-al-ism (-iz-əm), n. The principle that a church should have a confession of faith; devotion or adherence to a confession of faith.

con-fes'sion-al-ist, n. 1. One who confesses (something). 2. A priest hearing confession. Rare.

3. One who believes in, or adheres to, confessionalism; specif. [cap.], one of a party of such among German Lutherans.

con-fes'sion-a-ry (kŏn-fēs'hūn-ā-ri), n.; pl. -ARIES (-īz). [LL. confessio-narius.] A confessional, esp. in sense 1.

con-fes'sion-a-ry, a. Of or pertaining to confession, esp. auricular confession; as, a confessionalist litany.

con-fes'sion-ist, n. [Cf. F. confessioniste.] 1. One adhering to a certain confession of faith; specif. [cap.], an adherent of the Augsburg Confession; a Lutheran. Ep. Montagu.

2. One who makes a confession.

con-fes'sor (kŏn-fēs-ēr; 277: see note below), n. [OF. confessor, F. confesseur, fr. L. & LL. confessor.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a fault, or the truth of a charge, at the risk of suffering; one who avows belief in some one or something, esp. in religion or in Christ; specif., one who confesses himself a follower of Christ in the presence of danger and endures persecution for his faith. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor. Latom.

2. A priest who hears the confessions of others and is authorized to grant them absolution. The statements made to a confessor are not privileged communications at the common law.

3. The historical accentuation confessor, as in Shakespeare (who uses both) and in later English poets, has now been mostly superseded, in both senses, by the later confessor.

the Con-fes'sor (the historical accentuation confessor is preferred by some for this cognomen; see note under CONFESSOR, n.), Edward III., king (1327-77) of Saxony England; — a surname first bestowed upon him in a bull issued by Pope Alexander III., who canonized him in 1161.

con-fes't' (kŏn-fēs't), n. pl.; sing. -FETTO (-tē). [It. Cf. CONFIT.] Bonbons; sweetmeats; confections; also, plaster or paper imitations of, or substitutes for, bonbons, often used by carnival revelers, at weddings, etc.

con-fi-dant', n. masc., con-fi-dante', n. fem. (kŏn-fī-dānt'; kŏn-fī-dānt'). [F. confident, confidante, formerly also confidant, confidante. See CONFIDE; cf. CONFIDENT.] One to whom secrets, as of love affairs, are confided or intrusted; a confidential or bosom friend.

My confidant and friend; As such I keep no secret from your sight. Dryden.

con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), v. i.; con-fid'ed (-fīd'ed); con-fid'ing (-fīd'ing). [L. confidere; con- + fidere to trust. See FAITH; cf. AFFLIANCE.] To put or have faith (in); to repose or have confidence; to trust; — usually followed by in.

In thy protection I confide. Byron.

con-fide', v. t. 1. To tell or impart confidentially. 2. To intrust; to give in charge; to commit; — with to. Congress may be confided to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States. Story.

Syn. — See COMMIT.

con-fi-dence (kŏn-fī-dēns), n. [L. confidentia firm trust in, self-confidence: cf. F. confidence.] 1. Act of confiding, trusting, or putting faith in; trust; reliance; belief; — now commonly followed by in. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom. Ld. Chatham.

2. State of feeling sure; assurance; certitude; — usually with of; as, great confidence of success.

3. State of mind characterized by one's reliance on him-

sions; esp., a father confessor.

con-fes'sor-ship, n. [LL. confessorius.] 1. A confessorial.

con-fes'sor-ship, n. One who makes confession; a confessor.

self or his circumstances; a feeling of self-sufficiency such as leads to a feeling of security; self-confidence.

But let us be the more secure; either to meet no danger, or to find Matter of glorious trial. Milton.

4. Assurance, in a bad sense; overboldness; presumption. The intolerable folly and confidence of players putting in words of their own. Steele.

5. That in which faith is put or reliance had. The Lord shall be thy confidence. Prov. iii. 26.

6. Relation or state of trust or intimacy, or the intercourse existing between persons who confide in each other; as, I tell you in confidence that I am not going.

7. A communication made in confidence. Ld. Chesterfield.

8. Trustworthiness; reliability; as, a person or man of confidence, a confidential agent. Obs.

Syn. — Audacity, effrontery, impudence, impertinence, presumption. CONFIDENCE, ASSURANCE, BOLDNESS, HARDIHOOD, HARDINESS, ATLOMB come into comparison as suggesting cool or unabashed bearing or behavior. CONFIDENCE, as here compared (see TRUST), may imply either proper self-reliance or obtrusive self-sufficiency; as, "Moneys in possession or in expectation . . . give a set to the head, and a confidence to the voice, and an assurance to the man" (Trollope); "My wife begun to complain to me of Willett's confidence in sitting cheek by jowl by us" (Peppy). ASSURANCE (see TRUST) is stronger than confidence; it implies either quiet self-possession (as, "I take assurance to be the faculty of possessing a man's self, or of saying and doing indifferent things without . . . uneasiness," Spectator) or cool impudence; as, "[She] fixed her eyes on my face, and examined it with a superb dignity of assurance that made me hardly know what I said" (Mad. D'Arbly); "I'm astonished at the deliberate intrepidity of his assurance" (Goldsmith). BOLDNESS, as here compared (see COURAGE), as well as assurance, implies the implication of carelessness or disdain; as, "a strumpet's boldness" (Shak.); cf. "Brand the bold front of shameless gully man" (Pope). HARDIHOOD and (less frequently) HARDINESS, as here discriminated, imply presumption or audacity; as, "With the cool hardihood that always pertained to him, the young man continued his search of the drawers" (Hawthorne); "There were some in his day who had the hardiness to laugh at the stories of Tartarus, and Styx, and Charon" (Cowper). ATLOMB (see above, and cf. BALANCE) suggests assurance of poise and imperturbability of bearing; as, "We are to imitate, to use one of his [Whitman's] absurd and happy phrases, 'the satisfaction and atlomb of animals'" (Stevenson). See AUDACITY, COOL, SURE.

confidence game, trick (or the like). Any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of confidence reposed by the victim in the swindler. — confidence man.

con-fi-dent (kŏn-fī-dēnt), a. [L. confidens, -entis, p. pr. Cf. CONFIDENT.] 1. Trustful; confiding; frank; unreserved. Obs.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me As I am confident and kind to thee. Shak.

2. Assured beyond doubt; having confidence or strong belief; well assured; sure. I am confident that very much may be done. Boyle.

3. Having self-reliance; bold; undaunted. As confident as is the falcon's flight Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight. Shak.

4. Having an excess of assurance; bold to a fault; dogmatical; impudent; presumptuous. The fool rageth and is confident. Prov. xv. 16.

5. Giving occasion for confidence; trustworthy. Obs. The cause was more confident than the event was prosperous. Jer. Taylor.

6. Confidential. Obs., except as applied in Scots Law to a person standing in such intimate and confidential relations as to be likely to know the state of one's business affairs, as a partner, a factor, a servant, or other dependent. A conveyance by an insolvent to such a person may be set aside unless full consideration is proved.

Syn. — See HOPEFUL, SURE.

con-fi-den'tial (kŏn-fī-dēn'shāl), a. 1. Communicated in confidence; of the nature of confidence; secret. "Confidential messages." Burke.

2. Indicating close intimacy or the communication in confidence of private matters; inclined to such communication. As, she spoke with a confidential tone; she became very confidential.

3. Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trusted in; trustworthy; as, a confidential servant or clerk.

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION. Law. See PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION. — c. creditors, those whose claims arise from confidential debts. — c. debts, debts incurred for money borrowed on the strength of personal confidence, and regarded as having a claim to be paid before other debts.

con-fi-den'tial-ty (-shī-dēn'tī-ty; -shāl'tī-ty), n. Quality or state of being confidential.

con-fi-den'ti-ly (kŏn-fī-dēn'tī-lī), adv. With confidence; with strong assurance; positively; boldly; unhesitatingly.

con-fi-d'ing (kŏn-fīd'ing), p. a. 1. That confides; trustful; unspurious.

2. Trustworthy; reliable. Obs.

con-fi-d'ing-ly, adv. — con-fi-d'ing-ness, n.

con-fig'ur-ate (kŏn-fīg'ūr-āt), v. t. [L. configuratus, p. p. of configurare to form from or after. See FIGURE; cf. CONFIGURE.] 1. To fashion; to shape; to give a configuration to.

2. Astron. To associate in a configuration.

con-fig'ur-ate, v. t. To take shape; to assume a structurally harmonious form. Obs. Jordan.

con-fig'ur-ate (-āt), a. [L. configuratus, p. p.] Astron. Associated in configuration.

con-fig'u-ra'tion (-fī-rā'shūn), n. [L. configuratio: cf. F. configuration.] 1. Relative disposition of parts; the form or shape which this produces; figure; contour. It is the variety of configurations [of the mouth] . . . which give birth and origin to the several vowels. J. Harris.

2. Astron. Relative position or aspect of the planets. They (astrologers) undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the configuration of the stars at the moment of his birth. Whewell.

3. Astron. An asterism or group of stars.

con-fi-dent (kŏn-fī-dēnt), a. Eccl. Law. Either party to a confidence.

con-fi-dent-ness, n. See NESS.

con-fi-d'er (kŏn-fīd'ēr), n. One who confides.

con-fi-d'ent-ly, adv. 1. Confidence; trust; reliance; or trust. 2. Assurance. Obs. or R.

3. Confidential association; intimacy. Rare. R. Browning.

con-fi-den'tial-ly, adv. OF CONFIDENTIAL. See CONFIDENTIAL.

con-fi-den'tial-ness, n. See NESS.

con-fi-den'ti-a-ry (kŏn-fī-dēn'shī-ārī), n.; pl. -ARIES (-īz).

con-fi-den'ti-a-ry, a. [L. confidens, -entis, p. pr. Cf. CONFIDENT.] 1. Trustful; confiding; frank; unreserved. Obs.

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146), n.; pl. Sp. DORRES (dō'rās), E. DORRS (-dōrz). [Sp., fr. conquistador to conquer. See CONQUER.] Lit., a conqueror; — applied to the leaders in the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.

con-sang-uine (kōn-sāng'wīn), a. [F. consanguin.] Consanguineous. — n. A blood relation. Obs.

con-sang-uine-an (kōn-sāng'wīn-ān), a. Consanguineous. *Scott. Specif.: Rom. Law.* Having the same father. — n. A consanguinean relation.

con-sang-uine-ous (-ūs), a. [L. consanguineus; con- + sanguis blood. See SANGUINE.] Of the same blood; descended from the same ancestor; or of pertaining to persons so related. — con-sang-uine-ous-ly, adv.

con-sang-uin-ity (-i-ti), n. [L. consanguinitas; cf. F. consanguinité.] 1. State of being related by blood or descended from a common ancestor; blood relationship; distinguished from affinity. Cf. COGNATE, AGNATE. The degrees of lineal consanguinity are reckoned as one degree for each person in the line of descent, exclusive of him from whom the computation begins. This is so at the Civil, canon, and common law. At the Civil law, the degree of consanguinity between collateral relatives is reckoned by proceeding from one up to the common ancestor and then down to the other. At the common and the canon law the degrees between collateral relatives are found by taking the number from the common ancestor to either, or the more remote, of them. In the annexed diagram the Roman numerals express the degrees by the Civil law, the Arabic those by the canon and common law. Those in the vertical line are called lineal relations, those in the ascending line (the portion above the "Intestate") being called ascendants, those in the descending line (the portion below the "Intestate") being called descendants.

2. By extension, genetic relationship in general, as of different kinds of rocks formed from the same fluid mass.

3. Fig.: Any close relation or connection of affinity.

Syn. — See AFFINITY.

con-science (kōn'shēns), n. [F. conscience, fr. L. conscientia, fr. consciens, p. pr. of conscire to know, to be conscious; con- + scire to know. See SCIENCE.] 1. Sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character, together with a feeling of obligation to do or be that which is recognized as good; — often with special reference to feelings of guilt or remorse for ill-doing. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle, conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good.

2. Conformity to the dictates of conscience; right or equity; hence, conscientiousness, or conscientious or scrupulous observance, regard, or reverence; as, to endure suffering for conscience toward God.

3. Inmost thought or sense; consciousness; sense; inward conviction or acknowledgment; — esp. in relation to one's own thoughts or actions. *Obs. or Archaic.*

No firm conscience of doctrine. *Fozz.* The sweetest cordial we receive, at last, is conscience of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*

4. Tenderness of feeling or sentiment. *Obs. Chaucer.* In conscience, in all conscience, in defence or obedience to conscience or reason; in reason; reasonably. "This is enough in conscience." *Hovell.* "Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require." *Swift.*

con-science-ness (kōn'shēns-ness), n. A clause in a general law exempting persons whose religious scruples forbid compliance therewith, — as from taking judicial oaths, service, etc.

con-science-money (kōn'shēns-mōnē), n. Money paid to relieve the conscience by rendering or restoring, usually anonymously, what has been wrongfully acquired or withheld, as a tax payment. Such money paid into the United States treasury is called the conscience fund.

con-scien-tious (kōn'shēn-ti-ŷəs), a. [Cf. F. conscientieux, LL. conscientiosus.] 1. Influenced by conscience; governed by, or conformed to, a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; — said of persons or actions.

The advice of wise and conscientious men. *Prescott.* 2. Conscious (of). *Obs.* *Bp. Hall.* Syn. — Exact, faithful, just, upright. See SCRUPULOUS.

con-scien-tious-ly, adv. — con-scien-tious-ness, n. con-scion-a-ble (kōn'shēn-ā-b'l), a. [Irregularly formed fr. conscience.] 1. Conscientious. *Obs.*

2. Governed by, or accordant with, good conscience; scrupulous; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have conscientious satisfaction. *Sir H. Wotton.* — con-scion-a-ble-ness, n. — con-scion-a-bly, adv.

con-scious (kōn'shēns), a. [L. conscius; con- + scire to know. See CONSCIENCE.] 1. Sharing knowledge; aware of that of which another is aware. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Where two or more men know of one and the same fact, they are said to be conscious of it one to another. *Hobbes.* 2. Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact). The man who breathes most healthily is least conscious of his own breathing. *De Quincey.*

To be happy or miserable without being conscious of it seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible. *Locke.* 3. Possessed with a sense of guilt; inwardly aware of fault. I may speak alike to you and my own conscious heart. *Shelley.*

con-sang-uin-e-al (kōn-sāng'wīn-ē-ā), a. Consanguineous. *Rare.*

con-sang-uined (kōn-sāng'wīn-ēd), a. Consanguineous. *Obs. & R.*

con-sar-mat + KHANSAMAR. con-sar-mat-ic (kōn-sār-māt-ik), v. t. [L. consarcinatus, p. p. of consarcinare.] To patch together. *Obs. & R.* — con-sar-mat-ic-ly, adv. — con-sar-mat-ic-ness, n. *Obs.*

4. Unduly or uncomfortably conscious of one's own personality, esp. as subject to the observation of others; self-conscious; also, implying such consciousness.

The conscious smiler, and the jealous leer. *Pope.* 5. Mentally awake; psychically active or acute; in a state of consciousness; as, he became conscious.

6. Deliberate; intentional. *Pope.* — was a conscious and deliberate artist. *Sir Leslie Stephen.* 7. *Philos.* Endowed with consciousness; possessing mental life, or psychical attributes.

8. Of the nature of consciousness; relating to consciousness; as, conscious state, or process. The universal conscious fact is not "feelings and thoughts exist," but "I think" and "I feel." *Wm. James.*

9. Involving consciousness of something; as, conscious guilt or happiness; also, fig., affecting consciousness or causing consciousness of.

With conscious terrors vex me round. *Milton.* Syn. — CONSCIOUS, AWARE. CONSCIOUS applies primarily to that which is felt as within, AWARE, to that which is perceived as without, one's self; as, he is aware of the charge against him, but conscious of his innocence; "Bitterly conscious . . . of her dull and heavy heart, with the frozen pain in it" (*Hawthorne*); "When Kirstie looked up at the speaker's face, she was aware of a change" (*Stevenson*).

CONSCIOUS, as applied to external objects, stresses the element of sensation, *aware*, when used of what is within, the element of perception, more or less detached from feeling; as, "He was surely conscious, inexplicably conscious of some presence" (*Stevenson*); "I . . . was sufficiently aware of the tendencies of my own thoughts to do all I could to counteract them" (*De Quincey*). See SENSIBLE.

I do not know to the present moment whether he is aware that I am even conscious of his action. *W. Wilde.* CONSCIOUSNESS, an action regularly following upon the recurrence of the same conscious state. — c. to (something), privy to; cognizant of. *Obsol.* — c. to one's self, consciously aware (of something) in relation to one's own mental states. *Obs.*

A man is always conscious to himself of thinking. *Locke.* con-scious-ness (kōn'shēns-ness), n. 1. Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs.*

2. Immediate knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation. Annihilate the consciousness of the object, you annihilate the consciousness of the operation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. *Specif.*: Inward sense of guilt. *Rare.* 4. An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace there must be some guilt or consciousness. *Pope.*

4. That which includes knowledge, or knowing states, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, mental operations, acts, etc.

CONSCIOUSNESS is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections; — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me, and that these modify me. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. *Philos.* That state of being which is characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, or any psychical attribute whatever; mind in the broadest possible sense; that in nature which is distinguished from the physical; that form of existence which in its full development is able to distinguish itself from other existence. CONSCIOUSNESS has been considered by philosophers to be: (1) an attribute or condition of soul, or of spiritual substance not necessarily conscious; (2) itself a spiritual substance or self-dependent phenomenon; (3) an epiphenomenon, or dependent accompaniment of physical existence; (4) that of which all phenomena, physical as well as psychical, are forms; the ultimate form of existence.

A study of consciousness must convince every biologist that it is one of the fundamental phenomena of at least animal life, if not, as is quite possible, of all life. *C. S. Minot.* Whenever there is any kind of feeling, there consciousness exists, and wherever consciousness exists, mind exists. Yet the two terms are not synonyms; consciousness is an abstract term, mind a concrete. *G. F. Stout.*

6. A state of consciousness or a form of mental activity. Whatever marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own consciousnesses. *Huxley.* These ideas are to be found in the religious consciousness of the people, and it is the province of philosophy to see their theoretical necessity. *W. T. Harris.*

7. The totality of conscious states connected with any single organism, as a man, or with any group of mental factors closely interrelated, as one of the personalities in the phenomenon of multiple personality; a mind; a single mental life; also, any analogous totality attributed to a social organism; as, the mob consciousness.

CONSCIOUSNESS, then, does not appear to itself chopped up in bits. Such words as "chain" or "train" do not describe it fitly as it presents itself in the first instance. It is nothing jointed; it flows. "A river" or "stream" are the metaphors by which it is most naturally described. In talking of it hereafter, let us call it the stream of thought, of consciousness, or of subjective life. *Wm. James.*

con-scious-ness of kind, *Sociol.*, "the original and elementary subjective fact in society; . . . a state of consciousness in which any being, whether low or high in the scale of life, recognizes another conscious being as of like kind with itself." *F. H. Giddings.*

con-scribe (kōn'skrīb), v. t. [See CONSCRIPT.] 1. a To enroll; enlist. *Obs.* b To enlist by conscription. 2. To circumscribe; to limit. *Obs.*

con-script (kōn'skrīpt), n. [L. conscriptus, p. p. of conscribere to write together, enroll; con- + scribere to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. Enrolled or chosen. See CONSCRIPT FATHERS. 2. Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or sailor; formed by conscription, as an army; conscripted.

con-script father. (Rarely in sing.) a *Roman Hist.* The senators of ancient Rome. When certain new senators were first enrolled with the "fathers," the body was called *Patres et Conscripti*; afterward all were called *Patres conscripti*. b The senators of ancient Venice. c Allusively, the legislators or administrators of any political unit.

con-script, n. One compulsorily enrolled to serve as a soldier or sailor; a recruit secured by conscription.

con-script' (kōn'skrīpt'), v. t. To enroll by compulsion for military service; to draft.

con-script-ion (kōn'skrīp-shŷn), n. [L. conscriptio; cf. F. conscription.] 1. A writing together or down; specif., a conjoint signature. *Obs.*

con-scious-ly, adv. of consciousness. con-scive', n. [L. concivis; cf. It. concive.] A fellow citizen. *Obs.* con-script-ion-al, a. Pert. to, or of the nature of, a conscription.

con-scrat-ed (kōn'skrāt-ēd), p. a. from CONSCRATE. — con-scrat-ed-ness, n. [secretor.] con-scrat'er (-ēr), n. A conscriber. [F.] Family council. *Specif.*: = FAMILY MEETING.

2. An enrolling; registering; enlistment. *Obs.*

3. A compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; a draft; also, those conscripted, collectively.

con-se-crate (kōn'sē-krāt), a. [L. consecratus, p. p. of consecrare to consecrate; con- + sacrare to consecrate, sacer sacred. See SACRED.] Consecrated; devoted; dedicated; sacred; hallowed. "That consecrated place." *Bacon.*

con-se-crate, v. t.; con-se-crat-ed (krāt-ēd); con-se-crat-ing (-krāt'ing), v. i. 1. To make, or declare, sacred or holy; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service or worship of God; as, to consecrate a church; to consecrate the elements in the Eucharist. One day in the week is . . . consecrated to a holy rest. *Sharp.*

2. To set apart to a sacred office or to an office by sacred rites; as, to consecrate a bishop; to consecrate a king. 3. To dedicate, devote, or appropriate (something to some purpose); as, to consecrate a room to books. *Rare.*

4. To render sacred, venerable, or revered; to hallow; to sanctify; as, rules or principles consecrated by time. *Burke.* 5. To devote or doom, as to calamity. *Obs. A Latinism.* 6. To defile; loosely, to canonize. *Obs. A Latinism.*

Syn. — See DEDICATE.

con-se-crate, v. i. To perform consecration, as of the elements in the Eucharist.

con-se-cra-tion (-krā'shŷn), n. [L. consecratio; cf. F. consécration.] Act or ceremony of consecrating; state of being consecrated; dedication; specif.: a The official setting apart, as of a church, a burial ground, or the Eucharist, by religious ceremonies.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.* b Ordination to a sacred office, esp. that of bishop. c *Rom. Antig.* Apotheosis. d Anathematization. *Obs.* e Devotion or appropriation to a special purpose.

con-se-cra-to-ry (kōn'sē-krāt-ō-rī), a. Serving to consecrate; consecrating; dedicatory.

con-se-cra-ty (kōn'sē-krāt-ī), a. [L. consecratus, fr. consecrari to follow eagerly; con- + secari to follow eagerly, fr. sequi to follow.] Following by consequence; consequent. *Obs.*

con-se-cra-ty, n. A consequence; corollary. *Rare.*

con-se-cute (kōn'sē-kūt), v. t. [L. consecutus, p. p. of consequi.] To follow closely; to attain. *Obs. & R.*

con-se-cu-tion (-kŷ'shŷn), n. [L. consecutio. See CONSEQUENT.] 1. Advance in argument from antecedent to consequent; logical sequence; chain of reasoning.

2. The consequent of an argument; also, a necessary consequence. *Obs.*

3. A succession; series; sequence, as of events, or, in *Grammar*, of words in a sentence or of tenses, or, in *Music*, of similar harmonic intervals, as fifths.

con-se-cu-tive (kōn'sē-kŷ-tīv), a. [Cf. F. consécutif. See CONSEQUENT.] 1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order, or with uninterrupted course or succession; with no interval or break; successive; sequent; as, fifty consecutive years.

2. Made up of successive elements; marked by logical sequence.

3. *Gram.* Expressing consequence; as, a consecutive clause.

4. *Music.* Having a parallel sequence; — said of certain interval progressions of two voice parts in a piece of harmony; as, consecutive fifths, or consecutive octaves, which are forbidden in strict harmony.

5. *Chem.* Designating a certain class of benzene derivatives. — See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

Syn. — CONSECUTIVE, SUCCESSIVE agree in applying to objects which follow one another in order, or without interruption or interval. But CONSECUTIVE is somewhat more emphatic, stressing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order; as, it rained four consecutive days, a group of ten consecutive numbers; three successive (not consecutive) leap years, the successive strokes of a piston. See FOLLOW, v. i., SUCCESSION.

con-se-cu-tive-ly, adv. — con-se-cu-tive-ness, n. con-se-cu-tives (-tīvz), n. pl. *Music.* Consecutive intervals; esp., the forbidden consecutive fifths and octaves.

con-sel' des prud'hommes (kōn'sēl' dēz prŷ dŷm), [F.] Lit., council of prudhommes, or experts; hence, in France and Belgium, a board or court of masters and workmen in any trade for settling industrial disputes by conciliation. Analogous bodies are the Italian *Probi Viri*, and the German *Gewerbergerrichte*.

Con-sel' des prud'hommes . . . are said to have originated in the experts or prud'hommes selected by the medieval guilds to settle disputes between manufacturers and merchants. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

con-se-nes-cence (kōn'sē-nēs-ēns), n. [L. consensescere to grow old together.] A growing old together; general decay from old age. — con-se-nes-cen-ty (-ēn-sī), n. *Rare.* con-sen-sion (kōn-sēn'shŷn), n. [L. consensio.] Agreement, as in opinion; accord. *Rare.* *Bentley.*

con-sen-su-al (-shŷ-ēl; 250), a. [See CONSENSUS.] 1. *Law.* Existing or made by mere mutual consent, without the intervention of any further act or of writing; as, in Civil and Scots law, consensual contracts (as opposed to real contracts) are sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. 2. a *Physiol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanying, or correlative with, voluntary action or movement. b *Psychol.* Designating involuntary action or movement accompanied by sensation or consciousness. 3. Involving sensation apart from thought or volition; involving organic feelings, conaesthesia, and the like; as, consensual consciousness.

con-sen-sus (-sŷs), n. [L. See CONSENT.] Agreement in opinion, custom, or function; accord. That traditional consensus of society which we call public opinion. *Tyler.* con-sent' (-sēnt'), v. i.; con-sent'ed; con-sent'ing. [F.]

consentir, fr. L. consentire, -sensum, to feel together, agree; con- + sentire to feel. See SENSE.] 1. To agree; to be in harmony or concord, esp. in opinion, statement, or sentiment; to be of the same mind; to accord; to concur.

2. To indicate or express a willingness; to yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent or approval; to comply.

My poverty, but not my will, consents. Shak. And whispering "I will ne'er consent," - consented. Byron. Syn. - Accede, acquiesce, yield, comply, agree, concur. See ASSENT.

consent' (kōn-sent'), v. t. To grant; to concede. Obs. consent', n. [Cf. OF. consent.] 1. Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; compliance; approval; permission. Thou wert possessed of David's throne By free consent of all. Milton.

2. Law. Capable, deliberate, and voluntary assent or agreement to, or concurrence in, some act or purpose, implying physical and mental power and free action.

3. Agreement as to a course of action or in opinion or sentiment; concert; the being of one mind; consensus; accord; sympathy.

All with one consent began to make excuse. Luke xiv. 18. 4. Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations; agreement; harmony; coherence. Archaic.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs From union, order, full consent of things. Pope. By confusion, consent, harmony, was often formerly erroneously spelt consent.

The melodious consent of the birds. Holland. For government, though high and low and lower, Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, . . . Like music. Shak.

5. Physiol. Sympathy. Obs. See SYMPATHY, 4. 6. Feeling or opinion, or its expression. Obs.

7. A body of persons who agree as to some matter, as of politics or opinion; fellowship; party; faction. Obs. Shak. Syn. - Assent, acquiescence, concurrence, agreement, approval, permission.

to be of consent, to be accessory. Obs. Shak. consent-a-ne'i-ty (kōn-sent'-ā-nē'i-ti), n. Consentaneous quality or state.

consent-a-ne-ous (kōn-sent'-ā-nē-ōs), a. [L. consentaneus.] 1. Agreeing; consistent; agreeable; suitable; accordant; harmonious.

A good law and consentaneous to reason. Howell. 2. Done with one consent; unanimous; concurrent. Despite the consentaneous profession of loyalty to the teaching of Augustine. G. P. Fisher.

consent-a-ne-ous-ly, adv. - consent-a-ne-ous-ness, n.

consent'i-ence (kōn-sent'-shēns), n. 1. Sensuous impression apart from intellectual admixture; also, unity of consciousness felt as arising from mere sensation apart from intellectual processes; - used by Lewes and Mivart. 2. Agreement; coordination.

In normal conditions, when the consentience of mental and neural processes undisturbed, there is in general only one direction of attention at a time, and this is coincident with the main current of mental activity. G. F. Stout.

consent'i-ent (-shēnt; -shēnt), a. [L. consentiens, p. pr. See CONSENT.] 1. Agreeing; concurrent; esp., united in opinion; unanimous.

The consentient judgment of the church. Bp. Pearson. 2. Consenting or disposed to consent. Great part of the submissive or consentient East received the dictates of the imperial theologian. Milman.

consent-que (kōn-sent'-kwēns), n. [F. conséquence, L. consequentia. See CONSEQUENT.] 1. That which follows something on which it depends; that which is produced by a cause or ensues from any form of necessary connection, or from any set of conditions; a natural or necessary result; - contrasted with mere sequence.

And shun the bitter consequence. Milton. 2. Logic. A proposition inferred from the agreement of other previous propositions; any conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference.

3. Chain of causes and effects; consecution. Link follows link by necessary consequence. Coleridge. 4. Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause.

5. Importance with respect to what comes after; power to influence or produce an effect; value; moment. It is a matter of small consequence. Shak.

A sense of your own worth and consequence. Cowper. 6. Assumed importance; consequentiality.

7. pl. A game in which details of an imaginary meeting of two persons of opposite sex, and the consequences ensuing therefrom, etc., are written down by players who each contribute one item without seeing those of the others.

8. Astron. The direction in which the sun traverses the signs of the zodiac; eastward direction; also, position to the eastward; as, a planet in consequence of the sun.

Syn. - Result, end. See EFFECT, IMPORTANCE, by consequence, in consequence. Archaic. - in c., as a result or effect; consequently; hence. - in c. of, by reason of; as the effect of. - of c. a In consequence. Obs. or Collog. b Of importance, value, or influence.

consequent (-kwēnt), a. [L. consequens, -entis, p. pr. of consequi to follow; con- + sequi to follow; cf. F. conséquent. See SECOND; cf. CONSECUTION.] 1. Following as a result, inference, or natural effect.

The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. Locke. 2. Logic. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition consequent to other propositions.

3. Following; subsequent. Obs. 4. Observing or marked by consecution, or logical sequence; logically consistent; consequential. G. H. Lewes. consequent drainage, Phys. Geog., a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; - contrasted with antecedent drainage - c. points or poles, Magnetism, extra poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a

magnetized body, as a field magnet. In such a case the two single poles at the extremities (regularly the only ones) are called the consequent poles.

consequent (kōn-sēkwēnt), n. [F. conséquent.] 1. That which follows, or results from, a cause; a consequence. Obs. 2. A thing or circumstance, as an event or phenomenon, which follows another, as in time or order, without being a result or without any causal connection being implied.

In that succession the moral feeling would be the condition, and the character the consequent. J. Martineau. 3. Logic. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion, or inference.

4. Math. The second term of a ratio, as the term b in the ratio a : b, the first term, a, being the antecedent. 5. Music. = COMES, 3 b. 6. A person who comes after or pursues; a follower. Obs.

7. Importance; moment; outcome; consequence. Obs. Syn. - CONSEQUENT, CONSEQUENCE. CONSEQUENT is the term for the concrete case of that of which CONSEQUENCE signifies the abstract principle. Consequent, accordingly, is sometimes used to designate a foreseen or prepared consequence, the latter denoting vague or unforeseen results.

In experimental instruments we find the attempt made to generate actual consequences which shall also be consequents, as arising from conditions precisely known in respect of the mode and degree of their combination. B. Bosanquet.

consequent' (kōn-sēkwēnt'), a. 1. Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference; involving logical sequence; sequential; consequent. All that is revealed in Scripture has a consequential necessity of being believed, . . . because it is of divine authority. Locke.

2. Of the nature of a secondary consequence or result; indirect; eventual. To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its consequential advantages. Burke.

3. Full of consequences; of consequence; important; weighty. 4. Assuming or showing consequence or self-importance; pompous; self-important; as, a consequential man. His stately and consequential pace. Scott.

consequential damages, Law, those damages which do not arise as an immediate or natural and probable result of the act of the party, but as an incidental result of it. Such damages, as being remote, are generally not recoverable; but sometimes they may be recovered, as in case of special damages or special statutory provision.

consequent'ly, adv. - consequent'ly-ness, n. consequent'ly-ty (-kwēnt'shē-ty), n. Consequentiality. b Air of importance; self-importance. by natural or logical sequence or connection. Syn. - See THEREFORE.

conserv'an-cy (kōn-sēr'-vān-si), n. 1. Conservation; esp., official conservation, as of trees, rivers, etc., from injury, defilement, or irregular use, or of public health. 2. A board of conservators; as, the Thames Conservancy. Eng.

conserv'ant (-vānt), a. [L. conservans, p. pr.] Conserving; preserving. Obs. or R. conserv'ants (kōn-sēr'-vānt), v. t. [L. conservatus, p. p. of conservare.] To conserve; to preserve. Rare.

conserv'ation (-vāshūn), n. [L. conservatio; cf. F. conservation.] 1. A conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; a keeping in a safe or entire state; preservation. A step necessary for the conservation of Protestantism. Hallam.

2. Keeping, as of bees or domestic animals. Obs. 3. Official care or keeping and supervision, as of a river or forest; conservancy; also, a division, as of a forest, under such conservation. 4. Psychol. Retention or retentiveness, as in memory; as, the faculty of conservation. Obsol.

5. Making of conserves or preserves, as of fruit. conservation areas, Astron., the principle that the radius vector of a body moving in an elliptic orbit sweeps over equal areas in equal times. - c. of energy, or c. of force, Mech., the principle that the total energy of any material system is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any action between the parts, though it may be transformed into any of the forms of energy. The conservation of force is really the conservation of motion. J. S. Mill.

- c. of mass or matter, Physics & Chem., the principle that the total mass of any material system is neither increased nor diminished by any reactions between the parts.

conserv'a-tism (kōn-sēr'-vā-tiz'm), n. [For conservatism.] 1. Conservative principles; the disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change; the habit of mind, or conduct, of a conservative. 2. [cap.] Specific: The principles and practice of the Conservative party in England; Toryism.

conserv'a-tive (-tīv), a. [Cf. F. conservatif.] 1. Having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; conserving; preservative. 2. Psychol. Relating to conservation. Obsol.

3. [cap.] Designating, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the Conservative party in England; - contradistinguished from Liberal and Radical.

We have always been conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the conservative, party. Quart. Rev. (1831).

conservative supplanted Tory both as adjective and noun in English political nomenclature about 1830. See LIBERAL 7; RADICAL 4; TORY, 2.

4. Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation; characterized by, or consonant with, conservatism; as, the conservative school of Biblical criticism; a conservative investment. Conservative Dunkers. See DUNKER, n. - c. system, Mech., a material system of such a nature that after the system has undergone any series of changes, and has been brought back in any way to its original state, the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces.

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conserv'a-tive (kōn-sēr'-vā-tīv), n. 1. A conservative agent or principle; a preservative; a preserver; a conservator. The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life. Jer. Taylor.

2. [cap.] A member of the Conservative party; a Tory. Eng. 3. A conservative person; an adherent of conservatism.

conserv'a-toire' (kōn-sēr'-vā-twā'r; kōn-sēr'-vā-twā'r; 277), n. [F.] A public place of instruction in any special branch, esp. music and the arts; a conservatory.

conserv'a-tor' (kōn-sēr'-vā-tōr; formerly accented con-serv'-vā-tor and con-serv'-vā-tor), n. [L.: cf. F. conservateur.] 1. One who preserves from injury or violation; a protector; a preserver.

The Great Creator and Conservator of the world. Derham. 2. Specific: a A keeper of a building. b Any of various officials charged with the protection of something, as of the peace, river banks, fisheries, etc. (see phrases, below); esp.: (1) Formerly, a consul or similar official; - in Scotland sometimes called conservator of the staple. (2) In Connecticut, a guardian or committee of the person or property.

conservator of the truce and safe-conduct, Eng. Law, formerly, an officer whose duty was to inquire into offenses against the king's truce and safe-conduct on the high seas, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports. - conservators of a river, a board of commissioners instituted by Parliament to have the conservancy of a river, as the Thames or Mersey. - c. of the peace, Law, officers charged with maintaining the public peace, including in England those still having this power annexed to other offices, and specific: the wardens of the peace, specially appointed by virtue of 1 Edw. III. (1326), and later superseded (1860) by the justices of the peace. In the United States the judges of the State and United States courts, and other high officers, have like powers.

conserv'a-to-ry (kōn-sēr'-vā-tō-rī), a. [Cf. F. conservatoire, LL. conservatorius.] 1. Having the quality of conserving or preserving; preservative. 2. Conservative; as, a conservatory principle. 3. Of or pertaining to a conservator or conservators; as, the conservatory court of the conservator of the staple.

conserv'a-to-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [Cf. F. conservatoire, LL. conservatorium.] 1. That which preserves; a preservative. Obs. "A conservatory of life." Jer. Taylor. 2. A place for preservation or safe-keeping of things. Obs. 3. Hort. A glasshouse or greenhouse for the preservation or display of ornamental cultivated plants; specific, one of small size, attached to a dwelling. 4. A hospital or asylum for orphans and foundlings. Obs. 5. A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of science or art, esp. music; a conservatoire. Chieftly U. S.

conserv'e (kōn-sēr'-v; kōn-sēr'-v; 277), n. [F. conserve, fr. conserver.] 1. A conservative; a preservative. Obs. 2. A plant conservatory. Obs. 3. That which is conserved; a store; a preserve. Obs. 4. Pharm. A medicinal confection made of undried vegetable substances mixed with finely powdered refined sugar so as to form a uniform mass. See CONFECTION, 2 a. 5. A sweetmeat prepared and conserved with sugar; a confection; pl., preserves, as of fruit.

conserv'e (kōn-sēr'-v), v. t.; CONSERVED' (-sēr'vd); CONSERVING. [F. conserver, L. conservare; con- + servare to keep, guard. See SERVE.] 1. To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from change or destruction. Live still, my love, and so conserve my life. Marlowe.

2. To prepare with sugar, etc., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, etc.; to make a conserve of. Obsol. 3. To preserve the peace; cf. a life preserver. See KEEP, 5 a v. 4. To conserve the advantages, while eliminating the evils, of party government; cf. a conservative measure. To preserve (see DEFEND) is to keep or guard from danger, injury, or decay; it stresses rather more the idea of resistance to destructive agencies; as, "The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil" (Ps. cxi. 7); "virtue preserved from fell destruction's blast" (Shak.); to preserve the peace; cf. a life preserver. See KEEP, 5 a v.

consid'or (kōn-sīd'-ēr), v. t.; CONSIDERED' (-sīd'əd); CONSIDER-ING. [F. considérer, L. considerare, sideratum, to consider, view attentively, prob. fr. con- + sidus, sideris, star, constellation; orig., therefore, to look at the stars. See SIDERAL; cf. DESIRE.] 1. To look at attentively; to inspect; examine. Archaic.

2. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; hence, to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on. I will consider thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 95.

3. To take mental note of; to bear in mind. Consider how it stands upon my credit. Shak. 4. To estimate; calculate. Obs. Chaucer.

5. To have regard for in a practical way; to treat with consideration; variously: a To make due allowance for; to pay due attention to as affecting one's conduct or course of action; often, esp., to show sympathetic regard for. Blessed is he that considereth the poor. Ps. xli. 1. b To recognize in a substantial way; remunerate. Obs. The queen considered him very liberally. J. Hooker.

c To regard highly; respect; esteem. England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more considered abroad. Sir W. Temple.

6. To view, as in a certain relation; to regard; to look upon; to think; to believe; to suppose. Considered as plays, his works are absurd. Macaulay.

consid'or, v. i. 1. To look attentively; hence, to think seriously; to reflect; to deliberate. 'T were to consider too curiously, to consider so. Shak. She wished she had taken a moment to consider, before rushing down stairs. W. Black.

2. To take heed. Obs. Syn. - Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, revolve. - CONSIDER, REFLECT, DELIBERATE, PONDER, MUSE, MEDITATE, RUMINATE. To CONSIDER (see STYM.) is to view or contemplate with fixed thought; as, "a process of weighing something in the

con-sent' + CONSENT. con-sent'ful (kōn-sent'-fūl), a. [L. consentaneus, p. pr. of consentire to consent.] 1. Agreeing; concurrent; esp., united in opinion; unanimous. The consentful judgment of the church. Bp. Pearson. 2. Consenting or disposed to consent. Great part of the submissive or consentful East received the dictates of the imperial theologian. Milman. consent-que (kōn-sent'-kwēns), n. [F. conséquence, L. consequentia. See CONSEQUENT.] 1. That which follows something on which it depends; that which is produced by a cause or ensues from any form of necessary connection, or from any set of conditions; a natural or necessary result; - contrasted with mere sequence. And shun the bitter consequence. Milton. 2. Logic. A proposition inferred from the agreement of other previous propositions; any conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference. Link follows link by necessary consequence. Coleridge. 3. Chain of causes and effects; consecution. Link follows link by necessary consequence. Coleridge. 4. Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause. Importance with respect to what comes after; power to influence or produce an effect; value; moment. It is a matter of small consequence. Shak. A sense of your own worth and consequence. Cowper. 5. Assumed importance; consequentiality. 6. pl. A game in which details of an imaginary meeting of two persons of opposite sex, and the consequences ensuing therefrom, etc., are written down by players who each contribute one item without seeing those of the others. 7. Astron. The direction in which the sun traverses the signs of the zodiac; eastward direction; also, position to the eastward; as, a planet in consequence of the sun. Syn. - Result, end. See EFFECT, IMPORTANCE, by consequence, in consequence. Archaic. - in c., as a result or effect; consequently; hence. - in c. of, by reason of; as the effect of. - of c. a In consequence. Obs. or Collog. b Of importance, value, or influence. consequent (-kwēnt), a. [L. consequens, -entis, p. pr. of consequi to follow; con- + sequi to follow; cf. F. conséquent. See SECOND; cf. CONSECUTION.] 1. Following as a result, inference, or natural effect. The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. Locke. 2. Logic. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition consequent to other propositions. 3. Following; subsequent. Obs. 4. Observing or marked by consecution, or logical sequence; logically consistent; consequential. G. H. Lewes. consequent drainage, Phys. Geog., a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; - contrasted with antecedent drainage - c. points or poles, Magnetism, extra poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a

fully. - con-sent'ful-ly, adv. con-sent'ful-ly (-fūl-ē-ē), a. [L. consentaneus, p. pr. of consentire to consent.] 1. Agreeing; concurrent; esp., united in opinion; unanimous. The consentful judgment of the church. Bp. Pearson. 2. Consenting or disposed to consent. Great part of the submissive or consentful East received the dictates of the imperial theologian. Milman. consent-que (kōn-sent'-kwēns), n. [F. conséquence, L. consequentia. See CONSEQUENT.] 1. That which follows something on which it depends; that which is produced by a cause or ensues from any form of necessary connection, or from any set of conditions; a natural or necessary result; - contrasted with mere sequence. And shun the bitter consequence. Milton. 2. Logic. A proposition inferred from the agreement of other previous propositions; any conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference. Link follows link by necessary consequence. Coleridge. 3. Chain of causes and effects; consecution. Link follows link by necessary consequence. Coleridge. 4. Act of following something else as a result; relation of an effect to its cause. Importance with respect to what comes after; power to influence or produce an effect; value; moment. It is a matter of small consequence. Shak. A sense of your own worth and consequence. Cowper. 5. Assumed importance; consequentiality. 6. pl. A game in which details of an imaginary meeting of two persons of opposite sex, and the consequences ensuing therefrom, etc., are written down by players who each contribute one item without seeing those of the others. 7. Astron. The direction in which the sun traverses the signs of the zodiac; eastward direction; also, position to the eastward; as, a planet in consequence of the sun. Syn. - Result, end. See EFFECT, IMPORTANCE, by consequence, in consequence. Archaic. - in c., as a result or effect; consequently; hence. - in c. of, by reason of; as the effect of. - of c. a In consequence. Obs. or Collog. b Of importance, value, or influence. consequent (-kwēnt), a. [L. consequens, -entis, p. pr. of consequi to follow; con- + sequi to follow; cf. F. conséquent. See SECOND; cf. CONSECUTION.] 1. Following as a result, inference, or natural effect. The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. Locke. 2. Logic. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition consequent to other propositions. 3. Following; subsequent. Obs. 4. Observing or marked by consecution, or logical sequence; logically consistent; consequential. G. H. Lewes. consequent drainage, Phys. Geog., a system of stream courses developed in harmony with the general slope of the surface, and therefore descending from axes of elevation or toward axes of depression; - contrasted with antecedent drainage - c. points or poles, Magnetism, extra poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a

conserv'a-tyve (-tīv), n. [Cf. F. conservatif.] 1. Having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; conserving; preservative. 2. Psychol. Relating to conservation. Obsol. 3. [cap.] Designating, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the Conservative party in England; - contradistinguished from Liberal and Radical. We have always been conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the conservative, party. Quart. Rev. (1831). conservative supplanted Tory both as adjective and noun in English political nomenclature about 1830. See LIBERAL 7; RADICAL 4; TORY, 2. 4. Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation; characterized by, or consonant with, conservatism; as, the conservative school of Biblical criticism; a conservative investment. Conservative Dunkers. See DUNKER, n. - c. system, Mech., a material system of such a nature that after the system has undergone any series of changes, and has been brought back in any way to its original state, the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces. conserv'a-tyve (-tīv), n. [Cf. F. conservatif.] 1. Having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; conserving; preservative. 2. Psychol. Relating to conservation. Obsol. 3. [cap.] Designating, of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, the Conservative party in England; - contradistinguished from Liberal and Radical. We have always been conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the conservative, party. Quart. Rev. (1831). conservative supplanted Tory both as adjective and noun in English political nomenclature about 1830. See LIBERAL 7; RADICAL 4; TORY, 2. 4. Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation; characterized by, or consonant with, conservatism; as, the conservative school of Biblical criticism; a conservative investment. Conservative Dunkers. See DUNKER, n. - c. system, Mech., a material system of such a nature that after the system has undergone any series of changes, and has been brought back in any way to its original state, the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces.

balance, of considering, deciding, dismissing" (H. James). To REFLECT (see etym.) is to turn one's thoughts back upon something; it implies quiet or serious consideration; as, "But those things, I reflected, were only part of life's open road, along which one had to trudge for one's affairs" (J. A. Symonds). To DELIBERATE (see etym. under a.) is to weigh mentally; it usually implies a pause for mature consideration; as, "Please you, deliberate a day or two" (Shak.). To PONDER (see etym.) is to weigh with long and anxious attention; as, "A mind might ponder its thoughts for ages and not gain so much self-knowledge as the passion of love shall teach it in a day" (Emerson); "Witness this weighty book . . . so nicely pondered, yet so strongly wrought" (Dryden). To MUSE (see etym.) is to be immersed in silent reflection; as, "Let him . . . read a certain passage of full poetry or distilled prose, and let him wander with it, and muse upon it, and reflect from it . . . and dream upon it" (Keats); "musing slow" (Collins). MEDITATE differs from muse in implying a more definite direction or focusing of thought; as, "Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them" (1 Tim. iv. 15); "The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, and giving wisdom with each studious year, in meditation dwelt" (Byron). To RUMINATE (see etym.) is to muse or to reflect (often placidly, sometimes stolidly) upon the same recurring themes; as, "That ruminating habit, that inward repetition of looks, words, and phrases, which makes a large part in the lives of most girls" (G. Eliot); "He might sorely have disturbed their placid but somewhat narrow ruminations with the germs of what was strange or beyond them" (W. Pater). See SCAN, THOUGHTFUL, PENSIVE.

con-sid'er-a-ble (kŏn-sid'ĕr-ă-blĕ), a. [Cf. F. *considérable*, LL. *considerabilis*.] 1. Capable of being considered. **Obs.** 2. Calling for consideration; requiring to be observed, borne in mind, or attended to; notable. It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps were burning. *Ep. Wilkins*. 3. Worthy of consideration; of importance or consequence; of persons, of distinction; notable. Eternity is infinitely the most considerable duration. *Tillotson*. You are, indeed, a very considerable man. *Junius*. 4. Rather large in amount, extent, etc. *A considerable sum of money. Prescott*.

con-sid'er-ate (-ăt), a. [L. *consideratus*, p. p.] 1. Given to consideration or sober reflection; regardful of consequences or circumstances; circumspect; careful; esp., careful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others. The wisest and most considerate men in the world. *Sharp*. 2. Respectful; regardful; as, *considerate of praise. Obs.* **Syn.** — Reflective, careful, discreet, prudent, deliberate, serious. See THOUGHTFUL.

con-sid'er-ate-ly, adv. — **con-sid'er-ate-ness**, n. **con-sid'er-a-tion** (kŏn-sid'ĕr-ă-shŭn), n. [L. *consideratio*; cf. F. *considération*.] 1. Act or process of considering; continuous and careful thought; examination; contemplation; deliberation; attention. Let us think with *consideration*. *Sir P. Sidney*. 2. Attentive respect; appreciative regard; — used especially in diplomatic or stately correspondence. The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster*. 3. Thoughtful or sympathetic regard or notice. *Consideration for the poor* is a doctrine of the church. *Newman*. 4. Claim to notice or regard; importance or consequence. Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for . . . the Dauphin. *Addison*. 5. A result of considering; a matured opinion; a reflection; as, *considerations on the choice of a profession*. 6. That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason. Some *considerations* which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment. *Macaulay*.

7. A recompense, as for a service; a fee or compensation; specif., *Law*, that which is regarded as the equivalent or return given or suffered by one for the act or promise of another; an act or forbearance, or the promise of it, done or given by one party in return for the act or promise of another. The general conception and the name of *consideration* seem to have originated in the latter part of the 15th century. In general a consideration is presumed in case of a contract under seal (although this is changed in some States by statute), and in case of a negotiable instrument. Considerations are variously classified as *good, valuable, continuing, etc.* (see those terms). A consideration against public policy is void. **8. Law.** A judgment of a court; — a translation of the *Law Lat. consideratio*. **Syn.** — See RESPECTATION.

con-sid'er-ing, prep. In view of; taking into account; as, he did well *considering* his limitations; — also used as an adverb or elliptically as a conjunction; as very well, *considering*; *considering* who he is. **con-sig-n'** (kŏn-sin'), v. t.; **con-sig-ned'** (-aind'); **con-sig-n'ing**. [F. *consigner*, L. *signare*, *signatus*, to seal or sign; *con-* = *signare*, a *signum* mark. See SIGN.] 1. To seal or sign, or to devote or affirm by sealing or signing; specif.: a. To mark with the sign of the cross, esp. in baptism. b. To attest or confirm by a sign or token. *Obs.* or *R.* *Consign my spirit with great fear. Jer. Taylor*. 2. To give, transfer, or deliver, formally, as if by signing over into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession; to commit; as, to *consign* the body to the grave. 3. To give in charge; commit; intrust; commission. The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison*. 4. To deposit, as money; specif., *Rom. & Civil Law*, to make consignment of. 5. *Com.* To send or address (by bill of lading or otherwise) to an agent or correspondent in another place, to be cared for or sold, or for the use of such correspondent; as, to *consign* a cargo or a ship; to *consign* goods.

[F.] One ordered to keep within certain limits; — said esp. of military officers. **con-sig-n'ed'** (kŏn-sin'ĕd'), a. **con-sig-n'ing** (kŏn-sin'ing), n. See SIGN. **con-sig-n'ing** (kŏn-sin'ing), n. = **CONSIGNOR**. **con-sig-n'ing-ly** (kŏn-sin'ing-lĕ), adv. **con-sig-na-tory** (kŏn-sig'nă-tŏrĭ), n.; pl. -ries (-rĭz). [L. *consignatus*, fr. *consignare*, to counsel.] Of or pert. to counsel; having the character of counsel or of a counselor. *Rare.* **con-sig-n'ing-ly** (kŏn-sin'ing-lĕ), n. [F.] A countersign; a watchword. **con-sig-n'ing** (kŏn-sin'ing), n. All *Obs.* or *R.* **con-sid'er-a-tor**, n. [L.] One who considers. *Obs.* **con-sid'er-a-tum** (kŏn-sid'ĕr-ă-tŭm), n. [L.] It is considered by the court; — used in rendering a judgment. **con-sid'er-er**, n. One who considers. **con-sid'er-er-ly**, n. **con-sid'er-ing-ly**, adv. **con-sig-na-tory** (kŏn-sig'nă-tŏrĭ), n.; pl. -ries (-rĭz). [L. *consignatus*, fr. *consignare*, to counsel.] Of or pert. to counsel; having the character of counsel or of a counselor. *Rare.* **con-sig-n'ing-ly** (kŏn-sin'ing-lĕ), n. [F.] A countersign; a watchword. **con-sig-n'ing** (kŏn-sin'ing), n.

6. To assign; to devote; to set apart. The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden*. **Syn.** — Deliver, hand over, intrust, resign. See COMMIT. **con-sig-n'** (kŏn-sin'), v. i. To yield consent; to subscribe; hence, to subscribe to the same terms as another. *Obs.* All lovers young, all lovers must *consign* to thee, and come to dust. *Shak.* **con-sig-na-tary** (kŏn-sig'nă-tă-rĭ), n.; pl. -ries (-rĭz). A consignee; also, *Rom. & Civil Law*, one who has received money on deposit, esp. by consignment. **con-sig-na'tion** (kŏn-sig'nă-shŭn), n. [L. *consignatio* written proof, document; cf. F. *consignation* consignment.] 1. Act of consigning; the act of sealing, ratifying, devoting, or confirming; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state. See *CONSIGN*, v. t. So is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor*. 2. Specif.: *Eccl.* a Act of marking with the sign of the cross. b Confirmation; — from the making of the sign of the cross with the chrism on the forehead. 3. *Rom. & Civil Law.* A deposit of that which he owes made as a tender under judicial sanction by a debtor. It is analogous to the paying of money into court in common law. 4. A sign or token. *Obs.* *Jer. Taylor*. 5. *Astrol.* An epheemeris. **con-sig-n'ee'** (kŏn-sin'ĕē'; -sĭ-nĕē'; 277), n. [*consign* + *-ee*.] One to whom something is consigned or shipped; — correlative to *consignor*. **con-sig-n'if-icant** (kŏn-sig'nĭ-fĭ-kănt), a. 1. Implying a secondary or related signification; synecgogematic. 2. Having the same signification; synonymous. *Obs.* 3. *Gram.* Significant only when combined with other terms; — applied to prepositions, articles, etc. *Rare.* **con-sig-n'if-ic'ation** (kŏn-sig'nĭ-fĭ-kă-shŭn), n. Consignificant character. *Rare.* **con-sig-n'if-ic'ator** (kŏn-sig'nĭ-fĭ-kă-tŏr), n. *Astrol.* A signifier in addition to the principal one. **con-sig-n'if-ity** (kŏn-sig'nĭ-fĭ-tĭ), n. To signify in combination with something else. *Rare.* **con-sig-n'ment** (kŏn-sin'mĕnt), n. 1. Act of one who consigns anything; also, that which is consigned. 2. The writing by which anything is consigned. **con-sig-n'or** (kŏn-sin'ŏr; kŏn-sin'ŏr'; 277), n. One who consigns something; — correlative to *consignee*. **con-sig-n'ence** (kŏn-sin'ĕns), n. [*con-* + L. *signare* to leap.] Act or fact of consigning; coincidence; concurrence. **con-sig-n'ence** (kŏn-sin'ĕns), n. [*con-* + L. *signare* to leap.] Act or fact of consigning; coincidence; concurrence. **con-sig-n'ence** (kŏn-sin'ĕns), n. [*con-* + L. *signare* to leap.] Act or fact of consigning; coincidence; concurrence. **con-sig-n'ent** (-ĕnt), a. [*con-* + L. *signare* to leap (in comp. -*signare*)] Showing coincidence; concurrent. **con-sist'** (kŏn-sĭst'), v. i.; **con-sist'ed'**; **con-sist'ing**. [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand, stare to stand; cf. F. *consister*. See STAND.] 1. To exist in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; to hold together; to be supported and maintained. *Archaic.* He is before all things, and by him all things consist. *Col. i. 17*. 2. To be comprised (in); to lie, reside, or inhere (in), as the cause, substance, foundation, or essential nature; as, Greek religion does not *consist* in myth. 3. To be composed or made up (of); to have its parts or constituents. The land would *consist* of plains and valleys. *T. Burnet*. 4. To be founded, based, or upheld (on or upon). *Obs.* 5. To have place or station; to stand or lie (in, within, between, etc.). *Obs.* 6. To exist, or be capable of existing (with); hence, to be consistent or harmonious or be in accordance (with); — formerly sometimes used absolutely. Health *consists* with temperance alone. *Pope*. 7. To insist (on or upon). *Obs.* **Syn.** — **CONSIST** OF, **CONSIST IN**. To *consist* of is used in indicating the parts or material of which a thing is composed; to *consist in* is used in defining its nature (esp. when immaterial or abstract), or designating that in which it is comprised or on which it depends; as, "My whole charge *consists* of ancient, corporal, lieutenants" (*Shak.*); "This world of heaven and earth *consists*" (*Milton*); "A man's life *consisteth* not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth" (*Luke xii. 15*); "If in the pomp of life *consist* the joy" (*Pope*); "Memory *consists* in a present imagination of things that are past" (*J. H. Newman*). See COMPONENT.

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2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part; a component; an element.
We know how to bring these *constituents* together, and to cause them to form water. *Tyndall.*
3. One who aids, as an elector, in the establishment of the rights of another as his representative in a legislative body; broadly, any citizen or resident of a district represented, considered with reference to the representative.
The electors in the district of a Representative in Congress, or in the legislature of a State, are termed his *constituents*. *Abbott.*
4. Law. A person who appoints another to act for him as attorney in fact; a principal.
5. Phys. Chem. Any of the chemical substances in a system, whether element or compound. Cf. COMPONENT.
Syn. — See COMPONENT.

con'sti-tute (kōn'stī-tūt), *v. t.*; **con'sti-tūt'ed** (-tūt'ēd); **con'sti-tut'ing** (-tūt'ing). [*L. constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place. See STATUTE.] **1.** To set or station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint, depute, or ordain to an office or function; to make, as by fiat; as, he *constituted* himself their guide.
He didst Thou *constitute* a priest of thine. *Wordsworth.*
2. To set up; establish; variously: to enact or put in force, as a law; to found, as a social or political institution; to give due or lawful form to, as a proceeding or a document; to fix or determine, as a trait or characteristic.
Laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority. *Taylor.*

3. To form; to make up, as being the constitutive element or elements; as, vivacity *constitutes* her greatest charm.
Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*
4. To form or make, as by a constructive act; as, human nature being *constituted* finite, human knowledge must always be limited.
constituted authorities, the established, or de facto, officers of government, collectively, as of a nation, city, town, etc.

con'sti-tute, a. [*L. constitutus*.] Constituted; established; formed.
constitute whole. See WHOLE.
con'sti-tu-tion (kōn'stī-tū'shūn), *n.* [*F. constitution*, *L. constitutio*.] **1.** Act or process of constituting; esp., act of enacting, establishing, or appointing.
2. That form of being, or structure and connection of parts, which constitutes and characterizes a system or body; natural structure, texture, or conformation.
The physical *constitution* of the sun. *Sir J. Herschel.*
3. The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; physique or physical nature; also, the aggregate of an individual's mental powers or qualities; temperament or disposition.
He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*
4. The mode of organization of a social group.
5. The *constitution* of a society is the organization of its individual members into specialized associations for achieving various social ends. *F. H. Giddings.*
6. An authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment; esp., one made by a Roman emperor, or one affecting ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline. Also, an established law, institution, or custom.
An imperial *constitution* is what the emperor settles by decree, edict, or letter. *W. A. Hunter (Gaius).*

7. The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, state, society, or other organized body of men, embodied in written documents, or implied in the institutions and customs of the country or society; also, a written instrument embodying such organic law, and laying down fundamental rules and principles for the conduct of affairs. The British constitution belongs to what are called *customary*, or *unwritten*, constitutions, and any part of it may be modified by an ordinary act of Parliament. The Constitution of the United States belongs to what are often called *rigid constitutions*, and cannot be modified in its express terms, except through such processes as the Constitution itself ordains. Gradual and essentially unconscious changes take place in the effect given to both customary and written constitutions through the development of the law by the judiciary. The Constitution of the United States was framed at Philadelphia in 1787 by a convention called because of the failure of the Articles of Confederation to provide an effective national government. It was adopted and signed on Sept. 17, 1787, by representatives of all the thirteen original States except Rhode Island; and by August, 1788, it had been ratified by eleven States, and went into effect between them. Amendments I to X (the *Bill of Rights*) were ratified (by eleven States) between Nov. 20, 1789, and Dec. 15, 1791; Amendments XI and XII were adopted in 1793 and 1803, respectively; Amendments XIII, XIV, and XV were adopted in 1865, 1868, and 1870, respectively.
The term *constitution* may be defined as the body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised. *T. M. Cooley.*
The relation of the governmental organs to each other and to the state is what determines, more than anything else, the character of a *constitution*. *J. W. Burgess.*
8. Rom. Law. Act of entering into a pactum de constituto. **Constitution of Basil, or Constitution of the three emperors.** = PROCHIRON.—Constitutions of Clarendon, *Eng. Hist.*, a body of 16 declarations of the law adopted in 1164 at a council of the bishops and barons held at Clarendon, abridging the right of election of clergy, and in other ways defining and limiting the rights of the clergy as to advowsons, tithes, ordination of villeins, departure from the realm, appeal to Rome, etc.—the *Constitution, U. S. Navy*, a frigate launched in 1797, famed for her victories and exploits in the War of 1812. She is the subject of Holmes's poem "Old Ironsides."

con'sti-tu-tion-al (-āl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution, or structure of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity.
2. For the benefit of one's constitution or health.
A two hours' *constitutional* walk in the afternoons. *T. Hughes.*
3. Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential.
The rise, progress, and now the fall of this very *constitutional* part of the national force. *Scott.*
4. In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a state or society; as, *constitutional* reforms.

con'sti-tu-tion-er (kōn'stī-tū'tēr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.
con'sti-tu-tion-al-ize (-āl'īz), *v. t.* & *i.* See -IZE.—**con'sti-tu-tion-al-ize-tion** (-āl'īz'ishūn), *n.*
con'sti-tu-tion-ary (-s-tī), *a.* Constitutional.
con'sti-tu-tion-ed (-shūnd), *a.* Having a constitution (of the sort specified).

5. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government or rights.
6. Relating to a constitution, or established form of government; as, a *constitutional* crisis.
The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state. *Macaulay.*
7. Loyal to, or supporting, the constitution.
constitutional clergy, F. Hist., that portion of the clergy which gave adhesion to the civil constitution of the clergy provided in 1790 by the National Assembly.—*c. formula.* See FORMULA.—*c. law.* The law that has to do with the subject matter and with the interpretation and construction of constitutions, or that which deals with the nature and organization of government, its sovereign powers and their distribution and mode of exercise, and the relation of the sovereign to the subjects or citizens. **Specific** of any particular state, its constitution, with, or as developed by, the judicial constructions and interpretations which it has received.—*c. Right, F. Politics*, the Ralliés.—*c. Union party, U. S. Hist.*, the temporary party which convened in May, 1860, and nominated for the Presidency John Bell of Tennessee. It carried Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

con'sti-tu-tion-al (kōn'stī-tū'shūn-āl), *n.* **1.** A walk or other exercise taken for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.*
The men trudged diurnal *constitutionals* along the different roads. *Compton Keate.*
2. [*cap.*] A Constitutionalist, as in France about 1790.
3. F. Hist. One of the constitutional clergy. *Cath. Dict.*

con'sti-tu-tion-al-ism (-l-izm), *n.* Adherence to, or government according to, constitutional principles or forms; also, a constitutional system of government.
con'sti-tu-tion-al-ist, n. **1.** An adherent of some particular constitution, or an advocate or student of, or a writer on, constitutionalism or constitutions. *Specific*. [*cap.*] *a. U. S. Hist.* (1) An advocate of the Federal Constitution about the time of its adoption (1787). (2) In Pennsylvania, about 1787, one of a party advocating the retention of the State Constitution of 1776. (3) In Pennsylvania, about 1804, one of the moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party. **b** In France, an advocate or framer of the constitution of 1789-90. **c** In England, about 1870-80, sometimes, a Conservative. **d** In Spain, a liberal.
2. One who takes a constitutional. *Jocose.*

con'sti-tu-tion-al-ly (-lī), *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the constitution, or natural disposition of the mind or body; naturally; as, he was *constitutionally* timid.
2. In accordance with the constitution, or fundamental law; legally; as, he was not *constitutionally* appointed. Nothing would induce them to acknowledge that [such] an assembly . . . was *constitutionally* a Parliament. *Macaulay.*
con'sti-tu-tive (kōn'stī-tū'tīv), *a.* [*Cf. F. constitutif*.] **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute or compose; elemental; essential.
An ingredient and *constitutive* part of every virtue. *Borrow.*
2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.
3. Entering into the essential nature; entering into the nature as a formative element or necessary attribute. Some processes that actually do mingle with our moral experience; only, not as its constitutive essentials, but as its subsidiary accidents. *J. Martineau.*
4. Kantianism. True in fact, or in the nature of things, or involving such truth; — contrasted with *regulative*.
5. Physics & Chem. Pertaining to, or dependent on, constitution; as, a *constitutive* property. Cf. COLLAGATIVE, *constitutive equation*. *Math.* An equation viewed as of itself constituting, or calling into being, the concept, locus, or function that it defines; thus $a + a' = 0$ and $i + i + 1 = 0$ create the notions of the negative a' and the imaginary i , which they define. **b** The equation of a locus.—**con'sti-tu-tive-ly, adv.**—**con'sti-tu-tive-ness, n.** Rare.

con'sti-tu-tive, n. That which enters into the constitution of anything; one of the qualities or characters which make a thing what it is; an element; constituent.
con'sti-tu-tor (-tōr), *n.* [*L.* an arranger, fr. *constituere* to constitute. **1.** One who frames a constitution.
2. Rom. Law. One who enters into a pactum de constituto.
con-strain' (kōn-strān'), *v. t.*; **con-strain'ed** (-strān'ēd); **con-strain'ing**. [*OF. constraindre, F. contraindre, L. constringere*; *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight. See STRAIN; cf. *constrict*, *constringe*.] **1.** To compel; force; necessitate; oblige.
The love of Christ *constraineth* us. *2 Cor. v. 14.*
2. Hence, *specific*. **a** To force or produce in an unnatural or strained manner; as, a *constrained* smile. **b** To take by force, as a town. *Obs.* **c** To violate; ravish. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To secure by bonds; to chain, bind, or confine; also, to constrict or constringe.
When winter frosts *constrain* the fields with cold. *Dryden.*
4. To bring into narrow compass; clasp tightly; compress.
How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain*. *Gay.*
5. To hold back by force; to restrain; to repress.
My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*
That God of Nature, who, within us still,
Inclines our actions, not *constrains* our will. *Pope.*
6. To oppress or distress; to reduce to straits. *Obs. or R.*
7. Mech. **a** To prevent the occurrence of (motion), except in a particular manner; as, the relative motions of the parts of any machine are always *constrained*. **b** To prevent the operation, esp. the motion, of (a material point or body), except in a particular and definite manner; as, to *constrain* a part of a mechanism.
Syn. — Compel, force, drive, impel, urge, press.

con-strain', v. i. To force or oblige; compel.
con-strain'ed (-strān'ēd), *p. a.* of *CONSTRAIN*; esp., marked by constraint; forced; cramped; as, a *constrained* manner.—**con-strain'ed-ly, adv.**—**con-strain'ed-ness, n.**
con-strain'ment (kōn-strān'mēnt), *n.* Constraint. *Rare.* Machines so designed as to give us complete *constrainment* of motion in all their parts. *A. B. W. Kennedy.*

con'stri-tu-tive (kōn'strī-tū'tīv), *Constitutive. Ref. Sp.*
con'stri-tu-tum (kōn'strī-tū'tūm), *n.* [*L.*] *Rom. Law.* An agreement as to an existing obligation not entered into by stipulation, as in *con'stri-tu-tum* (kōn'strī-tū'tūm), an agreement, usually by a surety, to pay an existing debt.—*c. pos-see-so-ri-um* (pōs'sē-sō-ri-ūm), an agreement to hold as

bailee something given but not delivered to another.
con-struc-tive, *f. CONSISTENT.*
con-struc-ta-ble, *Constrainable. Ref. Sp.*
con-struc-ta-ble, a. See -ABLE.
con-struc-ta-ble, n. [*OF. construc-tive*.] *Construc-tive. Obs.*
con-struc-tion (kōn-strūk'tshūn), *n.* [*OF. construc-tion*.] **1.** The act or process of constructing; esp., the act or process of building or putting together the parts of anything; structure; arrangement.
To find the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shak.*
An astroble of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*
3. Gram. Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; also, act of construing, esp. as in translating.
4. Act or method of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact; an attributed sense or meaning; interpretation; *specific*, as distinguished from *interpretation*, the discovery and application of the meaning and intention of a statement or fact to a particular state of affairs. In ordinary and legal usage the distinction between *construction* and *interpretation* is not well observed. Under your hard *construction* must I sit. *Shak.*
Any person . . . might, by the sort of *construction* that would be put on this act, become liable to the penalties of treason. *Hallam.*
Interpretation properly precedes *construction*, but it does not go beyond the written text. *Parsons.*
5. The process of mentally uniting ideas or conceptions so as to form an organic or congruous object of thought; also, the object or conception so formed.
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con-struc-tion-al (-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction; structural; *specific*, *Geol.*, pertaining to, resulting from, or designating, constructive processes, as deposition and volcanic eruption, distinguished from those of erosion.—**con-struc-tion-al-ly, adv.**
con-struc-tion-ist, n. One who puts a certain construction upon some writing or instrument, as the Constitution of the United States; as, a *strict constructionist*.
con-struc-tive (kōn-strūk'tīv), *a.* [*Cf. F. constructif*.]

con-strain't (kōn-strānt'), *n.* [*OF. constrainte, F. contrainte*.] **1.** Act of constraining, or state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion; necessity; restraint.
Long Imprisonment and hard *constraint*. *Spenser.*
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*
2. Specific, repression; hence, embarrassment or unnaturalness of manner.
The duel has to be fought out between an inward impulse and an outward *constraint*. *J. Martineau.*
Syn. — Compulsion, coercion, necessity. See FORCE.

con-stric't (kōn-strīkt'), *v. t.*; **con-stric't'ed**; **con-stric't'ing**. [*L. constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere*. See *CONSTRIN*.] To draw together; to render narrower or smaller; to bind; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink.
Such things as *constrict* the fibers. *Arbutnot.*
Membranous organs inclosing a cavity which their contraction serves to *constrict*. *Todd & Bowman.*
Syn. — Contract, bind, tighten, squeeze. See *CONDENSE*.
con-stric't'ed, p. a. from *CONSTRIC'T*. *Specific*: *Bot.* Contracted or compressed at regular intervals; moniliform; as, a *constricted* pod or legume.
con-stric'tion (kōn-strīk'tshūn), *n.* [*L. constrictio*; cf. *F. constrictio*.] Act of constricting, or state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted; as, a *constriction* of the throat.
con-stric'tive (-tīv), *a.* [*Cf. F. restrictif*.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, constriction; tending to constrict; constringent.

con-stric'tor (-tōr), *n.* [*NL.*] **1.** That which constricts.
2. Anat. A muscle which contracts a cavity or orifice, or compresses an organ; as, in *l.* *con-stric'tor is-th'mi* (isth'mi) (isth'mi fō'sh'ām), the palatoglossus muscle—*constrictors of the pharynx*; flat thin muscles (distinguished as superior, middle, and inferior) which form most of the fleshy walls of the pharynx.
3. Zool. A serpent that kills its prey by inclosing and crushing it with its coils; as, the boa *constrictor*.
con-string'e (kōn-strīnj'), *v. t.*; **con-string'e'd** (-strīnj'ēd); **con-string'ing** (-strīnj'ing). [*L. constringere*. See *CONSTRIN*.] To draw together; to contract; to force to contract itself; to constrict; to cause to shrink.
Strong liquors . . . intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

con-strin'gent (-strīnj'jēnt), *a.* [*L. constringens*, p. pr.] Causing constriction.—**con-strin'gent-ly, adv.**
con-struc't (kōn-strūkt'), *v. t.*; **con-struc't'ed**; **con-struc't'ing**. [*L. constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, to construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order. See *STRUCTURE*; cf. *CONSTRUC*.] **1.** To construe, as a document. *Obs. Scot.*
2. To put together the constituent parts of (something) in their proper place and order; to build; form; make; as, to *construct* an edifice.
3. To devise; to invent; to set in order; to arrange; as, to *construct* a theory of ethics.
4. Math. To represent (one kind of mathematical magnitude) by another; *specific*, to depict (an algebraic value or relation) geometrically, as by points, strokes, or curves.
Syn. — Erect, make, fabricate, originate, invent, compile.

con-struc't (kōn-strūkt'), *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.
construct state, Gram. of Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the state or form of a noun when preceding another having a genitive relation to it. These languages, having no distinctive ending for the genitive, indicate the genitive relation by combining in pronunciation the two nouns, the first of which loses its independent stress and undergoes various consequent changes.
con'struc't (kōn'strūkt'), *n.* That which is constructed; *specific*. *Psychol.*, a mental experience involving along with sensation the associational elements which make it intelligible. Any sense perception is a *construct*. *Lloyd Morgan.*
con-struc'tion (kōn-strūk'tshūn), *n.* [*L. constructio*; cf. *F. construction*.] **1.** Process or art of constructing; act of building; erection; act of devising and forming; fabrication; composition; also, a thing constructed; a structure.
2. Form or manner of building or putting together the parts of anything; structure; arrangement.
There is no art
To find the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shak.*
An astroble of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*
3. Gram. Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; also, act of construing, esp. as in translating.
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con-struc-tive, p. pr. See -ING.
con-struc-tive, p. a. [*OF. construc-tive*.] *Construc-tive. Obs.*
con-struc-tive, a. Constraining; compulsory. *Obs. or R.*
con-struc-tive, f. CONSTRIN.
con-struc-tive, a. That may be constructed.—**con-struc-tive-ly, adv.**
con-struc-tion, f. CONSTRUC.
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ing" occurrence or recurrence; as, "A constant vapor o'er the place flies" (*Pope*); *constant* interruptions; the constant throbbing of the engine. INCESSANT implies ceaseless or uninterrupted activity; PERFECTUAL (see ETERNAL), un-falling repetition or lasting duration; as, "an incessant cough" (*Cowper*); "perpetual colds" (*id.*); "the most delightful little girl in the world chattering incessantly" (*E. FitzGerald*); "the perpetual fuel of controversy" (*J. H. Newman*); "perpetual benediction" (*Wordsworth*). PERENNIAL adds the implication of exhaustlessness or constant renewal; as, "the perennial beauty and heroism of the homeliest human nature" (*Lovell*); "the perennial feeling of silent worship" (*Carlyle*). See CONTINUATION.

CONTINUAL CLAIM. *Law*, a claim reiterated so as not to become legally abandoned. Until 1833 (3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 27, sec. 11) in England, a claim reiterated annually preserved a right of entry to a disseized person. — *c. proportionals*, *Math.*, quantities in continued proportion, or forming a geometrical progression.

CONTINUAL-LY (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ăl-y), *adv.* 1. Unceasingly; continually. Why do not all animals continually increase in bigness? Bentley. 2. In regular or repeated succession; very often. Thou shalt eat bread at my table continually. 2 Sam. ix. 7.

CONTIN-U-ANCE (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ăns), *n.* [OF. *continuance*.] 1. A holding on, or remaining, in a particular state or course of action; permanence, as of action, condition, habits, abode, etc.; perseverance; duration; stay. Great plagues, and of long continuance. Deut. xxviii. 59. 2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation. The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species. Addison.

CONTIN-U-ANT (-ănt), *a.* [L. *continuans*, p. pr.] Continuing; prolonged; sustained. *Obs.* 3. *Obs.* A Durability. *b* Continuity. Bacon. 4. *Law*. The adjournment of the proceedings in a cause to a future day certain; also, the entry of such adjournment and the grounds thereof on the record. 5. A continuation or sequel. *Syn.* — See CONTINUATION.

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4. To retain; to suffer or cause to remain; as, the trustees were *continued*; also, *Obs.*, to suffer to live; keep alive. And how shall we continue Claudio? *Shak.*

CONTIN'UED (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ĭd), *p. a.* Having extension of time, space, order of events, exertion of energy, etc.; uninterrupted; also, resumed after interruption; extending through a succession of issues, sessions, etc.; as, a *continued* story. "Continued succession." Locke.

CONTINUED BASS. *Music*, thorough bass. — *c. fever*, *Med.*, a fever which presents no interruption in its course. — *c. fraction*, *Math.*, a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, and so on; thus: $\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{a}{c+d} = \dots$

If a, b, c , are all 1, the *continued* fraction is *proper*; if all are -1 , it is *improper*; if they form a finite recurring set, it is *periodic* or *recurring*. — *c. proportion*, *Math.*, a proportion in which the consequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the next; as, $4:8::8:16:16:32$, or $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{16}{32} = \dots$

— *c. voyage*, *See* CONTINUOUS VOYAGE. — **CONTIN'UED-LY** (-ĭd-l-y), *adv.* — **CONTIN'UED-NESS**, *n.* *Rare*.

CONTIN-U-ER (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ĕr), *n.* One that continues; *specif.*: a one who carries forward an uncompleted task or furthers a work, style, or doctrine already promulgated; as, the *continuers* of scholastic tradition. *b* One that continues or remains in a given state. *c* One who persists or perseveres in a given course.

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ble according to the *curve of probability*. *b* Biol. Variation in which a series of intermediate types connects the extremes. — *continuous voyage*, *Insurance & Internal Law*, a voyage which, in view of the purposes with which it was undertaken, is regarded as one single voyage, though interrupted by stoppages at various ports or otherwise. — *c. whole*. See WHOLE. — *c. winding*. See UNDOULATED WINDING.

CONTIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* — **CONTIN'U-OUS-NESS**, *n.* **CONTIN'U-UM** (kŏn-tin'ŭ-ŭm), *n.* 1. *pl.* CONTINUA (-ă). [L. neut. of *continuus* continuous.] 1. That which is absolutely continuous and selfsame; that of which no distinction of content can be affirmed except by reference to something else (as duration and extension, which are capable of supporting distinctions only by reference to numbers or to such relations as those of *now to then*, *here to there*, *before to after*); secondarily, that of which the only ascertainable variation is variation in time or space.

Out of what is in itself an undistinguishable, swarming continuum, devoid of distinction or emphasis, our senses make for us, by attending to this motion and ignoring that a world full of contrasts, of sharp accents, of abrupt changes, of picturesque light and shade. *Wm. James.*

2. Anything in which a fundamental common character is discernible amid a series of insensible or indefinite variations; as, a sensation *continuum*; also, any identity of substance uniting discrete parts; hence, loosely, a continuity. 3. *Math.* A continuous magnitude or extent; a continuity. According to Georg Cantor, it is a perfect connected aggregate (of elements or points) of n dimensions when each element corresponds to a set of simultaneous values of n independent real variables x_1, \dots, x_n , called coordinates of the point. The *difference* of any two points is the sum of the differences $|x_1 - a_1|, |x_2 - a_2|, \dots, |x_n - a_n|$, of the corresponding coordinates. The *neighborhood* of any point is the aggregate of all points (in the continuum) that differ from it by not more than a certain positive h . A limiting point is one whose neighborhood for h , however small, forms itself an infinite aggregate; it need not be itself in the aggregate. A perfect aggregate contains all its own limiting points and no other points. An aggregate is connected when between any two points, a and b , may always be found m other points, a_1, \dots, a_m , whose successive differences $|a_1 - a|, |a_2 - a_1|, \dots, |b - a_m|$ are each less than any preassigned ϵ , however small. Familiar examples of continuities are space and figures in it, time, and the aggregate of all real numbers. But the aggregate of rational numbers is everywhere *discontinuous*, because of the *cuts* made by the infinitely many intermediate irrationals.

con-tour' (kōn-tōor'), v. i. To draw or plot a contour.
con-tour' feath'ers. Zool. Those feathers that form the general covering of a bird, determining the external contour of the body.

con-tour' line. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation; also, the line representing this on a map or chart.

con-tour' map. A map showing the configuration of a surface by means of contour lines drawn at regular intervals of elevation (contour intervals), as for every twenty feet, a crowding of contour lines indicating steepness.

con-tour'ing (kōn-tōor'ing), n. [F., p. p. of contourner to twist.] Her. Turned about; — said of an animal facing to the sinister side of the shield.

con-trā' (kōn-trā'). A prefix from the Latin adverb and preposition contra, signifying against, contrary, in opposition, etc. Specif., Music, in the names of instruments or organ stops, designating the larger member of its class, with tones an octave lower than those of its normal form; as, contrabassoon.

con-trā-ar'ith-met'ic-al, a. Math. Designating the proportion c - b : c - a = a : b, whence a + b = c; occurring in phyllotactic sequence, as 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, . . . where each term is the sum of the two preceding.

con-trā-ban'd (kōn-trā-bānd), n. [It. contrabando; con-tra + bando ban, proclamation: cf. F. contrebände, Sp. contrabando. See BAN an edict.] 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons the most bound in duty to prevent contraband, and the most interested in the seizures. Burke.

2. Goods or merchandise the importation or exportation of which is forbidden; also, smuggled goods.

3. A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines; — so called from such slaves having been treated as contraband of war. U.S.

4. Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR.

contraband of war, that which, according to international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. A distinction is made between absolute contraband, or goods of such a nature as to be presumably intended solely for war purposes, such as arms, explosives, cement, uniforms, etc., or any materials or machinery for use in the preparation of war materials or fortifications, and occasional contraband, or those which are made contraband only upon condition of their being intended for a warlike use, such as provisions, horses, harness, fodder, vehicles, etc. A neutral nation is under no obligation to restrain or prohibit contraband trade, although it is bound to use due diligence to prevent armed expeditions being sent from its territory.

con-trā-band, a. Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden; as, contraband goods, or trade.

con-trā-band, v. t. & i. 1. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; to smuggle. Obs. or R. Johnson.

2. To declare prohibited; to forbid. Obs.

The law severely contrabands.

Our taking business off men's hands. Hudibras.

con-trā-band-ism (-bān-diz'm), n. Traffic in contraband goods.

con-trā-band-ist, n. [Cf. Sp. contrabandista.] One engaged in contrabandism; a smuggler.

con-trā-bass' (kōn-trā-bās'), a. Music. Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the stringed double bass; as, the contrabass ophicleide.

con-trā-bass' (-bās'), n. Music. The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol family, having three or four strings and a compass of over three octaves up from E or G (see VIOL); the violone. It preserves the flat back, deep ribs, and other features of the old viol type. — con-trā-bass'ist (-bās'ist; kōn-trā-bās'ist), n.

con-trā-clock'wise' (-klōk'wiz'), adv. In a direction opposite to that of the hands of a timepiece; counterclockwise.

con-trac't (kōn-trākt'), v. t.; — con-trac't'ed; con-trac't'ing. [L. contractus, p. p. of contrahere to contract; con- + trahere to draw: cf. F. contracter. See TRACE; cf. CONTRACT, n.] 1. To enter into with mutual obligations; to establish or undertake by contract.

We have contracted an inviolable amity, peace, and league with the aforesaid queen. Hakluyt.

Many persons . . . had contracted marriage within the degrees of consanguinity . . . prohibited by law. Strype.

2. To betroth; to affianc. The truth is, she and I long since contracted.

Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us. Shak.

3. To bring on or incur; to acquire. Each from each contract new strength and light. Pope.

4. To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to shorten, narrow, or lessen. In all things desuetude doth contract and narrow our faculties.

5. Hence: a To limit or restrict. b To abridge or abbreviate. Obs. c Gram. To shorten by omitting a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more vowels or syllables to one. d To collect or combine; to concentrate. Obs.

6. To cause to shrink. 7. To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit. Thou didst contract and purse thy brow. Shak.

Syn. — Shorten, abridge, epitomize, narrow, reduce; incur, assume, acquire. See CONDENSE, INCUR, to contract marriage or matrimony, to enter into marriage; to constitute marriage by contract. — to c. on, Mech., to shrink on, as a steel tire on a car wheel. — to c. one's self out of, to free one's self from, or give up, by making a contract.

con-trac't', v. i. 1. To make a contract; to covenant; agree; bargain; specif., to make a contract of marriage.

2. To be drawn together so as to be diminished in size or extent; to shrink, as iron in cooling; to be reduced in compass, duration, or length. (Cf. CONTRACTION, 2 e.)

years contracting to a moment. Wordsworth.

con-trac't (kōn-trākt'), n. [L. contractus, fr. contrahere: cf. F. sus.] Bot. Convolute and twisted, as the bud of the morning-glory.

con-tour' + contour. contour checks. Irrigation. Checks formed by levees constructed approximately on contour lines to hold water applied to land until it soaks away. The area is limited by cross levees.

con-tour' interval. See CONTOUR.

con-tour' ni-at'ed (kōn-tōor'ni-āt'ed), a. [Cf. CONTORNIATE.] Niatis. Contorniate.

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con-trac't, formerly also contract. See CONTRACT, v.] 1. Law. An agreement between two or more persons to do or forbear something, esp. such an agreement that is legally enforceable; a bargain; a compact; a covenant. A legal contract was defined by Blackstone as "An agreement upon sufficient consideration to do or not to do a particular thing," and this has been the generally accepted definition, either literally or in one paraphrase or another adopted to express more plainly one or more of the necessary elements of a contract, such as the mutuality. The law writers have, until recently, generally classified contracts as: contract of record, a conclusive legal obligation incurred through the intervention of some public authority and evidenced by public record, as judgments, recognizances, statutes merchant and staple; contract of specialty, or specialty contract, one depending for its validity upon the formality of its execution, that is, upon its being signed, sealed, and delivered in the form called a deed; and simple or parcel contract, one not depending upon formality of execution for its validity, but upon the existence of a consideration. Contracts of record are now usually classified as quasi contracts (which see), as not being properly called contracts. If a seal (which see) does not import a consideration Blackstone's definition covers only the simple contract. Various classifications of contracts with reference to different principles are made; as: unilateral and bilateral; gratuitous and onerous; real and consensual; executed and executory; aleatory or not, etc. (see these terms). Cf. COVENANT, PACT, NUDUM FACTUM, CAUSE, 3, CONSIDERATION, 7, DEED, etc.

The commonwealths [of the United States] are inhibited from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts (Constitution Art. I, § 10). The term contract has in the legal connection, been made subject to exhaustive definition by the courts. It is held to mean a legally binding agreement in respect to property, either expressed or implied, executory or executed, between private parties, or between a commonwealth and a private party or private parties, or a grant from one party to another, or a grant, charter, or franchise from a commonwealth to a private party or private parties. J. W. Burgess.

2. Specif.: The act by which two parties enter into the marriage relation; also, the agreement so to do; betrothal. This is the night of the contract. Longfellow.

3. A writing made by the parties to evidence the terms and conditions of a contract (in sense 1).

4. The department or principles of law having to do with contracts (in sense 1).

5. Com. A certain grade of a product, as wheat or cotton, defined and established by an exchange dealing in this product, which grade is tacitly assumed by rule of the exchange to be understood in every transaction between members of the exchange dealing on the floor.

6. Gram. A contracted form.

Syn. — Arrangement, understanding, convention, pact. — CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, BARGAIN, COMPACT, COVENANT, STIPULATION, agreeing in the idea of a mutual arrangement between two parties, are here compared in their more general senses. For their specifically legal usage, see DEF. 1. AGREEMENT is the most general term, and frequently implies little more than a mutual understanding. CONTRACT applies esp. to such formal agreements, often of a business nature, as are legally binding; BARGAIN, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale. A COMPACT is a stronger and more solemn contract, frequently applying to alliances between states; COVENANT has special reference to religious engagements. A STIPULATION is one of the articles or provisions of a contract. See PROMISE.

According to some versions of the story, a regular contract to the above effect was drawn up by a lawyer, and signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses. Others say that Matthew Maule was contented with a private written agreement, in which Mr. Eynon pledged his honor and integrity to the fulfillment of the terms concluded upon. The gentleman then ordered wine, which he and the carpenter drank together, in confirmation of their bargain. . . . There was, at least, an assignable motive for the first stipulation; there appeared to be none whatever for the last. Hawthorne.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power. Const. of U. S.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

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2. Specif.: a = CONTRACTION. Obs. b Gram. The shortening of a word, or of two words, by the omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; as, ne'er for never; can't for cannot; don't for do not. c Philol. The coalescence of two or more vowels into one; as, Lat. copia for co-opia; Eng. lord from AS. hūford (for hūfweard). d Class. Pros. The replacement of two short syllables by a long syllable. e Physiol. The shortening (accompanied by thickening) of a muscle fiber, or of a whole muscle when in action. See MUSCLE.

3. Something formed by contracting or abbreviating, as a word or phrase; as, dep't for department, plenipo for plenipotentiary, crim. con. for criminal conversation, etc.

CONTRACTION RULE. A pattern maker's rule in which the divisions are made larger (3/8 for iron, 5/8 for brass) than standard measures, to allow for contraction in cooling.

con-trac'tive (kōn-trākt'iv), a. Tending to contract; having the property or power of contracting; pert. to contraction.

con-trac't note. A brief written announcement given by a factor or broker to his principal that he has bought (then called a bought note) or sold (then called a sold note) for his principal a certain amount of merchandise or securities at a price, commission, etc. specified. It is in effect a memorandum of the terms of the employment by the principal.

con-trac'tor (kōn-trākt'ōr), n. [L.] 1. One who contracts; a party to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another; specif., one who contracts to perform work, or supply articles on a large scale, at a certain price or rate, as in building houses or provisioning troops.

2. One that contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle. Friendship is . . . a contractor and taker up of . . . affections. Earle.

con-trac't sur'geon. In the United States army, a physician or dental surgeon without military rank, temporarily engaged for service in the Medical Department; — called also acting or dental surgeon.

con-trac't system. a The sweating system. b The system of employing convicts by selling their labor (to be performed inside the prison) at a fixed price per day to contractors who are allowed to have agents in the prison to superintend the work.

con-trac't tablet. Babylonian & Assyrian Antiq. A clay tablet on which was inscribed a contract, for safe keeping. This tablet was inclosed in an outer case (often called the envelope), on which was inscribed a duplicate of the inscription on the inclosed tablet.

con-trac'ture (kōn-trākt'ū'r), n. [L. contractura a drawing together: cf. F. contracture.] 1. Med. A state of permanent rigidity or contraction, esp. of the muscles.

2. Arch. A narrowing of the girth of a column, as at the top.

con-trac't'ic' (kōn-trākt'ik'), v. t.; -dic't'ed; -dic't'ing. [L. contradicere, p. p. of contradicere to speak against; contra + dicere to speak. See DICION.] 1. To assert the contrary of; to take issue with; to gainsay; to deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; to impugn.

The future cannot contradict the past. Wordsworth.

2. To resist or forbid; to oppose; to oppose in words. Obs. A greater power than we can contradict. Hath thwarted our intents. Shak.

3. To be contrary or opposed to; to go counter to. No truth can contradict another truth. Hooker.

Syn. — See DENY.

con-trac't'ic' (kōn-trākt'ik'), v. i. To oppose in words; to gainsay; to deny, or assert the contrary of, something. Acts xiii. 45.

con-trac't'ion (dīk't'ish'ən), n. [L. contradicere answer, objection: cf. F. contradiction.] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial of the truth of a statement; contrary declaration; gainsaying. His fair demand. Shak.

2. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute incompatibility, as of logical contraries or contradictories; anything the falsity of which is shown by the law or principle that a thing cannot both be and not be in the same way at the same time. See OPPOSITION, LAWS OF THOUGHT.

Can he make deathless death? That were to make Strange contradiction. Milton.

If we take the law of contradiction in the obvious sense that a statement and its denial cannot both be true, it bears witness to the fact that a judgment may be truly denied, i. e., that a judgment may be false, and therefore that there may be truth in a negation. B. Bosanquet.

3. Act of opposing, or contending against, whether by argument or deed.

4. That which is contradictory, or involves conflicting qualities, whether act, fact, person, or thing.

Of contradictions infinite the slave. Wordsworth.

a contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory statement.

con-trac't'ious (kōn-trākt'ish'ūs), a. 1. Contradictory; also, contrary adverbs. Obs.

2. Self-contradictory; inconsistent. Obs. or Archaic.

3. Inclined to contradict or cavil. Sharp.

Wherefore she wedded a little man in a rifle regiment — being by nature contradiculous. Kipling.

con-trac't'ious-ly, adv. — con-trac't'ious-ness, n.

con-trac't'io-ry (-dīkt'is'ri), a. [L. contradicere: cf. F. contradictoire.] Tending to contradict; of the nature of, given to, showing, or causing, contradiction. "Contradictory assertions." South.

Schemes . . . contradictory to common sense. Addison.

Syn. — See OPPOSITE.

con-trac't'io-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). 1. A term, proposition, or thing which denies or opposes another.

It is common with princes to will contradictories. Bacon.

2. Logic. A proposition having the same terms as another proposition, but opposed to it in quality and quantity. See OPPOSITION.

con-trac'tis-tinct' (kōn-trākt'is-tīkt'), a. Distinguished by opposite qualities. — con-trac'tis-tinct'iv, adv.

con-trac'tis-tinction (-tīkt'ish'ən), n. Act of contradict-

ing by contracture. [L.]

con-trac't'ic' (kōn-trākt'ik'), v. t.; -dic't'ed; -dic't'ing. [L.]

part; to give (money or other aid) for a specified object; as, to contribute food or fuel for the poor.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies. Addison.
con-trib-ute (kŏn-trĭb'ut; formerly accented con'tri-bute), v. t. 1. To pay tribute. Obs. Marlowe.
2. To give a part to a common stock; to lend assistance or aid, or give something, to a common purpose; to have a share in any act or effect.

We are engaged in war; the Secretary of State calls upon the colonies to contribute. Burke.
These men also contributed to obstruct the progress of wisdom. Goldsmith.

Syn.—See CONDUCE.
con-trib-ution (kŏn-trĭb'üsh'ŏn), n. [L. contributio: cf. F. contribution.] 1. A payment or render imposed upon a body of persons or on the population of a territory by civil, military, or ecclesiastical authority; an impost; esp., a tax or imposition levied on the people of a country by an army of occupation, orig. as a composition for exemption from pillage, but now to meet military necessity; specif., as used by some, a payment in money so levied in excess of the usual taxes. Cf. REQUISITION.
2. Act of contributing.
3. That which is contributed; the portion which an individual furnishes to the common stock, or the whole which is formed by the gifts of individuals.
A certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem. Rom. xv. 26.
Aristotle's actual contributions to the physical sciences. Whewell.

4. Specif., a writing for a publication, as a periodical having parts by different authors.
5. Law. Payment by each of several jointly liable of his individual share in a loss suffered; also, the amount so paid by one of them. Contribution is now enforceable in law as well as in equity. It is not enforceable between wrongdoers.
6. Life Insurance. See CONTRIBUTION PLAN.
con-trib-ution-al (ŏn), a. Of, pertaining to, or furnishing, a contribution.

contribution plan. Life Insurance. A plan of distributing surplus by giving to each policy the excess of premiums and interest earned thereon over the expenses of management, cost of insurance, and the policy value at the date of computation. This excess is called the contribution of the policy.
con-trib-u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ü-tĭv), a. Contributing, or tending to contribute.—con-trib-u-tive-ly, adv.—con-trib-u-tive-ness, n.

con-trib-u-tor (tĕr), n. [Cf. F. contributeur.] 1. One that contributes; specif., one who writes articles for a newspaper or periodical.
2. One that pays tribute. Obs.
con-trib-u-to-ry (tĕ-rĭ), a. 1. Subject to, or contributing to, a common fund or enterprise; subject to levy or furnishing a share or contingent. "Contributory allies." Grote.
2. Of the nature of, or forming, a contribution; entering, given, occurring, or acting as a contribution, share, or aid, as in effecting an end or result; as, contributory labors. Bonfires of contributory wood. Chapman.

3. Tributary. Obs.
contributory negligence. Law, negligence by an injured party which combines as a proximate and efficient cause with the negligence of the injured in producing the injury. Such negligence bars recovery by the plaintiff at common law, but may only diminish his damages in admiralty.
con-trib-u-to-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-rĭz). One that contributes or is bound to contribute; specif., Eng. Law, one who, as being or representing a past or present member, is liable to contribute to the payment of the debts of a corporation on its being wound up.

con-tribute (kŏn'trĭt; see note below), a. [L. contributus bruised, p. p. of conterere to grind, bruise; con- + terere to rub, grind: cf. F. contrib. See TRITE.] 1. Broken down with grief and penitence; deeply sorrowful for sin because it is displeasing to God; humbly and thoroughly penitent.
A contrite heart O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.
2. Proceeding from contrition; as, contrite sighs.
3. Thoroughly bruised or broken; worn. Obs. & E.
con-tribute, now prevalent, has long existed by the side of the original con-tribute, which is still often used in poetry or where such accentuation is the more euphonic.
Syn.—Penitent, repentant, humble, sorrowful.—con-tribute-ly, adv.—con-tribute-ness, n.

con-trib-ution (kŏn-trĭb'üsh'ŏn), n. [F. contribution, L. contributio.] 1. State of being contrite; deep sorrow and repentance for sin because sin is displeasing to God.
My future days shall be one whole contrition. Dryden.
2. Act of grinding; attrition; friction. Obs.
Syn.—Regret, compunction, self-reproach, humiliation.—CONTRITION, ATTRITION, PENITENCE, REPENTANCE. In theological usage, contrition and attrition differ in motive and degree. CONTRITION denotes deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God; ATTRITION, such imperfect sorrow for sin as arises from fear of punishment; as, "Sacramental grace to raise our sorrow from attrition to contrition" (H. E. Manning). Attrition is used only in its technical sense; contrition has more general application; as, "Shame and contrition reformed the life of the disinherited youth" (Spectator); "I own with contrition that I have not always written prose" (Steuerson). PENITENCE and REPENTANCE agree in implying sorrow for what is past and purposed amendment, penitence emphasizing rather the element of feeling, repentance, that of a new purpose; as, "With his sweet and mighty eloquence the hearts of those who watched it did unlock, and made them melt in tears of penitence" (Shelley); "Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance" (Matt. iii. 8). See REPERT.

con-trib-ut-ant (kŏn-trĭb'üt'ants), n. 1. Act or faculty of contributing; as, he is ready in contributance; also, state of being

contrived; disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation.
The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. Contrivance must have had a contriver. Paley.
2. A thing contrived or used in contriving; a scheme, plan, or artifice; an arrangement or device.
Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. Burke.
Syn.—Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention, machine. See DEVICE.

con-trib-ut-ive (kŏn-trĭb'üt-ĭv), v. t.; con-TRIV-er' (-trĭv'), con-TRIV-ing (-trĭv'ing). [ME. contriven, contraven, contravenen, controven, to invent, OF. contriver (3d pl. pres. contrivent); F. controuver; con- + OF. trover, F. trouver, to find, See TROUBADOUR, TROVER.] 1. To form, fabricate, or make by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise; to plan; to plot.
What more likely to contrive this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom? Tillotson.
Neither do thou imagine that I shall contrive aught against his life. Hawthorne.
2. To find out or discover. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
3. To compass or effect; to bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem.
4. To introduce, shape, or adapt, by contrivance; hence, to lay out or divide. Obs.
Syn.—Invent, discover, devise, plan, design, project, plot, concert, hatch.

con-trib-ut-ive, v. t. To make devices; to form plans, schemes, or designs; to plan; to scheme; to plot.
The Fates will contrive. Shak.
con-trol' (kŏn-trŏl'), v. t.; con-TROLLED' (-trŏld'), con-TROL-ling (-trŏl'ing). [F. contrôler, fr. contrôler counter register, contr. fr. contre-rôle; contre (L. contra) + rôle roll, catalogue. See COUNTER; ROLL.] 1. Orig., to check by a duplicate register or account; now, to check or regulate (expenditure, payments, etc.).
2. To check, test, or verify by counter or parallel evidence or experiments; to verify by comparison or research. Rare.
This report was controlled to be false. Fuller.
3. To censure or call to account. Obs.
4. To exercise restraining or directing influence over; to dominate; regulate; hence, to hold from action; to curb; subject; overpower.
Give me a staff of honor for mine age, But not a scepter to control the world. Shak.
Syn.—Restrain, rule, govern, guide, regulate, hinder, direct; check, curb, counteract, subdue. See CONDUCT.
to control the point, fencing, to beat down the point.

con-trol', n. [F. contrôle a counter register, verification, scrutiny; or fr. the v. See CONTROL, v.; cf. COUNTER-ROLL.] 1. Power or authority to control; superintendence; government; as, under parental control.
The House of Commons should exercise a control over all the departments of the executive administration. Macaulay.
2. One that serves to control; specif.: a Reserve or restraint. "Speak without control." Dryden.
b A check; a controller. c A standard of comparison or means of verification; a control experiment. d A duplicate register kept as a check. Obs. e In automobile racing, a short stretch of the road or track, usually through a village or town, the time of passing over which is not counted. A limited time may be given for these places to effect minor repairs. f Spiritualist. A personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of the medium.
Syn.—Regulation, check, restraint.

control clock. An accurate clock used in sending automatic signals to control distant clocks or dials.
control experiment. An experiment whose object is to enable the experimenter to control or check the results of other experiments. By imitating the conditions of the other experiments with the exception of some particular, inferences can be obtained as to how far the omitted factor was responsible for the results observed in the other cases. Cf. BLANK DETERMINATION.

con-trol-ler' (-lĕr), n. [From CONTROL, v. t.: cf. F. contrôleur.] 1. One who keeps a counter-roll to control accounts; an officer appointed to check expenditure, as a steward; any of various public officers, or officers of corporations, having similar duties;—often used as a title of office. More commonly as the title of a public official written controller (which see).
2. Specif.: Brit. Navy. A member of the admiralty having the title, in full, of Additional Naval Lord and Controller, who has charge of whatever concerns the material of the fleet, as the construction and equipment of ships.
3. One that controls or has power or authority to control; one who governs.
The great controller of our fate. Dryden.
4. Naut. An iron block, usually bolted to a ship's deck, for controlling the movement of a chain cable. The links of the cable tend to drop into hollows in the block, and thus hold fast until disengaged.
In the merchant service, the controller is called a compressor. A. M. Knight.

5. Elec. Any electric device for controlling a circuit or system; specif.: a An electromagnet, excited by the main current, for throwing a regulator magnet into or out of circuit in an automatic device for constant current regulation. b A kind of multiple switch for gradually admitting the current to, or shutting it off from, an electric motor; as, a car controller for an electric railway car.
6. Mach. A lever controlling the speed of an engine;—applied esp. to the lever governing a throttle valve, as of a steam or gasoline engine, esp. on an automobile.
con-trol-ment' (-mĕnt), n. Power or act of controlling, or state of being controlled; control; restraint; check; regulation; superintendence.
You may do it without controlment. Shak.

con-trol-ment, n. [F. controver-sa.] 1. [Cf. L. controver-sa.] Controversy. Obs.
con-trol-ment, n. [Cf. L. controver-sa.] 1. [Cf. L. controver-sa.] Controversy. Obs.
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con-tro-ver-sial (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'shĕl), a. [Cf. L. controver-sialis.] Subject to controversy; relating to, or consisting of, controversy; polemical; disputatious; as, controver-sial books.—con-tro-ver-sial-ism' (-iz'm), n.
con-tro-ver-sial-ist, n. One who carries on a controversy; one given to controversy; a disputant.
He [Johnson] was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which controver-sialists are made. Macaulay.

con-tro-ver-sion (ŏn-shĭn), n. [Cf. OF. controver-sion, LL. controversio.] 1. Act of controverting; controversy.
2. Act of turning in the opposite direction.
con-tro-ver-sion' (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'sĭŏn), n.; pl. -sions (-sĭz). [L. controver-sia, fr. controver-sus turned against, disputed; contra- + ver-sus, p. p. See VER-SION.] 1. Act or instance of controverting; a cause or case of variance or contention; a difference; esp., a disputatious difference; a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel; strife.
The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. Jer. xxv. 31.
This left no room for controversy about the title. Locke.
A dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing. Johnson.

2. Law. A suit in law or equity;—distinguished from case as not including criminal actions or proceedings.
The judicial power shall extend to all controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, [etc.]. U. S. Constitution, Art. III., sec. 2.
Syn.—Debate, disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, wrangle, strife, quarrel. See DISPUTE.
in controversy. See CASE, n.
con-tro-ver-sion' (kŏn-trŏ-vĕr'sĭŏn; 277), v. t.; con-TRO-VER-sion' (-vĕr'sĭŏn); con-TRO-VER-sion' (-vĕr'sĭŏn). [See CONTRA-VER-SION.] To make matter of controversy; to debate; to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to deny; to contend against in words or writings; to contest; to oppose.
Some controverted points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists. Macaulay.
Syn.—See DENY.

con-tro-ver-sion, v. i. To hold controversy.
con-tu-ber-nal (kŏn-tü-bĕr'nĕl), con-tu-ber-nal-al (kŏn-tü-bĕr'nĕl-ŏl), a. [L. contubernalis a tent companion; cf. contubernium tent companionship.] Living or mesing together; familiar; in companionship.—con-tu-ber-nal, n.
Humble folk ben Christs friends: they ben contubernial with the Lord, thy King. Chaucer.
con-tu-ma-cious (kŏn-tü-mä'shüŏs), a. [L. contumax, -acis. See CONTUMACY.] Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority; obstinate; stubborn; disobedient; rebellious.
There is another very efficacious method for subduing the most obstinate, contumacious sinner. Diamond.
Syn.—Stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, seditious, unruly, refractory, intractable, mutinous, rebellious, riotous.—CONTUMACIOUS, INSUBORDINATE, REBELLIOUS agree in the idea of resistance to authority. CONTUMACIOUS implies stubbornness or perversity, esp. as manifested in willful contempt of any lawful summons or orders, as of a court; as, a contumacious witness. INSUBORDINATE implies a refractory or disobedient attitude towards one's constituted superiors in authority; as, insubordinate troops. REBELLIOUS (often fig.) implies more open defiance of authority; as, "Art thou that Traitor-Ogel . . . who . . . in proud rebellious arms drew after him the third part of Heaven's sons?" (Milton); "Be taught, O faithful consort, to control rebellious passion" (Wordsworth). See OBSTINATE, REBELLION.

con-tu-ma-cious-ly, adv.—con-tu-ma-cious-ness, n.
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con-tu-ma-cious-ly, adv.—con-tu-ma-cious-ness, n.

šle, senšite, čäre, šm, šccount, šrm, ššk, šofš; šve, švent, šnd, recšnt, makšr; šce, šll; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd, šöft, šcšnec; šse, ššite, šrn, šp, šcircšs, menš; š Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of † combined with. = equals.

believed to belong to the Pteropoda, but often much larger than any existing pteropods. They are of tapering form, having a four-angled cross section and narrowed aperture.

1. Obs. a conceit or crotchet; a whim. b A pun. 2. A kind of riddle based upon some fanciful or fantastic resemblance between things quite unlike, forming a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.

3. A thing that puzzles, as a question to which only a conjectural answer can be made; sometimes, specif., a thing with an unknown or puzzling name.

Do you think life is long enough to let me speculate on conundrums like that? W. Black. Syn. - See ENIGMA.

con'vus (kŏn'vŭs), n.; L. pl. -ni (-ni). [L., a cone.] 1. A cone. 2. [cap.] Zool. A Linnaean genus of toxoglossate gastropods, consisting of the typical cone shells, which have a narrow aperture, the outer whorls enveloping the inner, whose walls become partly absorbed. There are numerous species, many large and beautifully colored, in tropical seas. The bite of some of them is said to be dangerous.

3. Med. Posterior staphylocoma embracing the optic disk. [con'vus ar'te'ri'alis (ar'te'ri'ā'sis).] [NL.] a Zool. A division of the heart of amphibians and some fishes, through which the blood passes from the ventricle to the aorta. It is well developed in the elasmobranchs and ganoids, where it contains rows of valves, but is wanting in the teleosts.

Anat. The pouchlike extension of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery arises. - [con'vus me'du'llaris (mē'dū'lār'is)] [NL.], the tapering posterior end of the spinal cord.

con'va-lesce (kŏn'vā'lē'sē), v. i.; con'VA-LESCE'NT (-lē'st); con'VA-LESCE'NTLY (-lē'st-ē-ē-ē). [L. convalescere; con + valere to grow strong, v. incho. of valere to be strong. See VALIANT.] 1. To gain strength; to recover health and strength, esp. gradually after sickness or weakness; to get better.

He found the queen somewhat convalesced. J. Knox. 2. Rom. Law. To become valid. Rare.

con'va-les'cence (-lē'sēns), n. [L. convalescentia; cf. F. convalescence.] Recovery, esp. gradual recovery, of health and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness; the time between the subsidence of a disease and complete restoration to health.

con'va-les'cent (-lē'sēt), a. [L. convalescens, -entis, p. pr. of F. convalescent.] 1. Recovering from sickness or debility; partially restored; tending to health or strength. 2. Of or pertaining to convalescence or convalescents.

con'va-les'cent, n. One recovering from sickness.

con'val'le-ma'rin (kŏn'vāl'dē-mā'rĭn; kŏn'vāl'lēm'ā-rĭn), n. [Convallaria + L. amarum bitter.] Chem. A bitter, poisonous glucoside, C₂₃H₃₄O₁₂, extracted from the lily of the valley (Convallaria majalis).

con'val-la'ri-a (kŏn'vāl-lār'ĭ-ā), n. [NL.; L. convallis a valley; con + vallis valley.] Bot. A genus of plants, typifying the family Convallariaceae. The only species, C. majalis, is the lily of the valley (which see).

con'val-la'ri-a'ce-ae (-vāl-lār'ĭ-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.; L. convallis a valley; con + vallis valley.] Bot. A family of monocotyledonous herbs differing from the Liliaceae in having a fleshy, baccate fruit, and from the Smilacaceae in their perfect flowers. There are about 23 genera and 215 species, of wide distribution, including Asparagus, Clintonia, and Convallaria. - con'val-la'ri-a'ceous (-shŭs), a.

con'val-la'ri'n (-lār'ĭn; kŏn'vāl-lār'ĭn), n. Chem. An acid, poisonous glucoside, C₂₄H₃₆O₁₁, extracted from the lily of the valley (Convallaria majalis).

con'vec'tion (kŏn'vēk'tshŭn), n. [L. convectio, fr. con-vehere to bring together; con + vehere to carry.] Lit., act or process of conveying or transmitting; specif.: a Physics. A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases, resulting from changes of temperature and other causes; - distinguished from conduction and radiation. b Meteor. The disturbance of the atmospheric equilibrium by ascensional and expanding heated air, thus causing a wind system by the underflow of cooler air, and also in moist regions the formation of cumulus clouds by the expansion and mechanical cooling of the ascending air. Convection plays an important part in tornadoes, thunderstorms, and squalls.

con'vec'tive (-tĭv), a. 1. Serving for conveying; transporting; as, the convective force of water. 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, convection; caused or accomplished by convection.

convective discharge, Elec., a continuous discharge of a current of high tension and frequency across a spark gap.

con've-na-ble (kŏn'vē-nā'bəl), a. [F. convenable, fr. convenire. See CONVENIRE.] Now Rare. Consistent; accordant; congruous; suitable; proper. - con've-na-ble'ly (-bəl), adv. With his word his work is convenable. Spenser.

con'ven'a-ble (kŏn'vē-nā'bəl), a. Capable of being convened or assembled.

con've-nance (kŏn'vē-nāns), n. [F., fitness, suitability.] Property; decency; conventional usage; pl., the conventionalities; those things established by convention as proper to civilized living and social intercourse.

con'ven'er (kŏn'vē-nēr), n. One who convenes; esp., one who calls an assembly together or convenes a meeting; specif., Scot., an official appointed to convoke a committee or other organized body.

con'ven'ery (-ĭ), n.; pl. -eries (-ĭz). Convention; congress. Scot.

con've-ni-ence (kŏn'vē-nĭ-ēns), or, now less commonly, con've-ni-ency (kŏn'vē-nĭ-ēn-sĭ), n. [L. conveniētia agreement, fitness. See CONVENIENT.] 1. Agreement; harmony; congruity. Obs. 2. State or quality of being convenient; fitness or suitability, as of place, time, etc.

Weigh what convenience both of time and means may fit us to our shape. With all brief and plain conveniency, Shak. Let me have judgment. 3. Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble; personal ease or comfort; accommodation.

Thus first necessity invented stools, Convenience next suggested elbow chairs. Cowper. We are rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own convenience. Taylor. 4. A convenient or fit condition or time; an opportunity or advantage.

5. That which promotes comfort or advantage; something suited to one's wants; an accommodation; specif., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort. Smalllett. A pair of spectacles and several other little conveniences. Swift. con've-ni-ent, v. t.; -VENIENCED (-vēn-sĭ); -VENIENCING (-vēn-sĭng). To afford convenience; to accommodate.

con've-ni-ent (kŏn'vē-nĭ-ēnt; 277), a. [L. conveniens, -entis, suitable, p. pr. of convenire to be suitable, to come. See CONVENIRE, v. i.] 1. Fit or adapted; suitable; congruous; appropriate; becoming; proper. Archaic. Feed me with food convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8. Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient. Eph. v. 4. 2. Suited to one's personal ease or comfort or to one's easy performance of some act or function; affording accommodation, advantage, or saving of trouble; well adapted to one's ready use; handy; as, a convenient time or occasion; a convenient house; convenient tools.

When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee. 3. Near at hand; easy of access; handy. Colloq. or Dial. Heretics used to be brought thither, convenient for burning. Thackeray.

Syn. - Fit, suitable, proper, adapted, fitted, suited, handy, commodious.

con'vent (kŏn'vēnt), n. [L. conventus a meeting, LL also, a convent; cf. ME. covent, fr. OF. covent, F. covent, fr. L. conventus. See CONVENIRE, v. i.] 1. A coming together; assemblage; assembly; a meeting. Obs. B. Johnson. 2. An association or community of recluses devoted to a religious life under a superior; a body of monks, friars, or nuns, constituting one local community; hence, such a company as an organized institution; - often popularly restricted to a convent of nuns; as, to go into a convent.

3. A company of twelve, or, with the superior, thirteen, monks or nuns, whether forming a community by itself or a division of a larger body. Obs. Chaucer. 4. A house or set of buildings occupied by a community of religious recluses; a monastery or nunnery; - often popularly restricted to a nunnery.

5. A similar community or institution in non-Christian religious systems, as Buddhism.

Syn. - Nunnery, monastery, abbey. See CLOISTER. con'vent'ly (-vēnt'lĭ), v. t. To cause to come together; to convene; specif., to summon; to cite. Obs. Shak. con'vent'ly, v. i. [L. convenire, conventum. See CONVENIRE, v. i.] 1. To meet together; to convene; to concur. Obs. 2. Probably, to be convenient; to serve. Obs.

When that is known and golden time convenes. Shak. con'vent'ly-ly (-vēnt'lĭ-ĭ), n. [L. conventiculum, dim. of conventus; cf. F. conventicule. See CONVENT, n.] 1. Obs. An assembly or gathering; esp.: a small or private assembly. b An assembly or meeting of, or regarded as of, a bad character or tendency, as being secret, unlawful, for purposes presumed to be evil, or the like. Shak. 2. An assembly for religious worship; esp., a secret or illegal meeting for worship in forms other than those of the established church; specif., such an assembly held by Nonconformists or Dissenters in England, or by Covenanters in Scotland; - often used opprobriously.

A sort of men who . . . attend it [the Church of England's] service in the morning, and go with their wives to a conventicle in the afternoon. Swift. 3. A place of meeting, esp. of Nonconformists.

con'vent'ly-ly, v. i. To assemble in a conventicle; to frequent conventicles.

con'vent'ly-oler (-klēr), n. One who supports or frequents conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist.

con'vent'ion (-shŭn), n. [L. conventio; cf. F. convention. See CONVENIRE, v. i.] 1. Act of convening; specif.: a coming together or meeting. Obs. b A summoning or meeting of an assembly. c Act of summoning before a judge or other official. Obs. or R. 2. A body or assembly of persons met for some common purpose; esp., a formal and special or occasional assembly of delegates, representatives, members of an estate or party, or the like, met to accomplish some specific civil, social, political, ecclesiastical, or other important object.

He set himself to the making of good laws in a grand convention of his nobles. Sir R. Baker. A convention composed of delegates from all the States, to meet in Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the federal system, and correcting its defects. Irving. Specif.: a Eng. Hist. An assembly of the Parliament held without the king's writ, esp. the assembly of 1689 which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that of 1688 which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II. b In Scotland: A meeting of the estates held (before the

con'vale, n. [L. convallis.] Probably, a valley. Obs. con'va-les'cent-ly, adv. of CONVALESCENT. See LY. con'va-les'cent-ly, adv. of CONVALESCENT. See LY.

con'ven't-ly, adv. of CONVENTIVE. See LY. con'ven't-ly, adv. of CONVENTIVE. See LY. con'ven't-ly, adv. of CONVENTIVE. See LY. con'ven't-ly, adv. of CONVENTIVE. See LY.

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Union) without the formal summons for a Parliament. Also, a yearly assembly of commissioners of the royal burghs of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, and formerly of great influence in national legislation. c F. Hist. = NATIONAL CONVENTION. d In the United States, any one of various special assemblies either self-convened or met under statutory or other authority; specif.: Albany convention, of 1754, a convention of colonial delegates at which Franklin made the first formal proposition of a scheme for union of the colonies. - constitutional convention, one held to frame a constitution or amendments to one, as that which framed the Constitution of the United States. It was called to convene in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, was formally begun with a quorum May 25, and adopted and signed the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787. - diocesan convention, Prot. Epis. Ch., the annual assembly of the resident clergy and of lay delegates from each parish, presided over by the bishop. - General Convention, Prot. Epis. Ch., the triennial assembly of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. - Hartford Convention, an assembly of Federalists, held in 1814-15, at Hartford, Conn., in opposition to the War of 1812. - joint convention, a meeting together of both branches of Congress or a State legislature. - national convention (of the delegates of a political party), held to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, frame the party platform, etc.

3. Agreement or an agreement; specif.: a An agreement enforceable in law; a contract; covenant. b Law. Conventional tenure. Eng. c Internal Law. An agreement between states or sovereigns; as a treaty, or, more usually, one less formal or more specific than a treaty, by which several states arrange for the regulation of matters affecting all, as postage, copyright, the conduct of war, etc.; also, a compact between commanders of armies in respect to military operations, as the suspension of hostilities, etc. The convention with the State of Georgia has been ratified by their Legislature. Jefferson. 4. General agreement or concurrence, as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like, or as embodied in any accepted standard, method, usage, or the like; hence, arbitrary or inflexible custom; fixed usage; conventionality.

These are thousands now. Such women, but convention beats them down. Tennyson. 5. A rule or usage based upon general agreement; a rule or practice generally adhered to; an arbitrary or inflexible rule, form, principle, etc., as in an art; a conventionalism. His pathetic pains to keep his table manners and the little conventions of the daily life of men. Scribner's Mag. The claims of established conventions. James Ward.

con'ven'tion-al (kŏn'vēn'tshŭn-əl), a. [L. conventionalis; cf. F. conventionnel.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; characterized by, or based upon or formed by, convention; specif.: a Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; contractual; - opposed in law to legal and judicial. Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights' service. Sir M. Hale. b Law. Conventional. Eng. c Growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; established or sanctioned by general concurrence or usage; formal. "Conventional decorum." Whewell. The conventional language appropriated to monarchs. Motley. The ordinary salutations, and other points of social behavior, are conventional. Latham. 2. Fine Arts. Following conventions in respect of design, technique, or conception; variously: a Based upon traditional or accepted models; as, a conventional picture of Christ. b Established by convention or rule; as, on Greek vases the conventional flesh color for men is red, for women white; hence, often, symbolic; as, a wavy line is the conventional representation of water. c Formed according to received principles; esp., modified to suit a particular material or application; hence, formal; unnaturalistic; conventionalized; as, the conventional flowers of a design.

Syn. - See CEREEMONIAL. con'ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), n. One entitled by contract to be heir. con'ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), n. One entitled by contract to be heir. con'ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), n. One entitled by contract to be heir. con'ven'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), n. One entitled by contract to be heir.

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con-ven'tion-ist (kŏn-vĕn'shŏn-ist), *n.* 1. A member of a convention.
 2. A party to a convention, or contract. *Obs.*
con-ven'tion-ist-ic (-is'tik), *a.* Conventionalized; tending toward conventionalized form.
con-ven'tion money Money of a common standard, issued under agreement between two or more powers.
con-ven'tu-al (kŏn-vĕn'tŭ-ŭl), *a.* [LL. *conventualis*: cf. *F. conventuel*.] 1. Of pert. to, or characteristic of, a convent; as, a *conventual* church.
 2. [cap.] Of or pert. to the Conventual Franciscans. *conventual* prior. See *PRIOR*, 1.
con-ven'tu-al, *n.* 1. An inmate of a convent.
 2. [cap.] *R. C. Ch.* A one of a branch of the order of Franciscans noted for their splendid convents and mitigated rule. Cf. *OBSERVANTINE*. b See *CARMELETT*, 2.
con-ver'ge (kŏn-vĕr'jĕ), *v. i.* -VERGED' (-vĕr'jĕd'); -VERG'ING (-vĕr'jĕng). [L. *convergere*; *con-* + *vergere* to turn, incline: cf. *F. converger*. See *VERG*, *v. i.*] 1. To tend to one point or line; to incline and approach nearer together; as, the radii of a circle *converge* toward the center.
 The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson*.
 2. *Math.* To be convergent; to approach a limit in the sum of its terms.
con-ver'ge, *v. l.* To cause to tend to one point or line; to cause to incline and approach nearer together.
 I *converge* its rays to a focus of dazzling brilliancy. *Tyndall*.
con-ver'gence (-vĕr'jĕns) *n.*; *pls.* CONVERGENCES (-jĕn'sĕn-ĕs) (-jĕn'sĕnz) *sĕz*, CONVERGENCIES (-sĕz). [Cf. *F. convergence*.] 1. Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point; also, elliptically, degree or point of convergence.
 2. *Math.* Tendency toward one point or value; divergence taken negatively.
 3. *Biol.* The development or possession of similar characters by animals or plants of different groups, due usually to similarity in habits or environment. The resemblance in form of body of the whales and fishes is an example. [In this sense *convergence* is rarely or never used.]
 4. *Surv.* The difference of the reciprocal true bearings between two stations. It must be taken into account in dealing with large areas, being due to the convergence of the earth's meridians.
con-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [Cf. *F. convergent*.] 1. Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other; converging; formed by converging lines.
 As many rays of light, as conveniently can be let in, and made *convergent*.
 The vast dome of its cathedral . . . directing its *convergent* curves to heaven. *Heliam*.
 2. *Math.* Really existing; — said of the improper definite integral of a function that tends to infinity.
con-ver'gent, *n.* *Math.* An approximate value of a continued fraction obtained by retaining only some of the first partial quotients. The convergents are alternately greater and less than the exact value. The convergents to π (3.14159 . . .) are $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc.
con-ver'ging (-jĕng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of *CONVERGE*. *Specific:* 1. Causing convergence; as, a *converging* lens.
 2. Absolutely converging. *Math.* of a series, convergent regardless of the signs of its terms, or when for each term is put its absolute value. — *converging* mensurae. See *LENS*, — *c. rays*, *Optics*, rays of light which, proceeding from different points, tend toward a single point. — *c. series*, *Math.*, an infinite series whose terms diminish successively so that it is possible to take out so large a finite number of them that the sum of any number of those left shall not exceed a prescribed value, however small. Thus the exponential series, $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$, converges for all finite values of x , but the logarithmic series, $x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$, converges only for $|x| < 1$. The limit to which the sum of the first n terms approaches as n becomes ever larger is called the *sum* of the series.
con-ver'sa-ble (kŏn-vĕr'sā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. *F. conversable*.] 1. Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse; free in discourse.
 While young, humane, *conversable*, and kind. *Cowper*.
 2. Pert. to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse. The evening was quiet and *conversable*. *Jane Austen*.
 — *con-ver'sa-ble-ness*, *n.* — *con-ver'sa-bly* (-b'li), *adv.*
con-ver'sance (kŏn-vĕr'sāns), *n.* Conversant quality, state, or practice.
con-ver'sant (-sānt), *a.* [L. *conversans*, *p. pr.* of *conversari*: cf. *F. conversant*.] 1. Accustomed to dwell or stay; abiding much. *Obs.*
 They who have been *conversant* abroad. *Addison*.
 2. Having frequent, customary, or familiar intercourse; familiarly associated; intimately acquainted.
 I have been *conversant* with the first persons of the age. *Dryden*.
 3. Having to do with; busied, occupied, or concerned. *Obs.*
 The matters wherein church policy is *conversant*. *Hooker*.
 4. Familiar or acquainted by use or study; well informed; versed; — usually followed by *with*, less often by *in*.
 Deeply *conversant* in the Platonic philosophy. *Dryden*.
Conversant only with the ways of men. *Cowper*.
Syn. — Acquainted, familiar; proficient, skilled, practiced. — *CONVERSANT*, *VERSED* agree in the idea of acquaintance or familiarity with something; they are frequently interchangeable. More commonly, *CONVERSANT* (*with*, rarely *in*) implies the possession of knowledge or information; *VERSED* (*in*), such intimate familiarity as comes from experience or practice; as, "The scholar has been very *conversant* with books, and the other with men only; which makes them both superficial" (*Talier*); "I don't think him [Leigh Hunt] deeply *versed* in life" (*Byron*). See *SKILLFUL*.
con-ver'sa-tion (-sā'shŏn), *n.* [ME. *conversacion* conversation (*m. sensus* 1, 2, & 3), OF. *conversacion*, *F. conversation*, fr. L. *conversatio* frequent abode in a place, intercourse, LL. also, manner of life. See *CONVERSE*, 1. 1. State or act of living with others; an abiding. *Obs.*
 For our *conversacion* is in heaven. *Phil.* iii. 20.
 2. Manner of living; conduct; behavior. *Archaic*.
 Be ye holy in all manner of *conversacion*. 1 *Pet.* i. 15.

3. Social interchange; association; intercourse; also, *Obs.*, those among whom intercourse is maintained; social circle; company.
 All traffic and mutual *conversacion*. *Hakluyt*.
 You may know the man by the *conversacion* he keeps. *Shelton*.
 4. Sexual intercourse; *sĕz*, criminal *conversacion*. *Shak.*
 5. Colloquial discourse; oral interchange of sentiments or observations; also, an instance of this; talk; colloquy. The influence exercised by his [Johnson's] *conversacion* . . . was altogether without a parallel. *Macaulay*.
 6. A meeting or assembly for conversation or discussion; a debate; a *conversacion*; an at home. *Obs.* *Steele*.
 7. Occupation or employment, as with an object of study; hence, familiar or close acquaintance or intimacy.
 I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversacion* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon*.
 8. *Paint.* Short for *conversacion* piece, a kind of genre painting in which a group of figures is represented.
Syn. — Intercourse, communion, commerce, familiarity, conference, discourse, dialogue, colloquy, talk, chat.
con-ver'sa-tion-al (kŏn-vĕr'sā'shŏn-ŭl), *a.* 1. Ready or able to converse; given to conversation.
 2. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation; as, a *conversational* style. *Thackeray*.
con-ver'sa-tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much, or who excels in conversation; a conversationalist. *Byron*.
con-ver'sa-tive (kŏn-vĕr'sā-tĭv), *a.* 1. Relating or suitable to intercourse with men; social. *Obs.*
 2. Ready or disposed to converse; conversational. *Rare*.
con-ver'sa-ti-ŏ-ne (kŏn-vĕr'sā-tĭ-ŏ-nĕ), *n.*; *pl. E.* -zĭ-ŏ-nĕs (-nĕz), *It.* -zĭ-ŏ-nĕ (-nĕ). [It.] In Italy, and, by imitation, elsewhere, a meeting or assembly, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation, or for discussion of some topic of art, literature, or science. These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card assemblies. *A. Drummond*.
con-ver'se (kŏn-vĕr'sĕ), *v. i.*; *CON-VERSED'* (-vĕr'sĕd'); *CON-VER'SING*. [*F. converser*, L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, to live, remain, fr. *versare* to turn often, *v. intens.* of *vertere* to turn. See *CONVERT*.] 1. To move or move about; hence, to live; dwell. *Obs.*
 2. To hold intercourse; to deal or traffic, socially, sexually, or commercially; to associate familiarly or intimately; — usually followed by *with*.
 That do *converse* and waste the time together. *Shak.*
Conversing with the world, we use the world's fashions. *Scott*.
 3. To be occupied or engaged; to have acquaintance or familiarity from long intercourse or study; as, to *converse* with books. *Archaic*.
 According as the objects they *converse* with afford greater or less variety. *Locke*.
 4. To engage in familiar colloquy; to interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; to talk, esp. in an intelligent or sustained manner; to communicate; — followed by *with* before a person; by *on*, *about*, *concerning*, etc., before a thing. We had *conversed* so often on that subject. *Dryden*.
 Talking is not always to *converse*. *Cowper*.
Syn. — See *TALK*.
con-ver'se, *v. l.* 1. To associate familiarly with. *Obs.*
 2. To talk with or about; also, to talk (one) *to*, *out of*, etc. *Rare* or *Nonce* Use.
con-ver'se (kŏn-vĕr'sĕ), *n.* 1. Intercourse; intimate association; communion.
 'T is but to hold *converse* with Nature's charms, and view her stores. *Byron*.
 2. Familiar discourse; free interchange of thoughts or views; conversation; talk; also, interchange of ideas otherwise than by speech, as by signs.
 Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope*.
 3. — *CONVERSATION*, 2, 7. *Obs.*
con-ver'se, *a.* [L. *conversus*, *p. p.* of *convertere*. See *CONVERT*.] Turned about; reversed in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — *converse* motion, *Astron.*, the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies due to the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis. — *c. proportion*, the proportion got by exchanging antecedent and consequent. *Obs.*
con-ver'se, *n.* [Cf. *F. converse*.] 1. In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned, its statement being derived from that of the other by transposing two antithetical terms; as, "a rainy day and a clear night" is the *converse* of "a clear day and a rainy night"; "this belief and its *converse* are both held."
 2. That which is opposite in character to something else; a thing, act, or person entirely different from another.
 The natural *converse* of accession is secession. *D. Webster*.
 3. *Math.* A proposition formed by the interchange of hypothesis and conclusion in a previous proposition. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true, i. e., if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal. *Converses*, however, are not generally true.
 4. *Logic*. A proposition obtained by conversion; as, the *converse* of "all men are animals" is "some animals are men"; the *converse* of "no virtue is vice" is "no vice is virtue"; — not to be confounded with "contrary proposition." See *CONVERSION*, 4.
Syn. — *CONVERSE*, *OVERSE*, *REVERSE*. *CONVERSE* applies to propositions; it implies an interchange or transposition of the important terms; as, the *converse* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" is "None but the fair deserves the brave." *Converse* is not to be confused with *opposite* (see *OPPOSITE*) or *reverse*; thus, the *opposite* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" would be "All but the brave deserve the fair"; "Francis I. wrote, after the battle of Pavie, 'All is lost except our honor.' A hissed author may *reverse* it. — Nothing is lost except our honor" (*Byron*). *OVERSE* and *REVERSE* are specifically applied to the two faces of a coin, medal, etc.; *reverse* referring to the side containing the head or principal inscription, *reverse*, to the other. More generally, *reverse* refers to the more, *reverse* to the less, apparent or intentionally conspicuous side or face of anything; as, "Looking at the fair tapestry of life, with its royal and even sacred figures, he dwells not on the *reverse* alone, but here chiefly on the *reverse*; and indeed turns out the rough seams, tatters, and man-

fold thrums of that unsightly wrong side" (*Carlyle*). In their more absolute uses, *reverse* corresponds to *counterpart*, *reverse* to *opposite*; as, evil is the *reverse* of (i. e., necessarily answering to) good; evil in the *reverse* (i. e., the direct opposite) of good. See *COMPLEMENT*, *REVERSE*.
con-ver'sion (kŏn-vĕr'shŏn), *n.* [L. *conversio*: cf. *F. conversion*. See *CONVERT*.] 1. Act of converting, or state of being converted (in any sense); as: a From one position or direction to another. b From one view or course to another, as in passing from one side, party, or form of religion to another. "Conversion to Christianity." *Prescott*. c From one state, character, or form to another; transmutation; change.
 Artificial *conversion* of water into ice. *Bacon*.
 d From one thing to another by substitution.
 In its financial aspect *conversion* is a term generally applied to consolidations and simplifications of securities or to reconstructions of a national currency, like that carried out by Germany in 1873.
 2. *Theol.* A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief with conviction; a change of heart; a change from worldliness to godliness; a change of the ruling disposition of the soul, involving a transformation of the outward life.
 3. *Law*. a An appropriation of, and dealing with, the property of another as if it were one's own, without right; as, the *conversion* of a horse. b *Equity*. The exchange of property of one nature to property of another nature, as of real to personal, heritable to movable, or the reverse, which is sometimes considered for legal purposes as having taken place, although no actual exchange has been made, as where a trustee has been directed to sell real estate and buy bonds, but fails to do so.
 4. *Logic*. Act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate, or the contrary. A simple *conversion* is a mere transposition of subject and predicate, and is valid of universal negative, particular affirmative, and some universal affirmative propositions. *Con-ver'sion per ac/ci-dens* (pĕr ak'sĭ-dĕnz) (accidental *conversion*) involves change of quantity from universal to particular, as well as transposition of the subject and predicate, and is employed in case of universal affirmatives. Particular negatives cannot be converted.
Conversion is usually treated with opposition under the head of immediate inference. It is primarily a transition from one grammatical form to another which introduces no new elements into the content. *B. Bosanquet*.
 5. *Mil.* a A change of front, as of a body of troops. b A change of character or use, as of smoothbore guns into rifles. c The formation of a bridge (called a *bridge* by *conversion*) by swinging into position a series of pontoons already constructed parallel to the shore for that purpose.
 6. *Math.* A change or reduction of the form of a proposition or expression; as, the *conversion* of equations; the *conversion* of proportions; esp., the reduction by multiplication from a fractional to an integral form. *Conversion* of St. Paul, *Eccle.*, a festival (January 25) commemorative of the conversion of the apostle Paul.
con-ver'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Cf. *F. conversif*.] 1. Causing, or having the power or function of, conversion. *Specific*, *Philol.*, designating the Hebrew conjunction *va* (or *wa*), which is written with the letter *vav* (or *waw*) when used to convert a following future (or imperfect) tense into a past (or perfect) or vice versa, in sense; — called *vau*, or *wau*, *conversive*.
 2. Capable of being converted.
con-vert' (-vĕrt'), *v. i.*; *CON-VERT'ED*; *CON-VERT'ING*. [L. *convertere*, -*vertum*; *con-* + *vertere* to turn: cf. *F. convertir*. See *VERSION*.] 1. To cause to turn; to turn; specify, to turn back; hence, to restore. *Obs.*
 O, which way shall I first *convert* myself? *B. Jonson*.
 2. To reverse or transpose. *Obs.*, except *Logic*, to change (one proposition) into another so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. See *CONVERSION*, 4.
 3. To change or turn from one belief or course to another, as from one religion, party, or sect to another.
 No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott*.
 4. To produce the spiritual change called conversion in (any one); to turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character of (any one) from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.
 He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall have a great reward. *James* v. 20.
 5. To change or turn from one state to another; to alter in form, substance, or quality; to transform; to transmute. If the whole atmosphere were *converted* into water. *T. Burnet*.
 That still lessens The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy. *Milton*.
 6. To apply to any use or purpose by a diversion from a prior one to the proper or intended use; specify, *Law*, to appropriate dishonestly or illegally.
 7. To exchange for some specified equivalent; as, to *convert* goods into money; specify: a *Equity*. To exchange (property of one nature, as real or personal) for property of another nature (as personal or real). See *CONVERSION*, 3 b. b *Finance*. To change (one form of security, obligation, or the like) into an equivalent of a different nature; specify, to change (paper, or fiat, money) for specie.
 8. To turn into another language; to translate. *Obs.*
 Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*.
 9. In various technical uses: a To turn (iron) into steel, or to make (steel) from iron by some process, as cementation. b *Carpentering*. To saw or cut (timber) into suitable size or shape. c To alter, as a vessel or firearm, so as to change from one class or type to another. d To change the chemical nature of, in the process of manufacture, or to produce by such a change; as, to *convert* starch into sugar; to *convert* Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate) into saltpeter (potassium nitrate). e To change the escape-ment of (a watch) for one of a different kind.
Syn. — Change, turn, transmute. See *TRANSFORM*.
con-vert', *v. i.* 1. To be converted (in any of various senses); to undergo a change, physically or morally. If Nebo had had the preaching that thou hast, they [the Neboites] would have been *converted*. *Lattimer*.
 A red dust which *converteth* into worms. *Sandys*.
 2. *Football*. To turn a try into a goal by a place kick. *Eng.*

con-ven'tion-ize, <i>v. t.</i> See <i>IZE</i> . con-vent (kŏn-vĕnt), <i>n.</i> ; <i>pl.</i> -tos (-tĕz) (<i>Sp.</i>) A convent. b Residence of the parish priest. <i>Phil. I. & Sp. Amer.</i> [VENTUAL] con-ven'tu-al, <i>adv.</i> of <i>CON-CON-VER'SANT</i> . con-ver'se-ment, <i>n.</i> [OF.] <i>Business</i> ; <i>pl.</i> , affairs. <i>Obs.</i> [It.] <i>con-ver'ser</i> , <i>n.</i> A conversationalist. con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> [OF.] <i>Business</i> ; <i>pl.</i> , affairs. <i>Obs.</i> [It.] <i>con-ver'ser</i> , <i>n.</i> A conversationalist.	con-ver'ging-ly, <i>adv.</i> of <i>CON-VERGING</i> . con-ver'sa-ble, <i>a.</i> [OF.] <i>Business</i> ; <i>pl.</i> , affairs. <i>Obs.</i> [It.] <i>con-ver'ser</i> , <i>n.</i> A conversationalist. con-ver'sa-tion-al-ly, <i>adv.</i> of <i>CONVERSATIONAL</i> . See <i>LY</i> . con-ver'sa-tion-ist, <i>n.</i> A conversationalist. con-ver'sa-tion-ist, <i>n.</i> A conversationalist.	resting on the broad, stuffed top rail of the back. con-ver'sa-tion-ist, <i>n.</i> A conversationalist. con-ver'sa-tion-ist, <i>n.</i> A conversationalist.	con-verse, <i>a.</i> [OF. <i>convers</i> , L. <i>conversus</i> , <i>p. p.</i> of <i>convertere</i> . See <i>CONVERT</i> .] <i>Converted</i> . <i>Obs.</i> — <i>n.</i> A convert; a lay member of a convent. <i>Obs.</i> con-ver'se-ly (kŏn-vĕr'sĕ-ly), <i>adv.</i> of <i>CONVERSE</i> . con-ver'se-ment, <i>n.</i> [OF.] <i>Business</i> ; <i>pl.</i> , affairs. <i>Obs.</i> [It.] <i>con-ver'ser</i> , <i>n.</i> A conversationalist. con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> [OF.] <i>Business</i> ; <i>pl.</i> , affairs. <i>Obs.</i> [It.] <i>con-ver'ser</i> , <i>n.</i> A conversationalist.	a. Capable of being converted conversus, <i>p. p.</i> of <i>convertere</i> . — <i>con-ver'si-ŏ-ne</i> (-ŏ-nĕ) (<i>Sp.</i>) con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i> con-ver'si-ŏ-ne, <i>n.</i>
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voluntary one with no legislative functions, or the territorial division. A convocation is presided over by a clergyman elected by the clergy or appointed by the bishop and called the dean of convocation. b The annual meeting of the bishop, clergy, and lay delegates of a missionary jurisdiction which, not being a diocese, cannot hold a diocesan convention.

5. **Freemasonry.** A meeting of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons. That of a grand chapter is a grand convocation. **Syn.** — Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, etc.

convocation-al (kŏn'vŏ-kŏ-shŏn-ŏl), a. Of or pertaining to a convocation — **convocation-al-ly**, adv.

convocate (kŏn'vŏ-kŏt), v. t.; **convocated** (vŏk't); **convocating** (vŏk'ing). [L. *convocare*; *con-* + *vocare* to call; cf. *F. convoquer*. See **VOCATION**.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

There remained no resource but the dreadful one of *convoking* a Parliament. *Palfray.*

Syn. — Summon, assemble, convene. See **CALL**.

convolute (kŏn'vŏ-lŭt), a. [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See **CONVOLVĒ**.] Rolled or wound together, one part upon another; — in *Bot.*, said esp. of cotyledons, or of flowers or leaves in aestivation or vernation; in *Zool.*, applied to discoid shells in which the inner whorls are more or less completely concealed by the outer whorls. — n. Something convoluted in form; a convolution. *Rare.*

convolute, v. t. & i.; **convoluted** (lŭt'ed); **convoluting** (lŭt'ing). 1. To twist or coil around. *Obs.* 2. To make convolute; to coil.

convoluted (lŭt'ed), p. a. Folded in curved or tortuous windings; coiled; rolled up; having convolutions. A highly convoluted brain. *North Amer. Rev.*

Beaks recurved and convoluted like a ram's horn. **Pennant.** **convolution** (kŏn'vŏ-lŭ-shŏn), n. 1. A convoluting, or state of being convoluted; a rolling or coiling together; a winding. O'er the calm sea, in convolution swift, The feathered eddy floats. *Thomson.*

2. A tortuous or sinuous winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded upon itself; a coil, whorl, fold, or sinuosity; as, the convolutions of the intestines; specif., one of the irregular ridges upon the surface of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, of some animals; a gyrus. See **BRAIN**, n., 1. convolution of Broca (brŏk'ŏ) after Paul Broca (1824-81), French surgeon; *Anat.*, the center for articulate speech; usually the left (sometimes the right) inferior frontal convolution of the brain. **convolve** (kŏn'vŏlv), v. t. i.; **convolved** (vŏlv'd); **convolving** (vŏlv'ing). [L. *convolvere*, *convolutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll. See **VOLVĒ**.] 1. To infold; to wrap. *Obs.* 2. To roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another.

Then Satan first knew pain, And writhed him to and fro convolved. *Milton.*

convolve, v. i. To roll or circle about together or involvively.

Convulsa-lacææ (kŏn'vŏl'ŭ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ), n. pl. [NL. See **CONVOLVULUS**.] *Bot.* A large family of twining vines, erect herbs, shrubs, or even trees (order Polemoniales, the morning-glory family). They have alternate leaves and regular pentamerous flowers. There are about 40 genera and 900 species, of wide distribution. *Convolvulus* and *Ipomœa* contain many species ornamental in cultivation. Other prominent genera are *Quamoclit*, *Evolvulus*, and *Breweria*. **convulsa-lacæous** (ŏ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ), a. **convulsa-lacæic** (ŏ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ), a. [L. *convolutus* + *lac*.] **convulsa-lacæic** (-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ), a. Pertaining to, or designating an acid formed by treating convolvulin with alkalies, and itself yielding on further hydrolysis glucose and a product known as *convulsa-lacæic acid* (-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ-lŏ-sŏ).

convulsa-lin (-lŏn), n. *Chem.* A resinous glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

Convulsa-lus (-lŭs), n. pl. (sense 2) E. -luses (-ŏz; -ŏz), L. -li (-li). [L. *bindweed*, fr. *convolvere* to roll around; — so named from its twining stems.] 1. *Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of erect or trailing or twining herbs typifying the family Convolvaceæ, having flowers with an entire style and two stigmas. The genus is closely related to *Ipomœa*, and the common species are popularly known by the name *bindweed* or sometimes *morning-glory*. Some species (as *C. arvensis*), the greater bindweed, and *C. arvensis*, the lesser bindweed, are troublesome weeds; a few are medicinal (as *C. scammonia*, which furnishes scammony); and many are cultivated as ornamental vines, as *C. sepium*, *C. japonicus*, with bright pink flowers, and esp. *C. tricolor*, with blue-and-white or white flowers, etc. 2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

The luster of the long convolvulus That coiled around the stately stems. *Tennyson.*

convoy (kŏn'vŏi), v. t. i.; **convoyed** (vŏid'); **convoying** (vŏi'ing). [F. *convoyer*, OF. *convoyer*, *convoyer*. See **CONVEY**.] 1. To accompany or escort (for any purpose); hence, to guide or conduct. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

2. To accompany for protection, by sea or land; to attend for protection; to escort; as, a cruiser convoyed the ship. I know ye skillful to convoy. *Emerson.*

The total freight of hope and joy. **convoy**, n. [F. *convoi*.] 1. Act of convoying, or escorting; act of attending for defense; state of being so attended; escorting protection; escort. To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

2. One that convays another; an escort; as: a funeral train. b A protecting force accompanying ships, traders, etc., on their way from place to place, by sea or land; an escort for protection or guidance. When every morn my bosom glowed To watch the *convoy* on the road. *Emerson.*

convoyal (kŏn'vŏi-ŏl), a. Convoying. **convoyal-ly**, adv. [L. *convoy*.] One who convokes an assembly; also, a member of a convocation. **convoy-er** (kŏn'vŏi-ŏr), n. One who convokes.

convolute, adv. of **CONVOLVĒ**. See **CONVOLVĒ**. **convolute**, n. [L. *convolutus*.] 1. The act of convoluting, or winding; 2. *Geol.* — **CATASTROPHISM**. **convolute-ment**, n. See **MENT**. **convoyance**, n. Convoyance. *Obs.*

convoyed, Convoyed. *Ref. Sp.* **convoy-er** (kŏn'vŏi-ŏr), n. One who convokes; *vulneratus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. To wound severely; to perforate. *Obs.*

convulse (kŏn'vŭls), n. Convulsion. R. passage; a rabbit burrow. *Obs.* **convulser**, n. [OF. *convulser*.] A rabbit warren. *Obs.* **convulser**, n. [OF. *convulser*.] A rabbit warren. *Obs.* **convulser**, n. [OF. *convulser*.] A rabbit warren. *Obs.*

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c Conveyance; conducting channel. *Obs. Shak.* d A drag or brake applied to the wheels of a carriage to check its velocity or guide it in going down a hill.

3. One that is convoyed; esp., a vessel or fleet, or a train or trains of wagons, employed in the transportation of merchandise, munitions of war, money, subsistence, clothing, etc., and having an armed escort.

4. Carriage; conduct; management; art. *Obs.* **convoy pennant**. A white pennant with red border, carried: a Forward on all vessels on convoy duty. b Alone by a senior officer present during evolutions or drills, when it commands "Silence." c Over a signal number, when it refers to the signal number of an officer in the Annual Navy Register.

convulsant (kŏn'vŭl'sŏnt), a. *Med.* Causing convulsions; convulsive. — n. An agent that produces convulsions. **convulse** (kŏn'vŭls), v. t. i.; **convulsed** (vŭl's't); **convulsing** (vŭl's'ing). [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, to shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] 1. To shake violently, lit. or fig.; to agitate greatly. The world is convulsed by the agonies of great nations. *Macaulay.*

2. To affect with violent and irregular contractions of the muscles; to shake with or as if with irregular spasms, as in excessive laughter, or in agony from grief or pain. With emotions which checked his voice and convulsed his powerful frame. *Macaulay.*

convulse, v. i. To be affected with a convulsion. **convulsion** (kŏn'vŭl'shŏn), n. [L. *convulsio*; cf. *F. convulsion*.] 1. A tear or wrench. *Obs.* 2. *Med.* A spasmodic contraction of the muscles; cramp; tetanus. *Obs.* b (Usually in pl.) A more or less widely distributed unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm.

3. Any violent and irregular motion or agitation; a violent shaking; tumult; commotion. With horrible convulsion, 't and fro He tugged, he shook, till down they came. *Milton.*

Times of violence and convulsion. **Syn.** — Agitation, tumult, disturbance. See **PAROXYSM**.

convulsion-ary (ŏ-rŏ), a. 1. Pert. to, or of the nature of, convulsion; convulsive. "Convulsionary struggles." *Scott.* 2. [Cap.] Of or pertaining to the Convulsionaries.

convulsion-ary, n.; pl. -ries (-rŏz). [Cf. *F. convulsionnaire*.] One who has convulsions, esp. as a result of religious mania or ecstasy; specif. [cap.] one of a body of Jansenist fanatics in France, early in the 18th century, who in their religious mania exhibited convulsions and effected supposed cures, esp. at the tomb of the Jansenist François de Paris, in the cemetery of St.-Médard at Paris. Cf. **DANCING MANIA**.

convulsive (ŏlv), a. Of the nature of a convulsion; producing, or attended with, convulsions or spasms; affected with, or characterized by, convulsions; convulsionary. — **convulsively**, adv. — **convulsiveness**, n. An irregular, convulsive movement may be necessary to throw off an irregular, convulsive disease. *Burke.*

convulser (kŏn'vŭl'sŏr), n. [See note below, n.; pl. -ners or -ners (-nŏz).] [ME. *convulser*, *convig*, *convit*, OF. *convulser*, *convit*, *convit*, fr. L. *convulsus*, a rabbit, cony, prob. a Hispanic word.] 1. A rabbit, esp. the European rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). The litel conyote to her pley gunne hie [did hasten]. *Chaucer.* b In the Old Testament, the daman or cheroagir (*Procavia syriaca*), hence commonly applied to all the members of the genus *Procavia* (syn. *Hyrax*) of the Hyracoidea. See **HYRACOIDEA**. c A pika, or little chief hare. d See **HUTIA**.

2. *Her.* A rabbit borne as a charge. 3. Rabbit skin or fur. 4. A woman; — familiarly or endearingly so called. *Obs.* 5. A simpleton; a dupe. *Obs.*

6. Any of various fishes, as: a The burbot. b The red hind (*Petromyzon cruentatus*), a brightly colored serranoid food fish of the West Indies, Florida, etc. c The nigerfish (*Bodianus fulvus*). **convulser** (kŏn'vŭl'sŏr), n. The older pronunciation is *kŏn'vŭl'sŏr*, as given by former orthoepists, and shown by variant spellings, as *coney*, like *honey* and *money*; but the more recent *kŏn'vŭl'sŏr*, which has come in since the word became less familiar, now prevails.

convulser-catch, v. t. & i. To deceive; cheat; trick; gull. *Obs.* Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *convulser-catched* in this business. *Shak.*

convulser-catcher, n. A cheat; sharper; swindler. *Obs.* **convulser-lene** (kŏn'vŭl'sŏ-lŏn), n. [coinage + *ethylene*.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C₈H₁₂, a decomposition product of conine. It is a propyl derivative of piperylene.

convulser-rine (-rŏn; -rŏn; 184); n. Also -rin. [From **CONINE**.] *Chem.* An oily base, C₈H₁₂N₂, a decomposition product of conine. It is one of the collidines (a-propyl pyridine).

Convulser (kŏn'vŭl'sŏr), n. [L. *convulser*, fr. G. *κόνυλα*.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous herbs, chiefly of the tropics, with rayless heads of flowers and usually finely divided leaves.

cool (kŏol), v. t. i.; **cooled** (kŏod); **cooling**. [Of imitative origin.] 1. To make a low repeated cry or sound, like the characteristic note of pigeons or doves. The stock dove usually through the forest cooes, *Thomson.*

2. To converse or act in a loving way; — usually in *billing* and *cooing*. "Billing or *cooing*." *Byron.*

cool, v. t. To utter, express, or effect with a *cool* or *cool*. **cool**, n. The cry or call of doves or pigeons; any similar sound; often implying amorousness or affection. The grave *cool* of a dove, and the keen piping of a field lark. *Stidney Lanier.*

It opened a pair of bright huckleberry eyes . . . and uttered a "cool" at the sound of its mother's voice. *Bret Harte.*

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accounted for by supposing them, with the earth as one of them, to revolve about the sun in circular orbits, the sun being slightly out of the center. He retained a few small epicycles to account for some of the irregularities.

Cop-per-ni-ci-a (kŏp'ēr-nī-sh'ā), n. [NL., after the astronomer Copernicus.] Bot. A small genus of lofty fan palms of the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, of which the most important is the carnauba (*C. cerifera*), one of the wax palms. They have perfect or imperfect cup-shaped flowers; the fruit is a 1-seeded, yellowish drupe. Also [*C.*], a palm of this genus.

Cop-per-stone (kŏp'stŏn'), n. Arch. A stone for a coping (see COPING); fig., crown; finishing touch.

Cop-phē-t'u-a (kŏ-fĕt'ŭ-ā), n. An imaginary African king who married a beggar maid, Penelophon (spelt *Zenelophon* in Shak. "Love's Labor's Lost," IV. 1). The story is told in Percy's "Reliques," and is the subject of Tennyson's "The Beggar Maid."

Cop-pi-a-pĭtē (kŏp'pī-ā-pīt), n. [From *Copiapō*, locality in Chile.] Min. A basic sulphate of iron, of yellow color and metallic taste; — called also *misy*. It results from the oxidation of other iron minerals. H., 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.10.

Cop-pi-er (kŏp'pī-ēr), n. [From *copi*.] 1. One who copies; one who makes a copy of an original; transcriber; copyist. 2. An imitator; one who imitates an example.

Cop-ping (kŏp'pīng), n. [See 1st *COP*, n.] Arch. The highest or covering course of a wall, often with a sloping top to carry off water. Copings are commonly cut with a drip.



Coping. 1 Wall; 2 Coping; 3 Drip.

Cop-pi-ous (kŏp'pī-ŭs), a. [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance. See *COPY*, *ORIENT*.] 1. Having or yielding an abundance or plenty; abounding (in); specif., full of thought, information, matter, or the like; hence, profuse or exuberant in words, expression, or style of expression.

The earth of that land is *copious* of metal ore. *Trevisa*. Ev'n *copious* Dryden wanted, or forgot. The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope*.

2. Large in quantity or amount; plentiful; abundant. Kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth. *Thomson*. Hall, Son of God, Savior of men! thy name Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton*.

Syn. — Ample, abundant, plenteous, rich, full, exuberant, overflowing. See *PLENTIFUL*.

cop-pi-ous-ly, adv. — **cop-pi-ous-ness**, n.

cop-ped (kŏpt), a. [From 1st *COP*.] 1. Rising to a top or head; conical; peaked. "The blind mole casts *cop-ped* hills towards heaven." *Shak.*

2. Having a cop or crest, as a bird. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

3. Set up or proud; "stuck up;" also, saucy; crabbed. *Dial. Eng.* or *Scot.*

Cop-per (kŏp'ēr), n. [ME. *copper* (cf. *D. koper*, Sw. *koppar*, Dan. *kobber*, G. *kupfer*), LL. *cuprum*, fr. L. *cuprum*, a different form of *Cyprium*, *Cyprium aë*, i. e., Cyprian brass, fr. Gr. *Κύπριος* of Cyprus (Gr. *Κύπρος*), anciently renowned for its copper mines. Cf. *CUPRESSUS*.] 1. A common metal of a reddish color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol, *Cu*; at. wt., 63.57. Sp. gr., 8.79-8.93. Weight of a cu. ft., 548-557 lbs. Copper is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses; it is found also in various ores, of which the most important are chalcocopyrite, chalcocite, cuprite, and malachite. Copper is reduced from its ores either by leaching them, and precipitating pure metallic copper from the solution then obtained, or by smelting them, usually with coke, in the reverberatory furnace, thus forming a regulus, which is subsequently refined in a converter (see *BESSEMER PROCESS*) or a reverberatory, or by electrolytic methods. Cf. *ELECTRIC SMELTING*. Pure copper melts at 1065° C. (1949° F.). It is extensively used in the arts, both in the pure state and in brass, bronze, and other alloys. Chemically, copper is univalent (cuprous compounds) and bivalent (cupric compounds).

2. A coin made of copper or bronze; a penny, cent, or other minor coin of copper; specif., *Hist.*, in the former American colonies of England, an American penny, as distinguished from the somewhat more valuable English penny.

3. A vessel, esp. a large boiler, made of copper.

4. *pl.* Specif., *Naut.*, the boilers in the galley for cooking.

5. A copperworking butterfly.

6. In various specific senses: a A copperplate. b In faro, a small copper coin or similarly shaped object used in coppering. *Cant.* U. S. See *COPPER*, v. t., 2. c A soldering iron. d A hollow cylinder of copper used as a kind of reel by gold and silver wire drawers. The wire is annealed on it. e Copper sheathing of a vessel. f *pl.* The mouth and throat or fauces; — used esp. in *hot coppers*, to cool one's coppers, etc., implying a parched condition due to excessive drinking.

cop-per-ist (kŏp'ēr-ist), n. [F. *copiste*. See *COPY*.] A copier. *Obs.*

cop-pi-ā-ta (kŏp'pī-ā-tā), n. [Sp. Dim. of *COPA*.] A copiousness.

cop-pi-ā-tar (kŏp'pī-ā-tār), a. *Math.* Lying or acting in the same plane.

cop-plānt, v. t. See *COP*, 1.

cop-pleas'd, p. a. See *COP*, 2.

cop-plō'ter, n. See *COP*, 3. b. Cf. *COP-PLATTER*.

cop-plōw-ing, **cop-plough-ing**, n. Cooperative plowing.

Cop-ping, *Abbr.* Copenhagen.

cop-pō'p'ā-tā (kŏp'pŏ-ā-tā), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *κόπος* fatigue + *οπία*.] *Med.* = *ASTHENOPIA*.

cop-pō'r-tion, n. Equal share. *Obs.*

cop-pō'tain, **cop-pō'tank**, n. [Cf. *COP*, *TANK*.] A sugar-loaf hat.

2. A person with a peaked head. *Obs.*

cop-pō'tis (kŏp'pŏ-tis), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *κόπος* fatigue + *οπία*, *οπία*.] *Asthenopia*.

cop-pō'se, a. *Copious*. *Obs.*

cop-pō'se-ty (kŏp'pŏ-sē-tī), n. *Copiousness*. *Rare*.

cop-per (kŏp'ēr), a. Having the characteristic color of copper; red brown.

cop-per, v. t.; **cop-pēred** (-ērd); **cop-pēr-ing**. 1. To cover, coat, or shathe with copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

2. In faro, to lay a copper cent or other token upon or against (a card or bet) to indicate that the player bets against its winning; to bet against. *Cant.* U. S.

3. To produce a metallic appearance in (a tissue, as cloth) by covering it with a very thin layer of metallic sulphide.

cop-per, n. [Cf. 2d *COP*.] A policeman; a cop. *Slang*.

cop-per-as (-ās), n. [ME. *coperose*, F. *couperose*, possibly fr. (assumed) L. *cuprirosa*, equiv. to Gr. *χαλκίανθος*, i. e., copper flower, vitriol. See *COPPER*; *ROSE*.] Ferruginous sulphate, FeSO₄·7H₂O, a green crystalline substance, of an astringent taste, used in making ink, in dyeing blacks, as a tonic in medicine, etc.; — called also *green vitriol*, *proto-sulphate of iron*. It is a by-product in many industries.

The term *cupperas* formerly included the green, blue, and white vitriols, the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

cop-per-ba-ri-lā (bā-rĭ-lā), n. Native copper in granular form mixed with sand. It is an ore brought from Bolivia.

cop-per-beech. A variety of the European beech with copper-colored, shining leaves.

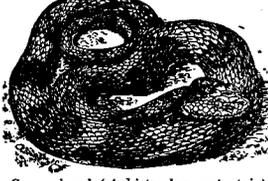
cop-per-bel-ly, n. a The copperhead. b The common American water snake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*).

cop-per-bot-tomed (-bŏt'ŏmd; 87), a. Having a bottom of copper, as a tin boiler, or sheathed with copper, as a ship.

cop-per-fas-tened (-fās'tēnd; 87), a. Fastened with copper bolts, rivets, etc.; as, a *copper-fastened* ship or boat.

Cop-per-field, **David** (-fĭld). The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name. His history is, in a large degree, the author's own, especially the part of it relating to his boyhood and youth.

cop-per-head (-hĕd'), n. 1. A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles, found in most parts of the eastern United States. It becomes about three feet long, and is coppery brown above with dark transverse, some-what hourglass-shaped markings. It is viviparous and inhabits chiefly damp places, and is quicker and more aggressive than the rattlesnake. See also *DIAMOND SNAKE*.



Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*).

2. [cap.] A person in the Northern States who sympathized with the South during the Civil War; — a nickname. U. S.

— **cop-per-head'ism** (-iz'm), n.

3. One of the early Dutch colonists in New York. *Obs.*

cop-per-ing, n. Envelope or covering of copper.

cop-per loss. *Elec.* Energy wasted in the copper conductors of a dynamo, motor, or conducting system.

cop-per-nose (kŏp'ēr-nŏz'), n. 1. A red nose, as that caused by interperance, by acne rosacea, etc.; also, the disease acne rosacea. *Shak.* — **cop-per-nosed** (-nŏzd'), a. 2. The black scoter. b The bluegill. *Local.* U. S.

cop-per-plate (-plāt'), n. a A plate of polished copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. b An impression taken from such a plate. (See *PLATE PRINTING*).

c Copperplate engraving or printing.

cop-per-smith (-smĭth'), n. 1. One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils; a worker in copper.

2. A barbet (*Xantholoma hematocephala*) of India; — so called from its ringing notes.

cop-per-wing (-wĭng'), n. Any of various small butterflies of the family Lycaenidae having copper-colored wings, as *Chrysophanus hypophæus* of the eastern United States.

cop-per-worm (-wŭrm'), n. The teredo.

cop-per-y (-y), a. Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper, as in color or taste.

cop-pice (kŏp'pī), n. [OF. *copice*, fr. *coppe*, *copper*, to cut, F. *couper*, fr. *cop*, *coppe*, a blow, F. *colaphus*, fr. Gr. *κόλαφος*. Cf. *COPSE* a growth; cf. *COURG*, *COPPER*.] 1. A thicket, grove, or growth composed of small trees that are cut for fuel or other purposes on a short rotation; a brushwood; *coppe*.

The rate of *cop-pice* lands will fall, upon the discovery of coal mines. *Locke*.

2. *Cop-pice* is more usual than *copse* in forestry works.

cop-pice wood, collectively; underwood; brushwood.

cop-pice under standards, *Forestry*, a forest of *cop-pice* growing under older trees either of seedling origin or selected sprouts.

cop-pice, v. t.; **cop-piced** (-ist); **cop-pic-ing** (-is-ing). *Forestry*. To cause to grow in the form of a *cop-pice*; to cut back so as to produce shoots from old stumps.

cop-pice sulphate. Cupric sulphate.

cop-p'er-tail, n. One belonging to the lower classes of society, as distinguished from *silvertail*. *Australian Bush Cant.*

cop-p'er vitriol. Blue vitriol.

cop-p'er-ware, n. Articles made of copper. [OF. *COPPED*.]

cop-pet, n. a A brushwood or scrub. *Bahamas*.

cop-peweb. **COPWEB**.

cop-piced (kŏp'pīd), a. Furnished or covered with *cop-pice*.

cop-pice oak. Bark from roots of the kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera*). [COPPICE = COPPICE WOODS. *Forestry*.] = **COPPING** (kŏp'pī-ing), n. = **COPPICE**.

cop-pice-tank, **COPINTANK**.

cop-pice, **COPICE**.

cop-pice, **COPICE**.

cop-pice, **COPICE**.

cop-pice, **COPICE**.

cop-pice, **COPICE**.

cop-pice (kŏp'pī), v. i. *Forestry*. To form a *cop-pice*; to sprout freely from the base; — said of certain trees.

cop-pice shoot. *Forestry*. Any young tree which has grown from a sucker and not from seed.

cop-ping (kŏp'pīng), n. *Spinning*. The forming of the cop; — chiefly used in the names of parts of the spinning machine directly connected with this operation; as in *cop-ping rail*, a lever, now made in two parts, by whose rise and fall the distribution of the yarn is regulated.

cop-pice-crown (kŏp'pī-kroun'), n. A created crown; a bird's crest, as that of the lapwing; also, U. S., a fowl having a crest. — **cop-pice-crowned** (-kround'), a.

cop-ra (kŏp'rā), n. Also *copra*, *coprah*, *coppra*, and *cop-perah*. [Malayalam *koppura* or Hind. *kōpūrā*: cf. Sp. & Pg. *copra*.] Dried coconut meat, from which coconut oil is expressed. It is an important export from many tropical countries.

cop-rā-mī-a, **cop-rē-mī-a** (kŏp-rē-mī-ā), n. [NL.; Gr. *κόπος* dung + *αμία*.] *Med.* Blood poisoning due to retention of feces. — **cop-rā-mīc**, **cop-rē-mīc** (-rē-mīk; kŏ-prēm'īk), a.

Cop-rī-nūs (kŏp-rī-nūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *κόπος* dung; — in allusion to the habitat of some species.] Bot. A large genus of black-spored agaricaceous fungi, distinguished by having a pileus deliquescent at maturity into an inky fluid. Some species are edible, the most familiar being the shaggy-mane or horsetail mushroom (*C. comatus*).

cop-ro (kŏp'rŏ), n. A combining form from Greek *κόπος*, *dung*, *excrement*.

cop-ro-lite (-lit), n. [*copro* + *lite*.] *Paleont.* A piece of petrified dung; a fossil excrement. Such remains are found in many geological formations. They are usually those of reptiles and fishes, and sometimes contain fragments of animals of which they preyed. — **cop-ro-lite** (-līt'īk), a.

cop-ro-lo-gy (kŏp-rŏ-lŏ-jī), n. [Gr. *κοπρωλογειν* to collect dung; *κόπος* dung + *λέγειν* to collect.] A collection of ordure; — also used fig. of filthy literature or art.

cop-ro-ph'a-gan (-rŏf'ā-gān), n. *Zool.* A dung beetle.

cop-ro-ph'a-gous (-gā), a. [*copro* + *phagous*.] *Zool.* Feeding upon dung, as certain insects.

cop-ro-ph'a-gy (-jī), n. [See *COPROPHAGOUS*.] *Zool. & Med.* The act or habit of eating dung or excrement, as among insects or birds. In man it is a symptom of some forms of insanity. — **cop-ro-ph'a-gist** (-jīst), n.

cop-ro-ph'lous (-lŭs), a. [*copro* + *phlous*.] Growing or living on dung, as certain fungi, beetles, etc.

Cop-ros'ma (kŏp-rŏs'mā), n. [NL.; *copro* + Gr. *δουμή* odor, from the unpleasant smell of some species.] Bot. A rather large genus of rubiceous shrubs or small trees of New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii. They have shining, often variegated leaves and small white or greenish flowers with revolute corolla lobes and 4-6 stamens. Several are in cultivation. Also [*C.*], a plant of this genus.

cop-sae (kŏps), n. [Contr. from *cop-pice*.] A growth of small trees periodically cut; a *cop-pice* (which see).

Near yonder *cop-sae* where once the garden smiled. *Goldsmith*.

cop-sae, v. t. 1. To trim or cut; to *cop-pice*.

2. To plant and preserve, as a *cop-sae*.

cop-sae-wood (-wŏd'), n. A *cop-sae*; also, the underwood of a *cop-sae*. — **cop-sae-wood'ed**, a.

cop-sy (kŏp'sī), a. Abounding in *cop-sae*. "Coppy villages." *J. Dyer*.

Copt (kŏpt), n. [See *COPTRIC*.] An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Egyptians; esp., a member of the Coptic Church (which see). Cf. *CORTIC*.

Coptic (kŏp'tĭk), a. [Prob. of same origin as L. *Aegyptius* an Egyptian, Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*; cf. Ar. *qibṭ* Egypt, *Coptus*, *qibṭī*, *qubṭī*, *Copt*.] Of or pertaining to the Copts or Coptic Church, the native church of Egypt or church of Alexandria, which in general organization and doctrines resembles the Roman Catholic Church, except that it holds to the Monophysitic doctrine which was condemned (A. D. 451) by the council of Chalcedon, and allows its priests to marry. The "pope and patriarch" has jurisdiction over the Abyssinian Church. Since the 7th century the Coptic Church has been so isolated from modifying influences that in many respects it is the most ancient monument of primitive Christian rites and ceremonies. But centuries of subjection to Moslem rule have weakened and degraded it. — *C. rite*, the rite of the Coptic Church. — *C. version* (of the Bible). See *VERSION*.

Copt'ic, n. A Hamitic language derived from the ancient Egyptian and divided into Old Coptic and Christian Coptic, the latter characterized by the introduction of Greek loan words. Christian Coptic is divided into *Sahidic* of the upper Thebais, *Akhmimic* of the neighborhood of Akhmim, *Fayumic* (formerly *Bahariotic*) of the Fayum, *Bohairic* (formerly *Memphitic*) of the northwestern delta near Alexandria, and *Memphitic* of the country about Memphis. *Coptic* became a dead language about 1500 A. D., but is still in use as the liturgical language of the Coptic Church. Its alphabet of 32 letters was the earliest national alphabet arising from

cop-ple-tank, **COPINTANK**.

cop-p'ra. Var. of *COPRA*.

cop-p'y, **COPY**. [OF. *COPPICCE*.]

cop-p'y, **COPY**. [OF. *COPPICCE*.]

cop-p'y, a. Having a cop or crest. — n. A fowl having a crest or topknot. *Eng.*

cop-p'y, **COPY**. [OF. *COPPICCE*.]

160d, 160t; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMD.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

32

cord/ed (kôr'dêd; -dîd; 7,151), *a.* 1. Bound, fastened, or wound about, with cords. 2. Made of, having, or provided with, cords, or cordlike ridges; in form of cords. "A corded ladder." *Shak.* 3. Striped or ribbed with cords or cordlike lines; twilled; as, a corded cloth. 4. Piled or arranged in cords. 5. Having the hair felted into long wavy cordlike strands or curls, as the German poodle.

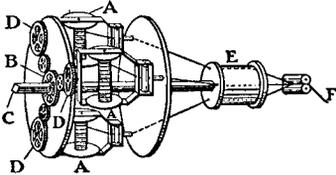
cord-ed-up, *a. Veter.* Characterized by excessive contraction of the muscles of the back, causing an arching of the spinal column. It is chiefly seen in cows during oestrus.

Cor-de-li-a (kôr-dêl'yâ; -dêl'yâ), *n.* [LL. *Cordeilla*; cf. O.W. *Creidyllad*.] 1. Fem. prop. name. L. id.; F. *Cor-délie* (kôr-dêl'yê); G. *Cordelia* (kôr-dêl'yê-â), *Cordula* (kôr-dêl'yê-lâ).

2. In Shakespeare's "King Lear," the youngest of Lear's three daughters. See LEAR.

Cor-de-lier (kôr-dê-l'yêr'), *n.* [F., fr. *cordelle* small cord, dim. fr. *corde* string, rope. See CORD.] 1. *Ecol. Hist.* A Franciscan; — so called from the girdle of knotted cord. 2. *F. Hist.* A member of a French political club of the time of the first Revolution, to which Danton and Marat belonged. It met in an old Cordelier convent in Paris.

3. [*l. c.*] *Rope Laying.* The first form of rope-making machine that used an epicyclic train to rotate the bobbins contrary to the direction of twisting, so as to prevent untwisting of the strands.



Cordelier. AAA Bobbins held in frames attached rigidly to DDD; B Dead Wheel; C Square Shaft independent of B; DDD Wheels equal to B and n. One that forms with B and connecting wheel an epicyclic train which keeps the bobbins with their axes in one direction; E Laying Top; F Finished Rope cord; spec. cif., a sewing-machine attachment for laying a cord which is to be sewed between the folds of a fabric.

cord glottis. *Phon.* That part of the glottis lying between the vocal cords proper, as distinguished from the part between the adjusting cartilages, called *cartilage* (or *whisper*) *glottis*; the voice glottis. See *GUIDE TO PRON.*, § 19.

cord/i- (kôr'dî-), *a.* A prefix formerly often used (as in *cordialy*, *cardiology*, *cardiology*, etc.), having its origin in an assimilation of *cordis* to *L. cor, cordis*, identical in meaning with, and more familiar than, *Gr. καρδιά*, *heart*. *Obs.*

Cor-di-a (kôr'dî-â), *n.* [NL., after E. & V. *Cordus*, German botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of boraginaceous shrubs and trees, natives of the warmer parts of both hemispheres and characterized chiefly by the entire ovary. *C. myxa* of tropical Asia, *C. cymbarintha*, and several American species yield useful fiber. The drupeous fruit of many species is edible. The genus includes a number of ornamental trees, esp. in the West Indies, where some afford valuable timber.

cordial (kôr'dyâl; kôr'dyâl), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. *L. cor* heart; cf. F. *cordial*. See HEART.] 1. Of, belonging to, or proceeding from, the heart, esp. as the seat of life or of feeling, affection, etc.; vital; internal. *Obs.* or *L.* A rib with *cordial* spirits warm. *Milton.*

2. Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate; giving strength or spirits, as a medicine or drink.

Behold this cordial julep here That flames and dances in his crystal bounds. *Milton.*

3. Hearty; characterized by a sincere and warm friendliness; sincerely or deeply felt; — often implying a robust or vigorous emotion; as, a cordial hatred of politics.

He ... with looks of cordial love Hung over her enamored. *Milton.*

Syn. — Sincere, real, unfeigned; warm, ardent, zealous, vigorous. — **CORDIAL, HEARTY.** CORDIAL implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner; HEARTY adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, frequently, also, of vigor or energy; as, a cordial invitation, a cordial greeting, a hearty welcome, a hearty shake of the hand. See AMICABLE, HONEST.

cordial, *n.* 1. Any invigorating and stimulating preparation, as a medicine, food, or drink; as, a peppermint cordial. 2. *Com.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage; a liqueur.

3. Anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Charm to my sight, and cordials to my mind. *Dryden.*

cordial-ty (kôr'dyâl'tî; kôr'dyâl'tî), *n.* [*pl.* -TIES (-tîz).] [LL. *cordialitas*; cf. F. *cordialité*.] 1. Relation to the heart. *Obs.*

2. Cordial quality; sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness. *Motley.*

cordial-ly, *adv.* 1. In a cordial manner; with sincere good will; as, cordially yours; heartily or emphatically; as, to dislike cordially.

Of those offenses which their own society cordially condemns, Frenchmen commit as few ... as any other people. *W. C. Brownell.*

2. As a cordial or liqueur. *Obs.*

cord/i-form (kôr'dî-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. cor, cordis*, heart + *form*.] Heart-shaped. — **CORDIFORM** *teudon*, *Anat.*, the central aponeurotic portion of the diaphragm.

cord/i-le-ra (kôr'dî-l'yê-râ; kôr'dî-l'yê-râ), *n.* [*Sp.*, fr. OSp. *cordilla*, *cordella*, dim. of *cuerda* a rope, string. See CORD.]

cor-de, *Var.* of CHORDE.

Corde-la fig. One of a race of edible figs having staminate as well as pistillate flowers.

cor-de-lère, *cor-de-lère* (F. kôr-dêl'yêr'), *n.* [*F.* *cordelière*.] *Her.* A knotted cord, as around the escutcheon or lozenge of a widow.

cor-del-ling, *cor-del-ling* (kôr-dêl-ling), *n.* [*F.* *cordelière* to twist. See CORDELIÈRE.] Twisting.

cor-delle (kôr-dêl; kôr-dêl'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *corde cord*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel. *Obs.* 2. (*pron.* kôr-dêl'; kôr-dêl') A towline or towrope. *Canada & Local, U. S.*

cor-delle (kôr-dêl'; kôr-dêl'), *v. t.* COR-DELLED (-dêl); COR-DELLING. To haul or tow by a cordelle. *Canada & Local, U. S.*

cordement. + ACCORDMENT.

A mountain range or system, orig. one of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. Thus, the western cordillera of North America (also called simply the *Cordilleras*) includes the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, Coast and Cascade ranges. — **cord/i-le-ran** (-rân), *a.* **cord/ing** (kôr'dîng), *n.* 1. The action of one that cords. 2. Cords collectively; cordage; corded work.

cord/ite (kôr'dît), *n.* [*From* *cord*, *n.*] *Min.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, gun cotton, and mineral jelly, and used by the British army and in other services. In making it the ingredients are mixed into a paste with the addition of acetone and pressed out into cords of various diameters resembling brown twine, which are dried and cut to length. A variety containing less nitroglycerin than the original is known as *cordite M. D.*

cord/leaf (kôr'dîl'f), *n.* [*cord* + *leaf*.] Any plant of the family Restionaceae, esp. of the genus *Restio*; — so called from their terete, rushlike leaves.

cord moss. A common moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*) having a twisted, hygroscopic seta, which uncoils when moist.

cord/on (kôr'dôn), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *corde*. See CORD.] 1. *Fort.* a In stone works, an ornamental projecting course placed along the junction of a parapet with a rampart or with a sloping wall. b The coping of the scarp wall, which sometimes projects beyond the face of the wall a few inches.

2. *Arch.* A stringcourse.

3. *Mil.* A line or series of men placed at intervals, or of military posts, including any place or area to prevent passage into or out of it.

4. A line or circle of persons around any person or place; as, a cordon of police kept back the crowd. *Specif.*, short for *sanitary cordon*, a line of guards stationed to prevent communication with an infected district.

5. a An ornamental cord, braid, lace, or string, used esp. on costumes, as to fasten them. b *Her.* An ornamental cord used as an accompaniment to the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary. Cf. CORDELIÈRE.

6. A cord or ribbon worn as a badge of honor or as a decoration of an order of knighthood; esp., more fully, grand cordon, a broad ribbon, usually worn after the manner of a baldric, constituting a mark of a very high grade in an honorary order. *A. Gallies.*

7. *Hort.* A form of grapevine or fruit-tree training in which the plant is limited to a single shoot, or to two shoots trained in opposite or parallel directions.

cord/on-blet (kôr'dôn'blê), *n.* [*F.*, blue cordon.] Formerly the blue ribbon worn as a decoration by the old order of Knights of the Holy Ghost, the highest in France under the Bourbons; also, a person decorated with it.

b Hence, a person eminent for his rank or authority; esp., jocularly, a first-rate cook. — [*l. c.* *rouz* (rôozh') [*F.*, red cordon], formerly the red ribbon by which was suspended the cross of the order of St. Louis in France; also, a person who wore this. — [*l. c.* *sa'm'taire* (sâ'nê'târ').] [*F.*, sanitary cordon.] See CORDON.

cord/on-net (kôr'dôn-nêf; F. kôr'dôn-nêf), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *cord*.] See CORDON. Thread, or small cord, made of linen, cotton, or silk, used for tassels, fringes, embroidery, etc., and for outlining, or edge point lace.

Cor-do-van (kôr'dô-vân; originally accented cor'do-van'), *a.* [*Sp.* *cordobán*, fr. *Córdoba*, or *Córdova*, in Spain, *L. Córdoba*. Cf. CORDOBAINE.] Of or pertaining to Cordova; hence [*l. c.*], made of the leather manufactured at Cordova, Spain.

Cor-do-van, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Cordova.

2. [*l. c.*] Cordovan leather; esp., a soft, fine-grained, colored leather, for a long time chiefly manufactured at Cordova of goatskins tanned and dressed and afterwards of split horsehides, and now made of goatskin, pigskin, etc., and, esp. in England, of fine horsehides.

cor'du-roy (kôr'dû-rô-y; kôr'dû-rô-y'; 277), *n.* [*Prob.* for *F. corde du roi* king's cord.] 1. A kind of coarse, durable cotton fabric, having a piled surface, like that of velvet, raised in cords, ridges, or ribs.

2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches of corduroy. *Colloq.*

3. A corduroy road; the material forming, or the structure of, such a road.

cor'du-roy, *a.* 1. Made of corduroy, as a jacket. 2. Corded and furrowed like corduroy.

3. *Specif.*, designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs or tree trunks laid side by side transversely, as across a swamp or miry place.

cor'du-roy, *v. t.*; **COR'DU-ROYED** (-rô-yd'; -rô-yd'); **COR'DU-ROYING**. To form (a road) of logs laid side by side transversely; to cross, as a swamp, by a corduroy road.

cord/wain (kôr'dwân), *n.* [*ME.* *cordwain*, *corduan*, OF. *cordoan*, *cordouan*, fr. *Sp.* *cordobán*.] A kind of leather. — **CORDOVAN**, *n.* 2. *Archaic.*

cord/wain-er (-êr), *n.* [*ME.* *cordwainer*, *cordiner*, fr. OF. *cordoanier*, *cordouanier*, F. *cordonnier*.] A worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

cord/wood (-wôdd'), *n.* Wood piled up or sold in cords; wood for fuel cut to the length of four feet, so as to be readily measurable in cords.

cord'y (kôr'dî), *a.*; **COR'DY-ER** (-dî-êr); **COR'DY-EST**. Of, or like, cord; having cords or cordlike parts.

Cor'dy-ceps (kôr'dî-sêps), *n.* [NL., said to be fr. *Gr.* *κορδύλη* cut + *L.* *ceps*, fr. *caput* head.] *Bot.* A genus of acromycetous fungi parasitic in insect larvæ, ultimately converting the whole body into a sclerotium, and producing a long, club-shaped sporophore. See AWETO.

Cor'dy-ll'ne (kôr'dî-l'yê-nê), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr.* *κορδύλη* club,

cord/ill'er, + **CORDELIÈRE**. **cord/i-l'at'**, or **cord/i-l'as'** (*mod.* F. kôr'dêl'yâ'), *n.* [*F.*] A rather coarse fabric of smooth wool, made in Languedoc; formerly, a kind of very coarse woollen material. *Obs.* or *Fr.* *cord/i-ner* (kôr'dî-nêr). *Obs.* or *Scot.* form of **CORDELIÈRE**.

cord/ing quires. The two outside quires of a ream of paper, the middle quire, being of a different quality. See CASS/PAPER.

cord/i-vant, + **CORDOVAN**. [*cor'do-vân'* (kôr'dô-vân'; 133), *n.* [*Sp.*] Cordovan leather.

cord/on, *v. t.* [*F.* *cordonner*.] To twist into cord or rope; to decorate with a cordon.

cord/on-net (kôr'dôn-nêf). *Vars.* of **CORDONNET**.

cord/on-er, + **CORDWAINER**. **cord/wain-er**, *n.* Shoemaker. **cordwain-er**, + **CORDWAINER**.

cord/wind-er, *n.* Corrupt of **CORDWAINER**. **cord'y** (kôr'dî), *n.*; *pl.* **CORDIES** (-dîz). A kind of coarse felt hat. *Core.* *Var.* of *COR*, a measure. *Core.* *Var.* of *CORPUS*. *Core.* *Var.* of *P. D.* of *CHOOSE*. **core**, *Var.* of *OKER*. See **HOMER**. **Co're** (kôr'rê; kôr'rê'), *n.* [*Gr.* *κορῆ*.] *Var.* of **KORĒAN**. **core barrel**, *Founding*. A perforated iron tube on which a loam core is struck up. **core-b'el**, *n.* See **CO**, 3. **core board**, *Founding*. A board for striking a loam core to shape. See **CORE BARREL**. **core box**, *Founding*. A box in which cores are formed. **corechete**, + **KRECHETTE**. **core-rect** (kôr-rêkt), *n.* [*Co*, 2. **core-ec** (*kôr-êk* 'tôm; kôr-êk-), *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used in corectomy.

in allusion to the stout caudex.] *Bot.* a A small genus of tropical Old World liliaceous plants having fleshy sword-shaped basal leaves and tall scapes bearing white flowers with a narrow perianth tube. *C. hyacinthoides* is the bow-string hemp. b *Syn.* of **TARZIA**. Hence [*l. c.*], any of various cultivated species of *Tarzia*, as the ti tree, palm lily, or cabbage tree of New Zealand (*T. terminalis*), etc. **core** (kôr; 201), *n.* [*F.* *coeur*. See **CORRS**.] 1. A body of individuals; a company, as of players in a curling match or of miners in one shift. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* He was in a core of people. *Bacon.*

2. *Mining*. Underground working time or shift, esp. in a Cornish tin mine. The twenty-four hours are divided into three or four cores. *Dial. Eng.*

core, *n.* [*Perh.* fr. *L. cor* heart. See **HEART**.] 1. The hard central portion in fruits of the apple family, consisting of papery or leathery carpels composing the ripened ovary, as in the apple, pear, quince, etc.

2. The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue or unused portion, as being enveloped by parts of a different character, or as being the essential or vital part.

3. *Specif.*: a A hard unburned central part of a piece of coal, limestone, etc. b The slough in the central part of boils. c In boring, the cylindrical mass of rock removed.

d *Arch.* The central or axial interior part of a structure, as a column or wall, often made of inferior material.

e *Hydraulic Engin.* A wall or structure of impervious material forming the central part of an embankment or dike, as a dam, the outer parts of which are more or less pervious. f The central part of a came, or window lead.

g *Founding*. The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting, or which makes a hole in or through a casting; a part of the mold made separately, and inserted for shaping some part of the casting. h *Archæol.* A piece of obsidian, flint, or other stone from which flakes have been struck for the manufacture of implements. i *Zool.* The bony process which forms the central axis of the horns of the hollow-horned ruminants.

j *Elec.* (1) The central, conducting wires (of a cable). (2) A bar of iron, a bundle of iron wires, an aggregation of insulated iron laminae, or the like, used to concentrate and intensify an induced magnetic field, as in a transformer, induction coil, or armature. k The central strand around which others are twisted in some kinds of rope.

l The heart or most vital part, as of timber.

4. Hence, the gist, essence, or central meaning; the inmost or most intimate part; — sometimes alluding to the hypothetical derivation of *core* from *L. cor*, heart. Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him In my heart's core, ay, in my heart's heart. *Shak.* Their theory of life had its core of soundness. *G. Elliot.*

5. *Veter.* a A disorder of sheep occasioned by worms in the liver, or a tumor characteristic of the disease. b An affection of the udders of cows characterized by the formation of inner lumps. *U. S.*

core, *v. t.*; **CORED** (kôr'd); **cor'ing** (kôr'ing). 1. To take out the core of; as, to core an apple; — often with *it*. He's like a corn upon my great toe ... he must be cored out. *Marston.*

2. To inclose in the core or innermost part. *Leigh Hunt.*

3. To form by means of a core, as a hole in a casting.

core bit. A hollow cylindrical boring bit for cutting out a core in earth boring or rock drilling.

cored (kôr'd), *a.* 1. Affected with the core, as a sheep. 2. Furnished with a core.

cored carbon, *Elec.*, a carbon for arc lights, having a small core of softer material for the purpose of keeping the crater central. — *c. shot*, *Gun.*, a hollow cast projectile having a cavity smaller than in shell.

Core-gonus (kôr-ê-gôn'us), *n.* [NL.; *Gr.* *κόρη* pupil of the eye + *γόνος* angle.] *Zool.* A genus of plainly colored salmonid fishes, comprising the typical whitefishes of the lakes of Europe, Asia, and North America. See **WHYFISH**; **ANOVROSOMUS**. — **core-gon'ine** (-nîn; -nîn; 183), **core-gon'oid** (-nôid), *a.* & *n.*

core iron, *Founding*. A strengthening iron grate in a core. **co're-ll'gion-ist** (kôr-rê-lyj'ân-ist), *n.* One of the same religion.

co-re'l'la (kôr-rêl'yâ), *n.* [NL., dim. fr. *Gr.* *κόρη* girl, doll.] *Zool.* Any of several parrots of the genus *Nymphicus*, as the Australian crested parakeet (*N. nova-hollandiæ*).

core loss, *Elec.* Energy wasted by hysteresis or eddy currents in the core of an armature, transformer, etc.

co-rel'y-sis (kôr-rêl'yê-sis), *n.* [NL.; *Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *-lysis*.] *Med.* The operation of breaking loose adhesions formed between the iris and adjacent parts.

cor'e-om'e-ter (kôr-ê-ôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *-meter*.] *Med.* An apparatus for measuring the width of the pupil.

Co're-op'sis (kôr-ê-ôp'sis; kôr'ê-ô), *n.* [NL.; *Gr.* *κορῆς* bug + *-opsis*, in allusion to the achene.] *Bot.* A large genus of asteraceous plants, natives of America, South Africa, and Australasia, distinguished from *Bidens* by the two short pappus teeth, which, however, are often wanting. Several species, esp. *C. tinctoria*, *C. drummondii*, and *C. lanceolata*, are familiar garden plants, having heads with bright yellow or crimson rays. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus; — also called *calliopsis*.

cor'e-plas'ty (kôr-ê-plâs'tî), *n.* [*Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *-plasty*.] *Med.* A plastic operation on the pupil, as for forming an artificial pupil. — **cor'e-plas'tic** (-plâs'tîk), *a.*

cor-ec'to-my (kôr-êkt'ô-mî), *n.* [*Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* = **TRICHOTOMY**.

cor'ec-to-p'i-a (kôr-êkt'ô-p'yâ), *n.* [NL.; *Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *-ectopia*.] *Med.* An abnormal situation of the pupil of the eye.

co-rec'tor, + **CORRECTOR**. **co-rec'tor**, *n.* See **CO**, 3. **co-re-deem**, *n.* See **CO**, 1. **co-re-deem** 'er, *n.* — **co-re-demp'tress**, *n.* *fen.*

cor-ed-i-al'y-sis (kôr-ê-dî-âl'yê-sis), *n.* [NL.; *Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *-diagnosis*.] Irregularity.

co-re-gence (kôr-rê-jên's), **co-re-gency**, *n.* See **CO**, 3. **co-re-gent**, *a.* & *n.* See **CO**, 2. **co-re-g'nant**, *a.* & *n.* See **CO**, 2, 3. **co-reg-na'tion** (kôr-rêg-nâ-shûn), *n.* [*Cf.* *LL.* *regnatio*

government] = **CORONACY**. **Co're-t'ed** (kôr-rê-t'êd), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *κορῆς* bedbug.] *Zool.* A large family of heteropterous Hemiptera of which the squash bug is an example.

co-re-ign, *n.* A joint reign. — **co-re-ign'er**, *n.* **co-re-joice**, *v. i.* See **CO**, 1. **co-re-lat'ed**, *p. a.* See **CO**, 2. **co-re-la'tion**, *n.* Correlation. — **co-re-l'ative**, *a.* — **co-re-l'atively**, *adv.* **co-re-less**, *a.* See **LESS**. **co-re-ll'gion-ary** (kôr-rê-lyj'ân-êr'), *n.* = **CORELIGIONIST**. **co-re-mor-pho'sis** (kôr-ê-môr-fô'sis; môr'fô-sis), *n.* [NL.; *Gr.* *κόρη* pupil + *μορφοσῆς* a shaping.] *Med.* = **COREPLASTY**. **coren**, + **CORN, CURRENT**. **coren**. *Obs.* *p. n.* of *CHOOSE*. **co're-nounce**, *v. t.* See **CO**, 1.

core print. Founding. A projecting piece on a pattern which forms, in the mold, an impression for holding in place or steadying a core.

cor'er (kôr'ér), n. That which cores; an instrument for coring fruit; as, an apple corer.

co-re-sid'nal (kô'rê-zîd'nal), n. [co- + resid'nal.] Math. A point on a cubic, through which, if any conic intersect the cubic in four fixed points, the chord joining the other two points of intersection will pass.

co-re-spond'ent (kô'rê-spôn'dênt), n. Law. A joint respondent; specif., a man (or a woman) charged with adultery in a divorce suit and proceeded against together with the respondent. — co-re-spond'ent-ly (-dên-sî), n.

core wheel. Mach. A mortise gear wheel, before or after being furnished with its wooden cogs.

co'rf (kôrf), n.; pl. co'rves (kôrvz). [Cf. LG. & D. korf basket, G. korb, prob. fr. L. corvib.] 1. Formerly, a basket (of any kind); now, a round-handled basket, bulging in the middle, and holding a bushel or more, sometimes used as a measure. Dial. or Local, Eng. & Scot. 2. Mining. A basket of hazel rods, formerly used for conveying ore, coal, etc., to the pit mouth; hence, the "tub," wagon, or truck now used for this purpose. Eng. & Scot. 3. Silver basketwork. Obs. Scot. 4. A floating cage or basket for keeping lobsters, fish, etc., alive. Dial. Eng. 5. A shed, or other temporary construction. Scot.

Co'ri-f'ute (kôri-f'ute) n. [Cf. F. Corfute.] A native of Corfute (kôri-f'ute) the island of Corfu.

co'ri-a'ceous (kôri-â'shûs; kôri-â'; 201), a. [L. coriaceus, fr. corium leather. See CURASS.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; leathery; tough; as, a coriaceous leaf.

co'ri-an'd'r (kôri-ân'dêr; kôri-ân'; 201), n. [F. coriandre, L. coriandrum, fr. Gr. κοριανδρον.] Bot. The apiaceous herb Coriandrum sativum. Its aromatic seeds (coriander seeds) are used in medicine as a stomachic and carminative.

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co'rk (kôrk), n. [Cf. G., Dan., & Sw. kork, D. kurk; all prob. fr. Sp. alcorque cork, cork-soled sandal, perh. fr. an Ar. source; cf. also Sp. corcho cork, L. cortex bark, cork.] 1. Bot. A tissue developed in the stems of most woody plants from the phellogen, or cork cambium, derived from the outer layer of the cortex. It forms an external protective investment, and makes up the greater part of what is known as bark. 2. Specif.: This tissue in the cork oak (Quercus suber), in which it attains unusual thickness. Cork is composed of the walls of dead cells filled with air, rendering it very light, the specific gravity being only 0.24. It is elastic, tough, impervious, and very light; and these qualities render it useful for stoppers for bottles, floats for nets, life preservers, handles for implements, etc. 3. A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of it, as a cork sole or a float. 4. Esp., a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc., cut out of cork; also, a similar stopper of other material, as rubber. 5. The cork oak. 6. Bot. The torus of certain fruits. Obs. Grew. 7. An overseer or a small employer. Colloq., Scot.

co'rk, v. t.; corked (kôrkt); cork'ing. 1. To provide (a shoe) with a sole or heel of cork; to furnish (or fit) with cork or a cork. 2. To tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace. Br. Hall. 3. To stop with or air with a cork; as, to cork a bottle; to seal or close (something) in a bottle or the like by means of a cork; as, to cork the wine; hence, to hold in reserve, as if sealed, to restrain, or confine; — often with up. 4. To blacken with burnt cork.

co'rk, v. i. To become corked, as wine. The "corking" of wine probably has its origin in the invasion of a specific microbe — it may be from the cork, or more likely it is present in an undeveloped state in the wine before bottling. The Lancet.

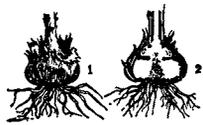
co'rk'age (kôrk'âj), n. Corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, a charge made by innkeepers, etc., for every bottle of wine, etc., uncorked and served; orig., a charge for drawing the cork and taking care of bottles of wine bought elsewhere by a guest.

co'rk black. A black pigment made by charring cork. co'rk cambium. Bot. = PHELLOGEN.

co'rk'ed (kôrkt), a. Possessed of a peculiar unpleasant taste and odor commonly attributed to the cork (esp. when defective); spoiled by the cork (supposedly); — said of wine and other liquors. See cork, v. i.

co'rk elm. A the rock elm. b The wing elm. co'rk'er (kôrk'êr), n. 1. Lit., something that corks, or stops or confines as a cork does; specif., slang, an unanswerable or conclusive argument, statement, or fact; a settler; also, a person or thing of an extraordinary or remarkable kind. 2. Manuf. An instrument for stretching women's shoes. 3. co'rk fossil. Min. A very light variety of amianthus. 4. co'rk jacket. A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, used as a life preserver. 5. co'rk oak. An oak (Quercus ilex) of southern Europe and northern Africa, especially abundant in Spain and Portugal. The trees attain a height of forty feet, and furnish the cork of commerce, which is cut off in large plates at intervals of from twelve to fifteen years. See list cork, 1. 6. co'rk'screw' (kôrk'skrôw), n. 1. An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles. 2. Dancing. A figure in which one dancer stands still while the others circle round him. Colloq. Dickens. 3. A geared logging locomotive. Western U. S. 4. co'rk'screw', v. t. 1. To cause to proceed or to press forward in a winding way; as, to cork'screw one's way through a crowd. Colloq. Dickens. 2. To cause to resemble a corkscrew; to give a spiral form to. 3. co'rk'screw', v. i. To proceed in a winding course. Colloq. 4. Resembling a corkscrew; spiral. 5. co'rk'screw twill, Fabrics, a piece of goods having a spiral twill, made by weaving so that the weft lies hidden inside. 6. co'rk'screw-plant', n. A small terrestrial orchid of the eastern United States (Gyrostachys gracilis) having a twisted spike of small white flowers. 7. co'rk'wing' (-wîng'), n. The goldfinch (Crenilabrus melops) or other related species of wrasse. 8. co'rk'wood' (-wôod'), n. 1. The wood of the cork oak. Obs. 2. Any one of several trees or shrubs having light or corky wood; esp.: a In the United States, the tree Leitneria floridana. See LEITNERIA. b In the West Indies: (1) Either of the cotton trees Ochroma lagopus and Parit' illa-cium. (2) The tree producing the alligator apple. (3) The blooly tree. In Australia: (1) The bawwing coral. (2) The solanaceous shrub Duboisia myoporoides; or the cunila-cious tree Ackama paniculata. 9. co'rkwood cotton. The soft cottonlike investment of the seeds of certain corkwoods belonging to the family Bom-baceae, as Ochroma lagopus. 10. co'rk'y (kôrk'î), a.; cork'y-ER (-êr); cork'y-EST. 1. Of the nature of, or like, cork; hence: a Dry; shriveled up. "Bind fast his corky arms." Shak. b Light, buoyant, lively, or skittish. Colloq. 11. co'rk, n. [Cf. COLK a core.] A core, as of an axle. Obs. 12. co'rk, n. Error. for CAUK, chalk. 13. co'rk, n. & v. Error. for CALK. 14. co'rk, v. t. & i. Arch. Error. form of COG. [Cf. COG.] 15. co'rk, n. [Cf. Gael. corcu.] = Cork, n. Her. See HERALD. 16. co'rk-bark' elm = CORK ELM. 17. co'rk cortex. Bot. The external corky layer of the cortex. 18. co'rk cutter. One that cuts corks. — cork cutting. 19. co'rk + co'rk, core. 20. co'rk-ness, n. See NESS. 21. co'rk'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CORK. 22. co'rk'ing pin. A pin of large size. 23. co'rk'ing, n. [Cf. Gael. corcu.] = Cork, n. Her. Member. 24. co'rk'ish, a. See ISH. 25. co'rk'ite, n. [From Cork, Ire-land, its locality.] Min. Beudantic. [FLOWER.] 26. co'rk'screw-flow'er, n. = SNAIL-CORK'SCREW. 27. co'rk'screw'y, a. Like a cork-screw; spiral. 28. co'rk shoe. A shoe of cork or

2. Corked, as wine; characteristic of corked liquor; as, a corky flavor. Co'rk'less en'gine (kôrk'less). Mach. An engine using the peculiar valve gear (which see) invented by G. H. Corliss of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1849, or a modification of it. co'rm (kôrm), n. [See CORMUS.] 1. Bot. A short, bulblike fleshy stem, invested with a few thin membranes or scale leaves, and bearing buds at the summit, as in the crocus and gladiolus. Cf. BULB. 2. Zoöl. = CORMUS, 2. co'rm'el (kôrm'el), n. [Dim. of co'rm.] Bot. One of the small or secondary corms produced annually by an old corm. co'rm'o- (kôrm'ô-). A combining form from Greek κορυμός, trunk of a tree. co'rm'o-phyte (-fit), n. [Cormo- + -phyte.] Bot. A vascular plant whose body or axis is differentiated into stem and root; — opposed to thallophyte. The cormophytes were classed by Endlicher as a separate grand division (Cormo-phyta (kôrm'ôf'î-tâ)), — co'rm'o-phy'tic (-fî-tîk), a. co'rm'o-rant (kôrm'ô-rânt), n. [OF. cormoran, cormaran, F. cormoran; prob. for earlier cork raven (L. cormus) + (assumed) marene marine, fr. L. mare sea + a G. suffix -ing (cf. E. Fleming). Cf. CORBEL, MARINE.] 1. Any species of Phalacrocorax, a genus of dark-colored totipalmate sea birds having a sac under the beak; a shag. Cormorants devour fish voraciously, and have become the emblem of gluttony. They are sometimes trained to catch fish, a band being placed about the neck so that they cannot swallow. There are a number of species. The common one of the northeastern Atlantic coast is P. dilophus; that of Europe (also found in America) is P. carbo. One large species, Falco's cormorant (P. perspicillatus), formerly found at Bering Island, has already been exterminated. 2. A greedy or gluttonous person; a voracious eater; an avaricious or rapacious accumulator of wealth. co'rm'o-rant, a. Ravenous; voracious. co'rm'o-rant, a. Ravenous, devouring Time. Shak. co'rm'ous (kôrm'ûs), a. Bot. Bearing or producing corms. co'rm'ous (kôrm'ûs), n. [NL. fr. Gr. κορυμός trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. κείπειν to shear.] 1. Bot. a = CORM. b The plant body in the higher plants, exhibiting segmentation into stem and leaf units; — opposed to thallus. 2. Zoöl. The entire body, colony, or polypidom of a compound animal. co'rn (kôrn), n. [AS. corn; akin to OS. korn, D. koren, G., Dan., Sw., & Icel. korn, Goth. kairn, L. granum, Russ. zerno. Cf. GRAIN, KERNEL.] 1. A small, hard particle; a grain. "A corn of powder." Beau. & Fl. New Chiefly Dial. 2. Any small, hard seed, as that of an apple, pepper, coffee, etc.; specif., the seed of any one of the cereal grasses, as wheat, rye, etc. 3. The ears had ninety corns each on an average. Lance. 4. Collectively, the seeds of any of the cereal grasses used for food; grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, etc. Corn is often specifically used for the important cereal crop of a given region; thus in England it is so used of wheat, and in Scotland and Ireland of oats; and in the United States the word is restricted to Indian corn (which see), or maize, the other cereals being there collectively called grain. 5. Any plant which produces corn; — now only used collectively for the grain crop, the stalks and ears after reaping, or the ears ready for threshing. 6. In one night ere glimpse of corn His shadowy flail had thrashed the corn. Milton. co'rn, v. t.; CORNED (kôrn'd); CORN'ING. 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; to cure by salting; now, specif., to salt slightly in brine or otherwise; as, to corn beef; to corn a tongue. 2. To form into grains; to granulate, as gunpowder. 3. To feed with (in the United States) Indian corn or (in Scotland) oats; as, to corn horses. 4. To plant (land) with corn. 5. To intoxicate, as, ale strong enough to corn one. Colloq. co'rn, v. i. 1. To become granular. Obs. 2. To form or fill with the corn or seed; — said of cereals or pulses or their ears or pods. 3. To produce corn. co'rn, a. Consisting of grains; granulated; as, corn emery. co'rn, n. [L. cornu horn; cf. F. corne horn, hornlike excrescence, cor a corn, horn, OF. also corn. See HORN.] 1. A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, produced by friction or pressure. When the substance of the corn is white and sodden, as between the toes, it is called a soft corn. Welcome, gentlemen! ladies that have their toes Unplagued with corns will have a bout with you. Shak. co'rn, n. pl. of CORMUS. co'rn'id'ium (kôrn'id'î-um), n.; pl. CORMIDIA (-â). [NL., dim. fr. Gr. κορυμός trunk of a tree.] Zoöl. The entire body or colony of a compound animal; used chiefly or exclusively of the Siphonophora. co'rn'o-gen (kôrn'ô-jên), n. [Cormo- + -gen.] Bot. A cormophyte. Obs. co'rn'o-g'e-nous (kôrn'ô-jên-ûs), a. Bot. A Pert. to, or like, a cormogen. b Corn-bearing. co'rn'o-g'e-ny (-ny), n. [Cormo- + -geny.] Bot. The ontogeny of corms or families. Haackel. co'rn'o'id, a. [Corm + -oid.] Bot. Resembling a corm. co'rn'o-phy-log'e-ny (kôrn'ô-fî-lôj'ê-nî), n. [Cormo- + -phylogeny.] Bot. The phylogeny of corms or families. Haackel. co'rn'o-phy'ly (kôrn'ôf'î-lî), n. [Cormo- + Gr. φύλον tribe, race.] 1. Tribal history. 2. Biol. = CORMOPHYLOGENT. co'rn'o-phy-log'ent. a. CORNEMUSE.



1 Corn of Crocus; 2 Section of same showing buds.



Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo).



Corkscrew.

2. *Veter.* An affection, or affected part, of the fore hoofs of horses, due to bruises of the velvety tissue of the sole causing diffusion of blood into the horn, which is stained yellowish or reddish. It appears usually in the angles of the sole toward the heels. According to severity and character corns are classified as *dry, moist, and suppurative*, and they are frequently accompanied by lameness. To *tread, trample*, (or the like) on one's corns, to hurt one's feelings. *Colloq.*

-corn (-körn). A suffix from Latin *cornu*, meaning, *horn*; as in *unicorn*, *longicorn*, *palpicorn*, *naricorn*, etc.

Corn-na-ce-æ (körn-nä-çé-æ), *n.* *pl.* [NL. See CORNUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Apiales), the dogwood family, consisting of about 16 genera and 85 species, mainly of temperate regions. They have small clustered flowers with the calyx tube adherent to the ovary, and drupeaceous fruit. *Cornus* and *Myrica* are the two principal genera. **corn-na-çouus** (-shüs), *n.*

corn-nage (körn-nä), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *corne* horn of a beast.] A feudal rent charge or service fixed with reference to the number of horns, cattle of the tenant; horn geld.

corn. This word has been erroneously explained as meaning, lit., hornblowing, and designating an ancient tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

corn ball. A ball of popped corn stuck together with soft candy from molasses or sugar.

corn beetle. The saw-toothed grain beetle (*Sitonaus surinamensis*), or other small beetle infesting stored grain.

corn brandy. Spirits distilled from grain; whiskey.

corn bread. Bread made from corn; specif., U. S., bread made of Indian meal.

corn cake. A kind of cake or bread made of Indian meal; johnny-cake; hoecake. U. S.

corn/cob (körn/köb), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged in rows. U. S.

corn/cob pipe. A tobacco pipe the bowl of which is made from a corn/cob, usually impregnated with clay. U. S.

corn cockle. An annual hairy sileneaceous weed (*Agrostemma githago*), having bright red flowers, common, esp. in Europe, in grain fields.

corn crake. A common European short-billed rail (*Crex crex*) which frequents grain fields; the land rail.

corn/crib (körn/kriyb), *n.* A crib for holding or storing Indian corn. U. S.

corn crowfoot. A common European crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*) with pale yellow flowers and spiny achenes.

corn cutter. A machine for cutting up stalks of Indian corn for food of cattle; also, a scythe-like implement, or a form of harvesting machine, for cutting down the stalks of Indian corn. U. S.

corn/dodg'er (körn/döj'ér), *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, baked hard under embers. U. S.

corn-ne-a (körn-né-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -NEAS (-äz). [*F.* *cornu*, horn, fr. *cornu* a horn. See HORN.] *Anat. & Zool.* The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior. See EYE. The cornea is covered externally by the ectodermic conjunctival epithelium, and is itself of mesodermic origin, composed of layers of interlacing fibers continuous with those of the sclerotic and united by a cementing substance. b The outer transparent covering of the compound eyes of arthropods, which is divided into small facets, each acting as a lens, and called a cornea lens.

corn-ne-al (-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cornea.

corn-ne-al-er-ma-to-ma (dür'mä-tö'mä), *Veter.*, a very rare congenital tumorous growth on the cornea of animals. It has a growth of hair upon its surface.

corn-ne-in (-in), *n.* From *L. cornu* a horn.] *Physiol. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, showing some proteid reactions, constituting the organic basis of corals.

corn/nel (körn-nél), *n.* [*OF.* *cornelle*, *cornouille*, *F. cornouille*, cornel berry, *L. cornelium* cornel tree, fr. *L. cornus*, fr. cornel horn, alluding to its hard wood. See HORN.] Any plant of the genus *Cornus*; esp.: a The cornelian cherry. b The European dogwood (*C. sanguinea*). c Either of the two herbaceous species *C. canadensis* and *C. stricta*, usually called *dwarf cornel* (see under DWARF). d The flowering cornel or dogwood of the United States (*C. florida*).

corn-nel-ian (körn-nél-yan), *n.* [*F.* *cornaline*, *OF.* *corneline*, perh. fr. *L. cornu* horn, and named from its horny appearance when broken. See HORN; cf. CARNELIAN.] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony. = CARNELIAN.

cornelian cherry. The red olive-shaped berry of *Cornus mas*, a European shrub or small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves; also, the plant. It is often cultivated in the United States.

corn-ne-o (körn-né-ö). Combining form from Latin *cornus*, meaning *horny*, *corneous*, or from *cornea*, *part of the eye*; as in: **corn-ne-o-cal-ca-re-ous** (-kä-l-kä-ré-üs), *a.* Both horny and calcareous. **corn-ne-o-scle-rot'ic** (-sklé-rö'tik), *a.* Pertaining to both the cornea and the sclerotic coat. **corn-ne-o-ni-l'ceous** (-ni-l'çé-üs), *a.* Both horny and siliceous, as some sponges.

corn-ne-ous (körn-né-üs), *a.* [*L.* *cornuus*, fr. *cornu* horn.] Of a texture resembling horn; horny; hard. *Sir T. Browne.*

corn'er (körn'ér), *n.* [*OF.* *corniere*, *cornier*, *LL.* *cornarium*, *cornaria*, fr. *L. cornu* horn, end, point. See HORN.]

1. The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; an angle, either external or internal; specif.: a The place of intersection of two streets. b An angular part of anything at the meeting point of two of its sides or

edges. c A corner piece separated or remaining from anything. d The space between meeting lines or walls, close to the vertex of the angle; as, the chimney *corner*. e A position from which escape by retreat is impossible; a position of great and unavoidable difficulty or embarrassment, as in a discussion; as, to drive a person into a *corner*.

2. A secret or secluded place; a remote or out-of-the-way place; a nook.

This thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts* xxvi. 26. 3. An edge or extremity; the part farthest from the center; hence, any quarter or part; esp., a quarter of the earth; one of the four quarters or directions.

From the four *corners* of the earth they come. *Shak.* Sit the wind in that *corner*? *Shak.*

4. A piece designed to form, occupy, mark, or adorn a corner of anything, as a protecting cap for the corner of a book; also, a design for a corner ornament or a stamp, type, or the like, for impressing it.

5. A *Association Football*. More fully *corner kick*. A free kick from close to the nearest corner flag post, allowed to the opposite side when a player has sent the ball behind his own goal line. b *Card Playing*. A player or position in a game in which several play, considered as being at a corner of the table; as, to play poker or whist at ten cents a *corner*.

6. *Com.* The state of things produced by a combination of persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or species of property, which compels those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price; as, a *corner* in flour or cotton. Cf. ENGROSS.

Syn. — CORNER, ANGLE. In common usage, CORNER applies to the space included or the projection formed by the convergence of the actual sides of a material structure; as, the *corner* of a box, a table, a room, a house; a *street corner*, a *chimney corner*; to drive into a *corner*. ANGLE has usually the more technical sense of the space included between, or the degree of inclination of, two converging lines or planes; as, a right *angle*, the *angle* of the faces of a crystal, the walls forming the *corner* met at an obtuse *angle*. ANGLE is also used in the sense of a sharp projection; as, "We rub each other's *angles* down" (*Tennyson*); cf. *corner*, in "I hit my head against the sharp *corner* of the table."

7. *Com.* Tattersall's betting rooms, formerly near Hyde Park Corner, London. *Sporting Slang*. *Oxf. E. D.*

corn'er (körn'ér), *v. t.*; **corn'NERED** (-nêrd); **corn'NER-ING**. 1. To provide with corners.

2. To put or set in a corner.

3. To drive into a corner or into a position of great difficulty or hopeless embarrassment; to put in a tight place; as, to *corner* a person in argument.

4. *Com.* To get command of (a stock, commodity, etc.), so as to be able to put one's own price on it; as, to *corner* the shares of a railroad stock; to *corner* petroleum.

corn'er, *v. i.* 1. *Com.* To make a corner.

2. To form, have, or come to, a corner or angle. U. S. The spot where North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.

3. To take or round a corner, as in a race. *Colloq.*

corn'nered (körn'nêrd), *p. a.* 1. Having corners or angles. 2. In a position of great difficulty; brought to bay.

corn'ner-man. 1. An *old-time* man in a negro minstrel show. *Eng.* 2. A lounge or loafer about street corners.

3. *Com.* One who makes or gets a corner.

corn'er quadrat. *Print.* A quadrat of l shape fit against a corner.

corner stone. 1. A stone forming a part of a corner or angle in a wall, esp. such a stone lying at the foundation of a principal angle; specif., one laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building, usually inscribed with the date or other matters, and often hollowed out to receive a record of the event, or other documents or relics.

2. Hence, fig.: Something of fundamental importance; a trait or fact upon which others rest as if forming a superstructure. Cf. KEYSTONE.

corner tooth. One of the third or outer pair of incisor teeth of either jaw of the horse. They replace the milk teeth at an age of about four and one half years.

corn'er-wis'e (körn'nêr-wiz'), *adv.* With the corner in front; so as to form a corner; diagonally.

corn'et (körn'et; kôr-nêt), *n.* [*F.* *cornet*, *m.* (for senses 1 & 2), *cornette*, *f.* & *m.* (for other senses), dim. of *corne* horn, fr. (assumed) *LL. corna*, for *L. cornu*. See HORN.]

1. *Music*. a An ancient horn. b = KRUHMHORN. c See CORNET-À-PISTONS. d One of several organ stops.

2. Something having the general shape of a cornet or horn; as: a A cap of paper twisted at the end, used by retailers to inclose small wares. b *Assaying*. A metallic bead flattened out and made into a roll for treatment with acid.

c A horn-shaped instrument for inserting in the ear.

3. A headdress: a A kind of women's headdress formerly worn; also, a flap or pendant as part of a woman's headdress. *Obs.* b The white headdress of Sisters of Charity.

4. *A Mil.* The standard of a troop of cavalry; hence, a troop of cavalry. *Obs.* "A body of five *cornets* of horse." *Clarendon*. b Formerly, the fifth grade of commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop, which carried the standard.

5. *Naut.* A pennant or flag (in the U. S. navy only the latter) used in signaling.

[NL. *cornes* + *-itis*.] *Med.* = KERATITIS.

corn'el, + KERNEL. **corn'el**, *n.* [*OF.* *cornal*.] A corner or angle. *Obs.*

corn'el'ed, *p. a.* Embattled. *Obs.*

corn'el-ia (körn-né-lyä; -nê-lyä), *n.* [*L.* *Fem.* prop. name; -fem. of CORNELIUS. *F. Cornélie* (körn-né-lyé); *It. Cornelia* (körn-né-lyä); *G. Cornelia* (körn-né-lyä); *Cherry*]

cornelian tree. The cornelian. **corn'el-ian** (körn-né-lyä; -nê-lyä), *n.* [*L.* *Masc.* prop. name. *F. Cornélius* (körn-né-lyé); *It. Cornelia* (körn-né-lyä); *G. Cornelia* (körn-né-lyä); *Cherry*]

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corn'et-à-pls'tons (körn'et-ä-pis'töns; *F.* kôr'nê't-ä-pês'tôn'), *n.*; *pl.* CORNETS-À-PISTONS (körn'nê'ts-ä-pis'töns). [*F.* *Musical*. A brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with cupped mouth-piece and valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods; a cornopean; a cornet. The cornet-à-pistons usually has the fundamental key of E₃ or B₃, a penetrating and somewhat blaring tone, and a treble register of about two octaves.



Cornet-a-pistons.

corn'et-cy (körn'et-si), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

corn'field (körn'fîld'), *n.* A field in which corn is growing; — specif., in England, a field of wheat, rye, barley, or oats in America, a field of Indian corn.

corn flag. a The garden gladiolus. b A yellow-flowered European iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) naturalized in the north-eastern United States.

corn flour. Very fine Indian meal; also, flour made of rice or other grain.

corn fly. a A small dipterous fly (*Anthomyia zea*) whose larva or maggot destroys seed corn (maize) after it has been sown. b The gnat fly.



Larva of Corn Fly b (*Anthomyia zea*), a Larva changed; b Larva, nat. size, eating the interior of kernels of corn.

corn growwell. A boraginaceous annual herb (*Lithospermum arvense*) with inconspicuous flowers, growing as a weed in fields.

corn husk. The husk of Indian corn. U. S.

corn husker. A person who removes the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also, a machine for this purpose. U. S.

corn husking. The husking of Indian corn; specif., a husking, or husking bee. U. S.

corn/ice (körn'is), *n.* [*F.* *corniche*, *It. cornice*, of uncertain origin.] 1. *Arch.* The horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a facade; hence, even when not horizontal, the top course or courses of the wall when treated as a finish or crowning member; specif., the uppermost of the three members of a classic entablature (see ORDER, *Illust.*). By extension, a similar member in a piece of furniture, as a cabinet or bookcase. Sometimes erroneously used in the sense of *surbase*.

2. In upholstery, etc., a decorative band put up to conceal the looks or rings by which a curtain is hung, or to support picture hooks, etc.

3. *Gun*. An astragal.

4. *Mountaineering*. An overhanging formation of snow produced by the action of some prevalent wind that carries the falling snow with it over the crest of a ridge.

corn'ice (körn'is), *v. t.*; **corn'ICED** (-nîst); **corn'IC-ING** (-nîng). To furnish or crown with or as with a cornice.

corn'ic-u-late (körn-ik'ü-lät), *a.* [*L. corniculatus*.] Having horns or small hornlike processes.

corn'ic-u-lum (körn-ik'ü-lüm), *n.*; *pl.* -ULA (-ülä). [*L.* little horn.] *Anat. & Zool.* A small hornlike part or process.

corn'ic-u-lous (körn-ik'ü-lüs), *a.* [*L. cornu* horn + *-ferous*.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating an epoch, or formation (called also *Onondaga limestone*), of the Middle Devonian in New York and adjacent regions; from the hornlike nodules of chert contained in the limestone. See GEOLOGY, *Chart.* — **corn'ic-u-lous**, *n.*

corn'ic-u-lous (körn-ik'ü-lüs), *a.* [*L. cornu* horn + *facere* to make.] Producing horns; forming horn.

corn'ic-u-lation (körn-ik'ü-lä'shün), *n.* Conversion into horn.

corn'ic-ified (körn-ik'ü-fid), *a.* [*L. cornu* horn + *-fy*.] *Anat.* Converted into horn; horny.

corn'in (körn'in), *n.* *Chem.* A bitter crystalline substance obtained from dogwood (*Cornus florida*). b An extract from dogwood used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

corn'ing, *vb.* *n.* 1. Act or process of granulating. 2. Picking with brims.

Corn'ish (körn'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, England, Cornishmen, or Cornish.

Cornish bit, *Mach.*, a lathe drill having at the end of the drillstock a diametral slot in which the cutter is inserted. — *b. bit*. See

northern crown], Astron., a northern constellation between Hercules and Bootes; the Northern Crown. — corona rē-dā-ta (rā-dī-rā-dā) [NL]. Embryol. a The layer of elongated radially placed follicular cells which immediately surround the mammalian egg in the discus proliferus. b The radiating white fibers passing up from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex.

cor'o-nach (kōr'ō-nāk), n. [Gael. coranach, or corranach, a crying, the Irish funeral cry (the keen), a dirge; comh with + ranaich a roaring, ran to roar, shriek.] A lamentation for the dead; a dirge, whether sung or played, as on bagpipes. Scot. & Irish.

cor'o-na-dō (kōr'ō-nā-dō; 140), n. [Sp., lit., crowned.] Either of two amber fishes (Seriola lalandi and S. dumerilii) found in warm parts of the Atlantic.

cor'o-na-graph (kōr'ō-nā-grāf), or, more correctly, co-ro-no-graph (-nō-grāf), n. [corona + -graph.] Astron. An apparatus for making a picture, usually a photograph, of the corona of the sun. — co-ro-na-graph'ic, co-ro-no-graph'ic (-grāf'ik), a.

cor'o-nal (kōr'ō-nāl; kōr'ō-nāl; 277), a. [L. coronalis: cf. F. coronal.] 1. Of or pertaining to a crown or corona, as a king's crown, the crown of the head, the corona of a flower, the sun's corona, etc.

The law and his coronal oath require his undeniable assent to what laws the Parliament agree upon. Milton.

The coronal light during the eclipse is faint. Abney.

2. Anat. Lying in the direction of the coronal suture; designating an anteroposterior and transverse plane or section passing through or parallel to the long axis of the body.

3. Phon. Of or pert. to the tip of the tongue (corona); specif., pronounced with the tip of the tongue turned upward toward the palate, as often in Eng. r; inverted.

coronal roots. Bot., roots that spring from the stem just above the surface of the ground, as in wheat, Indian corn, and other grasses. — suture. Anat., suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones, the frontoparietal suture.

cor'o-nal (kōr'ō-nāl), n. 1. A circlet for the head; esp., such a circlet implying rank or dignity; a crown or coronet; also, a wreath or garland. Spenser.

2. The frontal bone. Obs.

3. The head of a spear or lance; esp., the head of a tilting spear, divided into two or more blunt prongs. Obs.

cor'o-nary (kōr'ō-nā-rī), a. [L. coronarius: cf. F. coronaire.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crown; forming, or adapted to form, a crown, wreath, or garland. "Coronary thorns." Bp. Pearson.

2. Anat. Resembling, or situated like, a crown or circlet. coronary arteries, Anat., the two arteries (right and left) which arise from the aorta immediately above the semilunar valves, and supply the tissues of the heart itself. (See AORTA, Illustr.) Each divides into a transverse branch, which runs in the articulo-ventricular groove, and a descending branch running in one of the interventricular grooves. coronary sinus, Anat., a part of the coronary arteries encircling the lip, and to the gastric artery. — c. band. = CORONARY CUSHION. — c. bone, the small pastern bone of the horse and allied animals. — c. cushion, a cushionlike band of vascular tissue at the upper border of the wall of the hoof of the horse and allied animals. It takes an important part in the secretion of the horny walls. — c. ligament. a The folds of peritoneum connecting the posterior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. b A part of the capsular ligament of the knee connecting each semilunar fibrocartilage with the margin of the head of the tibia. — c. ring. = CORONARY CUSHION. — c. sinus, Anat., a dilatation of the great cardiac vein which receives several of the other cardiac veins and opens into the right auricle of the heart.

cor'o-nate (kōr'ō-nāt), v. t.; COR'ONATE' (-nāt'ēd) or COR'ONATE; COR'ONATING (-nāt'ing) [L. coronare to crown, fr. corona. See CROWN.] To crown.

cor'o-nat'ed (-nāt'ēd), p. a. Crowned; specif., Bot. & Zool., having a crown, crest, or corona, or some structure likened thereto; — said esp. of univalve shells when the spire is surrounded by a row of spines or tubercles.

cor'o-nat'ion (-nāt'shūn), n. [See CORONATE.] 1. Act or solemnity of crowning; ceremony of investing a sovereign or his consort with the royal crown.

2. The completion or crowning of something, as a work.

3. East. Ch. The sacrament of matrimony, in celebrating which garlands or crowns are placed by the priest upon the heads of the bride and groom.

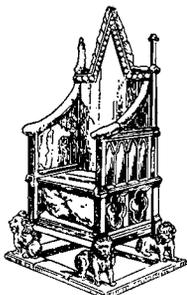
coronation cord. Embroidery. A filled cotton cord used in couching.



Coronation Cord.

Coronation Stone. The Stone of Scone, upon which the Scottish kings sat at coronation. It was brought to England by Edward I. in 1296, and is now preserved at Westminster Abbey in the coronation chair.

cor'o-ner (kōr'ō-nēr), n. [OF. corone crown, L. corona. See CROWN.] 1. Orig., in England, an officer (called custos placitorum coronae), established by an ordinance of 1194, whose duty was to keep (a record of) the pleas of the crown in a county, and guard the royal revenues arising from them. Now, by a gradual change of function, a public officer whose principal duty is to inquire by an inquest (which see) held in the presence of a jury (called a coroner's jury) into the cause of any death which there is reason to suppose is not due to natural causes. This duty has varied little since the 14th century;



Coronation Chair, showing the Coronation Stone.

to a wreath.] A plant suitable for wreaths or garlands. Obs. cor'o-nate, p. a. [L. coronatus, p. p. Crowned. Obs. coronation oath. The oath taken by a sovereign at coronation. || cor'o-na-tōr (kōr'ō-nā-tōr), n. [L. L.] Law. = CORONER.

cor'o-na-tō-ri-al (-nāt'ō-rī-āl), a. Of or pert. to a coroner. Rare.

cor'o-nel + CROWN, CORONA.

cor'o-nel + COLONEL, C O R O-

NAL.

cor'o-ner-ship', n. See SHIP-

cor'o-nest, a. [Superl. of ME. & AS. coren, p. p. chosen.] L. coronarius (of or belonging to the coronarius of the Emperor.) Obs.

cor'o-ni-tis (kōr'ō-nī-tīs), n. [NL.; corona + -itis.] Yeter. Inflammation of the coronary cushion of animals.

cor'o-ni-um (kōr'ō-nī-ūm), n. [NL.; corona + -ium.] Chem. & Astron. A gaseous and probably nonterrestrial substance forming the chief constituent of the solar corona, and characterized by a bright green line in the coronal spectrum.

cor'o-no. Anat. Combining form for coronal.

cor'o-no-front'al (kōr'ō-nō-frōnt'āl; kōr'ō-nō), a. Cranial. Pertaining to both the coronal and frontal regions of the cranium. — coronofrontal index, the ratio of the greatest frontal to the greatest coronal breadth of the head, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

cor'o-noid (kōr'ō-nōid; 277), a. [Gr. κορωνή crow + -oid.] Anat. Resembling the beak of a crow; as, the coronoid process of the ramus of the lower jaw, to which the temporal and part of the masseter muscles are attached, or the process of the anterior upper part of the ulna to which the brachialis anticus is attached; — also applied to the depression or fossa in the humerus into which the coronoid process of the ulna fits when the arm is flexed.

cor'o-plast (-plāst), n.; pl. -PLASTES (-plāst'ēz). [Gr. κοροπλαστής; κορη maiden + πλασσειν to mold.] Class. Antiq. A modeler of terra-cotta figures, esp. representations of young women.

cor'o-ro (kōr'ō-rō; Sp. thō; 268), n., or corozo palm. [Sp. corozo, prob. fr. native name.] Any of several tropical American palms: a The ivory palm, its seeds being known as corozo nuts. b The cohune palm. c Any species of Arecocnia; in the West Indies, esp. A. media. d Any of several species of Coccoloba.

cor'o-ra (kōr'ō-rā), n., pl. of CORPUS.

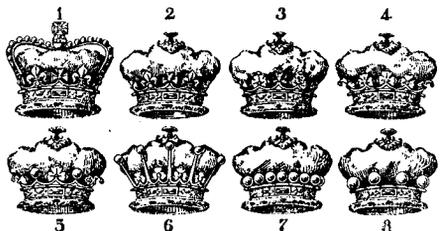
cor'o-ra-tis (kōr'ō-rāt'is), n., pl. of CORPUS ALBECANS (āl'bē-kānz) [NL., whitish bodies], Anat., two small

but he had other minor duties (such as inquests concerning shipwrecks, royal fish, treasure trove) which have become of little importance or obsolete. By statute in some of the United States and in some British colonies his duties have been changed or the office abolished, a medical examiner taking his place in some jurisdictions; in some jurisdictions he is now empowered to inquire into fires apparently incendiary.

2. In the Isle of Man, a chief constable. See SHERIFFING.

The coroner of the shire, who is appointed annually by the governor, is a kind of sheriff. Encyc. Brit.

cor'o-net (kōr'ō-nēt), n. [OF. coronete, dim. of corone crown. See CROWN; cf. CROWNLET, CROWNLET.] 1. A small or inferior crown; esp., a crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty (though with Shakespeare sometimes a kingly crown); also, a figure of a coronet, as in heraldry, etc. Coronets for the British nobility consist of circlets



English Coronets: 1 Prince of Wales; 2 Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal; 3 Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal; 4 Duke; 5 Marquis; 6 Earl; 7 Viscount; 8 Baron.

adorned with: (1) eight conventional strawberry leaves, for a duke; (2) four strawberry leaves alternating with four pearls, for a marquis; (3) eight pearls on rays alternating with as many leaves, for an earl; (4) sixteen pearls, for a viscount; (5) six pearls, for a baron. The coronet of the Prince of Wales differs from the crown of England only in having a single arch.

Without a star, a coronet, or garter. Goldsmith.

Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood. Tennyson.

2. An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples; esp., an ornamental plate or band of metal, or the like, constituting part of a woman's headdress.

3. Arch. A decorative piece, as a pediment, wrought in relief on a wall above a window or door. Eng.

4. Far. The lower part of a horse's pastern where the horn terminates in skin. James White.

5. Zool. a The bur of an antler. b A small crownlike structure; esp., a terminal circle of small spines or hairs. Bot. = CORONA, 9. Obs.

cor'o-net, v. t. To bestow a coronet upon; to crown. Rare.

cor'o-net'ed (kōr'ō-nēt'ēd), a. Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet; of noble birth or rank. Also cor'o-net'ed.

Co-ro-nid (kōr'ō-nīd), n. [Corona + -id.] Astron. Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Corona Borealis; — usually in pl.

Cor'o-nilla (kōr'ō-nī-lā), n. [NL. & Sp. dim. of L. corona crown, apparently referring to the flower clusters.] Bot. A genus of Old World fabaceous herbs with odd-pinnate leaves and purple, pink, or yellow flowers in heads or umbels. C. varia is the axseed. Several species are ornamental in cultivation. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

cor'o-ni-lin (-līn), n. Chem. A poisonous glucoside obtained as a yellow powder from the seeds of Coronilla scorpioides, and used as a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

cor'o-ni-ni-um (kōr'ō-nī-nī-ūm), n. [NL.] Cranial. The tip of the coronoid process of the jaw. See CRANIOMETRY, Illustr.

cor'o-nis (-nīs), n. [L., a curved line or stroke, Gr. κορωνίς.] 1. Paleography. A curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter.

2. Gr. Gram. A sign ['] sometimes placed over a contracted syllable.

cor'o-ni-tis (kōr'ō-nī-tīs), n. [NL.; corona + -itis.] Yeter. Inflammation of the coronary cushion of animals.

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cor'o-ra (kōr'ō-rā), n., pl. of CORPUS.

cor'o-ra-tis (kōr'ō-rāt'is), n., pl. of CORPUS ALBECANS (āl'bē-kānz) [NL., whitish bodies], Anat., two small

rounded eminences on the base of the brain behind the tuber cinereum, formed by the looping of the anterior pillars of the fornix. — corpora amy-la-ce-a (ām'ī-lā-shē-dō) [NL., Anat., small, usually concentrically striated amyaceous bodies, staining blue with iodine, found in many parts of the brain, esp. about the ventricles, and certain other organs. They do not necessarily indicate a pathological condition. — c. A-ran-zī (ā-rānzī) [after J. C. Aranzi, Italian anatomist], Anat., small fibrous nodules occurring at the middle of the free margin of the semilunar valves. — c. bi-gem-i-na (bi-jēm'ī-nā) [NL., twin bodies.] Zool. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — c. ca-ver-no-sa (kāv'er-nō-sā) [NL., lit., black bodies], Yeter., smooth, rounded, darkly pigmented projecting masses outside the free border of the upper portion of the iris. They are most markedly developed in the horse. — c. quad-rig-em-i-na (kwād'rī-jēm'ī-nā) [NL., fourfold bodies], Anat., two pairs of elevations on the dorsal surface of the midbrain. The anterior or upper pair are the larger and are called the nates; the posterior pair are called the testes. They are composed of white matter externally and grey matter within. They are but two in number and are hollow in reptiles, birds, and fishes, where they are known as corpora bigemina or optic lobes, and form an important part of the brain, exceeding the proencephalon in size in many fishes. — c. stri-a-ta. For this and other phrases see singular form under CORPUS.

cor'po-ral (kōr'pō-rāl), n. [F. caporal, formerly also corporal, fr. It. caporale, fr. capo head, chief, L. caput, prob. influenced by L. corporalis, a. See CHIEF; cf. CAPORAL, CORPORAL, a.] 1. Mil. The lowest noncommissioned officer, next below a sergeant. He usually has the duty of placing and relieving sentinels, leading small squads, etc.

2. Nav. Formerly, a petty officer who had charge of setting and relieving the watch, of teaching the use and care of the small arms, etc.; later, an assistant to the master-at-arms, — now called master-at-arms, 1st, 2d, or 3d class.

3. The fallish (Semotilus corporalis). Milton.

What seemed corporal melted As breath into the wind. Shak.

4. Zool. Of or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the head and limbs. Shak.

Syn. — See BODILY.

corporal conjunction, Astron., conjunction in which the bodies seem to touch or overlap. Obs. — c. osth, Law, an oath solemnized by actually touching a sacred object, as the Gospels. c. punishment, Law, punishment applied to the body of the offender, including the death penalty, whipping, and imprisonment.

cor'po-ral, n. Also cor'po-ral'e (-rāl'ē). [LL. corporale: cf. F. corporal. See CORPORAL, a.] Eccl. A linen cloth on which the sacred elements are consecrated in the Eucharist, or with which they are covered; a communion cloth.

cor'po-ral'i-ty (kōr'pō-rāl'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. corporalitas.] 1. State or quality of being or having a body; corporeality; also, embodied quality, state, or existence; bodily substance; body.

2. A body of persons; a corporation. Obs. Milton.

3. A corporal, or bodily, affair. Rare. Richardson.

cor'po-ral's guard (kōr'pō-rāl'z), a. A detachment such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc.; hence, derisively, a very small number of persons.

Corporal Trim (trīm), n. Uncle Toby's attendant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," distinguished for his fidelity and affection, his respectfulness, and his volubility.

Corporal Violet. [F. Caporal la Violette.] Napoleon; — so called by his adherents in France during his exile in Elba in 1815, who hoped for his return with the violets in the spring.

cor'po-rate (kōr'pō-rāt), a. [L. corporatus, p. p. of corporare to shape into a body, fr. corpus body. See CORPUS.] 1. Combined into one body; united; grouped together; also, pert. to a body made up of particulars; aggregate. Corporate judgment . . . is meant to include all such affirmations as deal with comprehensive totalities. B. Bosanquet.

2. Formed into a body by legal enactment; united in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated; as, a corporate town.

3. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body. "Corporate property." Hallam.

4. Pertaining to, or having, a body; corporal. Archaic. corporate county. See COUNTY, 3. — c. member, an actual or voting member of a corporation, as distinct from an associate or one honorary. — c. name, legal name of a corporation.

cor'po-rate (-rāt), v. t. To incorporate. Rare.

cor'po-rate, v. t. To become incorporated. Rare.

cor'po-ra-tion (-rāshūn), n. [L. corporatio incorporation.] 1. Act of incorporating; state of being incorporated. Obs.

2. A body consisting of an organized group of persons or objects. Obs., except: Roman, Civil, & Theoretical Law. Any group of persons or objects treated by the law as an individual or unity having rights or liabilities, or both, distinct from those of the persons or objects composing it; a body corporate; a university or universitas (which see); hence, a single person or object treated by the law as having a legal individuality or entity other than that of a natural person; a juristic person (which see). "According to some authorities, the requirement of state recognition as a prerequisite of juristic personality [corporate existence] was unknown under the [Roman] Republic. It was

rounded eminences on the base of the brain behind the tuber cinereum, formed by the looping of the anterior pillars of the fornix. — corpora amy-la-ce-a (ām'ī-lā-shē-dō) [NL., Anat., small, usually concentrically striated amyaceous bodies, staining blue with iodine, found in many parts of the brain, esp. about the ventricles, and certain other organs. They do not necessarily indicate a pathological condition. — c. A-ran-zī (ā-rānzī) [after J. C. Aranzi, Italian anatomist], Anat., small fibrous nodules occurring at the middle of the free margin of the semilunar valves. — c. bi-gem-i-na (bi-jēm'ī-nā) [NL., twin bodies.] Zool. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. — c. ca-ver-no-sa (kāv'er-nō-sā) [NL., lit., black bodies], Yeter., smooth, rounded, darkly pigmented projecting masses outside the free border of the upper portion of the iris. They are most markedly developed in the horse. — c. quad-rig-em-i-na (kwād'rī-jēm'ī-nā) [NL., fourfold bodies], Anat., two pairs of elevations on the dorsal surface of the midbrain. The anterior or upper pair are the larger and are called the nates; the posterior pair are called the testes. They are composed of white matter externally and grey matter within. They are but two in number and are hollow in reptiles, birds, and fishes, where they are known as corpora bigemina or optic lobes, and form an important part of the brain, exceeding the proencephalon in size in many fishes. — c. stri-a-ta. For this and other phrases see singular form under CORPUS.

cor'po-ral (kōr'pō-rāl), n. [F. caporal, formerly also corporal, fr. It. caporale, fr. capo head, chief, L. caput, prob. influenced by L. corporalis, a. See CHIEF; cf. CAPORAL, CORPORAL, a.] 1. Mil. The lowest noncommissioned officer, next below a sergeant. He usually has the duty of placing and relieving sentinels, leading small squads, etc.

2. Nav. Formerly, a petty officer who had charge of setting and relieving the watch, of teaching the use and care of the small arms, etc.; later, an assistant to the master-at-arms, — now called master-at-arms, 1st, 2d, or 3d class.

3. The fallish (Semotilus corporalis). Milton.

What seemed corporal melted As breath into the wind. Shak.

4. Zool. Of or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the head and limbs. Shak.

Syn. — See BODILY.

corporal conjunction, Astron., conjunction in which the bodies seem to touch or overlap. Obs. — c. osth, Law, an oath solemnized by actually touching a sacred object, as the Gospels. c. punishment, Law, punishment applied to the body of the offender, including the death penalty, whipping, and imprisonment.

cor'po-ral, n. Also cor'po-ral'e (-rāl'ē). [LL. corporale: cf. F. corporal. See CORPORAL, a.] Eccl. A linen cloth on which the sacred elements are consecrated in the Eucharist, or with which they are covered; a communion cloth.

cor'po-ral'i-ty (kōr'pō-rāl'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. corporalitas.] 1. State or quality of being or having a body; corporeality; also, embodied quality, state, or existence; bodily substance; body.

2. A body of persons; a corporation. Obs. Milton.

3. A corporal, or bodily, affair. Rare. Richardson.

cor'po-ral's guard (kōr'pō-rāl'z), a. A detachment such as would be in charge of a corporal for guard duty, etc.; hence, derisively, a very small number of persons.

Corporal Trim (trīm), n. Uncle Toby's attendant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," distinguished for his fidelity and affection, his respectfulness, and his volubility.

Corporal Violet. [F. Caporal la Violette.] Napoleon; — so called by his adherents in France during his exile in Elba in 1815, who hoped for his return with the violets in the spring.

cor'po-rate (kōr'pō-rāt), a. [L. corporatus, p. p. of corporare to shape into a body, fr. corpus body. See CORPUS.] 1. Combined into one body; united; grouped together; also, pert. to a body made up of particulars; aggregate. Corporate judgment . . . is meant to include all such affirmations as deal with comprehensive totalities. B. Bosanquet.

2. Formed into a body by legal enactment; united in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated; as, a corporate town.

3. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body. "Corporate property." Hallam.

4. Pertaining to, or having, a body; corporal. Archaic. corporate county. See COUNTY, 3. — c. member, an actual or voting member of a corporation, as distinct from an associate or one honorary. — c. name, legal name of a corporation.

cor'po-rate (-rāt), v. t. To incorporate. Rare.

cor'po-rate, v. t. To become incorporated. Rare.

cor'po-ra-tion (-rāshūn), n. [L. corporatio incorporation.] 1. Act of incorporating; state of being incorporated. Obs.

2. A body consisting of an organized group of persons or objects. Obs., except: Roman, Civil, & Theoretical Law. Any group of persons or objects treated by the law as an individual or unity having rights or liabilities, or both, distinct from those of the persons or objects composing it; a body corporate; a university or universitas (which see); hence, a single person or object treated by the law as having a legal individuality or entity other than that of a natural person; a juristic person (which see). "According to some authorities, the requirement of state recognition as a prerequisite of juristic personality [corporate existence] was unknown under the [Roman] Republic. It was

cor'pou-r' n. [OF. corouer a runner, F. coureur.] Courser. Obs.

cor'pou-r' + CROWN.

cor'pou-zin (kōr'pō-zān), D. Bib. Cor (kōp). Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of CORPUS. [ton.]

corp. Abb. Corporal; corpora-tion, a small salmon. [F. carpio a small herring. Obs. Juris Civilis.]

Corp. Jur. Civ. Abb. Corpus. Corpora = CORPORAS.

Cor'po-ral For-ber (kōr'pō-rāl'z), Cholera in oribus. Anglo-Ind. Stang.

cor'po-ral-ism (-izm), n. See

Corporal John. John Churchill (1650-1722), Duke of Marlborough, who had been a corporal, — so called by his soldiers.

cor'po-ral'y, adv. of CORPORA-L. See -LY.

cor'po-ral-ship', n. Mil. a A body of soldiers under a corporal's command. Obs. b A corporal's office or position.

cor'po-ral-ty + CORPORALITY, n. [Prop. pl. or OF. nom. sing. of corporalis.] The corporal, or communion cloth. [RARE.]

cor'po-rate-ly, adv. of CORPORA-L. See -LY.

cor'po-rate-ness, n. See NESS.

certainly relaxed in favor of ecclesiastical bodies by the Christian emperors, and was, as a general rule, insisted upon during the Middle Ages" (T. E. Holland). A corporation is generally considered to be a juristic person, that is, one existing only by fiction of law. Some modern law writers, however, reject the conception of a person existing by legal fiction, and explain a corporation as merely a number of natural persons acting under special rules of agency, or prescription, and governed by special rules of succession; others, going to an opposite extreme and maintaining the anthropomorphic theory, so called, regard the corporation as having a true personality other than the sum or resultant of its members, and not created, but merely recognized, by the law.

3. Eng. & Amer. Common and Statute Law. A body politic or corporate formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed by law with the capacity of succession; an entity recognized by law as constituted by one or more persons and as having various rights and duties together with the capacity of succession; a juristic person constituted by one or more natural persons. The definition most commonly accepted by judicial decision in the United States is that of the Dartmouth College Case (see cit., below). Such a corporation can be formed only by prescription of the crown, or legislative act, either special or general. (See CHAPTER, ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.) Corporations having two or more members, called corporations aggregate, are the more usual form. Such corporations are constituted by the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of any industrial or financial company, etc. A corporation consisting of a single person is called a corporation sole. Kings, bishops, deans, persons and vicars, are in England sole corporations; there are few instances of such corporations in the United States. As classed according to their purposes, corporations are: ecclesiastical corporations, or those concerned only with religious matters and consisting wholly of spiritual persons; and lay corporations, including all others. Lay corporations may be: eleemosynary corporations, or those created for charitable uses (which see); and civil corporations, or those formed for temporal purposes, and comprising public, or municipal, corporations, or those created for purposes of government, and private corporations, including all others of a civil nature, as ordinary business corporations and those corporations, such as railroad companies, lighting companies, water companies, etc., organized or chartered to follow a public calling (see PUBLIC, a.) or to render services more or less essential to the general public convenience or safety, and now often called public-utility corporations or sometimes quasi-public corporations. With reference to their limited powers various corporations consisting of a person or body of persons invested with some of the qualities of an artificial person, though not expressly incorporated, esp. the officials of certain municipal divisions such as counties, school districts, and the towns of some States of the United States, certain church officials, as a churchwarden, etc., are called quasi-corporations (hence quasi-corporates), those with fuller powers, such as the ordinary business or ecclesiastical corporation, being sometimes called complete corporations. Cf. COMPANY, 6.

A corporation is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law.

4. The abdomen or belly, esp. when protuberant. Colloq. & Vulgar.

Sirrah! my corporation is made up of good wholesome English fat. Smollett.

Corporation Act. Eng. Hist. An act passed in 1661 requiring all officers in municipal corporations to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to accept the doctrine of passive obedience, to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was repealed in 1828.

corporation cock, stop, or tap. A cock, valve, or tap inserted at the junction of service pipes with water or gas mains to shut off or regulate the flow. U. S.

corp-po-ra-tive (kôr'pô-râ-tiv), a. [L. corporativus pertaining to the forming of a body.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, a corporation.

corp-po-ra-tor (-râ'tôr), n. A member of a corporation, esp. one of the original members.

corp-po-ra-ture (kôr'pô-râ-tjûr), n. [L. corporatura.] Obs. 1. Bodily constitution or structure; physique.

2. State of being embodied; bodily existence. Dr. H. More.

corp-po-re-al (kôr'pô-rê-âl), a. [L. corporeus, fr. corpus body. See CORPSE.] 1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, matter or a material body; physical; bodily; material; — opposed to spiritual or immaterial.

2. That to corporeal substances could add Speed almost spiritual. Milton.

3. Of or pertaining to the human body; corporal; as, corporeal investiture; corporeal punishment. Obs. or R. Syn. — See BODILY.

corporeal property, tangible or palpable property, as land or gold; — opposed to incorporeal property, those which are intangible, consisting of rights in or to property in the possession of another. This distinction is borrowed from the Roman law. — c. quantity, spatial quantity; dimension.

corp-po-re-al-ism (-iz'm), n. Materialism. Rare.

corp-po-re-al-ist, n. A materialist. Rare. Berkeley.

corp-po-re-al-ity (-al-ity), n. State or quality of being corporeal; corporeal existence; humorously, the body.

corp-po-re-ty (kôr'pô-rê-ti), n. [LL. corporeitas: cf. F. corporeité.] 1. State or quality of having or being a body; state of being corporeal; materiality; physical nature.

2. The one attributed corporeity to God. Ep. Stillingfleet.

corp-po-r-ity (kôr'pô-r-ity), v. l. [L. corpus body + -ity.] To embody; to form into a body; to incorporate; to solidify.

Obs. — corp-po-r-i-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kâ'shân), n. Obs.

corp-po-sant (kôr'pô-zânt), n. [It. or Pg. corpo santo holy body, or L. corpus sancti body of a saint.] St. Elmo's fire.

corp-po-s-ity (kôr'pô-s-ity), n. [L. corporatus: cf. F. corporatus.] 1. State or quality of having or being a body; state of being corporeal; materiality; physical nature.

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esp., an organized division of the military establishment; as, the Marine Corps; the Corps of Engineers; specif., an army corps (which see).

3. [Ger.] In some countries of Europe, a form of students' social society binding the members to strict adherence to certain student customs and its code of honor (cf. CREVIS); — Ger. spelling usually korps.

korps, the phrases below are preceded by bars as French.

korps (kôr'pô), n. [Fr. corps, body; hand to hand.

— c. d'armées (dâr'mâ). See ARMY CORPS. c. de ballet (dê bâlê), a company of ballet dancers attached to a theater; the ballet dancers. — c. de bâte/men't (dê bâte-mân'). See CORPS DE LOGIS. — c. de garde (gârd), formerly, a body of men who guard; now, the place where they stay; guardroom; guardhouse. — c. d'élite (dê-êlê), a corps or body of picked men. — c. de logis (lô'zhê) or de bâte/men't, [Fr. body of house or building.] a The principal mass of a building, distinguished apart from its wings, etc. b A structure detached from the main building. — c. de réserve (dê rê-zêrv), Mil., a body of reserve. — c. de ville (vêl), lit., town body; anciently, in France, a local administrative body formed of municipal officers. — c. d'impôts (dê-ê-pô), a The body of ministers or envoys accredited to a government; the diplomatic corps. b The body of law, or corpus juris. Burke. — c. d'armées (dâr'mâ), a dramatic body; theatrical company. — c. législatif (lê'zhis-lâ-têf), lit., legislative body; — former name, under various constitutions, of the lower house of the French legislature. — c. of cadets, Mil., in the United States army, the body of cadets under instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The corps consists of one cadet from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, one from each of the States and Territories, one from each of the large — c. of Engineers, a Mil. In the United States army, a corps of officers and enlisted men consisting of one band and three battalions of engineers commanded by a brigadier general, whose title is Chief of Engineers. It has charge of the construction of fortifications for land and sea coast defense, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the construction of lighthouses, etc., and in time of war, supervises the engineering operations of the armies in the field. — c. of Engineers Corps (which see).

korps (kôr'pô), n. Orig., korps (at first pron'd kôr's). [ME. cors, korps, body, OF. cors (later spelt korps), F. corps, L. corpus; akin to AS. hraf wump. See MURDER; cf. CORSE, CORSELET, CORSET, CORPS, CUERPO.] 1. A human or animal body in general, whether living or dead; a body; a person. Obs.

2. The dead body of a human being; — used also fig.

He touched the dead corpse of Public Credit, and sprung upon its feet. D. Webster.

3. Alchemy. = BODY, 6. See the bodies seven, under BODY. Obs.

4. The main or larger portion; the majority; the bulk; collective whole or mass; a systematic whole or general collection; body, as of law, Scripture, or persons; specif., in corps of law, the corpus juris. Obs.

5. An endowment pertaining to an office; as: a Of a shrievalty or other civil office. b Of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. Obs.

Syn. — See BODY.

korps candle, a. A thick candle formerly used at a lighthouse. Obs. b A luminous appearance, resembling the flame of a candle, sometimes seen in churchyards and other damp places, superstitiously regarded as portending death.

korps-lence (kôr'pô-lên's), n. [F.] Bodily bulk; esp., excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

korps-lent-oy (-lên-ôi), n. [L. corpulentia.] 1. Corpulence. 2. Materiality; corporeal substance; density. Obs.

The heaviness and corpulency of the water requiring a great force to divide it. Ray.

korps-lent (lên't), a. [L. corpulentus, fr. corpus: cf. F. corpulent. See CORPSE.] 1. Bulky; very fat; obese. 2. Corporeal; material; solid. Obs. Hammond.

Syn. — Fleshy; bulky; obese. See STOUT.

korps (kôr'pô), n. pl. CORPORA (-pô-râ). [L.] 1. The body of a man or animal, esp. when dead; — now chiefly Humorous.

2. Anat. A comparatively solid and homogeneous structure forming a part of an organ, esp. of the brain.

3. A body, or general collection of writings or the like; the whole literature of a subject.

4. The main body or corporeal substance of a thing; specif., the principal of a fund or estate, as opposed to interest, income, dividends, or the like.

5. Math. A domain of rationality; an aggregate of elements or magnitudes which when combined unlimitedly by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (the divisor 0 being excluded) always produces an element of the aggregate. The elements are, esp., numbers and also functions of any number of variables (J. W. R. Dedekind, 1831-).

korps al-ti-cans (âl'ti-kân's), and other phrases. See plural forms under CORPORA. — c. A-ran'ti (âr-rân'ti). Anat. Sing. of CORPORA ARANTH. — c. An-then-ti-ca-rum (6-thên'ti-kâ-rum). [L., lit., body of the original (laws).] See AUTHENTIC, n. 2. — c. cal-lo-sum (kâl-lô'sum); pl. CORPORA CALLOSA (kâl-lô-lô'sa), [L., callous body, Anat., the great bands of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of man and the higher mammals. See BRAIN. — c. Chris-ti (kris-ti-ti) [L., body of Christ, R. C. Ch., a festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. — c. Chris-ti cloth. = PYX CLOTH. — c. de-lic-ti (dê-êl-ik-ti) [L., the body of the crime, Law, the substantial and fundamental fact or facts necessary to the commission of a crime, as in murder the actual death of the person alleged to have been murdered, and as a result of criminal agency. — c. den-ta-tum (dên-tâ-tum) [NL., dentate body, Anat., a wavy sheet of gray matter forming a partially closed capsule, in the white matter of each cerebellar hemisphere, also, a somewhat similar mass in each olivary body. — c. Do-mi-ni (dôm-i-ni). = CORPUS CHRISTI. — c. fim-bri-a-tum (fim-brî-â-tum) [NL., fringed body, Anat., the tenia hippocampi. — c. High-mo-ri (hi-mô-ri) or High-mo-ri-a-num (hi-mô-ri-ân-um) [NL., the body of Highmore's Artery. Highmore, English anatomist, Anat., the mediastinum testis. — c. Ju-ris (jô-ri-s) [L., a body of law; a comprehensive collection of the law of a country or jurisdiction; esp. [cap.], the Corpus Juris Civilis, or less often, the Corpus Juris Canonici. — Corpus Jur. Ca-nô-ni-cô-ni (kôr-nô-ni-si), the body of canon law. It was orig. compiled in the Decretum, a private compilation by Gratian, a monk of Bologna, consisting of principles deduced by him, citations to prove them, and comment by him, and containing the decretals of the popes up to and including Innocent III.; later there were included in it, besides the various official compilations, chiefly the Liber Extra Decretum (1230) of Gregory IX., composed of decretals issued after the time of Gratian, the Liber Sextus (1258) of Boniface VIII., containing decretals issued since the time of Gregory, and the Clementine, Clementines, or Clementine Decretals (1313), of Clement V., containing later decretals, and the Extravagantes or Extravagantes (1500), included in an official edition of the Corpus published in 1582, two private collections of decretals of John XXII. and other popes. The Corpus is the standard of the canon law. — c. Ju-ris Ci-vi-lis (si-vi-lis), the body of the Civil or Roman Law, made up of the Code or Codex, Pandects or Digest, Institutes, and Novels, compiled and promulgated under Justinian's authority, A. D. 529-534. As a whole it is the foundation of the scientific study of the law throughout modern Europe. Cf. CIVIL LAW. — c. Lu-teo-sum (lû-tê-ô-sum); pl. CORPORA LUTEA (-â) [NL., luteous body, Embryol., the reddish yellow mass (containing polyhedral cells when well developed) which fills a ruptured Graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary. If the discharge of the egg is followed by pregnancy a much larger and more permanent corpus luteum is formed, which is sometimes called a true corpus luteum, in distinction from the false or small one formed when pregnancy does not follow. — c. spon-gi-o-sum (spôn-jî-ô-sum) [NL., spongy body, Anat., the erectile tissue lying in the groove beneath the cavernous bodies, surrounding the urethra, and terminating in the glands of the penis. — c. stri-a-tum (stri-â-tum); pl. CORPORA STRIATA (-tâ) [NL., striate body, Anat., either of a pair of large ganglia of the brain situated beneath and external to the anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles and forming part of their floor. They each contain two large nuclei of gray matter, the caudate and lenticular nuclei. — c. The-o-do-si-a-num (thê-ô-dô-shi-ân-um). = BREVARIUM ALIACI.

korpus-cle (kôr'pô-si-kl), n. [L. corpusculum, dim. of corpus.] 1. A minute or elementary particle; specif., as used by J. J. Thomson, an electron.

2. Anat. A protoplasmic cell, esp. such as float free, like blood, lymph, and pus corpuscles, or such as are embedded in an intercellular matrix, like connective-tissue and cartilage corpuscles. Also, esp. with some qualifying word, applied to various small circumscribed bodies composed of many cells, as the tactile corpuscles, Malpighian corpuscles, etc. See BLOOD and LYMPH.

3. Bot. A Any minute mass of protoplasm of definite form or function; as, a chlorophyll corpuscle, or chloroplast. b One of the large flask-shaped cells within the embryo sac in gymnosperms plants. They correspond to the archegonia of the higher cryptogams, and are so called by most modern writers. c The small adhesive body by which the pollinia of Asclepiadaceous plants become attached to insects. See ASCLEPIAS, Illust.

korpus-cles of Has'sall (hâs'zâl) [after A. S. Hassall, English physician, Anat., small, usually concentrically striated bodies in the thymus body, representing remains of the epithelial tissue found in early stages of development.

c. of Meissner (mê'ss-er), Anat., tactile organs found in birds, somewhat similar to the Pacinian corpuscles. — c. of Krause. Anat. = KRAUSE'S CORPUSCLES. — c. of Meissner (mê'ss-er) [after Prof. Georg Meissner of Göttingen, Anat., small elliptical tactile bodies in the skin of the palmar surfaces of the fingers and toes, containing numerous transversely placed tactile cells and connected with one or more medullated nerve fibers. — c. of Meissner (mê'ss-er). [After J. F. Meissner (1811), German pathologist.] See SACCOVITRUM.

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and waist, worn (chiefly by women) to support the body or to modify its shape; stays.

3. In the later Middle Ages, a close-fitting upon or surcoat, a garment fitting the body closely, though often with a loose skirt; by extension, a similar garment when stuffed to serve as a defense.

cor'set (kôr'sët; -sît; 7, 151), *v. t.*; -SET-ED; -SET-ING. To dress in a corset.

Cor'si-can (kôr'sî-kân), *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Corsica or its inhabitants, who are typical representatives of the Mediterranean race. — *n.* A native of Corsica; also, the dialect of Italian spoken in Corsica.

Cor'sican fir. = **CORSICAN PINE.** — *G. pine,* a European pine (*Pinus laricio*), of symmetrical growth, nearly allied to the Scotch pine, but of less value as a timber tree. It yields a large quantity of resin, from which turpentine and Burgundy pitch are manufactured. — *C. moss,* *Pharm.,* a mixture of dried seaweeds used medicinally as an anthelmintic. The chief species is *Sphaerococcus helminthochorton.* — *C. wortweed.* = **WORM MOSS.**

cor'sitte (kôr'sît), *n.* *Petrog.* An orbicular variety of diorite obtained from Corsica, used in ornamental work. = **NAPOLÉONITE.**

cor'sned (kôr'snéd), *n.* [*AS. cor'snéd.*] *A.-S. Law.* The morsel of test or trial, a morsel of bread, consecrated by exorcism, used in a species of ordeal. If it stuck in the throat of the prisoner he was pronounced guilty.

|| cor'tège (kôr'têzh), *or, as formerly in French, || cor'tège* (-têzh), *n.* Also **cor'tège** (kôr'têzh). [*F. cortège, fr. It. corteggio, fr. corte court.*] See **COURT.**] A train of attendants; a procession.

Cor'tes (kôr'tés), *n.* [*Sp. & Pg., pl. of corte court.*] *Spain, Portugal.* The legislature. See **LEGISLATURE.**

|| Cor'tes Ge-ra-es (Pg. kôr'têsh zhê-râ'sh). [*Pg.*] *Portugal.* See **LEGISLATURE.**

cor'tice (kôr'têks), *n.*; *pl. cortices* (-tî-sêz). [*L., bark.*]

1. Bot. The portion of a stem or root external to the vascular tissue. In perennial plants it is modified by the large development of cork, which replaces the epidermis and is then commonly known as *barrier*. — *|| cor'tice* (-têzh), *n.* Also **cor'tice** (kôr'têzh). [*F. cortège, fr. It. corteggio, fr. corte court.*] See **COURT.**] A train of attendants; a procession.

2. Pharm. The bark of various trees used medicinally; specif., Peruvian bark or cinchona.

3. Anat. The outer or superficial part of an organ, as the kidney, thymus body, suprarenal body, etc.; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum; also, the outer part of certain organisms, as some Protozoa, the internal portion being termed the *medulla*.

cort'ice parenchyma (kôr'tîs-pâr-ên-jî-mâ), *n.* [*L. cortex, corticis, gen. corticis.*] The parenchyma which is found in the primary cortex, which in roots is composed almost wholly of parenchyma. Cf. **RARK PARENCHYMA.**

cor'ti-cal (kôr'tî-kâl), *a.* [*L. cortex bark.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, cortex, esp. the cortex of the brain or kidneys. — **cor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cortical layer. *Bot., in lichens,* a superficial often double layer of cells forming a pseudo-parenchymatous protective tissue at the surface of the thallus. — *c. sheath.* *Bot., in dicotyledons and gymnosperms,* the ring of primary bast bundles.

cor'ti-cate (kôr'tî-kât), *a.* [*L. corticatus.*] Covered with **cor'ti-cate'd** (-kât'éd) *bark* or with a cortex or specially developed external investment.

cor'ti-cat'ing (-kât'ing), *a.* *Bot.* Forming cortex; as, *corticating cells.*

cor'ti-ca'tion (-kât'sh'ân), *n.* Formation of cortex.

cor'ti-clif'er-ous (-sîf'êr-ûs), *a.* [*L. cortex bark + ferous.*] Having or producing bark or a barklike cortex.

cor'ti-cl'form (kôr'tîs-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. cortex, corticis, bark + form.*] Resembling bark.

cor'ti-cose (kôr'tî-kôs), *a.* [*L. corticosus.*] Resembling **cor'ti-cous** (kôr'tî-kûs) *bark.* = **CORTICATE.**

cor'ti-na (kôr'tî-nâ), *n.*; *pl. -næ* (-nê). [*L., a curtain.*] *Bot.* In certain Agaricales, the cobwebby veil which hangs as a membranous curtain from the border of the pileus.

Cor'ti-na'ri-us (kôr'tî-nâr'î-ûs), *n.* [*NL., — from the prominent cortina.*] A large genus of brown-spored agarics having a pileus of various colors, and powdery gills. Most species are edible; probably none are violently poisonous.

cor'ti-nate (kôr'tî-nât), *a.* *Bot.* Characterized by a cortina; hence, of cobwebby texture.

cor'ti-land'te (kôr'tî-lând'te), *n.* [*From Cortland township, New York.*] *Petrog.* A variety of peridotite consisting essentially of hornblende and olivine.

Cor'tu-sa (kôr'tû-sâ), *n.* [*NL., after G. A. Cortusi (d. 1593), Italian botanist.*] *Bot.* A genus of primulae plants consisting of *C. mathioli*, a small scapose plant of the Swiss Alps, bearing an umbel of purple drooping flowers, and often cultivated. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

co-rund-um (kô-rûn'dûm), *n.* Also *corindon.* [*From Hind. kurand, fr. Skr. kurwinda ruby.*] *Min.* Native

alumina, or aluminium oxide, Al₂O₃, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and also in masses and grains, and colored variously; — applied specif. to nontransparent kinds used as abrasives, but not classed under emery. It is the hardest mineral except the diamond. H. 9. Sp. gr. 3.95-4.10. Pure and transparent corundum is highly prized as a gem. It is called, according to its color, *sapphire* (blue), *true, or Oriental, ruby* (red), *Oriental emerald* (purple), *Oriental emerald* (green), *Oriental topaz* (yellow), *white sapphire* (colorless). *Adamantine spar* is smoky brown, sometimes translucent. *Emery* is very dark-colored and granular and contains magnetite or hematite.

co-rus'cant (kô-rûs'kânt), *a.* [*L. coruscans, p. pr. See CORUSCATE.*] Glittering or gleaming intermittently.

cor'us-cate (kôr'ûs-kât; kô-rûs'kât; 277; -s-ATE), *v. i.*; *cor'us-cate'd* (-kât'éd); *cor'us-cat'ing* (-kât'ing). [*L. coruscare to flash, vibrate.*] To glitter or gleam in flashes.

Syn. — Glisten, gleam, sparkle, radiate. See **SCINTILLATE.**

cor'us-ca'tion (kôr'ûs-kâ'sh'ân), *n.* [*L. coruscatio, cf. F. coruscation.*] Act of coruscating, or the light so produced; a sudden flash or play of light; fig., a flash of intellectual brilliancy.

A very vivid but exceeding short-lived splendor, not to call it a little *coruscation*.

He might have illuminated his times with the incessant *coruscations* of his genius.

Syn. — Flash, glitter, blaze, gleam, sparkle.

|| cor'vee' (kôr'vê'), *n.* [*F. corvée, fr. LL. corvada, corrogata, fr. L. corrogare to entreat together; cor- + rogare to ask.*] **1. Feudal Law.** Unpaid labor for a day or longer period due from a vassal to his lord, as in the repair of roads.

2. Economics. Unpaid or but partially paid labor exacted from laboring classes, esp. for the construction or repair of highways, bridges, canals, etc. *Corvée* was formerly exacted in various countries, but is now largely abolished.

cor'vet (kôr'vêt) *n.* [*F. corvette; cf. Pg. corveta or cor-vette'*] *Sp. corbeta; fr. L. corbita a slow-sailing ship of burden, fr. corbitis basket. Cf. CORBELL.*

Naut. A war vessel with flush deck ranking in the old sailing navy next below a frigate, and having usually only one tier of guns. A small *corvette* and a large United States *sloop of war* closely corresponded.

Cor'vi-dæ (kôr'vî-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. Corvus.*] *Zoöl.* A large and widely distributed family of typical passerine birds having a stout, moderately long, cultrate bill. The family includes the ravens, crows, choughs, magpies, jays, etc.

cor'vi-na (kôr'vî-nâ), *n.* [*Sp., a kind of fish. Cf. CORVINE.*] Any of various marine fishes, esp. the southern Californian *Cynoscion parvipinnis* and *C. reticulatus*, which are large and important food fishes related to the weakfish, and the croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*) of the Atlantic coast.

Cor'vi-næ (-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL. See CORVINE.*] *Zoöl.* One of the two subfamilies of the Corvidæ (the other being the Garrulinae, or jays), containing the crows and their allies.

cor'vine (kôr'vîn; -vîn; 183), *a.* [*L. corvinus, fr. corvus raven.*] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.

cor'void (-void), *a.* [*L. corvus raven + -oid.*] *Zoöl.* Resembling a crow, or member of the crow family.

Cor'vus (-vîs), *n.*; *gen. Corvi* (-vî). [*L., raven, akin to Gr. κόραξ.*]

1. Astron. A small constellation adjoining Virgo on the south and containing four bright stars which mark the corners of a quadrilateral; the Raven; the Crow.

2. Zoöl. A genus of birds (type of the family Corvidæ) consisting of the ravens and typical crows.

3. [*L. c.*] Rom. Antig. A kind of grappling iron; also, a battering-ram with a hook.

Cor'y-bant (kôr'y-bânt), *n.*; *pl. L. -bant, Gr. Κορυβάντης, E. -BANTS.* [*L. Corybas, Gr. Κορυβας.*] *Gr. Relig.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany the goddess with wild dances and music while she wandered by torchlight over the forest-clad mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic processions and rites simulated her wild train. The Corybantes, Curetes, Dactyli, and Telchines, who were all associated with Rhea Cybele, were often confused by the ancients, not only with each other, but also with the Samothracian Cabiri. Some modern scholars view them all as originally Pelagian tribes devoted to the cult of the goddesses, with whom they came to be mythically associated. Their general character was twofold, they being associated on the one hand with the discovery and spread of useful arts, metal working in particular, and on the other (esp. those of Asiatic origin) with orgiastic worship. In the latter character they became associated with the cult of Dionysus (which see) and with the Orphic mysteries. See **GRÆT MOTHER.** — **Cor'y-ban'tic** (-bânt'îk), *a.* [*L. Corybantine (-tîn; -tîn).*] **Cor'y-ban'tian** (-shân), *a.*

co-ry'da-line (kô-rîd'â-lîn; -lên; 184), *n.* Also **-lin.** [*From Corydalis, syn. of Capnoides.*] *Chem.* A bitter white crystalline substance, C₂₂H₂₇O₄N, the principal alka-

loid of the root of *Capnoides tuberosum*. It is obtained also from other species.

Co-ry'da-lis (kô-rîd'â-lîs), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κορυδαλλίς a crested lark, fr. κόρυς helmet.*] **1. Bot.** A Syn. of **CAPNOIDES.** **2. Zoöl.** The genus of large neuropterous insects containing the dobson or hellgramite.

cor'yli (kôr'yî), *n.* *Med.* A local anæsthetic consisting of a mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides.

cor'y-lin (kôr'yî-lîn), *n.* *Chem.* The proteid in the meat of certain nuts of the genus *Corylus*, the hazelnut or filbert, and also in other nuts, as the walnut. It is a globulin.

Cor'y-ylus (-lûs), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. corylus, better corulus, hazel; akin to E. hazel.*] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees, the hazels, natives of the Northern Hemisphere. They have the flowers in the staminate aments subtended by bractlets, and the few pistillate flowers capitate. The nut, enclosed in a leafy involucre, is known as a hazelnut or a filbert. See **FILBERT, HAZEL.**

cor'y-ymb (kôr'yîmb; -îm; 277), *n.* [*L. corymbus cluster of flowers, Gr. κορυμβός.*] *Bot.* A Orig., any flat-topped or convex flower cluster.

b In more specif., and now general, usage, a form of centripetal inflorescence in which the outermost flowers are the first to expand. It differs from a raceme in having the outer pedicels elongated, thus making the cluster convex or nearly level. **c** The disk of a composite head. *Obs.*

co-rym'bosæ (kô-rîm'bôs; kôr'yîm'bôs'), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling a corymb; borne in a corymb. — **co-rym'bosæ-ly**, *adv.*

Co-ry'n-o-car-pus (kôr'yî-nô-kâr'pûs), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κορυνη a club + καρπός fruit.*] *Bot.* A genus of trees consisting (*Prunus*) 1 Ped. of one species, *C. laevigatus* of New Zealand; 2 Ped. constituting the family Corynocarpaceæ (order Sapindales). It has smooth entire leaves and clusters of small white flowers having glandular scales alternating with the petals. The sweet plumlike fruit is freely eaten, but the raw seeds are poisonous.

Cor'y-pha (kôr'yî-fâ), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κορυφή summit, peak.*] *Bot.* A small genus of terminal East Indian fan palms. As the flower cluster is gigantic, they flower only once, but are slow in attaining maturity. See **TALIPOT PALM, GEBANG PALM, TALIPERA.**

Cor'y-phæ-nid'æ (-fê'nî-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κορυφή head, summit.*] *Zoöl.* A family of large active pelagic acanthopterygian fishes, consisting of one genus, *Cor'y-phæ-na* (-nâ), of two species, known as *dolphins.* — **co-ry-phæ-nid'** (-nid'), *a. & n.* — **co-ry-phæ-noid'** (-noid'), *a.*

co-ry-phæ-us (-fê'ûs), *n.*; *pl. -PHÆI* (-î). [*L., fr. Gr. κορυφή leader of the chorus, fr. κορυφή head, top.*] **1. Gr. Antig.** The leader of the chorus in the Greek drama; hence, the leader of any chorus.

2. The leader of a party, school of thought, etc.

3. A member of Oxford University having the nominal duties of assistant to the choragus.

Coryphæus of Grammarians (Gr. ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν γραμματικῶν). A grammarian of Samothrace, the most celebrated grammarian and critic of antiquity.

|| co-ry-phæ'us (kôr'yê'fâ), *n.*; *pl. -PHÆI* (E. -fæz; F. -fâ'). [*F.*] A leading ballet dancer.

Co-ryph'o-don (kô-rîf'ô-dôn), *n.* [*Gr. κορυφή head, peak + δόντος, δδόντος, tooth.*] *Paleont.* A genus of extinct ambylopod mammals from the lower Eocene of Europe and America. Its species varied in size between the tapir and rhinoceros, and had short, plantigrade feet, like those of the elephant. The head was large, but the horns, if present, were small or rudimentary. — **co-ryph'o-dont** (-dônt), *a. & n.*

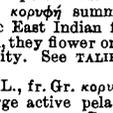
Co-ry'za (kô-rî-zâ), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κόρυζα catarrh.*] *Med.* An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

co'sa-lite (kô'sâ-lît), *n.* [*From Cosalá, Sinaloa State, Mexico.*] *Min.* A lead-gray or steel-gray mineral composed of lead, bismuth, and sulphur, Pb₂Bi₂S₂. Sp. gr. 6.39-6.75.

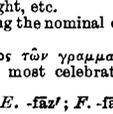
co-se-cant (kô-sê-kânt), *n.* [*For co. secans, an abbr. of*



Corymb of a species of Cherry fruit. Bot. A genus of trees consisting (Prunus) 1 Ped. of one species, C. laevigatus of New Zealand; 2 Ped. constituting the family Corynocarpaceæ (order Sapindales). It has smooth entire leaves and clusters of small white flowers having glandular scales alternating with the petals. The sweet plumlike fruit is freely eaten, but the raw seeds are poisonous.



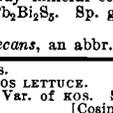
Feet of Coryphodon. (a) a Fore Foot; (b) Hind Foot.



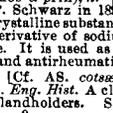
Feet of Coryphodon. (a) a Fore Foot; (b) Hind Foot.



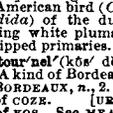
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Feet of Coryphodon. (a) a Fore Foot; (b) Hind Foot.



Feet of Coryphodon. (a) a Fore Foot; (b) Hind Foot.



Feet of Coryphodon. (a) a Fore Foot; (b) Hind Foot.

a particular individual is called **private cost**, or often **expense**; the cost of anything to the community is called the **public cost**, and is represented by the total amount of capital (used in its widest sense) consumed or rendered unavailable. The cost of a thing as reckoned in terms of the amount of labor, or effort, and abstinence required to produce it is often called the **real**, or **subjective cost**. The old theory was that this directly determines value. The more modern theory is that the relative cost of different articles has only an indirect effect on value by causing the labor and capital of a country to be used in those branches of production in which the return is largest in comparison to the cost of production. This is called the **law of comparative cost**. Since the price for which anything is ordinarily sold is essentially what is paid for it in money, **cost** is often used in the sense of **price**. In any enterprise involving large capital the costs or expenses are of two kinds: one set necessary for the management of the undertaking as a whole, such as administration, interest, taxes, and general maintenance; the other directly connected with particular portions of the business, taking the form of wages, supplies, and special repairs in a railroad. The former class of expenses vary comparatively little with the amount of business done; the latter are in almost direct proportion to it. Expenses of this latter class, which can be divided or apportioned among specific pieces of business, are said to be **direct**. Expenses of the former class are said to be **indirect**. Different writers have used various other terms to express this distinction, distinguishing cost as **distributed** and **undistributed**, **specific** and **general**, **operating** and **fixed**, **prime** and **supplementary**. (Alfred Marshall.)

Cost is, in the cost analysis, pain inflicted, just as utility is pleasure conferred.

J. B. Clark.

Syn.—See PRICE.

cost'a (kōst'ā), *n.*; *pl.* -tēs (-tēs). [L.] Lit., a rib; specif.: **a** Anat. A rib; also, the side or border of a part. **b** Zool. Any of various parts likened to a rib; a ridge or thickened line; specif., in insects, the anterior vein of an insect's wing (hence also the anterior margin of the wing, and the space bordering on that margin); in shells, one of the ridges on the surface crossing the whorls, or (in bivalves) radiating from the umbos; in corals, etc., an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. **c** Bot. A rib or vein of a leaf, esp. the midrib.

cost'al (kōst'āl), *a.* [Cf. F. *costal*. See COSTA.] **Biol.** Pertaining to a rib or a costa, in any of the various senses of the words; specif.: **a** Pertaining to the ribs or the sides of the body; as, *costal nerves*. **b** Pertaining to or situated near the anterior vein or margin of an insect's wing. **c** Pertaining to or designating the bony dermal plates which become fused with the ribs in turtles, and form an important part of the carapace, also the horny shields which cover these plates (though not corresponding in number or limits with them), forming a series each side of the neural shields. **d** Pert. to or designating the primary brachial plates of crinoids (those next above the radials). **e** Bot. Relating to a nerve or rib, as the midvein of a leaf.

costal angle, *Zool.*, the tip of an insect's wing.—**c** *caeligenae*, *Anat.*, the cartilages which connect the distal ends of the ribs with the sternum, and by their elasticity permit of the movements of the walls of the chest in respiration, etc. See THORAX, *Illust.*, *c*, process. **a** *Anat.* The anterior or ventral roots of the transverse process of a cervical vertebra. **b** *Zool.* A process of the sternum of many birds with which the ribs articulate.—**c** *respiration*, *Physiol.*, inspiration and expiration produced chiefly by movements of the ribs; — distinguished from *diaphragmatic* or *abdominal* respiration.

cost'al-g'i (kōst'āl'g'i), *n.* [NL; *L. costa* rib + *algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the ribs; intercostal neuralgia.

cost'al-ner'ved' (kōst'āl-nēr'vəd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves springing from the midrib.

cost'ard (kōst'ārd), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *coste* rib, side, *F. côte*, and meaning orig., a ribbed apple, from the ribs or angles on its sides. See COST.] **1.** A large English variety of apple having five prominent ribs or angles. **2.** The head; — used contemptuously or humorously.

Try whether your *costard* or my hat be the harder. *Shak.*

3. [cap.] A clown in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who imitates the affected language of the courtiers.

cost'ate (kōst'āt), *a.* [L. *costatus*, fr. *costa* rib.] Having ribs; specif.: **a** *Bot.* Having one or more longitudinal ribs, or nerves, as a leaf. **b** *Zool.* Having costae, or elevated lines or ridges, on the surface, as a shell.

cost book, **1.** *Bookkeeping.* A book used to keep a record of the cost of articles, as of purchases, manufactured articles, etc. **2.** The book which contains the names of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each partner, and particulars of all transactions, in a partnership, called a *cost-book company*, formed for working a mine. (*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*) It must be made up and laid before the shareholders every sixteen weeks. Any shareholder may then retire without further liability. *British.*

cost-ten' (kōst-tēn'; kōst'tēn, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), *v. i.* [Cornish *cothas* dropped + *stean* tin.] *Mining.* To dig trenches or small pits through the surface soil or débris to the underlying rock in place for the purpose of exposing the outcrop of a mineral deposit, and determining its course; — usually in *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*, *cost-tenning*. *Cornwall, Eng.*

cost'ter-mon'ger (kōst'tēr-mōn'jēr), *n.* [See COSTARD.] An

apple seller; a hawk of any kind of fruit or vegetables from a street stand, barrow, or cart; — often abbrev. to *coster*. *Chiefly English.*

cost'ti- (kōst'ti-). Combining form for *costa* (see COSTO-); as in: **cost'ti-car'ti-lage** (kōst'ti-kār'ti-lāj), *n.* *Anat.* A costal cartilage. **Rare.**—**cost'ti-car'ti-lag'** (kōst'ti-kār'ti-lāg'), *n.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and neck.—**cost'ti-fer-ous** (kōst'ti-fēr-ōs), *a.* *Anat.* Rib-bearing, as the dorsal vertebra.—**cost'ti-form'** (kōst'ti-fōrm'), *a.* Shaped like a rib.—**cost'ti-ap'i-nal** (kōst'ti-āp'i-nāl), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and spine.

Cost'ti-gan, Captain (kōst'ti-gān). In Thackeray's novel "Pendennis," a retired Irish army officer, poor and shabby but still dashing and with an assumption of gentility. He is the father of Emily, or Emily Costigan, a beautiful but commonplace actress (whose stage name is the *Fotheringay*) with whom Pendennis first falls in love.

cost'tive (kōst'tiv), *a.* [OF. *costevē*, *p. p.* of *costevēre* to constipate, fr. *L. constipare* to press closely together, to cram; *con-* + *stipare* to press together, cram. See STIFF; cf. *CONSTIPATE*.] **1.** Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels; constipated; also, causing costiveness, as a drug. **2.** Reserved; slow or stiff in expression or action; close; cold. *Obs.* "A costive brain." *Prior*. You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being costive. *Lord Chesterfield*.

3. Dry and hard; impermeable; unyielding. *Obs.*

—**cost'tive-ly**, *adv.* —**cost'tive-ness**, *n.*

cost'ly (kōst'li; 205), *a.*; —**LEER** (-lī-ēr); —**LI-EST**. [From cost expense.] **1.** Of great cost; expensive; dear. He had fitted up his palace in the most costly and sumptuous style, for the accommodation of the princess. *Prescott*.

2. Gorgeous; sumptuous. To show how costly summer was at hand. *Shak.*

3. Extravagant. "The costly sahib." *Tennyson*. *Archaic.*

Syn.—High-priced, extravagant; rich, sumptuous, gorgeous, splendid.—**COSTLY**, **EXPENSIVE**, **DEAR** refer to the expenditure or sacrifice involved in obtaining or procuring a thing (see VALUABLE). **COSTLY** applies to that which costs much; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, fine workmanship, or the like; as, "I took a costly jewel from my neck, a heart it was, bound in with diamonds" (*Shak.*). **EXPENSIVE** applies to that which is high-priced, esp. with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, "The father... was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired" (*Proude*). Both *costly* and (less frequently) *expensive* may be used of that which involves loss; as, a *costly* (or *expensive*) error. **DEAR**, as here compared (opposed to *cheap*), commonly suggests exorbitance of price or excess of cost; it is frequent in idiomatic expressions; as, "let sell your face for five pence and it is dear" (*Shak.*). **CHEAP** is used of that which is bought for less than its value or the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, "The father... was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired" (*Proude*). 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Cotes's spirals (kōt'sīz). Math. The paths of particles projected in any way and subject to a central force varying inversely as the cubed distance. They are of five varieties, all embraced by the formula $r^2 = Ap^2 + Bp^2$.

co-thur'nal (kō-thūr'nāl), a. Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; hence, conveying the idea of dramatic tragedy.

co-thur'nate (kō-thūr'nāt) a. 1. Wearing a cothurnus. co-thur'nat-ed (-nāt-ēd) a. 2. Tragic; grave; stilted.

co-thur'nat-ed (-nāt-ēd) n. [L., fr. Gr. κόθουρος.] A laced boot, reaching halfway to the knees, having very thick soles, worn by actors in the Greek and Roman tragic drama. Hence, cothurnus is often used as symbolizing the dignified and somewhat stilted spirit of ancient tragedy.

St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity. Farrar.

co-ti'dal (kō-tīd'āl), a. Phys. Geog. Marking or indicating an equality in the tides, or a coincidence in the time of high tide; as, cotidal lines, lines passing through places that have high tide at the same time.

co-ti'llion (kō-tī'lli'ŷŷn; F. kō-tī'lli'ŷŷn) n. [F. cotillon, || co-ti'llion] orig. petticoat, fr. OF. cote coat. See COAT. 1. A Orig., a lively French quadrille, comprising a variety of fancy steps and figures; also, any of various quadrilles. b In the United States, a series of round dances interspersed with fanciful evolutions; a German. Women and men alternately choose their partners for the succeeding dance, usually at the same time presenting them with "favors" or trinkets furnished by the managers of the cotillion.

2. Music which regulates or accompanies the dance. 3. A woollen material for women's skirts.

co-tin'ga (kō-tīn'gā), n. [NL., fr. native South American name.] Zool. The typical genus of the family Cotingidae; also [L. c.], any member of that family.

co-tin'g-dō (kō-tīn'gī-dō), n. pl. [NL. See COTINGA.] Zool. A family of clamatorial passerine birds of South and Central America, allied to, and sometimes including, the manakins. The majority are plainly colored forest birds, but in many genera the males are strikingly colored or crested. The cock of the rock, umbrella bird, and campanero are some of the more remarkable. The book name chatterer is often applied to birds of the family. — co-tin'goid (kō-tīn'goid), a.

co-tin'g-nūs (kō-tīn'g-nūs), n. [NL., fr. L. cotinus a shrub furnishing a purple color, or Gr. κόκινος the oleaster.] Bot. A genus of ornamental anacardiaceous shrubs or small trees closely related to Rhus, containing one European and one North American species. See SMOKE TREE.

co-tise (kōt'īs), n. [F. cotice.] Her. A diminutive of the bend, one fourth its width. See 1st COSTR., n., 2. Note. Cf. COUPLE-CLOSE.

co-tise, v. t.; -ISED (-ĭst); -IS-ING. Also co-tise, co-tise, etc. Her. To set between two cotises, chevrons, barrulets, etc.; — said of a bend, chevron, fess, etc.

co-to (kōt'ō), n., co-to bark. [From cotō-cotō, native name of Paicourea densiflora in southern Brazil.] Pharm. An aromatic and astringent bark obtained from an unidentified Bolivian lauraceous tree, probably a species of Nectandra. It is used in medicine as a remedy in intestinal troubles, esp. diarrhoea, as is also a less pungent variety, called paracoto bark.

co-to-in (kōt'ō-in), n. Chem. A crystalline substance, C₁₄H₁₀O₄, occurring in coto bark and used in treating intestinal disorders. It is a derivative of phloroglucin.

co-to-ne-as'ter (kō-tō-nē-āstēr), n. [NL.; L. cotonea, cydonia, quince (see QUINCE) + (prob.) 2d -aster.] Bot. A genus of ornamental Old World malaceous shrubs and small trees, closely related to Crataegus, but having fruit with bony carpels, each containing two similar ovules. C. vulgaris, the common pink-flowered European species, and C. pyracantha, the fire thorn, are often cultivated.

co-t'quean (kōt'kwēn), n. [cot a cottage + quean.] 1. Orig., apparently, the wife of a cottier. Obs. 2. A coarse, masculine woman. Archaic. 3. A man who busies himself with affairs which properly belong to women. Addison.

co-trus'tee' (kōt'rūs-tē'), n. A joint trustee.

Cotswold (kōt'swōld), n. [cot a cottage or hut + wold an open country.] One of a breed of large, long-wooled sheep, formerly common in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, Eng.; — so called from the Cotswold hills, in England. They are valued esp. for crossing with other breeds to increase size.

co'tta (kōt'ā), n. [LL. See COAT.] 1. Eccl. A surplice, in England and America usually one shorter and less full than the ordinary surplice and with short sleeves, or sometimes none. 2. A kind of very coarse woollen blanket.

co'tta-bus (kōt'ā-būs), n. [L., fr. Gr. κότταβος.] A form

of amusement at ancient Greek drinking parties, consisting in throwing wine from a cup into some vessel, aiming to have it strike without spilling in such a manner as to give out a clear, ringing sound.

co'ttage (kōt'āj), n. [From cot a cottage.] 1. A small house; a cot; a hut. Cottage was formerly limited to a habitation for the poor, but is now applied to any small or modest country or suburban dwelling, and at places of summer or fashionable temporary resort to any residence or lodging house, irrespective of size or cost. 2. A shed or similar small structure used for temporary shelter for man or beast. Obs. 3. In Australia, a city or country house of one story, though sometimes with attic rooms.

cottage allotment. An allotment of a small portion of land to a country laborer for cultivation. Eng. cottage cheese. The thick part of curdled milk strained, salted, and pressed into a ball or mass.

cottage hospital. Med. A small hospital without a resident staff; also, a hospital consisting of several detached or semidetached cottages.

co'ttag-er (kōt'ā-jēr), n. 1. One who lives in a cottage; specif., in Great Britain, a rural laborer; in the United States, one who resides in a private summer residence or villa at a summer resort. 2. = 1st COATER, 2.

co'tter. This word has no technical meaning in law. co'tter, co'ttar (kōt'ēr), n. [LL. cotarius, cotarius, cotarius. Cf. COATER.] 1. A cottager; a cottier. 2. O. Eng. Hist. A peasant of the class designated in Domesday Book by the term cotarius (pl. cotarii); a cot-set; a cottrell. The cotarii were a class of villeins ranking next above the slaves, or serfs, and below the bordars, or bordarii; and under this head appear to have been usually included the cotsets, or cotsets, who, however, in a few cases are distinguished as superior in rank to the cotarii.

3. In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding, orig. in return for services; also, a peasant tenant similar to the Irish cottier. 4. An Irish cottier.

co'tter (kōt'ēr), v. t.; CO'TTERED (-ērd); CO'TTER-ING. [Cf. E. dial. cott a matted fleece of wool, any confused mass or tangle.] Dial. Eng. or R. 1. To mat together; entangle. 2. To congeal; clot; coagulate. 3. To shrivel; shrink; pucker; wither; — often with up. co'tter, v. i. [Cf. COATER to entangle.] Dial. Eng. or R. 1. To shrink or shrivel; wither; — often with up. 2. To pucker about; also, to vex; worry; complain.

co'tter, n. 1. A pin or a taper piece of wood or metal used to fasten together parts of a machine or structure. It is driven into an opening through one or all of the parts. In the United States a cottier is commonly called a key. 2. A toggle.

co'tter, v. t. To fasten with a cottier. co'tter-el (kōt'ēr-ēl), n. [Origin unknown. Cf. 4th COATER.] Dial. Eng. a Cottier, or fastening pin, key, etc. b A crane, trammel, or the like, for a fireplace. c A washer, as of leather.

co'tter-el, v. t. To fasten by a cottier. co'tti-dō (kōt'tī-dō), n. pl. [NL. See COCTUS.] Zool. A family of spiny-finned fishes with a large, wide head, usually armed with spines, a wide mouth, and tapering body. They occur in fresh and salt water in the cold and temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. The species, known as sculpins, miller's-thumbs, etc., are mostly valuable as food, though some are eaten by the natives of northern countries. — co'ttid (-īd), a. & n.

co'tti-er (-ī-ēr), n. [OF. cotier. See COATER; cf. 1st COATER.] 1. In Great Britain and Ireland, a peasant tenant of a cot, cote, or cottage; a cottager; orig., a villein that occupied a cot or cote; a cottier (see 1st COATER, 2). 2. Specif., in Ireland, a tenant renting a small farm under the rack-rent system (often called the cottier system) as it formerly obtained there, the land being let to the highest bidder. 3. A peasant farmer.

co'tton (kōt'tŷn), n. [F. coton, Sp. algodón the cotton plant and its wool, cotton printed cotton, cloth, fr. Ar. qutun, alqutun, cotton wool.] 1. A soft, white, fibrous substance

2. Condition, character, or conduct of a female cottier. Obs. co'tter-for, n. See CO., 3b. co'ttrane-la'tor, n. See CO., 3b. cots. A perversion of God's; — used in profanity. Obs.

co'tset, n. [AS. cotseta.] O. Eng. Hist. See 1st COATER, n., 2. cotsetla, cotsetle, n. [AS. cotsetla.] = COATER. co't-set-land, n. O. Eng. Hist. Land held by a cottier. [SET.] cotsetla, n. O. Eng. Hist. = COATER. cotsetla, n. COATSWOLD. Cotswoldian. A sheep. Humorous Brit.

cot. Obs. or dial. var. of COAT. co'tta, n. [Bengali kathā.] cottage bonnet. A woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in England in the first half of the 19th century. cottage china. A kind of cheap china largely made at Bristol, England.

co'ttaged (kōt'āj), a. Set or covered with cottages. co'tta-gel-y, a. Cottagelike; suitable for a cottage; rustic; humble; poor. Obs. co'ttage or-nā'ē (ō-nā'ē). [cot-tage + F. orné ornate.] In England in the 19th century, a picturesque designed small dwelling superior to the cottages of the poorer classes but less pretentious than a villa.

cottage piano. A small upright piano. co'ttag-ers (kōt'ā-jēr), n. Foxglove. Dial. Eng. [MEASURE.] co'ttag. Var. of COTTA. See co'ttar. Var. of COTTER, a pin. co'ttar. Var. of 1st COATER. co'ttie (kōt'tī), n. [F. See COAT.] A tight-fitting garment like the cot-hardie. [cottages.] co'tted, a. Dotted with cots or cot. Matted; tangled; as, a cotted fleece. Dial. Eng. co'tter, n. [From COTTER to entangle.] An entanglement; difficulty; trouble. Dial. Eng. co'tter drill = TRAVERSE DRILL. co'tterill, co'tterill. Vars. of COATELL, COTTERELL. co'tter ill. See FILE, n., tool. co'tter-ite, n. [After Miss Cotter, its discoverer.] A variety of quartz of pearly luster.

co'tter-y, n. House and land occupied by a cottier. Obs. Scot. co'ttice. Var. of COTISE. co'tti-er-ism, n. See ISM. co'tti-form, a. Zool. Cottoid. co'tti-er, n. 1. One who works of course. Her. 2. The European wayfaring tree. co'ttoid (kōt'toid), a. [NL. cottus sculpin + -oid.] Zool. Pertaining to or like the family Cottidae. — n. A cottoid fish. co'tt-o-lang, n. A product from cottonseed, used as a lard. co'tton, v. t. [Origin uncertain.] To flog; beat. Dial. Eng.

co'tton-ade' (kōt'tŷn-ād'), n. [F. cotonnade.] One of various kinds of cotton cloth, usually of a coarse and inferior quality. co'tton-ary, a. Cottony. Obs. Cotton Belt. The cotton-growing portion of the United States, including the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and those lying south and east of them. cotton blue. Any of several blue dyes used on cotton, as soluble blue. [cotton plant.] cotton boll. The boll of the cotton-boll-weevil. [WORM.] cotton bollworm. See BOLL-cOTTON. cotton chaffer. A machine for cutting openings through a drilled row of cotton plants so as to leave them in hills or small groups. co'tton-er, n. A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satin. co'tton-er', n. [cotton + -er.] A cotton manufacturer or worker. Brit. co'tton-er, n. 1. One who works of course. Her. 2. The European wayfaring tree. Dial. Eng. cotton ferret. See FERRET. cotton flannel = CANTON FLANNEL. cotton flaster. A cover of India rubber or oilskin used on a cotton bale to float it down a river.

co'tton-ise, v. t. To make like cotton. cotton mule. A comparatively small mule, in distinction from a large one, or sugar mule. Southern U. S. co'tton-ose' (-ōs), n. [cotton + -ose.] The class who have made their wealth from cotton, either as planters, manufacturers, or traders. Colloq. co'tton-ose' (-ōs) (-ōs), n. [cotton + -ose.] Manchester, England; — so called as a center of the cotton-manufacturing industry. co'tton-ous (kōt'tŷn-ōs), a. Resembling cotton. Rare. cotton plant. = COTTON, 2. cotton press. A press (or building) for pressing cotton into bales. cotton rush. = COTTON GRASS. cotton scarlet. Brilliant crocin. M. See DYE. co'tton-seed' blue. A purple or violet-blue substance, produced by oxidation of crude cottonseed oil when saponified. cottonseed tree. The groundsel tree. cotton shrub. The cotton plant. b In Tasmania, the prostrate shrub Josephia nitida. Cotton State. Alabama. cotton sugar. Chem. Raffinose. cotton sweep. A small plow used in tilling cotton.

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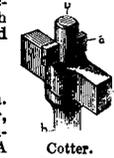
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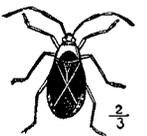
Cotised Bend.



Cottier.



Cotton (Gossypium herbaceum). 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. (R.)



Cotton Stainer.

prosecution; also formerly, esp. in real actions, the whole declaration. In common-law pleading, when the plaintiff has but one cause of action, and makes but one statement of it, that statement is called indifferently *count* or *declaration*, but usually the latter. When the suit embraces several causes, or the plaintiff makes several different statements of the same cause of action, each statement is called a *count*, and all of them combined, a *declaration*. See COMMON COUNTS.

5. Of yarns, the number of hanks to the pound; — used also to denote the size of threads. See HANK.

6. An oyster, terrapin, salmon, or the like, of such size as to be reckoned in selling by the number.

count (kount), *n.* [*F. comte* (OF. *conte*), fr. L. *comes, comitis*, associate, companion, one of the imperial court or train, prop., one who goes with another; *com- + ire* to go, akin to Skr. *i* to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl or a German graf. Historically the Roman count, or *comes*, was an assistant of a proconsul or propraetor; later, one of the imperial court or train. The Teutonic count, or *graf*, was charged with maintaining the sovereign's authority over a district. The officer thus became a feudal proprietor, and his title hereditary.

Though the title *count* has never been introduced into Britain, except as in *count palatine*, the wives of earls have, from the earliest period of its history, been designated as *countesses*.

Count of the Saxon Shore [*L. Comes Littoris Saxonici*], in the Roman government of Britain in the 4th century, an officer in charge of the coast districts from Brighton northwards to the Wash, which were exposed to Saxon incursions. — *c. palatine*. A formerly, the proprietor of a county who possessed royal prerogatives within his county, as did the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster. *Eng.* See COUNTY PALATINE. **Orig.**, a high judicial officer of the German emperors; afterward, the holder of a fief, to whom was granted the right to exercise certain imperial powers within his own domains. *Germany*.

countable (kount'á-b'l), *a.* Also formerly *comptible*. [*Cf. OF. comtable, F. comptable*.] 1. Accountable. *Obs.* 2. Sensitive (*to*). *Obs.*

I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*

3. Capable of being counted or numbered.

countenance (kount'ná-ns), *n.* [*ME. countenance, countenance*, demeanor, composure, *F. countenance* demeanor, fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL. *comis*, demeanor, fr. L. *comitare* to hold together, repress, contain. See CONTAIN; cf. CONTINENCE.] 1. Mien, bearing, or demeanor; conduct; also, specif., act of behavior toward others, as a gesture. *Obs.* 2. Outward look or appearance; aspect; hence, superficial appearance; show; pretense. *Obs.* 3. The look or expression of the face; esp., facial expression as indicative of mental composure; hence, the state of mental composure itself; as, to "put one out of countenance," to disconcert one.

So spake the Son, and into terror changed His countenance. *Milton.*
God made your features, but you made your countenance. *Cardinal Manning.*

It puts the learned in countenance. *Addison.*

4. The face; the visage.

In countenance somewhat doth resemble you. *Shak.*

5. Approving or encouraging bearing or facial aspect; hence, favor; good will; support; aid; encouragement.

Thou hast made him . . . glad with thy countenance. *Ps. xxi. 6.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice. *Atterbury.*

6. The state or appearance which one maintains; public standing, repute, or credit. *Obs.*

Syn. — See FACE.

countenance, *v. t.*; **COUNT'NE-ANCE** (-náns), *v. t.*; **COUNT'NE-ANCE** (-náns), *v. t.* 1. To give the appropriate aspect to; esp., to give a brave or plausible appearance to; sometimes (*with out*), to resist in; to face out. *Obs.*

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites, To countenance this horror. *Shak.*

2. To give countenance to; to encourage; favor; approve, aid, or abet; to indorse tacitly or actively.

This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To make show of; to pretend. *Obs.*

Which to these ladies love did countenance. *Spenser.*

count'nanos, *v. i.* To assume an aspect or demeanor. *Obs.*

count'ner (kount'nér), *n.* Encounter. *Obs.*

count'ner (kount'nér), *n.* [*ME. countour, OF. contour, comptour, F. comptoir, LL. computatorium*, prop., a computing place, place of accounts, fr. L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] 1. A device used in keeping accounts; esp., a piece of metal, ivory, wood, bone, etc., used in reckoning, in keeping account of games, etc.

The old gods of our own race whose names . . . serve as counters to reckon the days of the week. *E. B. Tylor.*

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do it without counters. *Shak.*

2. An imitation or token coin of base metal; hence, a coin or money when contemptuously referred to.

3. A counting, or banking, house or room. *Obs.*

4. A table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted; a long, narrow table or bench on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers, or on which they are weighed or measured, etc.

5. A prison attached to a city court; esp. [*cap.*], one of two debtors' prisons formerly in London. *Obs. or Hist.*

over the counter, *Stock Exchanges*, in an office; — said of business so done, as distinguished from that done at an exchange. *Cont.*

count'ner (kount'nér), *v. t.*; **COUNT'NERED** (-tèrd); **COUNT'NER**

ant, *a.* Aphetic form of ACCOUNTANT, accountable. *Obs.*

count'ner, *n.* Antidote. *Obs.*

count'ner-bar, *n.* A cross bar on the outside of a door or window.

count'ner-barred (-b'èrd'), *a.* Her. Counterbarry. *Obs.*

count'ner-bar'ry, *a.* [*Cf. F. contre-barre*, *Her.* Barry per pale, or bendy sinister per bend, counterbarred.] *Obs.*

count'ner-bat, *n.* [*Cf. F. contre-batte*.] *Mil.* To batter with a bombardment in reply.

count'ner-bat'ter, *v. t.* [*Cf. F. contre-batterie*.] See COUNTERBATTERY.

count'ner-bat'tled, *a.* Counterembattled. *Obs.* [*terbendy*.] *Obs.*

count'ner-bend, *a.* [*Cf. F. contre-bendé*.] *Her.* Obs. Bendy, with the bends formed of two

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halves of different tinctures counterchanged. *Obs.* [*terbendy*.] *Obs.*

count'ner-blast (kount'nér-blást), *n.* A blast blown against, or in opposition to, another blast; specif., a vigorous speech or writing in answer to another or attacking some person, thing, policy, or idea.

A Counterblast to Tobacco. [Title.] *James I.*

count'ner-bore (-bòr), *n.* A flat-bottomed enlargement of the mouth of a cylindrical hole or bore, usually of slight depth; also, a kind of drill for making such an enlargement. Cf. COUNTERSINK, *n.*

count'ner-bore (-bòr), *v. t.* To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge, as a hole, by means of a counterbore.

count'ner-brace (kount'nér-brás), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The brace of the foretoprail on the leeward side of a vessel. *Rare.* 2. *Arch. & Engin.* An extra diagonal brace in a compartment of a frame or truss, designed to relieve the main brace when the stress in that member is reversed, as in a roof by the wind, or in a bridge by a moving train.

count'ner-brace, *v. t.* 1. *Naut.* To brace in opposite directions; as, to counterbrace the yards, i. e., to brace the head yards one way and the after yards another.

2. *Arch. & Engin.* To brace in such a way that opposite strains are resisted; to apply counterbraces to.

count'ner-brand (-bránd), *n.* A brand put on in addition to a previous one, destroying the force of the later. — **count'ner-brand**, *v. t.*

count'ner-change (kount'nér-chánj), *n.* Exchange; reciprocation; transposition; alternation.

count'ner-change (-chánj), *v. t.* 1. To give or receive in exchange; also, to cause to change places; to exchange; to change; to shift.

2. To checker; to diversify, as in heraldic counterchanging. See COUNTERCHANGED, *a.* 2.

Witch-elms, that counterchange the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. *Tennyson.*

count'ner-changed (-chánjd'), *a.* 1. Exchanged.

2. *Her.* Having metal and color reversed so that on one side of a partition line a charge or portion of a charge on the metal is of the color, and on the other side vice versa; — said of a charge or charges separated by a partition line when the field is of a metal and a color. Cf. COUNTEREALY.

count'ner-charge (kount'nér-chárij), *n.* An opposing or retaliatory charge.

count'ner-charge (-chárij), *v. t.* To charge in opposition, contradiction, or reply; as, to countercharge the enemy.

count'ner-charm (-chárm), *v. t.* To counteract or to neutralize the effect of a charm upon; to oppose with a charm. — **count'ner-charm**, *n.*

count'ner-check (kount'nér-chék'), *n.* 1. A check; a stop; a rebuke, or censure, to check a reprov.

2. A restraining or opposing check.

3. Any force or device designed to restrain another restraining force; a check upon a check.

The system of checks and counterchecks. *J. H. Newman.*

4. *Piano Actions*. — 3d BUMPER, 1. See ACTION, *Illust.*

count'ner-check (-chék'), *v. t.* To oppose or check by some obstacle; to rebuke or reprove by way of retaliation or opposition; to check by a return check.

count'ner-claim (kount'nér-klám'), *n.* Counter, or opposing, claim; *Law*, a claim of matter constituting a distinct cause of action made by a defendant in an action as an offset to a claim made on him, and distinct from his defense. The counterclaim is in effect a distinct action which is allowed to be brought in order to reduce the amount and cost of litigation. At the common law no counterclaim can be made, but each cause of action can be sued only in a separate action. Counterclaim includes both set-off and recoupment. In England, under the Judicature Acts, the defendant may set up any right or claim he may have against the plaintiff; in the United States set-off exists generally, but the wider counterclaim is allowed only in the code States, where the provisions vary.

count'ner-claim (-klám'), *v. t.* & *i.* *Law*. To present or demand by way of counterclaim; to plead a counterclaim.

— **count'ner-claim'ant** (-ánt), *n.*

count'ner-com-po'ny (-kò'm-pò'nj), *a.* [*F. contre-composé*.] *Her.* Composed of a double row of small squares of alternating tinctures.

count'ner-cou-rant (-kò-ránt'), *a.* *Her.* Running in opposite directions; — said of animals borne on a shield.

count'ner-cur'rant (kount'nér-kúr'rant'), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction.

count'ner-die (-díj), *n.* An upper die having hollows matching the raised points of the lower die in a stamping machine.

count'ner-dis-en-gage (-dí's'en-gáj'), *v. i.* *Fencing*. To disengage into the previous line and at the moment when one's adversary disengages. — **dis-en-gage'ment** (-mènt), *n.*

count'ner-drain (kount'nér-drán'), *n.* A drain at the foot of the embankment of a canal or watercourse, for carrying off the water that may soak through.

count'ner-earth (-érth'), *n.* *Pythagoreanism*. A planet supposed to accompany the earth in its revolutions and to shield it from the fire at the center of the universe. The sun was supposed to reflect this central fire.

count'ner-ef-fi-ci-ent

count'erpunch' (koun'tér-pínch'; 140). *n.* A support beneath metal that is being hammered or punched from above; a bolster.

count'er-quartered (-kwór'térd), **count'er-quarterly** (-tér-ly), *a. Her.* A Counterquartered quarterly; — said of a charge, esp. a cross. **b** Quarterly with each quarter also quarterly; — said of the field.

count'er-refor'ma'tion, *n.* An opposing or counteracting reformation; specif. [cap.] (usually written **Counter Reformation**), the reformatory movement in the Roman Catholic Church which followed the Reformation and the growth of Protestantism. Activity of the Jesuits, the rejuvenescence of the Inquisition, and the decrees of the Council of Trent (1545-63) were its principal features.

count'er-re-mon'strant, *n.* A remonstrant of an opposing party or movement; specif. [cap.] (usually written **Counter Remonstrant**), *Ecol. Hist.*, one actively opposed to the Arminian Remonstrants in the 17th century; an Antiremonstrant. See **REMONSTRANT**.

count'er-rev'o-lu'tion, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and endeavoring to restore a former state of things. — **count'er-rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **count'er-rev'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.* — **count'er-rev'o-lu'tion-ize**, *v. t.*

count'er-roll, *n.* [Cf. **CONTR.OLL**.] *O. Eng. Law.* A duplicate roll (record or account) kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

count'er-sa'il-ent (koun'tér-sá'li-ént), *a.* [Cf. **F. contre-saillant**.] *Her.* Leaping from each other; — said of figures on a coat of arms.

count'er-scarp' (koun'tér-skárp'), *n.* [counter- + **scarp**: cf. **F. contrescarpe**.] *Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch; — sometimes loosely used to include the covered way with its parapet and glacis.

count'er-sea' (-sé'), *n.* A sea running counter to the wind, as after a storm when the wind changes suddenly. **b** A sea running against another sea. *Rare.*

count'er-seal' (koun'tér-sé'ál'), *v. t.*; — **SEAL'D** (-sé'ald'), — **SEAL'ING**. To seal or ratify with another or others; to add additional seals to.

count'er-se-cure' (-sé-kú'r'), *v. t.*; — **SE-CURE'D** (-sé-kú'r'd'); — **SE-CUR'ING**. 1. To secure against loss because of having become security for another. 2. To give additional security to or for.

count'er-shaft' (koun'tér-sháft'), *n. Mach.* An intermediate shaft which receives motion from a main shaft and transmits it to a working part, as, in a machine shop or factory, to a machine, or, in an automobile, to the road wheels. It is usually furnished with a clutch or fast and loose pulleys (with belt shifter), and a speed-changing device. — **count'er-shaft-ing**, *n.*

count'er-sign' (koun'tér-sín'; koun'tér-sín'; 277), *v. t.*; — **SIGN'ED** (-sín'd'); — **SIGN'ING**. [counter- + **sign**: cf. **F. contresigner**.] 1. To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, in order to attest the authenticity. 2. To sign or mark for authentication, etc. *Obs.*

count'er-sign', *n.* [Cf. **OF. contresigne**.] 1. The signature of a secretary or other person to a writing already signed by another, to attest its authenticity. 2. *Mil.* A secret signal, as a word or phrase communicated to sentries and guards, which must be given by any one wishing to pass.

count'er-sig-na-ture (-síg'ndá-túr), *n.* The signature made by one who countersigns anything.

count'er-sink' (koun'tér-sínk'; 277), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* — **SUNK'** (-sínk'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* — **SINK'ING**. 1. To chamber or form a depression around the top of a hole in wood, metal, etc., for the reception of the head of a screw, bolt, etc., below the surface, either wholly or in part; as, to **countersink** a hole for a rivet. 2. To cause to sink even with or below the surface; as, to **countersink** a screw or bolt into woodwork.

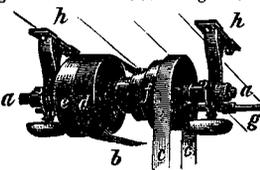
count'er-sink', *n.* A countersink hole; properly, a flaring enlargement of the upper part of a hole; also, a drill or other tool for countersinking a hole. Cf. **CONTRERBORE**, *n.*

count'er-stain' (-stán'), *n. Micros.* A stain used to color portions of a specimen not affected by another stain.

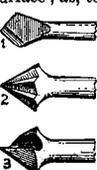
count'er-stain' (-stán'), *v. t.*; — **STAIN'ED** (-stánd'), — **STAIN'ING**. To stain (a tissue or specimen) with an additional or contrasting color.

count'er-sub'ject (koun'tér-súb'jékt), *n.* 1. Flat; 2. Rose; 3. Nail. *Music.* A contrasting melody or tune, to be interwoven with a primary (first heard) subject, as in a fugue, where it usually is a counterpoint to the answer.

count'er-sunk' (-sínk'), *pret. & p. p.* of **COUNTERSINK**. Hence: *p. a.* 1. Chamfered at the top; — said of a hole.



Countershaft and Apparatuses. *aa* Shaft; *b* Belt from line shaft; *c* Belt to machine; *d* Tight and Loose Pulleys; *e* Cone Pulley; *f* Belt Shifter Rod; *h* Hangers.



Countersinks. 1 Flat; 2 Rose; 3 Nail.

2. Sunk into a chamfer; as, a **countersunk** bolt.

3. Beveled on the lower side, so as to fit a countersink; as, a **countersunk** nail head.

count'er-tail' (koun'tér-tá'íl'), *n.* [**F. contretaille**; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *taille* cut. See **TALLY**.] A tally to check another; the countably; also, a counter stroke. *Obs.*

count'er-ten'or' (-tén'ór'), *n.* [**OF. contreteneur**. Cf. **CONTRACTOR**; see **TENOR** a part in music.] *Music.* One of the middle parts in music, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

count'er-term' (-túrm'), *n.* An antithetical term; an antonym; as, "foe" is the **counterterm** of "friend."

count'er-time' (-tím'), *n.* 1. *Man.* The resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege. 2. Resistance; opposition. *Obs.*

3. *Fencing.* A pass or thrust delivered inopportune, as when one's opponent is thrusting; specif., in broadsword, a blow delivered at an opponent's arm while he is trying a time hit.

count'er-trip'pant (-tríp'ánt), *a. Her.* Trippant in opposite directions; — said of animals of chase passing each other.

count'er-turn' (koun'tér-túrn'), *n.* 1. A critical moment in a play, when, contrary to expectation, the action is embroiled in new difficulties. 2. A turn in the opposite direction.

count'er-type' (-típ'), *n.* An antitype or opposite; also, a corresponding or parallel type.

count'er-va'il' (koun'tér-vá'íl'), *v. t.*; — **VAILED'** (-vá'íld'); — **VAIL'ING**. [**OF. contrevailoir**; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, avail. See **VALIANT**.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to thwart or overcome by such action; to furnish an equivalent to or for; to counterbalance; to compensate. The profit at last will hardly **countervail** the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Estrange*.

Syn. — See **NEUTRALIZE**.

countervailing duty, *Economics*, a duty or surtax imposed on imports to offset an excise or inland revenue tax put upon articles of the same class manufactured at home; also, in more recent usage, a duty imposed to offset the advantage given to foreign producers by a bounty which their government offers for the production or export of the article taxed.

count'er-va'il' (koun'tér-vá'íl'), *n.* A countervailing power or value; an equivalent. *Obs.*

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor **countervail** for the bitterness of the reversion. *South.*

count'er-va'ir' (-vá'ír'), *n.* [Cf. **F. contre-va'ir**.] *Her.* A fur of diaper pattern in which bells or shields of the same tincture are arranged in double horizontal rows, back to back and point to point, the tinctures of the double rows alternating white and blue as in the single rows in va'ir. — **count'er-va'ir'**, **count'er-va'ir'y** (-y), *a.*

count'er-va'ir' (koun'tér-vá'ír'), *n.* 1. Confrontation. *Obs.* Within the gates of hell sat Death and Sin, *Milton*.

2. An opposite or opposing view; also, opposition; contrast. *Rare.*

count'er-vote' (-vót'), *v. t.*; — **VOT'ED** (-vót'éd); — **VOT'ING** (-vót'ing). To vote in opposition to; to balance or overcome by voting; to outvote.

count'er-weight' (-wé'ít'), *v. t. & i.*; — **WEIGH'ED** (-wé'íld'); — **WEIGH'ING**. To weigh against; to counterbalance.

count'er-weight' (koun'tér-wé'ít'), *n.* An equivalent weight; a counterpoise; counterbalance; specif., as to an astronomical instrument.

count'er-weight'ed, *p. a.* Having, or controlled by, a counterweight.

count'er-wheel' (-hwé'íl'), *v. t. & i.*; — **WHEEL'ED** (-hwé'íld'); — **WHEEL'ING**. *Mil.* To wheel, or cause to wheel, or turn, in an opposite direction.

count'er-work' (koun'tér-wúrk'), *n.* 1. Any work done counter to another work. 2. *Mil.* Fortifications constructed to oppose and counteract the effect of fortifications of the enemy, in sieges.

count'er-work' (-wúrk'), *v. t.*; — **WORK'ED** (-wúrk'éd); — **WORK'ING**. To work in opposition to; to counteract. — *v. i.* To work to the contrary.

That **countersworks** each folly and caprice. *Pope*.

count'ess (koun'tés), *n.* [**F. comtesse**. See **COUNT** a nobleman.] 1. The wife or widow of an earl in the British peerage, or of a count in the Continental nobility; also, a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right. See 4th **COUNT**, *Note*.

2. A roofing slate of middle size. See **SLATE**.

count'ing-house' (koun'ting-hóus'), *n.* [See **COUNT**, *v. t.*] **count'ing-room'** (koun'ting-róom'), *n.* The house or room in which a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count'less, *a.* Incapable of being counted; not ascertainable; innumerable.

count'or, **count'our** (koun'tór), *n.* [**OF. conteor**.] *a. Eng. Hist.* An accountant, apparently a county auditor or collector. **b** *O. Eng. Law.* A pleader in court; specif., a sergeant at law.

count'ri-fied (kún'trí-fíed), *p. a.* Less properly **country-fied**. Having the appearance and manners of a rustic; rude.

count'ri-ty (kún'trí-tí), *v. t.*; **COUN'TRI-FIED** (-fíed); **COUN'TRI-FY'ING** (-fí'ing). To give a rural appearance to; to cause to appear rustic. *Lamb.*

count'ry (kún'trí), *n.*; *pl.* — **TRIES** (-tríz). [**F. contrée**, *LL. contrata*, fr. L. *contra* over against, on the opposite side. Cf. **COUNTRY**, *adv.*, **CONTRA**.] 1. A region or tract of land; a district; land area; as, wild country; the Lake country. 2. An inhabited region; a peopled land. A certain householder . . . went into a far country. *Matt. xxi. 38.*

3. The territory of a nation; a state, whether independent or not, that is distinct as to name and the character, language, institutions, or historical memories of its people, as England or Poland.

4. The land of a person's birth or adoption, to which he owes his allegiance. I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country. *Nathan Hale.*

5. The people of a state or district; the nation. All the country wept with a loud voice. *2 Sam. xv. 23.*

6. Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town. God made the country, and man made the town. *Cowper.* Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and country. *Macaulay.*

7. *Law.* A jury; — so called because originally the jury was a body of men chosen from the country or neighborhood (hundred), by whose decision the litigants had agreed to be bound, a jury trial being called trial by the country, and the litigants being said to put themselves upon the, or their, country. An accused criminal still submits, in England, to trial by God and his country.

8. *Naval.* A region of the ocean. *Obs. or R.* **b** *Nav.* The space in the wardroom of a war vessel outside the staterooms, which border on it; — usually called **wardroom country**. *U. S.*

9. *Mining.* The rock in which a mineral vein is inclosed; — often called **country rock**.

10. *Cricket.* The parts of the field far from the wickets. to go to the country, *Politics*, to appeal to the electors from a vote in the British House of Commons unfavorable to the ministry. Such an appeal is taken by dissolving Parliament. — to put, or throw, one's self upon the, c., to appeal to one's constituents; also, to stand trial before a jury.

country, *a.* 1. Pertaining, or peculiar, to one's own country; native. She, bowing herself towards him, laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her country language. *2 Macc. vii. 27.*

2. Pertaining to the regions remote from a city; rural; rustic; as, a **country** life; a **country** town.

3. Destitute of refinement; rude; unpolished; rustic; not urbane; as, **country** manners.

country almond, = **MALABAR ALMOND**. — *c. bank*, *Banking*, a national bank not in a reserve city. *Colloq. U. S.* — *c. bishop*, *Ecol.* See **CHOROPHOPUS**. — *c. club*, a club usually located in the suburbs or vicinity of a city or town and devoted mainly to outdoor sports. — *c. cousin*, a relative from the country visiting the city and unfamiliar with city manners and sights. — *c. fig*, a West African rubaceous tree or shrub (*Sarcocaulis esculenta*). Its succulent fruit has emetic properties, and its bark, known as *country bark*, is said to be astringent and febrifugal. — *c. mallow*. See **MALLOW**. — *c. party*, a political party which supports the interests of the country as a whole rather than those of the court or a faction; or, one that favors the claims of the country and agriculture rather than those of the cities and manufacturing; specif., a party formed in England about 1673, for the special object of guarding against the religious and political designs of the court. It sympathized with a nonconformist and later developed into the Whig party. — *c. play*, a village fair. *Scot.* — *c. rock*, *Mining*. = **COUNTRY**, *s.* — *c. walnut*, the candlenut.

country-dance', *n.* Any dance of rural English origin; specif., a dance where the partners stand opposite each other in parallel lines and dance in couples up and down between the lines, as in the Sir Roger de Coverley or the Virginia reel.

country-man (kún'trí-mán), *n.*; *pl.* — **MEN** (-mén). 1. An inhabitant or native of a country; also, one born in the same country with another; a compatriot. In perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen. *2 Cor. xi. 26.*

2. One who dwells in the country, as distinguished from a townsman; a rustic; a husbandman or farmer. A simple **countryman** that brought her figs. *Shak.*

country-seat' (-sé't'), *n.* A dwelling of some pretensions in the country; esp., in Great Britain, the residence of a country gentleman or of a person of rank.

country-side' (-síd'), *n.* A particular rural district or its inhabitants; a country neighborhood.

country-woman (-wóóm'án), *n.*; *pl.* — **WOMEN** (-wím'én). A woman of the country, or of the same country.

count'-wheel', *n.* The wheel in a clock which regulates the number of strokes in sounding the hour.

count'y (koun'tí), *n.*; *pl.* — **TIES** (-tíz). [**OF. comté**, *F. comté*, fr. *LL. comitatus*. See **COUNT**.] 1. An earldom; the domain of a count or earl. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, the community of inhabitants of one of the territorial districts called counties (see **def. 3**, below); specif., the body of inhabitants enfranchised of the civil and political liberties of such a district, or, formerly, the county court (which see) or a session of it.

šle, senáte, cáre, šm, áccount, krm, šsk, sofá; šve, švent, šnd, reččnt, makšr; šce, šll; šld, šbey, šrb, šdd, ššft, cšnnect; šse, šnité, šrn, šp, circšs, menš; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equal.

3. In Great Britain and Ireland, one of the territorial divisions constituting the chief units for administrative, judicial, and political purposes. The first districts to be called *counties* were the old Anglo-Saxon shires, often called the *scapulae* counties, or, more commonly, *counties at large*, which had various historical origins going back to Anglo-Saxon days. Later the term was applied to: a Certain duchies (as Cornwall, Shetland, etc.). b Certain districts consisting of cities or towns with neighboring territory separated out of the older shires and given the organization of counties (and called *counties corporate*, or *corporate counties*). c Administrative divisions (often not coincident with the older counties) to which the administrative functions (but not the judicial or political ones) of the older counties have been transferred under the Local Government Act of 1888, and which are called *administrative counties*. Some of these administrative counties consist of boroughs of more than 50,000 inhabitants, which are specifically called *county boroughs*. d Territorial divisions, called *registration counties*, which are aggregates of the registration districts for births, deaths, and marriages. e In Scotland, the 33 civil counties into which the country is divided, the Local Government Act of 1889 having extended to Scotland a system of county government substantially the same as that of England.

4. In the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where the corresponding division is the *parish*. The administrative functions of the county are more important than those of the town in the Southern States, less important than those of the town in the New England States, and in the Middle and Western States of about equal importance. The county is subdivided for government into *townships* or *civil divisions* (so called), such as townships, towns, plantations, locations, purchases, grants, surpluses (which see), etc. Cf. *quasi corporation* and *municipal corporation*, under CORPORATION, 3.

5. One of the larger administrative divisions for local and political purposes in various British colonies, as Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia.

6. = *COUNT*, the title. *Obs.* *Shak.* **county commissioner.** Any of certain administrative officers in some of the States, invested by local laws with various powers in reference to the roads, courthouses, financial matters, etc., of the county. U. S.

county council. A council having authority over a county, as the *county council* in England by the Local Government Act of 1888, or since 1899 by statute in the State of Indiana in the United States.

county court. *Eng. Hist.* 1. Orig., the assembly or court of the county, presided over by the sheriff and attended by suitors representing all the lands in the county or shire. It represented the older shire moot, and its jurisdiction was chiefly judicial, as a court of first instance in both civil and criminal cases and of appeal from the minor courts, but it also had certain administrative and, at least in some cases, some legislative powers. The suitors were the judges, or doomsmen, of the court, and decree of out-lawry could be declared only at this court. The contentious jurisdiction of the court fell into disuse before the creation of the statutory county courts. (See def. 2, below.)

2. In England, any of various judicial courts for civil actions established by the County Courts Act of 1846, § 10 (Vict. c. 85), mainly for the recovery of small debts. Their jurisdiction has been largely increased.

3. In the United States and various British colonies, a court having a certain (designated) jurisdiction, usually both civil and criminal and both original and appellate, within the limits of a county.

county palatine. The dominion or territory of a count, or earl, palatine; now, in England, a county of which the earl (count) had originally royal powers with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. These powers are now mostly abolished. The counties palatine in England are now Lancashire, Cheshire, and Durham; but formerly Ely, Pembroke, and Hexhamshire were included.

county rates. Rates levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for county purposes. *Eng.*

county seat. A county town. U. S.

county sessions. The general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. *Eng.*

county town. The town where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

coup (kōp), n. [*F.*, fr. *L. colpulus* a cuff, *Gr. κόλαφος*].

1. Lit., a stroke or blow; hence, a sudden stroke; an unexpected device or stratagem; — a term used in various ways to convey the idea of promptness and force.

2. a A single roll of the wheel at roulette, or a deal at rouge et noir. *Camt.* b *Billiards.* The pocketing of the cue ball without its touching another ball, which adds three points to the opponent's score. *Eng.*

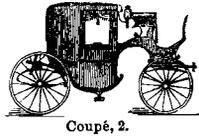
3. Among some tribes of North American Indians, the act of striking or touching an enemy in warfare with the hand or at close quarters, as with a short stick, in such a manner as by custom counts as an act of bravery; hence, any of various other deeds recognized by custom as acts of marked bravery or honor.

coup de glotte (dō glōt) [*F.*], *Phon.*, the catch of the glottis, or glottal stop. — c. de *grâce* (grās) [*F.*], the stroke of mercy with which an executioner ends by death the sufferings of the condemned, or a knight dispatched his mortally wounded adversary; hence, a decisive, finishing stroke. — c. de *Jar'nao* (zhār'nāk) [*F.*], an unexpected and decisive stroke, from that which Guy Chabot, Baron de Jarnac, overcame La Châteigneraine in a duel, before Henri II. and his courtiers in July, 1547. — c. de *main* (mān) [*F.*], *Mil.*, a sudden and unexpected movement or attack.

— c. de *maître* (mā'tr) [*F.*], a master stroke; action or work which exhibits much ability. — c. de *re-pos* (rē-pō) [*F.*], lit., a stroke of foot; a kick; hence, a check or repulse, an accident, or a cause of disgrace. — c. de *re-pos* (rē-pō) [*F.*], *Chess*, a move leaving the main features of a position unchanged when the adversary can change these only to his disadvantage. — c. de *re-voilà* (rē-vō-lā) [*F.*], *Med.*, a sudden stroke. — c. de *re-voilà* (rē-vō-lā) [*F.*], *Politics*, a sudden, decisive exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted without the consent of the people; an unexpected measure of state, more or less violent; a stroke of policy. — c. de *re-voilà* (rē-vō-lā) [*F.*], a sudden and sensational turn or action in a play; hence, any showy or theatrical act. — c. de *re-voilà* (rē-vō-lā) [*F.*] a comprehensive

barrow by tipping it up. 4. A cart for carrying dirt, refuse, etc.; esp., a tipcart; also, a cart for carrying refuse. 5. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 6. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 7. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 8. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 9. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 10. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 11. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 12. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 13. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 14. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 15. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 16. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 17. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 18. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 19. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 20. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 21. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 22. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 23. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 24. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 25. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 26. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 27. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 28. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 29. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 30. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 31. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 32. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 33. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 34. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 35. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 36. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 37. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 38. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 39. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 40. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 41. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 42. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 43. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 44. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 45. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 46. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 47. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 48. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 49. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 50. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 51. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 52. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 53. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 54. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 55. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 56. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 57. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 58. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 59. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 60. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 61. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 62. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 63. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 64. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 65. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 66. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 67. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 68. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 69. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 70. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 71. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 72. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 73. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 74. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 75. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 76. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 77. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 78. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 79. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 80. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 81. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 82. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 83. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 84. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 85. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 86. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 87. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 88. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 89. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 90. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 91. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 92. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 93. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 94. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 95. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 96. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 97. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 98. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 99. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 100. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart.

view; esp., a general view such as can be taken at a glance. **couple** (kōp), n. [*F.*, fr. *couple*, p. p. of *coupler* to cut. See COFFICE.] 1. The front or rear compartment of a Continental diligence; also, a half compartment usually at the end, on British railway cars. 2. A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver; — so called because giving the appearance of a larger carriage cut off.



couped (kōpt), a. [*F.* *couper* to cut.] *Her.* Cut off smoothly, as distinguished from *erased*; — said esp. of the head or limb of an animal. **coupe-pé** (kōp-pé) [*F.*], n. [*F.* *coupe*, n., properly p. p. of *couper* to cut. Cf. COFFICE.] A motion in dancing which the dancer makes, as a sort of salutation, by resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward. **coupe-gorge** (kōp-gōrzh) [*F.*, *cutthroat*]. 1. *Mil.* Any position such that the troops occupying it must either surrender or be cut to pieces. 2. A cutthroat. *Obs.* **couper** (kōp-er), n. [*F.* *couper* to overturn, incline.] A lever in a loom for lifting the harness. **couple** (kōp), n. [*F.* *couple*, fr. *L. copula* a bond, band; *cou* = *apere*, *aptum*, to join. See *APT.*, a.; cf. *COPULA*.]

1. That which joins or links two things together; a bond or tie; a couplet; a leash. It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in couples: they should be of the same size and humor. *L'Estrange*.

2. A joining together in wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*

3. Two of the same kind connected or considered together; a pair; a brace. "A couple of shepherds." *Sir P. Sidney*. "A couple of drops." *Addison*. "A couple of miles." *Dickens*. "A couple of weeks." *Carlyle*.

4. A male and female associated together; esp., a man and woman married, betrothed, or partners at a dance. *Milton*. Fair couple linked in happy, nuptial league.

5. *Arch.* = COUPLE-CLOSE, 2.

6. *Elec.* A pair of substances, usually but not necessarily metals, capable of acting together as an electric source when dipped in an electrolyte; — called also *voltatic couple*.

7. *Mech.* A pair of equal parallel forces, acting in opposite directions but not on the same point. They cannot be balanced by any single force, and their tendency is to produce rotation.

8. *Music.* = COUPLER, 2.

9. *Astron.* A binary star, or a double star.

Syn. — COUPLE, PAIR, BRACE, YOKE. COUPLE applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated, but not necessarily (except in the case of a married or betrothed pair) matched or belonging together; it frequently means no more than two; as, "Make me a couple of cakes" (*2 Sam. xiii. 6*); "a couple of short-legged hens" (*Shak.*); a couple of hours, a couple of dollars. PAIR, in modern usage, applies to two things which belong or are used together, frequently so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts; as, "one pair of English legs" (*Shak.*); "How many pair of silk stockings thou hast" (*id.*); "a pair of gloves" (*Pope*); "wedded pair" (*Milton*); "a pair of shears" (*Shak.*); "a pair of balances" (*Rev. vi. 6*); a pair of trousers, spectacles, tongs. BRACE commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a brace of pheasants, ducks, greyhounds); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a brace of pistols); rarely, to persons, with contemptuous or humorous connotation (as, "a brace of dukes," *Goldsmith*). YOKE applies to a pair of animals linked together; it is used of persons only in contempt; as, "Elisha . . . was plowing, with twelve yoke of oxen" (*1 Kings xix. 19*); "a yoke of his discarded men" (*Shak.*). Cf. FLOCK.

couple (kōp), v. t.; **coupled** (kōp'ld); **coupling** (kōp-ling), [*F.* *coupler*, fr. *L. copulare*. See COUPLE, n.; cf. *COPULATE*.] 1. To link or tie, as one thing to another; to connect or fasten together; to join.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds. . . And couple Clowder with the deep-mouthed brach. *Shak.* They lost no opportunity of coupling his name with the names of the best hounds in the kennel. *Macaulay*.

2. To join in wedlock; to marry. *Obs.* or *Colloq.* *Swift*.

3. *Music.* To connect (two or more keys or keyboards of an organ) by a coupler.

couple, v. i. 1. To wed; to copulate.

2. To come together, forming a pair or pairs.

3. *Organ Playing.* To allow of coupling. See v. t., 3.

couple-beggar, n. One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other or perform clandestine or irregular marriages. *Obs.* *Swift*.

couple-close (-klōs'), n.; pl. **COUPLE-CLOSES** (-klōs'ez); -*ez*. 1. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, containing one fourth of its surface. Couple-closes are never borne singly. They are generally borne one on each side of a chevron, and the blazoning may then be either a chevron between two couple-closes or a chevron cottised.

2. *Arch.* A pair of rafters framed together with a tie fixed at their feet, or with a collar beam. *Eng.*

coupled (kōp'ld), p. a. 1. United in twos; paired; joined.

2. Of animals, designating the coupling or joining of the hind quarters to the parts in front; — chiefly in combination; as, long-coupled; short-coupled. See COUPLING, 3.

3. Designating two or more horses from the same stable running in a race, in which case bets upon them are decided by the position of the foremost of them. *Racing Cant.*

coupled column, *Arch.*, two columns set nearer together than others of the same order, or forming one of many groups of two, used esp. in the neoclassic art of the 17th century

coup (kōp), v. t. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. To overturn; upset; capsize; also, to tip; tilt. 2. Hence, to drink off; to drain; to pour out; to tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 3. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 4. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 5. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 6. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 7. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 8. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 9. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 10. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 11. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 12. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 13. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 14. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 15. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 16. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 17. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 18. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 19. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 20. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 21. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 22. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 23. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 24. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 25. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 26. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 27. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 28. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 29. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 30. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 31. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 32. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 33. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 34. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 35. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 36. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 37. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 38. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 39. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 40. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 41. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 42. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 43. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 44. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 45. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 46. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 47. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 48. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 49. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 50. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 51. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 52. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 53. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 54. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 55. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 56. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 57. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 58. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 59. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 60. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 61. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 62. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 63. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 64. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 65. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 66. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 67. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 68. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 69. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 70. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 71. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 72. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 73. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 74. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 75. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 76. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 77. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 78. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 79. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 80. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 81. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 82. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 83. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 84. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 85. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 86. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 87. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 88. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 89. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 90. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 91. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 92. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 93. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 94. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 95. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 96. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 97. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 98. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 99. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart. 100. To tip; to tipcart; to tipcart.

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cou-rant' (koo-rant'), a. [Fr., p. pr. of courir to run, L. currere. Cf. CURRENT.] Her. Represented as running;—said of a beast.



Courant, Her.

cou-rant's (koo-rant'; F. koo-rant'), n. [F. courante, fr. courant, p. pr.] 1. An old-fashioned dance distinguished by a running or gliding step. 2. Music for such a dance, or having its rhythm. The French courante is in rather quick time, and is characterized by dotted notes and a shift to 3 time. It usually followed the allemande in the classic suite. Another form, the Italian, is more strongly marked by running passages, and a third form combines features of the other two. 3. A running about; a romp; a carouse. Dial. Eng.

cou-rant' des aides' (koo-rant' de zaid'), [F. Hist. Lit., court of the aids;—a sovereign court, established in 1411, with jurisdiction in cases concerning aids or subsidies or other taxes. Later other courts with similar jurisdiction were created; all were suppressed in 1790.]

cou-rant' de bois' (koo-rant' de bwai); pl. COURTES DE BOIS (koo-rant'). [F.] One of the French or half-breed trappers and hunters of western North America, esp. of Canada.

course (kooz), n. [F., a gourd.] Sea Fishing. An elongated basket with an aperture that is closed with a bung, — used to hold sand eels and other live bait, and towed astern.

cou-r'i-er (koo-ri-er; koo-ri-er), n. [F. courrier, fr. courre, courir, to run, L. currere. See COURSE, CURRENT.] 1. A messenger sent with haste to convey letters or dispatches, usually on public business. The wary Bassa, by speedy couriers advertised Solymans of the enemy's purpose. Knolles. 2. A light-armed horseman or cavalryman. Obs. 3. An attendant on travelers, whose business it is to arrange for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

cou-r'lan (koo-rlan; F. koo-rlan'), n. [F., prob. fr. native name.] Either of two rather large long-billed, rail-like birds with brown, more or less streaked plumage, which constitute the genus Aramides and family Aramidae, intermediate in some respects between the cranes and the rails. They inhabit swamps and are noted for their loud cries. The South American species is A. scolopaceus; that of Florida, Central America, and the West Indies, commonly called limpkin, is A. giganteus.

course (kooz; 201), n. [F. course, L. cursus, and F. course; both fr. L. currere, cursum, to run. See CURRENT; cf. COARSE.] 1. The act of running or moving from one point to another; progress; passage. And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to ptolemais. Acts xxi. 7. 2. The ground or path traversed; track; way. The round course at Newmarket. Pennant. 3. A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney; hence, any round or bout in sport; a heat in a race; the chase of a hare with dogs, etc. 4. Motion, considered as to its general or resultant direction or its goal; line of progress or advance; direction. A light by which the Argive squadron steers. Their silent course to flum's well-known shore. Denham. Westward the course of empire takes its way. Berkeley. 5. Progress considered with regard to time; as, in the course of a year. 6. Progress from point to point without change of direction; any part of a progress from one place to another, which is in a straight line, or in one direction; as, a sailing ship in a long voyage makes many courses; a course measured by a surveyor between two stations. 7. Motion considered with reference to manner; orderly progress; procedure in a certain line of thought or action; as, the course of an argument. The course of true love never did run smooth. Shak. 8. Customary or established sequence of events; recurrence of events according to natural laws. By course of nature and of law. Davies. 9. Method of procedure; manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior. My lord of York commends the plot and the general course of the action. Shak. By perseverance in the course prescribed. Wordsworth. 10. A series of motions or acts arranged in order; a succession of acts or practices connectedly followed; as, a course of medicine; a course of lectures on chemistry. 11. The succession of one to another in office or duty; order; turn; also, a set or shift of persons appointed to perform some duty or hold some office in turn. He appoints the courses of the priests. 2 Chron. viii. 14. 12. That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments. He [Goldsmith] wore fine clothes, gave dinners of several courses, paid court to venal beauties. Macaulay. 13. Arch. & Engin. a A continuous level range of brick or masonry throughout the face or faces of a building. b A horizontal layer of cement, concrete, or the like, forming one of a series of such layers, as in road making, etc. 14. Naut. a The lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel; as, the fore course, main course, etc.; also, formerly, the lower staysails. b A point of the compass. "Set her two courses off to sea." Shak. 15. pl. Catamenia. 16. Mining. Horizontal direction or strike. 17. Music. See under CHANGE RINGING. Syn.—Way, road, route, passage; series, succession; manner, method, mode; career, progress. as of course, Law, as a thing to be granted upon a mere showing of the usual grounds and as not within the discretion of the judge to withhold; as a matter to be granted except upon laying jurisdiction and the legal grounds.—in c. a In order of turn. Obs. b In regular succession; in the usual or natural order. c As was to be expected; of course. Now Illiterate.—in the c. of, at some time or times during; in the

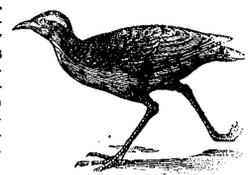
process or during the progress of. "In the course of human events." Jefferson.—of course, as was to be expected; in the regular order; naturally; as of course;—often used by way of emphatic assent or assertion.

course (kooz; 201), v. t.; COURSED (koozt); COURSA'ING. 1. To run, hunt, or chase after; to follow hard upon; to pursue. We coursed him at the heels. Shak. 2. To cause to chase after or pursue game; as, to course greyhounds after deer. 3. To run through or over. The bounding steed courses the dusty plain. Pope. 4. Arch. To lay or form in courses, as bricks. course, v. i. 1. To take or follow a course. 2. To run as in a tournament, in a race, or in hunting; to pursue the sport of coursing; as, the sportsmen coursed over the flats of Lancashire. 3. To move with speed; to race; as, the blood courses through the veins. coursed (koozt; 201), p. a. 1. Hunted; as, a coursed hare. 2. Arranged in courses; as, coursed masonry. course protractor. Navig. An instrument for measuring bearings and chart courses, and transferring them to and from the charts.

course'r (koo-zer; 201), n. [From COURSE, v.] 1. One who courses or hunts. 2. F. coursier, LL. cursarius. See COURSE, n.; cf. COARSE. 3. A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse; a charger. Poetic. Pope. 4. [Cf. L. cursorius pertaining to running;] Any of a small group of birds related to the plovers, inhabiting Africa and southern Asia, and remarkable for their speed in running. One species (Cursorius gallicus) sometimes strays to Europe.

course'ing, n. 1. The pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent. 2. Conduction of the air current of a mine in different directions by means of doors and stoppings. Raymond. coursing joint. Masonry. The mortar joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

court (koozt; 201), n. [OF court, curt, cort, F. cour, LL. cortis, fr. L. cohors, cors, chors, gen. cohortis, cortis, chortis, an inclosure, court, thing inclosed, crowd, throng; co- + a root akin to Gr. χορος inclosure, feeding place, and to E. garden, yard, orchard. See YARD, and cf. COHORT.] 1. An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings or by walls and grates. Large houses in France and elsewhere in Europe commonly have the entrance on a court which, when very large and showy, is called court of honor. And round the cool green courts there ran a row Of cloisters. Tennyson. 2. A building, or group of buildings, inclosed in a courtyard; hence, a manorial house; a stately country house. Obs., except as part of a proper name of some specific building, as in Ashton Court. 3. An open space like a short street, inclosed by the dwellings or other buildings that face upon it, often having gates to shut it off and bearing some special name. Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable court. Macaulay. 4. A space, primarily quadrangular, arranged for playing one of various games with a ball, such as tennis, lawn tennis, racquets, fives, handball, etc.; also, one of the base divisions marked off in such a court. 5. A courtlike section or area of a museum or exhibition, usually devoted to a certain exhibit or group of exhibits. 6. The residence of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, or other dignitary; a palace. Attends the emperor in his royal court. Shak. 7. The collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; also, a prince or sovereign and his ministers and officials as a political body; as, interference of a court in foreign affairs. Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. Scott. 8. Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. The Princess held their court within the fortress. Macaulay. 9. Attention directed to a person in power; conduct or address designed to gain favor; homage; courtship. I went to make my court to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. Evelyn. 10. Law. a The hall, chamber, or place, where justice is administered. b The persons duly assembled under authority of law for the administration of justice, whether specifically appointed to exercise only judicial powers, as most modern courts, or combining judicial with legislative powers, as often formerly, and still in some cases, as that of the British Parliament, the legislature of Massachusetts, etc.; an official assembly legally met together for the transaction of judicial business; a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. c A tribunal established for the administration of justice. d The judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, or both. e The session of a judicial assembly. 11. A body of directors, managers, delegates, or the like, qualified to superintend the general affairs of an organization (cf. GENERAL COURT); any body exercising judicial powers over its members or the members of a body represented by it; as, the court of an ecclesiastical body. 12. A local branch or lodge. court Christian. Eng. Law, an ecclesiastical court. Obs. or Hist.—c. holy bread, c. holy water, empty or insincere fair words, as of flattery. Obs. O nuncie, court holy water in a dry house is better than this rain water out of a door. Shak.—c. of aids.—COUR DES AIDES.—C. of Appeal. See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—C. of Arches, or Arches Court, Eng. Eccl. Law, the court of appeal of the province of Can-



Courser (Cursorius gallicus). (♂)

terbury. See DEAN OF ARCHES.—Court of Audience, Eng. Eccl. Law, the court (long obsolete) held by an archbishop, later by auditors for him.—C. of Augmentation. = AUGMENTATION COURT.—C. of Brotherhood, C. of Brotherhood and Guesting. See GUESTING.—C. of Cassation, the highest court of appeal in France, constituted by the Council of State, with power to quash or reverse decisions of inferior courts; hence, a court of similar nature in many of various other countries, as Austria, Italy, etc.—C. of Castle Chamber, an Irish court corresponding to the Star Chamber under the Tudors and Stuarts.—C. of Chivalry, Eng. Law, a court, now obsolete, held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England as judges, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms and war out of the realm. It had both criminal and civil jurisdiction, and continued to exercise its jurisdiction over injuries of honor, encroachments in coat armor, and other distinctions of families, for a time after it was deprived of its criminal jurisdiction.—c. of claims, Law, a court for settling claims against a state or government; specif. [cap.], such a court of the United States, created by act of Congress Feb. 24, 1855, and holding its sessions at Washington. It is given jurisdiction over various claims against the United States not sounding in tort. Originally it consisted of three judges; now has a chief justice and four associates.—c. of Common Pleas. a Eng. Law. One of the former three superior courts of common law at Westminster, having jurisdiction over the ordinary civil suits between subject and subject;—called also, esp. in earlier times, Common Bench, Common Bank, and Court of Common Bank. The court ceased to exist in 1875 by virtue of the Judicature Acts, being succeeded by the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, which in 1875 was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division. b In some States of the United States, a court of similar jurisdiction. The name is now retained in but a few cases.—C. of Conscience. a The chancery court;—sometimes so called as descriptive of its original character. b = COURT OR REQUESTS (below). Eng.—C. of Delegates, formerly, the great court of appeal from the archbishops' courts and also from the court of admiralty. It was abolished in 1322. Eng.—c. of error, U. S. Law, a court having jurisdiction to hear appeals on error. See ERROR, APPEAL, n., 1. b.—C. of Exchequer. See EXCHEQUER.—c. of guard. = CORPS DE GARDE;—a perversion. Obs.—C. of High Commission, Eng. Hist., a court erected by act of Eliz. c. 1 (1559) to try offenses against the church or the crown's supremacy therein, and abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 11 (1641). It exercised almost despotic powers of fining and imprisonment.—c. of honor. a A court or tribunal to investigate and decide questions relating to points of honor; as a court of chivalry, or a military court to investigate acts or omissions which are unofficerlike or ungentlemanly. b See COURT, n., 1.—c. of inquiry, Mil., a court appointed to inquire into and report on some military matter, as the conduct of an officer.—C. of Justiciary, Scots Law, the supreme criminal court, having jurisdiction over the whole of Scotland.—C. of Lions, in the chancery, an elaborately ornamented court (about 118 x 68 ft.) containing the Fountain of Lions, an alabaster basin resting on twelve standing marble lions. See ALHAMBRA, Illust.—c. of love, in the medieval literary cult of love, a court held or feigned to be held by noble ladies to pronounce upon questions of love and courtesy.—C. of Marshalsea. See MARSHALSEA.—C. of Peculiars, Eng. Law, a branch of the Court of Arches having cognizance of the peculiars of the province of Canterbury.—c. of peapoules. Law. See GROUP.—c. of probate. See PROBATE.—c. of record, a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are written on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial.—c. of regard, Eng. Law, a former forest court held every third year for the lawing, or expeditation, of dogs;—called also survey of dogs.—c. of requests, Eng. Law, any of various local small debt courts, now mostly fallen into disuse in England; a court of conscience.—C. of St. James', or more commonly, though less correctly, C. of St. James, the usual designation of the British court;—so called from the old palace of St. James, which was long used for the royal receptions, levees, and drawing-rooms.—C. of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland, erected by act of 1425, c. 65.—c. of sessions, a court with power to hold sessions of the peace; specif., any of various State criminal courts of record in the United States.—C. of Tyndal. See TYNDAL.—the court of the Lord, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, church, or Christian house of worship. court (koozt; 201), v. t.; COURT'ED; COURT'ING. 1. To endeavor to gain the favor of by attention or flattery; to try to ingratiate one's self with. By one person, however, Portland was still assiduously courted. Macaulay. 2. To endeavor to gain the affections of; to seek in marriage; to woo. If either of you both love Katharina . . . Leave shall you have to court her at your pleasure. Shak. 3. To attempt to gain; to solicit; to seek. Guilt and misery . . . court privacy and solitude. De Quincey. 4. To invite by attractions; to allure; to attract. To one green wicket in private hedge. Tennyson. court, v. i. 1. To play the courtier. Rare. 2. To play the lover; to woo; as, to go courting. court'-bar'on, n. Eng. Law. The court in which a lord exercised his private jurisdiction, usually the court of a manor. There was originally a single court presided over by the lord or his agent, usually his steward, with suitors sitting as doomsmen, a free man being entitled to a judgment of his peers, that is, of free doomsmen. Later this original court gave place to three courts, distinguished from each other; the court-baron (so called), composed of freeholders sitting as judges, presided over by the steward, and having only civil jurisdiction; the customary court, in which the steward was the judge, having jurisdiction only in matters affecting copyhold or other tenants who acted only as presenters; and the court-leet, by which the lord exercised the criminal jurisdiction granted by royal franchise, being a police court of record, presided over by the steward and coordinate with the sheriff's turn, with jurisdiction over affairs of a public nature, and to present offenses and punish offenses below the grade of felony. These courts survive as institutions, but later statutory courts have superseded them in practice. court card. A corrupted form of COAT CARD. b A gay fellow. Obs. Slang. c A person who is important socially. Dial. Eng. court'-craft' (-kräft'), n. The art or craft of conducting the

cou-rant', v. i. 1. To dance the courante. Obs. 2. To romp; to caper; also, to go about gossiping. Dial. Eng. cou-ran't' to + COARANTO. cou-ran't' (koo-rant'; koo-rtan'), n. Med. A skin disease common in India, with perpetual itching and eruption, esp. of the groin, breast, armpits, and face. (Called courbaril copal) from the resin (see ANTIMONY). cou-r'a, [F. courbe, fr. L. cur-

vus.] Curved; bent. Obs. courb, n. [F. courbe.] A crook or hump. Obs. courb, v. t. & i. [F. courber.] To bend; bow. Obs. [KURBASH.] cour'ba-che, cour'ba-sh. Vars. of cour'-ba-til (koo-rt' da-til), n. [F., fr. South Amer. word.] The West Indian locust tree (Hymenaea courbaril); also, the resin (called courbaril copal) from it. See ANTIMONY. courb- + CURB. courb-bette' (koo-rt' be-té'), n. [F. See CURVET, n.] A curvet. courche + CURCH. courche' + KERCHER. courch' (Obs. or Dial. Eng. var. of COWER. courfrew + CUREFW. cour'rie. Var. of COWRY. [cour'ronne' (koo-rt' ron'), n. [F., lit. crown, a top added to the cordonne on the edge of point lace, or in the body of the pattern (there called a fleur volante, flying flower).] cour'ronne' des tasses' (koo-rt' ron' da tássé'), [F., lit., crown of the cups.] Elec. An early form of the voltaic battery, consisting of a circle of small zinc-copper or zinc-silver cells in series. [COURSE, COURSE.] cour'a, a, n., v. v. + COARSE.] cour'a-b'le, a. [F.] Current.

Obs.—cour's'-a-bly, adv. Obs. coursa. + COARSE, CORSE, ROS. course. Var. of COARSE. Dial. Eng. course'-a-park'-n. An old court in which the maid and courtesans leads to chase them. Obs. cour'ser. + CORSEER. cour'sy, cour'sey (koo-rt' sy), n. [OF. corsie, corsie, passage-way, n. [F. cour;] + courtois. See COURSE, n.] A raised way fore and aft on a galley between the rowers' seats. Obs. courtaice. + COURTEOUS. cour'tage' (koo-rt' tazh'; koo-rt' tazh'), n. [F.] Brokerage. cour'tal, cour'tail, + CURTAL. cour'taillon. A rich bouillon containing wine. cour't'bred', a. Bred, or educated, in a court; polite; courtly. See COURSE, n.] A raised way fore and aft on a galley between the rowers' seats. Obs. courtaice. + COURTEOUS. cour'tage' (koo-rt' tazh'; koo-rt' tazh'), n. [F.] Brokerage. cour'tal, cour'tail, + CURTAL. cour'taillon. A rich bouillon containing wine. cour't'bred', a. Bred, or educated, in a court; polite; courtly. See COURSE, n.] A raised way

cow (kou), *n.* A bunch of twigs, as in a branch or bundle; a wisp; a birch or besom. *Scot.*
cow, *v. t.*; **cowed** (koud); **cowing**. [Cf. *Icel. kuga, Sw. kufva* to check, subdue, *Dan. kue.*] To depress with fear; to daunt the spirits or courage of; to overawe.
 To vanquish a people already **cowed**. *Steale.*

Syn.—See **FRIGHTEN**.
cow-walk'er (kō'wōk'ēr), *n.* A phantasmic or "astral" body deemed to be separable from the physical body and capable of acting independently; a doppelgänger.

cowman (Scot. kō'mān), *n.* 1. A dry-stone dicker; — applied to one who works as a mason without having served a regular apprenticeship. *Scot.*
 2. (*pron. kou'mān; kō'mān*) A pretender; interloper. *Free-masons' Cant.*

coward (kou'ērd), *a.* [OF. *coward, coard, coart, n.* & *adj.*, *F. coward, fr. OF. coe, coue, tail, F. queue* (fr. *L. coda, a form of cauda tail*) + *-ard*; orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perch, turning tail, like a scared dog. Cf. *cur, queue, caudal.*] 1. Destitute of courage; timid; cowardly. "That craven, coward knight." *Spenser.*
 2. Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, base fear or timidity.
 He raised the house with loud and coward cries. *Shak.*
 3. *Her.* Borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs; — said of a lion.

coward, *n.* A person who lacks courage; a pusillanimous or ignobly timid person; a poltroon.
 A fool is nauseous, but a coward worse. *Dryden.*
Syn.—Craven, poltroon, dastard, catfist.

coward-ice (kou'ērd-īs), *n.* [ME. *cowardise, F. cowardise, fr. coward.*] Want of courage to danger; ignoble timidity; pusillanimity; base fear of danger or hurt; lack of spirit.
 The cowardice of doing wrong. *Milton.*
 Falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent,
 Three things that women highly hold in hate. *Shak.*

coward-ish, *a.* Cowardly. *Obs.* or *R.*
coward-ly, *a.* 1. Wanting courage; basely or weakly timid or fearful; pusillanimous; spiritless.
 The cowardly rascals that ran from the battle. *Shak.*
 2. Befitting, or characteristic of, a coward; as, a cowardly lie.
 The cowardly rashness of those who dare not look danger in the face. *Burke.*

Syn.—Cowardly, pusillanimous, poltroon, craven, dastardly, recreant, cowardly (the most general term) implies a weak or ignoble, pusillanimous, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage; as, "I do now not basely die, not cowardly put off my helmet to my countryman" (*Shak.*); "I lived in a continual, indefinite, pining fear; tremulous, pusillanimous, apprehensive of I knew not what" (*Carlyle*). Poltroon, craven, and dastardly are terms of extreme opprobrium. Poltroon (more frequently *n.*) implies arrant cowardice; craven, abject pusillanimity; dastardly, esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design; as, a poltroon surrender, a craven fear of death, a dastardly assassination. **RECREANT**, as here compared, implies cowardly submission; as, "Here standeth Thomas Cowardly . . . one pain to be found false or recreant" (*Shak.*); "It is the breath of this spirit that pours through the 'Aeropagiticæ' as through a trumpet, sounding the charge against whatever is base and recreant" (*Lovell*). See **AFRAID**.

coward-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward.
cowbane (kou'ban'), *n.* Any of several poisonous apiaceous plants: *a* In England, *Cicuta virosa*. *b* In the United States, *Cicuta maculata* and related species, and *Oxyptolis rigida*. See **WATER HEMLOCK**.

cowbell (-bēl'), *n.* 1. A bell hung about the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts when out of sight.
 2. The bladder campion.

cowberry (kou'ber-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). The berry or fruit of any of several shrubs, which grow in pastures; also, any plant producing such fruit; *specif.*: *a* The mountain cranberry. *b* The bog strawberry. *c* The bilberry. *Eng.* *D.* The partridge berry (*Mitella repens*). *U. S.*

cowbind (-bind'), *n.* The white bryony.
cowbird (-būrd'), *n.*, or **cow blackbird**. A small North American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*). Like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. It is so called because it frequently associates with cattle. Related species occur in Mexico and farther southward.



Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

cowboy (-bōi'), *n.* 1. A boy who has charge of cows.
 2. A cattle herder; *specif.*, one of a class of herdsmen on the plains of the western and southwestern United States and

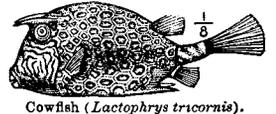
cowage. Var. of **COVAGE**.
cowal (kou'al), *n.* A kind of depression or channel, not necessarily connected with a river, similar to a billabong or an anabranch. *Local, Australia.*
cow ant. = **VELVET ANT**.
cowarb. Var. of **COARB**. *Obs.*
cowardie, *n.* [OF. *cowardie*.] *Cowardice.* *Obs.*
cowardise. + **COWARDICE**.
cowardize, *v. t.* To render cowardly. *Obs.*
cowardize. + **COWARDICE**.
coward-iness, *n.* See **NESS**.
cowardness, *n.* *Cowardice.* *R.*
coward-ous, *a.* Cowardly. *R.*
coward-ry, *n.* *Cowardice.* *Obs.*
coward-ship, *n.* *Cowardice.* *Obs.*
cowar-dy, *n.* [OF. *cowardie*.] *Cowardice.* *Obs.*
cowarts. + **COWARDICE**.
cow-baby, *n.* One who is timid; also, a childish person; a simpton. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
cow ball = **COWHERB**.
cow-blakes (kou'blēks'), *n.* *pl.* [E. *dial. blakes*.] Dried cow dung used as fuel. *Dial. Eng.*
cow-bun-ble. *Dial. Amer. var.* of **CARBUNCLE**.

western Canada who do their work on horseback. As a class they are noted for hardness and often recklessness.
 3. One of the Tory marauders who, in the Revolutionary War, infested the neutral ground between the American and British lines near New York, and committed depredations on the Americans.

cowcatcher (kou'käch'ēr), *n.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive for catching or throwing off cattle or other obstructions on a railroad. *U. S.*

cow'er (kou'ēr), *v. i.*; **cow'ered** (-ērd); **cow'er-ing**. [ME. *cowen*; cf. *Icel. kura* to doze, lie quiet, *Sw. kura, Dan. kure, G. kauern* to cower.] To stoop by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; hence, to quail; to sink through fear. Our dame sits covering o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

Syn.—See **PAWN**.
cowfish (kou'fish'), *n.* 1. A Any of various small cetaceans, as the grampus and species of porpoises and dolphins. *b* A sirenian, as the manatee.
 2. Any of various trunkfishes having hornlike projections over the eyes.



Cowfish (*Lactophrys triocornis*)

cowhage (-āj), *n.* Also *cowhage, cowage, and cowitch*. [Hind. *kawānch, kōānch.*] *a* A climbing fabaceous plant (*Stizolobium purriens*), having crooked pods covered with barbed bristly hairs which cause intolerable itching. These hairs, mixed with honey or other vehicle, are sometimes used as a vermifuge. *b* The trumpet creeper. *Local, U. S.*

cowheart (-hārt'), *n.* A coward; — by false etymology.
cowhearted (-hārt'ēd); *-tīd*; *7, 151*, *a.* Cowardly.
 The Lady Powis . . . patted him with her fan, and called him a cowhearted fellow. *R. North.*

cowheel (-hēl'), *n.*, or **cow's heel** (kouz'), *n.* *Cookery.* The dressed foot of a neat.
cowherb (-hēr'b'; -ēr'b'), *n.* A sileneaceous herb (*Vaccaria vaccaria*) with smooth glaucous clasping leaves and corymbose pink flowers. It is naturalized from Europe in the United States. Called also *cow basil* and *cow-fat*.

cowherd (-hērd'), *n.* [AS. *cūhryde*; *cū* cow + *hyrde* a herder.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.
cowhide (-hid'), *n.* 1. The hide of a cow.
 2. Leather made of the hide of a cow.
 3. A coarse whip made of rawhide or of braided leather.
cowhide, *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide.

cow hock. *Ferriery.* A hock that turns or bends inward like that of a cow, so that the shanks of the hind legs are unduly close.
cow-hocked (kou'hōkt'), *a.* *Ferriery.* Having cow hocks.
cow house. A building used for stabling cattle.

cowish (kou'ish), *a.* 1. Like a cow.
 2. Timorous; fearful; cowardly. *Rare.* *Shak.*
cow-ish. *n.* Also *cowis*. An apiaceous plant of Oregon (*Lomatium coul*) having edible tuberous roots somewhat like the sweet potato. It is used as food by the Indians.

cow (kou), *n.* [ME. *coule, coule, AS. cūhle, cūgle, cūgele*; cf. *dial. G. kogel, gugel, F. coule*; all fr. *L. cuculla, cucullus*, cap, hood; cf. also *Icel. kuffi, Cf. cucullatus.*]
 1. A monk's hood, usually attached to the gown; also, the hood and garment together; hence, sometimes, a monk.
 What differ more, you cry, than crown and cow? *Pope.*

2. A chimney top of some elaboration, often a revolving metal hood, sometimes an arrangement for throwing the smoke out horizontally, leaving no opening at the top, used to improve the draft of a chimney, ventilator, etc.
 3. A wire cap for the smokestack of a locomotive.

cowl, *v. t.*; **cowled** (koud); **cowl-ing**. *U. t.* To garb with a cowl; to make monkish.
 2. To cover as with a cowl.

cowl, *n.* [AS. *cūfl*, fr. *L. cupella*, dim. of *L. cupa* tub, vat. Cf. *coop*.] A large water tub; *specif.*, a vessel carried on a pole between two persons for conveyance of water.

cowls (kou), *n.* [Hind. *kaul*, fr. *Ar. qaul* declaration.] A grant or engagement in writing; hence, safe-conduct; amnesty. *India.*

cowled (koud or, esp. in poetry, kou'lēd), *p. a.* 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded. "That cowled churchman." *Emerson.*
 2. *Bot.* Hood-shaped; cucullate.

cowlick (kou'lik'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.
cowl/staff (kou'stāf'), *n.* [Cowl a vessel + staff.] A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. *Archaic & Dial.*

cowman (kou'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A cattle owner; a ranchman.
cow oak. A large American oak (*Quercus michauxii*), having white bark, and leaves resembling those of the chestnut oak. The wood is hard, strong, and light brown. Called also *basket oak*.

cowork'er (kō'wōrk'ēr), *n.* One who works with another; a coöperator.
cow parsley. The wild chervil.
cow parsnip. Any apiaceous plant of the genus *Hera-*

cow'er. + **COVER**.
cow'erd. *Cowered.* *Ref. Sp.*
cow'fat, *n.* The red valerian. *b* = **COWHERB**. [*garlic*.] term of garlic. The field or wild cow-gate, cow-gate, *n.* [COW + *gate* a way.] A cow pasture, or a common of pasture. *Eng.*
cowghe. + **COUGH**.
cow chips. Dried cow droppings used for fuel.
cow clover. *n.* The zigzag clover. *b* The red clover.
cow-cracker, *n.* The bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*
cow creamer. A cream jug in the shape of a cow.
cow-cress. The field cress.
cow-cum-ber, *cow-cum-m-er*. *Obs.* or *dial. vars.* of **CUCUMBER**.
cow'd. *Cowed.* *Ref. Sp.*
cow'die. *Obs.* *pl.* of **COULD**.
cow'dy, *n.* [Cf. *dial. cow, cowe*, to poll (the head), *p. p. cowed* hornless, and *coll* to cut, to dip, *Icel. koll* a deer without horns, a cow.] A small cow, esp. a mulley cow. *Obs.*
cowe. + **COUGH**.
cowe. Var. of **cow**, to poll. *Scot.*
cow. Var. of **COUL**.
cow. *n.* A lump or swelling; also, a boil. *Dial. Eng.*—*v. t.*

cleum, esp. *H. spondylium* in England and *H. lanatum* in North America.
cow'pea (kou'pē), *n.* 1. A fabaceous plant (*Vigna stensis*) found throughout the tropics of the Old World and more nearly related to the bean than the pea. It is extensively cultivated in the southern United States for forage and green manure.
 2. The seed of this plant, used frequently for food.



Cowpea. 1 Branch with Leaves and Flowers (1/15); 2 Pod (1/7); 3 Seed (1/8).

cowpea rust. A rust fungus (*Uromyces appendiculatus*) attacking the cowpea and various wild and cultivated beans.
cowpea weevil. A small which eats the interior of cowpeas, common peas, and beans; also, *B. quadrimaculatus*, having similar habits.



Cowpea Weevil and Larva (*Bruchus chinensis*). x 4.

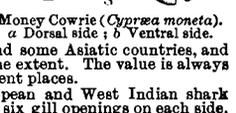
Cowper's gland (kou'pēr; kou'pēr; *in Eng.* the name is *pron'd* kou'pēr by those who bear it). [After the discoverer, William Cowper, an English surgeon.] *Anat.* Gland of two small glands discharging into the male urethra.

cow'-pilot, *n.* A hand-somely banded pomacentrid coral-reef fish, of Florida and the West Indies (*Abudefduf saxatilis*).

cow'-plant, *n.* *a.* The great laurel, or rhododendron. *U. S.* *b* An East Indian asclepiadaceous vine (*Gymnema lactiferum*), the milky juice of which is used as food among the Singhalese.

cow'pox (kou'pōks'), *n.* *Med.* A pustular eruptive disease of the udder of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by vaccination, protects from the smallpox; *vaccinia*; — called also *kinepox, cowpock, and kinepock*.

cow'rie (kou'ri), *n.*; *pl.* **cow'ries** (-rīz). [*Hind. kauri.*] A marine gastropod shell of the genus *Cypræa* (which see). There are numerous species, many of them ornamental. Formerly *C. moneta*, a small yellow and white species of the Indian Ocean, and several other species were largely used as money in Africa and some Asiatic countries, and they are still so used to some extent. The value is always trifling, and varies at different places.



Money Cowrie (*Cypræa moneta*). *a* Dorsal side, *b* Ventral side.

cow shark. A large European and West Indian shark (*Hexanchus griseus*) having six gill openings on each side. The name is extended to allied species. See **H. GARDIUS**.



Cow Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*).

cow'slip (kou'slip'), *n.* [AS. *cūslippe*, prob. orig., cow's droppings. Cf. *slop*, *n.*] *a* In Great Britain, a common primrose (*Primula officinalis*) having umbels of fragrant yellow flowers appearing in early spring. It is often cultivated. *b* In the United States, a ranunculaceous plant (*Callith palustris*) more usually called *marsh marigold*. See **MARSH MARIGOLD**.

cow tree. [Cf. *Sp. palo de vaca.*] *a* A South American moraceous tree (*Brosimum galactodendron*) yielding a rich milky juice which can be used as food. *b* Any of several other trees yielding a similar juice, whether edible or not, as *Mimusops elata* and *Tabernaemontana utilis*. *c* In New Zealand, the karaka.

cow vetol. A common perennial vetch of temperate regions (*Vicia cracca*) having dense racemes of bluish purple flowers.

cow'wheat (-hēwēt'), *n.* *a* A scrophulariaceous hemiparasite (*Melampyrum arvense*) found as a weed in European wheat fields; also, any one of various other species of *Melampyrum*. *b* The yellow rattle. *Dial. Eng.*

cox'a (kōk'sā), *n.*; *pl.* **cox'æ** (-sē). [*L.*, the hip.] 1. *Anat.* The hip or hip joint. *Rare.*

cox's, *n.* [See **ITIS**.] Inflammation of Cowper's glands.
cow'pock, *n.* = **COVPOX**.
cow poison. A tall mountain larkspur (*Delphinium trollolifolium*) of the American Pacific coast, often poisonous to stock.
cow pony. A pony used in herding cattle. *Western U. S.*
cowpunch'er. *U. S.* A cowboy. *Colloq. U. S.*
cow'quake, *n.* = **QUAKING GRASS**. *b* Spurry. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* and *Scot.* var. of **COWER**.
cow'-rat/tle, *n.* The bladder campion. *b* The white campion.
cow'ria, *n.* *Bot.* = **KAURI**.
cowrby. + **COURL**.
cow's-bird. An East Indian weaver bird (*Munia punctulata*) often kept as a cage bird.
cow's-and-calves, *n. pl.* Flowers of wakerobin. *Dial. Eng.*
cow'sharp, **cow'sharn**, **cow'shred**, *n.* [Cf. *AS. secarn dung*.] *Cow dung.* *Obs.* or *Dial.*
cow'shot, **cow'shut**. *Obs.*, *dial. Eng.*, or *Scot.* var. of **CUSHAT**.
cow'skin, *n.* *a.* Cow leather. *b* A rawhide whip. *Rare.*

cow'slip. *Obs.* or *dial. var.* of **COWSLIP**.
cow'slungwort. Mullein.
cow'sorrel. Sheep sorrel.
cow's-tail, *n.* 1. The horse-weed. [spliced rope.]
 2. A frayed end, as of a ballyhoo.
cow'-wort, *n.* The red rattle (*Pedicularis palustris*).
cow't (kōt). *Dial.* form of **COLT**.
cow'-tail, *a.* Designating, or relating to, the coarsest grade of wool, sheared from the hind legs of the sheep.
cow'tail, *n.* Chowry. *Obs.*
cow'ter. + **COURER**.
cow thistle, *a.* The bull thistle. *b* A European wild lettuce (*Lactuca alpina*). *Obs.*
cowth'wort (kōth'wōrt'), *n.* Motherwort. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
cow'tongue, *n.* The yellow Clintonia (*Clintonia borealis*).
cow'weed, *n.* Wild chervil.
cow'swale. + **COWSLIP**.
cox. + **COXES**.
cox, *n.* *Colloq.* Short for **COXSWAIN**.—*v. t.* *b* To act as coxswain (to).

2. Zool. The first segment of the leg of an insect or other arthropod.

cox'al (kòk'áil), a. Pertaining to a coxa. coxal cavities, Zool., the cavities on the lower surface of the body of arthropods in which the coxae of the limbs articulate.

cox'al-gi-a (-sál'ji-á) n. [NL. coxalgia, fr. cox'al-gy (kòk'sál'ji) n. L. coxa hip + Gr. áyos pain.] Med. Pain in the hip. — cox'al-gic (kòk-sál'jik), a.

cox'comb' (kòks'kóm'), n. [A corrupted spelling of cock's comb.] 1. A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which Leg of an Insect. A Coxa; F Trochanter; CFemur; D Tibia; F Spurs; E Tarsus. Enlarged.

3. A fool. Obs. 4. A vain, showy fellow; a conceited, silly man, fond of display; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a top.

5. Naut. A kind of clear near the end of a yardarm to afford a lead in hauling out reef earings.

6. Bot. = COXACOMB.

cox'comb'l-cal (kòks-kóm'l-kál; -kóm'l-kál; 277), a. Also cox'comb'l-ly (-kóm'l'ly; -kóm'l'ly). Beffiting or indicating a coxcomb; like a coxcomb; foppish; vain. — cox'comb'l-cal'ty (-kóm'l'ti), n. — cox'comb'l-cal-ly (-kóm'l'ly), adv.

cox'comb'ly (kòks'kóm'li), a. Like a coxcomb. [You cox'combly ass, you!] Beau. & Fl. — cox'comb'l-ness, n.

cox'comb'ry (-ri), n.; pl. -ries (-ri:z). The manners, or an act characteristic, of a coxcomb; foppishness.

cox'tis (kòk-si'tis), n. [NL.; coxa hip + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the hip joint.

cox'wain, cockswain (kòk'swán; naut. kòk's'n), n. [cock a boat + wain; hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a boat; esp.: a sailor who has charge of a ship's boat and its crew, and who usually steers. b A lightweight steersman of a racing shell, who usually in a measure directs the crew by his voice; — often abbreviated colloquially to cox.

coy (koi), a. [ME. coy quiet, still, OF. coi, fr. L. quietus quiet. See QUIET, a.] 1. Quiet; still. Obs. Chaucer. 2. Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; bashful; shy; modest; usually applied to women, sometimes with an implication of coquetry.

3. Soft; gentle; hesitating. "Love's coy touch." Shak. 4. Disdainful; distant. Obs.

Syn. — Reserved, modest, bashful, demure. See SHY. 2. To allure; to entice; to decoy. Obs. 3. To careen with the hand; to stroke. Obs.

coy, v. i. 1. To behave with reserve or coyness; to shrink back or seem to shrink back. Rare. Thus to coy it, With one who knows you too! Rowe. 2. To be unwilling; to demur; to disdain. Obs. Shak.

coy'ness, n. Quality or state of being coy; feigned or bashful unwillingness to become familiar; reserve. When the kind nymph would coyness feign, Dryden. And hides but to be found again.

coy'ny'e (koi'n'i), n. Irish Hist. [Ir. coimheadh.] A chieftain's exaction of victuals from tenants, esp. for the use of his soldiery; also, the quartering of military followers among the people, or an equivalent impost. Spenser.

coy'ote (koi-ó'te; k'i'ó'te: the correct Spanish pron. is kó-yó'tá, almost koi-ó'tá, but in the western U. S. usage almost universally makes the first syllable ki-). [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. coyotl.] A small species of wolf (Canis latrans) of the western part of North America; the prairie wolf. It is common on the plains. It can run swiftly and is very cunning, but lacks the ferocity of the large timber wolves. It is noted for its loud and continued howling at night.

coy'ote'illa (koi-ó'te-íll'á; k'i'ó'te; 195), n. [Mex. Sp. dim. See COYOTE.] A low rhannaceous shrub (Karwinskia humboldtiana) of the southwestern United States and Mexico. Its berries are said to be poisonous to the coyote.

coy'pu (koi'pú), n. [Native name.] A South American aquatic rodent (Myocastor coypus), having webbed hind feet. It produces the fur called nutria.

coz (kòz), n. Cousin; — an abbrev. common, esp. formerly, in fond or familiar address.



Coypu.

cox'ar-thri'tis (kòk'sár-thri'tis), n. [NL.; coxa hip + ar-thritis.] Med. = COXITIS.

cox'comb'l-ty (kòks-kóm'l'ti; -kóm'l'ti), n. = COXCOMB'LY.

cox'com'b'l-cal, a. Coxcomb'ly. — cox'com'b'l-cal-ly, adv. coxe, n. Coxa. Obs.

cox'less, a. Without a coxswain. Colloq. cox'less'er-ite (kòks-sés'er-í-ti), n. [coxa + Gr. képas antenn.] Basal segment of an insect's antenna. — cox'less'er-ite (-it'), a.

cox'o-fem'o-ral (kòk'ò-fém'ò-rál), a. [cox'o-fem'ò-ral; Anat. Pert. to the hip and thigh. cox'on, a. COXSAIN.

cox'op'o-dite (kòk-sóp'ò-dít), n. [coxa + Gr. póis, podós, foot.] Zool. The basal, or first, joint of a crustacean limb.

cox'y (kòk'ý), a.; cox'y-er (-st-ér); cox'y-est. [From th' cock (cf. TRICKSY, fr. trick).] Self-conceited; saucy; arrogant. Scot. & Dial. Eng. cox'y, n. [Dial. Eng. See DECOY.] Obs. or Dial. I. A trap or decoy for wild fowl.

coze (kòz), v. i.; cozed (kòzd); coz'ing (kòz'ing). [Cf. F. causer, or E. cozy.] To have a friendly or familiar chat or conversation.

coze, n. A friendly chat. coz'en (kòz'en), v. t.; coz'ened (-'nd); coz'en-ing (-'n-ing). [From cousin, hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship, F. cousinier.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive, usually by small arts, or in a paltry way. He had cozened the world by fine phrases. Macaulay.

coz'en, v. i. To act deceitfully; to commit a cheat. Some cogging, cozening slave. Shak. practice of cozening; artifice; fraud. 2. An act of deceit or fraud.

coz'en-ing, a. Fraudulent; cheating. — coz'en-ing-ly, adv. co'zy (kòz'i), a.; co'z'er (-z'ér); co'z-est. Also co'sy, co'sey. [Cf. Scot. cozie, cozie, perh. fr. Gael. cosach abounding in hollows, or cosagach full of holes or crevices, snug, sheltered, from cos a hollow, a crevice.] 1. Snug; comfortable; easy; contented.

2. [Cf. F. causer to chat, talk.] Chatty; talkative; sociable; familiar. Eng. Syn. — See SNUG.

co'zy, n. Also co'sy, co'sey. 1. A wadded covering for a teapot or other vessel to keep the contents hot. 2. A canopied seat in the corner of a room.

crab (kráb), n. [AS. crabbá; akin to D. krab, G. krabbe, krebs, Icel. krabbi, Sw. krabba, Dan. krabbe, and to E. crawl, and perh. cramp. Cf. CRAWFISH.] 1. Any crustacean of the order Decapoda and suborder Brachyura, distinguished by the short, broad, and usually flattened carapace, the small abdomen, which is curled up beneath the body, and fits into a groove or depression under the thorax, and the short antennae; also, any of various other crustacea, esp. of the group Anomura, which resemble the Brachyura in the more or less reduced condition of the abdomen. (See HERMIT CRAB, FUSS CRAB.) The king crabs, or horseshoe crabs (which see), constitute a separate order or class. The true crabs have the anterior pair of limbs modified into large pincers, and in some (the swimming crabs) the posterior pair take the form of paddles. Crabs can walk in any direction on land without turning, but usually move sideways. The majority of forms are marine; some spend most of their lives on land, and a few habitually climb trees. They generally feed on other animals or on carrion, but sometimes on vegetable matter. A few attain a very large size, 20 to 30 pounds in weight (see GIANT CRAB), and some species, as the blue crab of the United States (see BLUE CRAB), are important as food.

2. [cap.] Astron. A The zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer, between Gemini and Leo. b The Crab nebula in the constellation Taurus.

3. A malignant growth; a cancer. Obs. & R. 4. A crab louse.

5. Angling. The larva of a stone fly. 6. An arch. Obs. & R. 7. A crawfish. Local, U. S.

8. Mech. Any of various machines or apparatus for raising or hauling heavy weights, orig. a machine with claws; specif.: a A movable winch or windlass with powerful gearing, used with derricks, etc. b A gin. Obs. c A windlass, or small geared capstan, for hauling ships into dock, etc. d A machine used in ropewalks to stretch the yarn. e A claw for anchoring a portable machine.

9. An iron trivet to hold a kettle or the like. Dial. Eng. 10. pl. [Perh. a different word.] At hazard, the lowest throw, or two aces.

to catch, or rarely cut, a crab, Rowing, a phrase used of a rower: a When he fails to raise the oar clear of the water on the recovery. b When he misses the water altogether in making a stroke.

crab, v. i.; crabbed (krábd); crab'bing. 1. Naut. To drift sidewise or to leeward, as a vessel. Ham. Nav. Encyc. 2. To fish for or catch crabs; — chiefly in p. pr. & vb. n.

crab, v. t. [Cf. CRAB the animal; CRABBED.] 1. To anger; to irritate; also, to make sour or morose. Obs. or Scot. crab, v. i. To be or become cross or angry. Obs.

crab, n. [Perh. fr. the name of the animal; cf. CRAB, a.] 1. A crab apple; in England, the small wild apple or the tree which produces it. See CRAB APPLE. A coddler or shoemaker; a cobler. Then nighty sings the starting owl. Shak. 2. A cudgel of crab-tree wood; a crabstick. Garrick.

3. A sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person. crab, a. [Cf. CRABBED.] Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; like the crab apple; sour; harsh-tasting; rough. The crab vintage of the neighboring coast. Dryden.

crab, v. t. 1. To beat with a crabstick. Obs. J. Fleicher. 2. Textiles. To subject to crabbing.

crab, v. t. & i. [Cf. D. krabben to scratch; prob. akin to E. crab, n.] 1. Of hawks, to scratch or claw; to fight. 2. To find fault with or run down; to pull to pieces; to criticize adversely. Colloq., Eng.

crab apple. Also crab. [See CRAB, a.] 1. A small, wild sour apple; specif., in England, the wild form of the common apple (Malus malus); in the United States, any native species of Malus, as M. ioensis, M. coronaria, M. angustifolia, and M. rivularis.

crab, n. [Cf. OF. cousoir tailor, fr. OF. & F. coudre, p. p. couzu to sew, fr. L. consuere to sew together. See SEW to stitch.] A coddler or shoemaker; a cobler; also, a saddler. Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Slang.

co'z-ly, adv. of COZY. See -LY. coz'ing-age, var. of COZINAGE. coz'ish, a. See -ISH. — coz'y-ish-ness, n.

coy'ish, a. See -ISH. — coy'y-ish-ness, n. coy'ish, n. Corrupt. of CLOSH. coy'ly, adv. of COY. See -LY. coyn, coyné, n. [OF. cooin, F. coine.] A quince. Obs.

coyné, var. of COYNE. coyn'ing, n. A kind of Proce-dure; College of Preceptors; Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Conditional Purchase (Australia); Congregatio Passionis (L. lit., Congregation of the Passion, i. e., the Passionist Fathers); convicted poacher; Court of Probate.

c/p, n. Custom of port (grain trade). G/F, n. Charter Party. C. P. A. Abbr. Certified Public Accountant; coal prospecting area (Australia).

C. P. G. Abbr. Clerk of the Privy Council. C. P. L. Abbr. Conditional purchase lease. Australia. C. P. M. Abbr. Common particular meter. [officer.] C. P. O. Abbr. Chief petty C. P. S. Abbr. Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Signilli [Keeper of the Privy Seal]. Cr. or cr. Abbr. Created; credit; creditor; crown; (without period, Cr.) chromium (Chem.). C. R. Abbr. Camping Reserve (lands, in Australia; Carulus Rex (L., King Charles); Carolina Regina (L., Queen Caroline); Chief Ranger (Foresters); Civis Romanus (L., a Roman Citizen); Custos Rotulorum (L., Keeper of the Rolls). crab, var. of KRAAL. crab, n. Corrupt. of carap. See CARAPA. crabat, crabbat. † CRAVAT. crabat, n. [L. crabatulus.] A comb. Obs. crabbé, † CRAB. crab'ber'y, n. A place where crabs abound or are fished for.

2. Any of several cultivated varieties of apple having long petioles and rather small acid fruit, used chiefly for jelly and preserves.

3. A cunoniaceous tree (Schizomeria ovata). Australia. crab'bed (krábd'ed; -'d; 151), p. a. [See CRAB the animal, CRAB crab apple.] 1. Characterized by, or manifesting, peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; fractious; out of humor; harsh; cross.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. Shak. How charming is divine philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose. Milton.

2. Characterized by harshness or roughness; unpleasant; bitter; as, a crabbed taste. Archaic. 3. Crooked; knotted; gnarled; rugged. Obs. 4. Obscure or intricate; difficult; perplexing; trying; as, a crabbed author. "Crabbed eloquence." Chaucer.

5. Cramped; irregular; as, crabbed handwriting. Milton. Syn. — See SULLEN. — crab'bed-ly, adv. — crab'bed-ness, n.

crab'ber (-ér), n. 1. One who catches crabs; also, a kind of boat used in crab fishing. 2. [F. crabier from crabe, crab, of G. origin; — named as eating crabs.] The European water vole. Obs. & R.

crab'bing (-ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of CRAB, v. (which see); specif.: n. Textiles. A process to which cloth is subjected to prevent its wrinkling on wetting, or to give it a particular finish. The fabric after being treated, while in a state of tension, with boiling water, is wound tightly upon a roller and subjected to the action of steam.

crab'by (-i), a. Crabbed; specif.: a Crooked; rough; difficult, or perplexing. Obs. "Persius is crabby, because ancient." Marston. b Cross; churlish; ill-natured.

crab cactus. A branching South American cactus (Ephyllium truncatum) with flat joints and red flowers, commonly cultivated; — called also Christmas cactus.

crab claw. Mech. A claw or clutch for grappling, fastening, etc.; specif., in a Corliss engine, the pawls which release the valve gear from the influence of the eccentric when the point of cut-off is reached.

crab-eater, n. Any of several fishes and birds reputed to eat crabs, as the sergeant fish and various herons.

crab-eat'ing, a. Feeding on crabs. crab-eating dog, a wild dog (Canis cancrivorus) of northern South America. — c. opossum, a South American opossum (Didelphys cancrivora). — c. raccoon, a South American raccoon (Procyon cancrivorus).

crab'-faced' (-fást'), a. Having a sour countenance. Beau. & Fl. crab grass. 1. Any of several grasses which creep or decumbent stems which root freely at the nodes, so that the plants become pests in cultivated lands; esp.: a Syntherisma sanguinalis or any of other species of Syntherisma. b Yard grass. c Egyptian grass. 2. The knotweed.

3. Glasswort (Salicornia herbacea), supposed to be a food for crabs. crab'hole' (krábhól'), n. The hole burrowed by the Australian land crab or crawfish; also, the hollow formed by the caving in of one of these burrows.

crab louse. A louse (Phthirus inguinalis) sometimes infesting the human body. Crab nebula. Astron. A nebula in the constellation Taurus, resembling a crab in shape.

crab's'-claw' (krábz'clá'), n. The water soldier. crab's'-eye', or crab's'-stone, n. 1. One of the Crab Grass (Syntherisma sanguinalis). masses of calcareous matter found, at certain seasons, on either side of the stomach of the European crawfishes, and formerly used in medicine for absorbent and antacid purposes; a gastrolith. 2. Bot. A jequirity bean.

crab spider. Any of numerous spiders of the group Latrigrada; — so called because they can run backwards or sideways like a crab.

crab'stick' (krábs'tik'), n. 1. A stick, cane, or cudgel, of crab-tree wood. 2. Fig.: A crabbed, ill-natured person. On a cotton, the most cross-grained old crabstick that ever beamed.

crab stock. 1. A seedling of the common apple, used as a stock. 2. Fig., a wild or untamed person.

crab tree. A Corrupt. of carap tree (see CARAPA). b A crab-apple tree. c In (Thailand). Australia, the bitterbark Petalostigma quadriloculare.

crab'wood' (-wóod'), n. [Cf. CARAPA.] a A euphorbiaceous tree (Gymnanthes lucida) of the West Indies and southern Florida, containing a poisonous juice. b A light cabinet wood from Guiana.

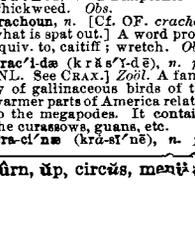
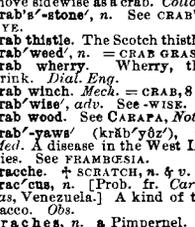
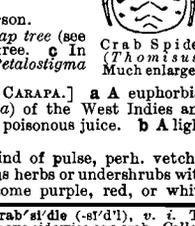
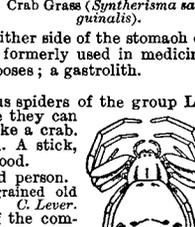
Crac'ca (krák'á), n. [L., a kind of pulse, perh. vetch.] Bot. A large genus of fabaceous herbs or undershrubs with odd-pinnate leaves and handsome purple, red, or white

crab'bing, n. Gathering of crab apples. Dial. Eng. crab'bish, a. Somewhat cross; crabbed. [Cf. CRABBED.] crab'ble' (krábl'), n. Scot. var. of crab'by (-i), a. Like a crab; also, abounding in crabs.

crab'catch'er, n., or crab catcher. 1. A catcher of crabs. 2. Zool. Any of several herons that eat crabs, as the boatbill.

crab harrow. A heavy harrow with bent teeth, for use on strong adhesive soils. Dial. Eng. crab'har'row, n. & v. [Cf. CRAB.] (F. krábl'ik'), n. [F.] = CRAB-CATCHER, 2. crab'let, n. See -LET, dim. stuff.

crab nut, crab oil. See CARAPA. crab plover. A ploverlike bird (Dromas ardeola) with a compressed bill, webbed feet, and black, white, and gray plumage found on the coasts of the Indian Ocean. [licorece.] crab's'-eye' vine. The Indian Crab'shaw, (krábs'áb), n. [Prob. fr. Caracas, Venezuela.] A kind of tobacco. Obs. craches, n. A Pimpernel. b Chickweed. Obs. crachoun, n. [Cf. OF. crachon what is spat out.] A word prob. equiv. to, catiff; wretch. Obs. Crac'ida (kráks'í-dá), n. pl. [NL. See CRAX.] Zool. A family of gallinaceous birds of the warmer parts of America related to the megapodes. It contains the curassows, guana, etc. Crac'ine (krá-sí-né), n. pl.



flowers in axillary racemes. The species are natives of temperate and tropical regions, several being cultivated. *C. virginiana*, of the eastern United States, is known as *goat's rue* and *caigut*.

crack (krāk), *v. i.*; CRACKED (krākt); CRACK/ING. [ME. *cracken*, *craken*, to crack, break, boast, AS. *cracian* to crack; akin to D. *kraken*, G. *krachen*; cf. Skr. *garj* to rattle, or perh. imitative. Cf. CRACKNEL.] 1. To make or give forth a loud or sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking. As thunder when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*
2. To utter vain, pompous words; to brag; to boast; usually with *of*. *Obs. or Dial.*
3. To talk; to converse sweet or lively; to chat; to gossip. *Scot. or Dial.*
4. I have sent him to crack a little with the Frenchman. *Cooper.*
5. To burst or open in chinks; to break, with or without quite separating into parts.
6. By misfortune it cracked in the cooling. *Boyle.*
7. The mirror cracked from side to side. *Tennyson.*
8. To be ruined or impaired; to fail; to break down. *Obs. or Sporting Slang.*
9. The credit . . . of exchequers cracks, when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*
10. To become cracked; — said of the voice.
11. To travel by or as if by whipping on; to whip; as, he cracked on at a rapid pace. *Colloq.*
12. To crack on. a See Def. 7 above. b To clap on or carry full sail on, rarely, steam. *Colloq. Naut.*

crack, *v. t.* 1. To break or burst, as something brittle or hollow, with a sharp or explosive sound; hence, without particular reference to the sound, to break or fracture (anything hard or brittle), with or without separation of the parts; as, to crack glass; to crack nuts.
2. Hence, in fig. and transferred uses: a To rend or burst, as with grief or pain; to impair; to make unsound; hence, to disorder; to craze.
3. O, madam, my old heart is cracked. *Shak.*
4. He thought none poets till their brains were cracked. *Roscommon.*
5. b To empty as if by cracking; to open and drink; to "discuss;" as, to crack a bottle of sherry. *Shak.* c To puzzle or make out; to solve.
6. Logic you cannot crack without a tutor. *Wesley.*
7. d To break into; esp. in the phrase to crack a crib, to break into a house, store, etc. *Thieves' Cant.* e To break (a vow, engagement, or the like). *Obs. or Dial.*
8. 3. To utter smartly and sententiously; to tell strikingly; as, to crack a joke. *B. Jonson.*
9. 4. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap. *Colloq. or Vulgar.*
10. 5. To cause to make a sharp noise; to snap; as, to crack a whip.
11. 6. To move sharply or with a jerk, to snatch or whip. *Colloq.*
12. 7. To damage irreparably; to destroy practically, as a reputation or credit.
13. 8. To impair the musical quality or clearness of; to make discordant or harsh; — said of the voice.
14. 9. To decompose by heat in the process of distillation. See CRACKING.
15. 10. To cry out; to extol; to praise; — with *on*. *Colloq.*
16. To crack a smile; to smile. *Slang.* — to *crack up*, to put or clap on; as, to crack on more sail, or more steam. *Colloq.*

crack, *n.* 1. A sharp, sudden sound or report; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken; as, the crack of a falling house; the crack of thunder; the crack of a whip. Will the line stretch out to the crack of doom? *Shak.*
2. Hence: a A cannon; cannon shot. *Obs.* "Cannons overcharged with double cracks." *Shak.* b A shot as with a rifle; as, he took a crack at the ducks. *Colloq.* c A sharp resounding blow; as, a crack on the head. *Colloq.*
3. The time a crack lasts; an instant; as, to be with one in a crack. *Colloq.*
4. A boast; boasting. "Cracks and brags." *Burton.*
5. "Vainglorious cracks." *Spenser. Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
6. Talk; conversation; friendly chat; gossip; also, a tale or good story; joke; *pl.*, news. *Scot. & Dial.*
7. What is crack in English? . . . A crack is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*
8. The incumbent of their childhood, dropping in for his crack. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

9. A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; as, a crack in timber, or in a wall, or in glass.
10. Rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness.
11. My love to thee is sound, sans crack or flaw. *Shak.*
12. The breaking or broken tone of the voice, as when changed at puberty.
13. Though now our voices Have got the mannish crack. *Shak.*
14. Mental flaw; a touch of craziness; partial insanity; as, he has a crack; also, *Obs.*, a crazy or crack-brained person. Look upon me as a crack and a projector. *Addison.*
15. 10. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy; a rogue. *Obs.*
16. Val. 'Tis a noble child. *Vir. A crack, madam.* *Shak.*
17. 11. A talker; a gossip. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
18. 12. A prostitute. *Obs.*
19. 13. A thing or person fit to be boasted of; a racer, athlete, vessel, etc., of superior excellence. *Colloq.*
20. 14. A burglar; also, burglary. *Thieves' Slang.*

crack, *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of. *Colloq.*
21. One of our crack speakers in the Commons. *Dickens.*

crack'a-jack (krāk'ā-jāk'), *n.* 1. An individual of marked ability or of the highest excellence in some line, esp. in some sport; as, he is a crackajack at tennis. *Slang.*
2. A preparation of popped corn, candied and pressed into small cakes. *U. S.*

crack'a-jack, *a.* Of marked ability or excellence. *Slang.*

crack'brain (-brān'), *n.* A crack-brained or crazy person.

crack'-brained (-brānd'), *a.* Crazy; unreasonable; as, a crack-brained person or enterprise. Cf. HARBRAINED.

cracked (krākt), *p. p.* & *p. a.* from CRACK (in any of its

senses); as: *p. a.* Broken; fissured; fractured; specif., broken into coarse particles; as, cracked wheat or maize. *b* Flawed; unsound; bankrupt; as, a cracked reputation. *c* Crack-brained; crazy. *Colloq.* *d* Marked by discordant notes; — said of the voice.

cracked glass, glass crackle. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2. — *c.* heels, *Var.* — SCRATCHES.

crack'er (krāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One that cracks.
2. A boaster; a braggart; also, a liar; rarely, a lie.
3. What cracker is this same that dears our ears? *Shak.*
4. A small firework, consisting of a little powder inclosed in a thick paper cylinder with a fuse, which explodes with a sharp noise; — often called *firecracker*.
5. A bonbon or package of sweets, etc., containing an explosive, which is exploded by pulling the ends sharply; — called also *cracker bonbon*.
6. An instrument for cracking or crushing; specif., *pl.*: a *Mach.* A pair of fluted rolls for grinding caoutchouc. *b* Nutcrackers. *c* The teeth. *Humorous.*
7. The pintail duck. *Local.*
8. One of the lower class of the white population of the southern United States, esp. of Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods; — a nickname. *U. S.*
9. A thin, dry biscuit, often hard or crisp; as, a Boston cracker; a Graham cracker; a soda cracker; an oyster cracker. *Chiefly U. S.*
10. *Slang.* a A cracking or rapid pace. *b* A breakdown; smash. *c* A considerable sum of money.
11. The cracking or snapping part at the end of a whip-lash; a snapper. Also fig.
12. The authentic, balanced, self-containing couplet with the cracker of time, the tail of it. *Saintsbury.*

cracker mill, *Mach.* A mill consisting of large disks covered with projecting teeth, set close to face and rotating in opposite directions, used to crush previously softened grain in the manufacture of starch, glucose, etc. *F. Thorp.*

crack'ing, *p. p.* & *vb. n.* of CRACK, *v.* Specif.: *n.* A process in which the complex hydrocarbons composing petroleum, or other similar oils, are broken up by heat and, usually, pressure, into lighter hydrocarbons of simpler molecular formula. Cracking is extensively used in producing commercial gasoline, and in enriching illuminating gas.

crack'le (krāk'li), *v. i.*; CRACK'LED (-ld); CRACK'LING. [Dim. of crack.] To make slight cracks; to make small, sharp, sudden noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to crepitate; as, burning thorns crackle.
The unknown ice that crackles underneath them. *Dryden.*

crack'le, *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated.

crack'le, *n.* 1. The noise of slight and frequent cracks or reports; a crackling. "The crackle of fireworks." *Carlyle.*
2. *Fine Arts.* A peculiar cracked surface (the same as craze, but made deliberately) common in much Oriental pottery and porcelain and in some glassware; also, porcelain, pottery, or glassware having such a surface; as, Chinese crackle; Bohemian crackle.
3. **crack'led** (-ld), *a.* 1. *Fine Arts.* Having the appearance of being covered with minute cracks. See CRACKLE, *n.*, 2.
2. Having the rind crisp and brittle; — said of roast pork.

crack'ling (krāk'ling), *n.* 1. The making of small, sharp cracks or reports, frequently repeated.
As the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool. *Ecc. vii. 6.*
2. The well-browned, crisp rind of roasted pork.
3. For the first time in his life he tasted crackling. *Lamb.*
4. Usually in *pl.* a Refuse of tallow melting, used as food for dogs. *b* The crisp residue of fat, esp. hogs' fat, after the lard or fat has been removed. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*
5. — CRACKNEL, 1. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

crack'-loo (krāk'loo'), *n.* Also **crack'a-loo**. A kind of gambling game consisting in pitching coins to or towards the ceiling of a room so that they shall fall as near as possible to the crack in the floor. *Gambler's Cant, U. S.*

crack'mel (-nē), *n.* [F. *crachelin*, fr. *cracker* to crackle, of imitative origin; or fr. D. *krakeling*, fr. *krakken*. See CRACK, *v. i.*] 1. A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit. *Spenser.*
2. The crisp residue from fat; crackling; also, a piece of pork fried crisp.

crack'sman (krāk'smān), *n.*; *pl.* — MEN (-mēn). A house-breaker or burglar. *Slang.*

crack'-the-whip, *n.* A child's game played by a number joining hands and running forward parallel till the leader's end, stopping suddenly, causes the line to revolve rapidly and often flings off players at the other end.

crack willow. A common and widely cultivated Old World willow (*Salix fragilis*) — called also *snap willow* and *brittle willow*. The twigs break easily from the main stem.

crack'y (krāk'y), *a.* [From CRACK, *n.*] 1. Having cracks; inclined to crack.
2. Crack-brained; crazy; also, talkative. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gra-coo'vi-än (krā-kō'vi-än), *a.* Pert. to Cracow, Austria.

Gra-coo'vi-ënne' (krā-kō'vi-ën'), *n.* [F., fr. *Cracovie*, Cracow.] *Music.* A lively Polish dance, in 2-4 time, with frequent syncopations and unexpected accents.

-cracy. [Gr. *-κρατία* (as in *δημοκρατία* democracy), fr. *κράτος* strength, rule.] A suffix denoting government, sway, ruling power, or authority; as, monarchy, plutocracy, polyocracy, etc. Cf. ARCHY.

cradle (krād'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel*, *cradol*, of uncertain origin.] 1. A bed or cot for a baby, usually oscillating on rockers or swinging on pivots; hence, the place of origin or where anything is nurtured or protected in the earliest period of existence; as, a cradle of crime; the cradle of liberty.
2. Infancy, or very early life.
From their cradles bred together. *Shak.*

3. *Naut.* A standing bed used instead of a hammock for wounded seamen. *Obs.*
4. Something suggestive of a baby's cradle, as in construction, appearance, motion, or use; as: a A supporting or protecting framework of bars, rods, etc., joined by cross-pieces, as a workman's suspended scaffold or part of one, a support or backing for work, as the ribbing of a vaulted ceiling to be covered with plaster, etc. *b* Weaving. A device of curved metal pieces fastened beneath the cylinders to catch the cards as they fall. *c* A frame in which the treads and risers of stairs are glued together in stair building, etc. *d Agric.* A kind of attachment of finger-like rods to a scythe for receiving the grain and laying it evenly in a swath; also, the scythe and attachment together; a cradle scythe. *e Med.* A frame to keep the bedclothes from contact with an injured part of the body, as in fractures, wounds, etc. *f* A framework of timbers, or iron frames, moving upon ways or rollers, used to support, lift, or carry ships or other vessels, heavy guns, etc., as up an inclined plane, or across a strip of land, or to support a ship or raft of logs during construction or repairs. *g* The basket or other apparatus in which, when a line has been made fast to a wrecked ship from the shore, persons are brought off from the wreck. *h Engraving.* A tool used in mezzotint engraving, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate, so preparing the ground. *i Mining.* A rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth by hand; — also called a *rocker*. *j* A nail catcher for a pneumatic tire on a vehicle. *k* — SLEAZE, of a gun.

5. See CAT'S CRADLE.

cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall.

crad'le (krād'l), *v. t.*; CRAD'LED (-d'ld); CRAD'LING (-d'ling). 1. To place, lay to rest, or rock, in or as in a cradle; to lull or quiet as by rocking; to hold as a cradle. "It cradles their fears to sleep." *D. A. Clark.*
2. To nurse or train in infancy or the first stage of life. He that hath been cradled in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanvill.*
3. To move with a cradle scythe, as grain.
4. To place or support in or on a cradle; to raise or transport, as a vessel, by means of a cradle.
5. To put ribs across the back of (a picture, panel, etc.), to prevent warping.
6. *Mining.* To wash in a cradle. *Obs.*

crad'le, *v. i.* 1. To lie or lodge as in a cradle. *Obs.*
2. To mow grain with a cradle scythe.

cradle bar. A bar forming part of a cradlelike structure or device; specif., *Joinery*, a cot bar.

cradle hole. *Sleighing.* A sunken place in a road, caused by thawing, or by travel over a soft spot.

crad'le-land (-lānd'), *n.* Land or region where one was cradled; hence, land of origin.
This antiquary boldly places the cradleland of mankind itself in Central America. *A. H. Keane.*

cradle roof. *Arch.* A kind of timber roof, much used in the Middle Ages, with the rafters, collar beams, and braces of each truss combined into a form approaching that of an arch, thus giving the effect of a series of arches or, when coiled, of a cradle, or barrel, vault. Cf. COMPASS ROOF.

cradle scythe. A scythe having a cradle.

crad'ling (krād'ling), *n.* 1. Act of using a cradle.
2. *Coopering.* Cutting a cask into two pieces lengthwise, to enable it to pass a narrow place, the two parts being afterward united and rehooped.
3. A wooden or iron framework; structural work in the form of a cradle or cradles; specif., *Arch.*, framework in arched or coiled ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

craft (krāft), *n.* [AS. *craft* strength, skill, art, cunning; akin to OS, G., Sw., & Dan. *kraft* strength, D. *kracht*, Icel. *kráftur*.] 1. Strength; might; power. *Obs. Chaucer.*
2. Art or skill; dexterity, as in some manual employment; skillfulness in planning or executing; hence, an occupation or employment requiring this; a manual art; a trade, business, or profession.
The life is short, the craft so long to learn. *Chaucer.*
A poem is the work of the poet; poetry is his skill or craft of making. *B. Jonson.*
3. A device or contrivance exhibiting skill; an artifice; a work of art; also, a magical device; spell. *Obs.*
4. A power or faculty; esp., a psychical aptitude or knack viewed as a natural endowment.
A singular craft of our nature links the most theoretical sorts of inquiry by unexpected ties with men's daily business. *Josiah Royce.*

5. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit or shrewd devices.
You have that crooked wisdom which is called craft. *Hobbes.*
The chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. *Mark xiv. 1.*

6. A crafty act; an artifice; a trick. *Obs.*
7. Those engaged in any trade, taken collectively; a guild; as, the craft of ironmongers.
8. A craftsman, as a shoemaker. *Scot.*
9. *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind; — generally used in a collective sense.
The evolutions of the numerous tiny craft moving over the lake. *Prof. Wilson.*

10. *Fishing.* The implements used in catching or killing fish, esp. in whale fishing, collectively.
Syn. — See TRADE.

the craft, the brotherhood of Freemasons.

craft, *v. t.* To use craft or trickery; also, to practice one's craft. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* "You have crafted fair." *Shak.*

-craft. [See CRAFT, *n.*] A suffix denoting art, skill, trade; as in *witchcraft*, *priestcraft*, *statecraft*, *watercraft*, etc.

n. A feat or trick, esp. one set off by boys with a challenge to perform it; a stunt; also, a puzzle; a riddle. *Dial. Eng.*

crade, *crate*. *Crade*, *crade*, *crade* (krād), *n.* [F. *crèche* crib, manger, protecting piles or posts.] A small bank to prevent water overflowing. *Local, Eng.*

crad'ge, *v. t.* & *i.* To heighten and back (a bank) with clay to prevent overflow or percolation of water. *Local, Eng.*

cradle chim'ny. A kind of portable oblong grate open on all sides. *Scot.*

cradle vault. = BARREL VAULT.

crad'le-walk, *n.* A walk covered by arching trees. *Obs.*

crad'ock, *n.* See CARADOC, the knight.

cradoun. + CRADDEN.

craft. + CRAFT. [Scot.]

creem (krām), *Var.* of CRAME.

crat. + CRAYER.

craft'fish. + CRAWFISH.

craft (krāft). *Scot.* and *dial. Eng.* var. of CROFT.



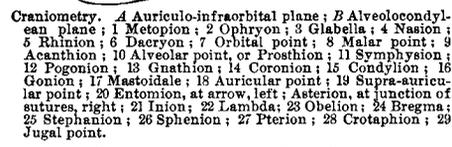
craft guild. A guild of craftsmen; a trade guild.
craftsman (kráfts'mán), n.; pl. MEN (-mēn). One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artificer or artisan; also, sometimes, an artist.
Syn.—See WORKMAN.
crafty (kráft'i), a.; CRAFTY-ER (-tī-ēr); CRAFTY-EST. [AS. *cræftig*.] 1. Exhibiting, or characterized by, craft, or skill; dexterous. Obs. "Crafty work." *Piers Plowman*. 2. Skillful; ingenious. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.* 3. Skillful at deceiving others; characterized by craft; cunning; wily. "A pair of crafty knaves." *Shak.* With anxious care and crafty wiles. *J. Baillie.*
Syn.—Skillful, dexterous, artful, wily, sly, fraudulent, deceitful, subtle, shrewd. See CUNNING.
crag (krág), n. [W. *crraig* or the kindred Ir. & Gael. *creag*.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken cliff or a projecting point of rock. 2. A detached fragment of rock. *Rare.* 3. *Geol.* Any of several beds of shelly sand or gravel in the Pliocene system of Great Britain.
crag and tail, a hill having on one side a steep face of hard rock, and on the other a gentle slope of soft rock or drift.
crag, n. [A form of *craw*: cf. D. *kraag* neck, collar, G. *kragen*. See CRAW.] 1. The neck or throat. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 2. The neck piece, or scrap, of mutton or veal. *Obs.*
crag/gan (krág'án), n. [Gael. & Ir. *crogán*.] A rude earthenware vessel for domestic use, of a kind made by the natives in the Hebrides.
craggy (krág'i), a.; CRAGGY-ER (-ī-ēr); CRAGGY-EST. 1. Full of, or marked by, crags; rugged with projecting points of rocks; of the nature of a crag; as, the craggy side of a mountain. "The craggy ledge." *Tennyson.* 2. Rough; rugged; knotty; of sound, harsh or rough. His craggy club in his right hand. *Spenser.*
cragsman (krág'mán), n.; pl. MEN (-mēn). One accustomed to, or expert in, climbing crags or cliffs; esp., one who makes a business of climbing cliffs overhanging the sea to get sea birds or their eggs.
crake (krák), n. [Cf. Icel. *kráka* crow, *krákr* raven, Sw. *kråka*, Dan. *krage*; perh. of imitative origin.] 1. A crow or rook. *Dial. Bril.* 2. Any of various rails, esp. the corn crake and other short-billed kinds, as species of *Porzana*. 3. The corn crake's cry.
crake, v. i.; CRAKED (krákt); CRAKING (krák'ing). [Cf. CRAKE the bird.] To cry out harshly and loudly, as crakes. Their storehouses craked with grain. *Saak. Swift.*
crak/ow (krák'ou; -ō), n. A kind Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruetta*) of boot or shoe with a very long, pointed toe;—so called from Cracow, where they were first worn in the 14th century. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
cramp (krám), v. t.; CRAMPED (krámd); CRAMPING. [AS. *crammian* to cram; akin to Icel. *krampa* to squeeze, bruise, Sw. *krama* to press. Cf. CRAMP.] 1. To press, force, or drive, particularly in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; also, to fill by crowding in as much as possible; to fill to superfluity. Their storehouses crammed with grain. *Saak. Swift.* 2. To fill with or as with food to satiety; to stuff. Children would be freed from diseases if they were not crammed so much as they are by fond mothers. *Locke.* Cram us with praise, and make us As fat as tame things. *Shak.* 3. To fill the mind of (a person), as with false or exaggerated stories or assertions; to "stuff." *Slang. Thackeray.* 4. To put (a person) hastily through a course of memorizing or study, as in preparation for an examination; also (usually with *up*), to get a knowledge of (a subject) by hasty study or by memorizing for some occasion. *Colloq.* 5. To urge (a horse) onward. *Slang. Oxf. E. D.* 6. *Basketwork.* To finish off (a border) by bending over each stake (previously pointed) at right angles, bringing it forward along the border and tapping it down beside a stake (usually the fifth) ahead of it. *P. N. Hasluck.*
cramp, v. i. 1. To eat greedily, and to satiety; to stuff. Gluttony. *Milton.* 2. To make crude preparation for a special occasion, as an examination, by a hasty and extensive course of memorizing or study. *Colloq.*
cramp, n. 1. A food, as a cake of dough, prepared for fattening animals, as calves or fowls. *Dial. Eng.* 2. A crammed or overcrowded state; a number of persons crowded together; a crush. *Colloq. Dickens.* 3. A lie; esp., a hoaxing lie. *Slang.* 4. Act of cramming; esp., act of hastily filling the mind with information for a temporary purpose, as for an examination; also, the information so acquired. *Colloq.* 5. One who crams. = CRAMMER, 2. *Colloq.* 6. *Weaving.* A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed.
cramp-bam-bu-ll, **cramp-bam-bu-lee** (krám-bám'bōō-ll; -lee) (krám'bám'bōō-ll), n. [G. *krambambuli*.] A punch made from fired spirits and sugar melted in the flame.
cramp/be (krám'bē), n. [L., fr. Gr. *κράμβη* cabbage.] 1. Cabbage;—usually in allusion to the L. phrase || **cramp/be re-pe-ti'ta** (rēp'ē-ti'tā), warmed-over cabbage; something repeated; an old story. *Juvenal* (VII. 154). 2. [cap.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Old World brassicaceous

herbs. They have coarse lyrate leaves and panicked white flowers. *C. maritima* is esteemed in England as a pot herb.
Cramp/bi-dæ (krám'bī-dē), n. pl. [NL. See CRAMPBEE.] *Zool.* A family of small moths which wrap their wings closely about the body when at rest. They are found in grass, on which their larvae chiefly feed, and are called grass moths. *Crambus* is the chief and type genus. Cf. ORASS WERWORM.
cramp/ble (dial. krám'pl), v. i. [Cf. D. *krabbelen* to scratch, and E. *scramble*.] 1. To creep or run with twists or turns, as a root. *Obs.* 2. To walk or go with difficulty; hobble. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
cramp/bō (krám'bō), n. [See CRAMPBEE.] 1. A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rime. 2. A word riving with another; rime. *Contemptuous.* His similes in order set And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*
cramp/mer (krám'mēr), n. 1. One that crams; specif., a person who fattens or an apparatus used in fattening poultry, etc. 2. One who prepares a pupil hastily for an examination, or a pupil who is thus prepared. *Colloq.* 3. A lie; a falsehood. *Slang.*
cramp/ming, p. pr. & v. n. of CRAMP.
cramp/ming machine, a machine for forced feeding of fowls, etc.
cramp/ol-y, **cramp/ol-ō** (krám'oi-ō; -ō-ō), a. [F. *cramois* crimson. See CRAMOIS.] *Crimson. Archaic.* A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet. *Motley.* —n. Crimson cloth. *Archaic.*
cramp (krámp), n. [Cf. D. & Sw. *krampe*, Dan. *krampe*, G. *krampe*, Icel. *krappir* strait, narrow, and E. *crimp*, *crumple*. Cf. CRAMP (of a muscle), CRAMP, GRAPE.] 1. An iron bar with a hooked end; and grapping iron. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 2. A device, usually of iron bent at the ends or of dovetail form, used to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc.; a cramp iron. 3. A device or tool for holding things together by means of a movable threaded part; esp., a rectangular frame, with a tightening screw, used for compressing the joints of framework, pieces to be joined, etc. 4. A sheet of iron laid down at the end of a curling rink to keep a player from slipping in delivering his stone; also, a crampton. *Scot.* 5. *Shoemaking.* A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape. 6. That which confines or contracts; a restraint; a shackle; a hindrance. 7. Cramped state or part; a compression or constraint.
cramp, n. [ME. *crampe*, *crampe*, F. *crampe*, of G. or D. origin. See CRAMP an iron bar.] 1. *Med.* A Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, as of the leg; also, with a case or form of it. b A paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use;—with a qualifying word or phrase; as, writer's *cramp*. 2. *pl. Ventr.* A partial paralysis of the hind quarters occasionally seen in pregnant animals; also, the condition of birds unable to fly as a result of narrow confinement. **cramp**, a. [See 1st CRAMP, n.] 1. Knotty; difficult; hard to understand or decipher, as handwriting. Not to add any of the *cramp* reasons for this opinion. *Coleridge.* 2. Contracted; narrow; confined; as, a *cramp* corner. **cramp**, v. t.; CRAMPED (krámpd); CRAMPING. 1. To cause to have a *cramp*; to affect with *cramp*. When the gout *cramps* my joints. *Ford.* 2. To compress with irons for punishment or torture. *Obs.* 3. To compress; to restrain from free action; to confine and contract; to restrict narrowly; to hamper; narrow. The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance. *Lafayette.* 4. To cause (the front wheels of a vehicle) to be out of line with the hind wheels, as in making a turn. 5. To fasten or hold with or as with a *cramp*. The . . . fabric of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts. *Burke.* 6. To form on a *cramp*; as, to *cramp* boot legs.
cramp bark. *Pharm.* The bark of the cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*) used as an antispasmodic.
cramp bone. The patella of a sheep;—formerly used as a charm for the cramp.
cramp/et, **cramp/ette** (krámp'ēt), n. [See 1st CRAMP, n.] 1. The shape of a sword scabbard; also, *Her.*, a representation of it used as a charge. 2. a = CRAMPON, 2. b = 1st CRAMP, n., 4.
cramp/fish (-fish), n. The torpedo (fish).
cramp iron. 1. An iron cramp. = 1st CRAMP, n., 1 & 2. 2. A metal clip or strip at the side of the body of a vehicle where the front wheel is likely to rub when cramped.
cramp/pon (krám'pōn), n. [F., fr. OHG. *chramph* crooked; akin to G. *krampf* cramp. See 1st CRAMP, n.] 1. Usually in *pl.* A form of hooked clutch or dog for raising stones, lumber, blocks of ice, etc.; grapping iron. 2. An iron plate with sharp points, worn on the shoe to gain or keep a foothold;—usually in *pl.* 3. *Bot.* An aerial root or rootlet for support in climbing.
cramp ring. 1. A ring formerly supposed to avert or cure

cramp, epilepsy, etc., esp. one consecrated for this purpose by one of the early kings of England on Good Friday.
2. A letter or shackle;—usually in *pl.* *Obs. Thieves' Cant.*
crampy (krám'pi), a. Affected with, of the nature of, or marked by, *cramp*; productive of *cramps*.
crang/age (kráng'áj), n. The use of a crane, as for loading and unloading vessels; also, the price paid for such use.
cran/ber-y (krán'bēr-y), n.; pl. -ries (-īz). [Cf. G. *Kranichbeere*; prop. *crane-berry*. At the time of blossoming the stem, calyx, and petals are fancied to resemble the neck, head, and bill of a crane.] 1. The bright red, acid berry produced by any Ericaceae plant of the genus *Oxycoccus*. It is much used for making sauce, jelly, tarts, etc. 2. Any plant of this genus. The European cranberry is *O. oxycoccus*, known in the United States, where it also grows, as the *small cranberry*, to distinguish it from *O. macrocarpus*, the large cranberry, furnishing most of the fruit of American markets. See OXYCOCCUS. 3. Any of numerous other plants having fruit more or less resembling a cranberry;—usually with attributive, as Australian *cranberry*, bush *cranberry*, etc.
cranberry tree. A caprifoliaceous tree or shrub (*Viburnum corymbosum*) of North America and Europe, with lobed leaves, white cymose flowers, and red berries. It is widely cultivated under the names *gelder-rose* and *snowball tree*, and is also called *bush*, or *high cranberry*. See GELDER ROSE.
cran/dall (krán'dál), n. [Prob. fr. *Crandall*, prop. name.] *Stonecutting.* A kind of hammer having a head formed of a group of transverse, pointed plates, or, oftener, steel bars, for dressing soft stone.—v. t. To dress with a crandall.
crane (krán), n. [AS. *cran*; akin to D. & LG. *kraan*, G. *kranich*, *krahn* (this in sense 4), Gr. *yépasos*, W. & Armor. *garan*, Slav. *zeravi*, Lith. *gerve*, Icel. *trani*, Sw. *trana*, Dan. *trane*. Cf. GEBANIUM.] 1. Any bird of the family Gruidæ, a small group of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons, with which they are popularly confused, but structurally more nearly related to the rails. They are usually larger than the herons, and differ from them in having a schizognathous skull, compacter plumage (though the inner wing quills are usually long and flowing), partly naked head, obtuse bill with large nostrils near the middle, and elevated hind toe. The family comprises some of the largest wading birds. They are, or were, found in most parts of the world, except South America, and most of them perform extensive migrations. They are rapidly disappearing from civilized countries, and the largest of the three New American species, the whooping crane, is already nearly extinct. 2. a In the eastern United States, commonly the great blue heron;—called also blue crane. b In parts of Great Britain, the common heron; in other parts, a cor-morant. 3. [cap.] *Astron.* = *Graus*. 4. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights, and, while holding them suspended, transporting them through a limited lateral distance. Cranes are generally essentially of either of two forms: (1) The form (called *jib crane*) having a projecting arm or jib of timber or iron, with the necessary tackle, windlasses, etc., being called *specific*; a *derriek crane* when the jib is affixed to a rotating post held by guys (see DERRIEK). (2) Any of various forms in which the hoisting apparatus is supported by a trolley which runs on an overhead track, being called a *traveling crane* when this track is on a movable bridge.
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6. A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing a liquid out of a vessel.
7. Naut. A projecting bracket or, sometimes, a forked post, to support spars, etc., — generally used in pairs.
CRANE (krān), v. t. ; CRANED (krānd) ; CRAN'ING (krān'ing).
1. To raise or lift by or as by a crane; — often with up.
 What engines, what instruments are used in *craning* up a soul, sunk below the center, to the highest heavens. *Bates.*
2. To stretch (the neck) as a crane does; also, to move (the head) by so doing.
CRANE, v. i. To stretch out one's neck; to bend forward with head and neck, in order to see better; in hunting, to stop at an obstacle and look over before leaping; hence, fig., to look before one leaps; to hesitate.
 Don't *crane* at such a small fence on my account. *T. Hughes.*
CRANE, Ich'a-bod (ik'ā-bōd). In Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," a timorous Yankee schoolmaster chased in the night by his Dutch rival in love, who masquerades as a headless horseman and frightens Ichabod into quitting the country.
CRANE FLY. Any of numerous very long-legged, slender, dipterous insects of the family Tipulidae, which resemble large mosquitoes, though they do not bite. Their larvae usually live in the ground (cf. LEATHERJACKET), but a few are aquatic. The adults appear chiefly late in the summer and are feeble in their flight and movements.
CRANE-FLY OR CHIS. A small orchid of the eastern United States (*Tipularia uniflora*), so named for its slender sepals and petals, the whole flower resembling a crane fly. See TIPULARIA.
CRANE LINE. *Naut.* A one of the lines which formerly went from the spritsail topmast to the middle of the forestay to steady the former; also, one of the small lines for preventing the lee backstays from chafing against the yards.
Now, pl., small lines joining together the backstays, so that in case one part the end will be supported aloft. Also used for men to stand on, in tarring down, etc.
CRANE'S-BILL, CRANES-BILL (krān'z-bil), n. 1. [From the long slender beak of the carpels.] Orig., a native European species of geranium (*Geranium dissectum*); now, generally, any species, esp. one of those native in England and the United States, as the spotted crane's-bill (*G. maculatum*) and the herb Robert (*G. robertianum*).
2. Surg. A pair of long-beaked forceps.
CRANI-A (krā'nī-ā), n. [NL.] Zool. A genus of lycopodioid brachiopods attached by the surface of the ventral valve; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the cranium, or skull. It is remarkable for having existed ever since the Ordovician.
CRANI-AL (krā'nī-āl), a. Anat. A of or pertaining to the cranium, or skull. **B** Of or pertaining to the cranium proper, or that part of the skull which incloses the brain. — **CRANI-AL-LY, adv.**
CRANIAL BONES, Anat. those bones of the skull which inclose the brain, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In human anatomy they are reckoned as eight: the occipital, parietals (two), temporals (two), frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid, but most of these are themselves compound bones. See CRANIAL SEGMENTS. — **c. fossae, specif.,** the three large depressions, posterior, middle, and anterior of the floor of the cranial cavity, which lodge the cerebellum and the temporal and frontal lobes of the cerebrum respectively. — **c. index, CRANIAL INDEX, — c. nerves, Anat. & Zool.,** the nerves which arise from the brain or the upper (anterior) end of the spinal cord, and pass out of the foramina of the skull. With certain exceptions (see PNEUMOGASTRIC), they are distributed to the parts and organs of the head, some being sensory, some motor, and others mixed. In mammals, birds, and reptiles, there are always twelve pairs, as follows: 1. Olfactory; 2. Optic; 3. Oculomotor; 4. Trochlear; 5. Trifacial; or trigeminal; 6. Abducent; 7. Facial; 8. Auditory; 9. Glossopharyngeal; 10. Pneumogastric or vagus; 11. Spinal accessory; 12. Hypoglossal. (In an older and now obsolete nomenclature the total number is reckoned as nine; the 7th, called *portio dura*, and 8th, called *portio mollis*, being taken together as constituting the seventh, and the following three, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory, as constituting together the eighth, the hypoglossal being the ninth.) In the fishes and amphibians the number is regularly only ten. The spinal accessory is wanting, but the hypoglossal is frequently replaced by the first cervical spinal nerve. The others correspond to those of the higher vertebrates. — **c. segments, Anat. & Zool.,** three annular segments into which the bones of the cranium proper may be grouped. Beginning behind, they are the *occipital*, consisting of the basioccipital, exoccipitals, and supraoccipital; the *parietal*, of the basisphenoid, alisphenoids, and parietals; and the *frontal*, of the presphenoid, orbitosphenoids, and frontals. — **c. vertebrae, Anat. & Zool.,** divisions of the whole skull which have been considered as representing modified vertebrae.
CRANI-A-TA (krā'nī-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL.] A primary division of the Vertebrata including all except the lancelets; — so called for their having a cartilaginous or bony cranium.
CRANI-ATE (krā'nī-āt), a. Zool. Having a skull or cranium, as the Craniata. — **n.** One of the Craniata.
CRANI-EO-TO-MY (-ēk'ā-tō-mī), n. [cranio- + ectomy.] Surg. Excision of portions of the bones of the cranium.
CRANI-O- (krā'nī-ō-), CRANI- (krā'nī-). Combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the cranium.
CRANI-O-LO-SIS (-ōk'ā-lō-sis), CRANI-O-CLASM (-ōk'ā-k'z'm), n. [cranio- + Gr. klāw to break.] Med. The crushing of the head of a fetus, as with the cranioclast or craniotomy forceps in cases of very difficult delivery.
CRANI-O-CLAST (-klāst), n. Med. An instrument for crushing the head of a fetus, to facilitate delivery.
CRANI-O-FACIAL (-fā'shāl), a. Craniol. Of or pertaining to

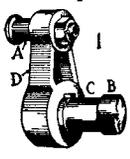
the cranium and face. — **CRANIOFACIAL ANGLE,** the angle formed by lines drawn from the vertex to the nasion and from the nasion to the gnathion, the craniofacial index representing the ratio (in hundredths) of the former line to the latter.
CRANI-O-LOG-IST (krā'nī-ō-lōg'ist), n. One versed in, or a student of, craniology.
CRANI-O-LOGY (-jī), n. [cranio- + logy.] 1. Phrenology. Obs.
2. The science which deals with the shape, size, proportions, indications, etc., of skulls (esp. human skulls); the study of skulls for anatomical, morphological, or ethnical purposes. See CRANIOMETRY. — CRANI-O-LOG'ICAL (-ō-lōg'ī-kāl), a. — CRANI-O-LOG'ICAL-LY, adv.
CRANI-OM-E-TER (-ōm'ē-tēr), n. [cranio- + meter.] An instrument for measuring skulls.
CRANI-O-MET'RIC (-ō-mēt'rik), a. Pertaining to craniometry.
CRANI-O-MET'RI-CAL (-rī-kāl) } etry.
CRANIOMETRIC POINT, one of the points of measurement used in craniometry (which see).
CRANI-O-ME-TRY (krā'nī-ō-mē'trī), n. The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. The object of this science, which originated with Anders Retzius in 1842 and was elaborated by Paul Broca in 1861, is to distinguish racial types by variations in the form and traits of the skull (cf. MAN). The most important of the many skull measurements are those which give: the cephalic index, or proportion of greatest breadth to greatest length; the facial angle, or degree of gnathism (expressed also by the gnathic index); and the cranial capacity, or cubic contents of the calvaria, or brain case. Minor peculiarities of the shape of the skull are expressed by the auriculoparietal, auriculovertebral, basilar, coronofrontal, craniofacial, frontoparietal, occipitoparietal, sphenoparietal, transversovertebral, and vertical indices. Peculiarities of face and feature are expressed by the dental, facial, frontal, nasal, orbital, orbitonasal, and palatal indices. (See these terms.) The chief craniometrical points used in determining these indices are shown in the following diagram. For precise study, esp. the making of photographs



Craniometry. A Auriculo-infrorbital plane; B Alveolocondylar plane; 1 Metopion; 2 Ophryon; 3 Glabella; 4 Nasion; 5 Rhinion; 6 Dacryon; 7 Orbital point; 8 Malar point; 9 Acanthion; 10 Alveolar point, or Prosthion; 11 Sphynsion; 12 Pogonion; 13 Gnathion; 14 Coronion; 15 Condylion; 16 Gonion; 17 Mastoidale; 18 Auricular point; 19 Supra-auricular point; 20 Entomion; 21 Arion; 22 Asterion, at junction of sutures, right; 23 Inion; 22 Lambda; 23 Obelion; 24 Bregma; 25 Stephanion; 26 Sphenion; 27 Pterion; 28 Crotaphion; 29 Jugal point.

and projections, skulls are referred to a fixed horizontal position, or norm, called the *norma horizontalis*. In France and in English-speaking countries this is usually the alveolocondylar plane of Broca; in German-speaking countries it is the auriculo-infrorbital plane (see *Illustr.*). With reference to this plane six aspects of the skull are distinguished: the *norma facialis*, or frontalis, viewing the full face; the *norma lateralis*, or temporalis, viewing the skull from the side; the *norma occipitalis*, from behind; the *norma basilaris*, from below; the *norma verticalis*, from above; and the *norma mediana*, viewing a median section.
Syn. — CRANIOMETRY, CRANIOSCOPY, CRANIOLGY, CRANIOPHOTOGRAPHY, CEPHALOMETRY. In strict usage CRANIOMETRY is distinguished from CRANIOSCOPY, which describes the anatomical and morphological peculiarities of skulls, and from CRANIOPHOTOGRAPHY, which embraces photographic and cartographic studies. All three are branches of CRANIOLGY. **CRANIOMETRY** is also distinguished from CEPHALOMETRY, the measurement of the living head.
CRANI-O-PLAS-TY (krā'nī-ō-plāst'ī), n. [cranio- + plasty.] Surg. Surgical correction of deficiencies of the skull.
CRANI-O-S-COPY (-ōs'kō-pī), n. [cranio- + scopy.] Examination of the skull; formerly, phrenology; now, a department of craniology. — **CRANI-O-S-COPY (-pīst), n.**
CRANI-O-TA-BES (-ō-tā'bēz), n. [NL.; cranio- + tabes.] A morbid condition of the cranium occurring in infancy and marked by a thinning in various spots of the cranial bones. It is chiefly due to rachitis or syphilis.
CRANI-O-TO-MY (-ō-tō-mī), n. [cranio- + tomy.] Med. Operation of cutting into the fetal head to effect delivery.
CRANI-UM (krā'nī-ūm), n. ; pl. E. NIUMS (-ūmz), N. NIA (-dī). [NL., fr. Gr. κρανίον; akin to kōpā head, I. Anat.] The skull of a vertebrate animal. **B** In a more technical sense, the part of the skull which incloses the brain; the brain case or brainpan. Its primitive form is called the *chondrocranium*, and consists of a partial or nearly complete investment composed of continuous cartilage. This condition is found in the embryos of all craniate vertebrates. In many of the lower forms, as the sharks and lampreys, it persists through life, usually becoming more or less calcified. In all the higher vertebrates distinct bones are formed in its place, and become more or less fused together. But in these animals the cranium comprises also other

bones, formed in membrane (see OSSIFICATION), and the term *chondrocranium* is sometimes applied to the part of it that is performed in cartilage. See SKULL.
2. Zool. The chief part of the hard integument of an insect's head.
CRANK (krānk), n. [ME. cranke; akin to E. cringe, cringle, crinkle, and to crank, a., the root meaning, probably, "to turn, twist." See CRINGE.] 1. Mach. A bent portion of an axle, or shaft, or an arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft, by which motion is imparted to or received from it, as in changing circular into reciprocating motion, or vice versa. See BELL CRANK. **B** A disk crank.
2. An elbow-shaped brace, bracket, or support.
3. A prison machine for punishing criminals, now rarely used, consisting of a revolving disk subjected to pressure, which the prisoner is required to turn.
4. Any bend, turn, or winding. Obs.
 So many turning cranks these have, so many crooks. *Spenser.*
5. A twist or turn in speech; a conceit consisting in a fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word; also, anything fantastic in action, manner, or the like.
 Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles. *Milton.*
6. A twist or turn of the mind; an eccentric act or idea; caprice; whim; crochets.
 Violent of temper; subject to sudden cranks. *Carlyle.*
7. A person with a crochets or a mental twist; one given to fantastic or impracticable projects; one possessed by a hobby; one overenthusiastic or of perverted judgment in respect to a particular matter; a monomaniac. Colloq.
CRANK, v. t. ; CRANKED (krānk't), CRANK'ING. To bend into the shape of a crank; to bend back or down; to furnish or fasten with a crank; to move or operate by a crank.
CRANK, v. i. [See CRANK, n., 1.] To run or move with a winding course; to crook; to wind and turn; to zigzag.
 See how this river comes me *cranking* in. *Shak.*
2. To turn a crank, as in starting an automobile engine.
CRANK, a. [Of AS. cranc weac, Icel. krangr, D. & G. kränk sick, weak; akin to E. crank, n.] 1. Distorted; bent; hence, awkwardly difficult. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
2. Sick; infirm; weak; ailing. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
3. Out of gear; working with difficulty; loose; shaky.
4. [Of D. kramgen to careen.] Naut. Very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails; — said of a vessel. See STEADY and STIFF. A *crank vessel* is often steadier than a stiff vessel because, while more easily inclined, it remains nearly parallel to the wave slope, whereas a stiff vessel when inclined comes back suddenly to the horizontal when the inclining force is removed.
CRANK, a. [Of uncertain origin.] Lusty; vigorous; full of spirit; sprightly; hence, aggressively confident; inclined to exult; pert or confident. Obs. or Dial. Eng. & U. S.
 He . . . was now *crank* and lusty. *Udall.*
CRANK, adv. Lustily; vigorously; boldly. *Obs. Spenser.*
CRANK AXLE, a Mach. A driving axle formed with a crank or crank pin, as in some kinds of locomotives. **B** A carriage axle bent twice at a right angle near the ends, to allow the body to be low and large wheels to be used.
CRANKED (krānk't), a. Formed with, or having, a bend or crank; provided with a crank; as, a *cranked axle*.
CRANK EFFORT, Mech. The torque exerted on or by a crank.
CRANK'INESS (krānk'ī-nēs), n. State or quality of being cranky; specif., irritable or unreasonable temper; emotional perversity or idiosyncrasy.
 Borderland insanity, *crankiness*, insane temperament, loss of mental balance, psychopathic degeneration . . . a few of the many synonyms by which it [the psychopathic state] was being called. *Wm. James.*
CRANK'LE (krānk'le), v. t. ; CRANK'LED (-k'ld); CRANK'LING (-k'ling). [Of CRANK, v., CRINKLE.] To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle. *Obs.*
CRANK'LE, v. t. To bend, turn, or wind in and out; to zigzag.
CRANK PIN, or CRANK PIN, (krānk'pīn), *n. Mach.* The cylindrical piece which forms the handle, or to which the connecting rod is attached, at the end of a crank, or between the arms of a double crank. See CRANK, *Illustr.*
CRANK PLANE or PLANER, Mech. A planer for metals, the bed or toolstock of which is operated by a crank. **B** A machine for planing engine cranks.
CRANK SHAFT, or CRANK SHAFT, (krānk'shāft), *n.* A shaft turning, or driven by, a crank.
CRANK'Y (krānk'y), a. ; CRANK'Y (-f'f); CRANK'Y-BEST. [See CRANK something bent, CRANK distorted.] **1. Sickly; ailing; infirm; crank. Dial. Eng.**
2. Out of gear or order; shaky; in bad condition; crank, as machinery.
3. Ill-tempered; irritable; difficult to deal with, please, or satisfy; also, addicted to crochets and whims; eccentric; crochety.
 The *cranky* person has extraordinary emotional susceptibility. *Wm. James.*
4. Silly; imbecile; crazy; insane. Dial. Eng.
5. Abounding in twists, turns, windings, or crannies; crooked; tortuous, as roads.
6. Naut. Liable to careen. = 4th CRANK, 4. *Lowell.*
CRANK'IED (krānk'īd), a. Having crannies, chinks, or fissures; also, of the form or nature of a cranny.



cran'nog (krán'óg), n. Erroneously also **cran'noge** (krán'óg). [From Celtic; cf. Ir. *cranog* an old lake dwelling, Ir. & Gael. *crann* a tree.] *Scot. & Irish Antiq.* A hut built upon piles in a lake or bog; by extension, a platform or artificial island apparently used as a stronghold, and perhaps supporting several huts. They were constructed of layers of earth and stone strengthened by piles and sometimes protected by stockade breakwaters. They constitute a late class of prehistoric strongholds, reaching their greatest development in early historic times. Cf. **LAKE DWELLING**.

cran'ny (krán'ny), n. pl.; -nies (-iz). [Cf. F. *cran* notch, and OF. *cren*, *crene*; of uncertain origin.] A small, narrow opening; a fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall. In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *cranies*. *Dryden*. **cran'ny**, v. i.; **cran'nyed** (-id); **cran'ny-ing**. 1. To crack into, or become full of, cranies. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. To enter or penetrate into or by cranies. *Rare*. All tenants, save to the *craning* wind. *Rare*. **cran'ny**, n. pl. -nies (-iz). [Of uncertain origin.] *Glass Making*. A tool for forming the necks of bottles, etc.

crants (kránt's), n. [Cf. D. *krans*, G. *kranz*.] A garland; a wreath. *Obs.* **craps** (kráp's), n. [F. *crêpe*, fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped. *See* **CRISP**.] 1. A thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill; also, a cotton or woolen fabric of similar texture. Black craps is much used for mourning garments and funeral draping.

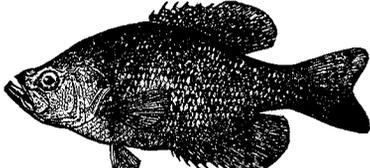
2. A kind of thin worsted stuff, formerly used for the gowns of clergymen; hence, a clergyman or the clergy. *Obs.* 3. A piece of craps used for some special purpose, as a band worn round a hat, sleeve, etc., as a sign of mourning. **craps**, v. l.; **craped** (kráp't); **craping** (kráp'ing). [F. *crêper*, fr. L. *crispate* to curl, crisp, fr. *crispus*. *See* **CRISP**, n.] 1. To make crimped or crinkled like craps; to crimp; friz; as, to *craps* the hair; to *craps* silk. 2. To drape, cover, or clothe, with craps.

craps lasmine. A cultivated apocynaceous shrub (*Tabernaemontana coronaria*) of uncertain origin. It has white fragrant flowers with crimped or wavy corollas. Also called *Nero's-crown* and *Adam's-apple*.

craps myrtle. An ornamental East Indian lythraceous shrub (*Lagerstromia indica*), very commonly planted in the southern United States. It has myrtlelike foliage and large pink flowers with wavy crimped petals.

craps ring. *Astron.* The faint, darkish, innermost ring of the planet Saturn; — called also *gause ring*.

crap'ple (kráp'pl), n. A North American fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis annularis*) of the family Centrarchidae, found chiefly in the Great Lake region and southward through the Mississippi Valley. It becomes a foot long, and is considered a good game fish in the South. Also, the nearly related calico bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*).



Crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*). (4)

craps (kráp's), n. [Cf. E. *crabs*, a throw of two aces at hazard, whence F. *crabs*, *craps*, a game of dice.] A gambling game played with two dice; — called also **crap shooting**, **crap game**. The caster throws, or "shoots" the dice, and wins if the throw is 7 or 11 (called a *pick* or *natural*), but loses if it is 2, 3, or 12 (called a *crash*). If 4, 5, 8, 9, or 10 is thrown it becomes the caster's "point," and the caster continues to throw until he wins, by again throwing his point, or loses, by throwing 7. The odds are 251 to 244 against the caster.

crap'u-late (kráp'ú-lát), v. t. [LL. *crapulatus*, p. p. of *crapulare* to intoxicate.] To overfill; surfeit; glut. *Rare*. Voracity increases with the distance from the equator. An Eskimo eats a quantum that would *crapuliate* three Hottentots and six Hindus. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.

crap'u-les (-léns), n. 1. Sickness occasioned by intemperance; surfeit.

2. Great intemperance, esp. in drinking; gross excess.

crap'u-lent (-lént), a. [LL. *crapulentus*.] Of or pertaining to crapulence; also, crapulous.

crap'u-lous (-léus), a. [LL. *crapulosis*; cf. F. *crapuleux*.] 1. Marked by gross intemperance in drinking or eating; intemperate; dissipated.

2. Sick from excessive indulgence in liquor; crapulent; also, arising from drunkenness; as, *crapulous* diarrhea.

crash (krášh), v. l.; **crashed** (krášht); **crashing**. [ME. *craschen*, prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To break or dash in pieces violently and noisily; to smash; to shatter. 2. To cause to crash, or sound noisily; as, he *crashed* the staves together; also, to force, or force to go, with a crashing noise; as, to *crash* one's way through a thicket. 3. To gnash (the teeth); also, to crunch. *Obs.*

cran'nog-er (krán'óg-ér), n. A crannog dweller.

cran'ny, a. Crank or cranky.

cran'rench (krán'rénch), n. [Cf. Gael. *crann tree*, *reath*, *crith-reothadh*, *crith-reothadh*, hoarfrost.] Hoarfrost; rime. *Scot.*

crane. Var. of **CRANES**.

cran'ta-ra (krán'tá-rá), n. [Gael. *crann-tara*.] The fern cross, formerly used as a rallying signal in the Highlands of Scotland.

crany, n. Cranium. *Obs.*

crans, v. var. of **CRANES**.

crap (kráp), n. Corrupt. of **CRAP**. *See* **CRAP**.

crap (*dial.* kráp, kráp). *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. and *Scot.* pret. of **CRAP**.

crap, n. [Cf. D. *krap* narrow, tight-fitting.] The gallows. *Thieves' Cant.* — v. t. To hang on the gallows. *Thieves' Cant.*

crap, *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. and *Scot.* var. of **CRAP**.

crap, n. *See* **CRAPS**.

crap, v. t. To play at craps. *R.*

crap (kráp), n. [Cf. ME. *crappe* chaff, OF. *craps* siftings, LL.

crash (krášh), v. i. To break or become shattered with violence and noise; to smash; hence, to make a crash, or loud, clattering sound.

crash, n. 1. A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; a breaking to pieces by violent collision; the shock of such collision and breaking. The wreck, the matter and the crash of worlds. *Addison*.

2. Ruin; failure; sudden breaking down, as of a business house or a commercial enterprise.

3. *Hunting*. The noise made when the hounds give tongue together on finding the game, as a fox.

4. A spell or bout at something, as revelry, fighting, etc.

5. *Theat.* A basket containing glass or pottery fragments, used to imitate the sound of breaking windows, or the like.

crash, n. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. Coarse, heavy linen cloth, used for towels, summer suits, etc.

2. A canvas wall hanging resembling fabrikona.

cras'sis (krás'sis), n. [LL. *crassus*, fr. Gr. *κράσις* a mixing, combination, fr. *κρασινα* to mix.] 1. The blending or mixture of constituents, as of the blood; constitution; temperament. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. *Gram.* A contraction of two vowels, esp. the final and initial vowels of united words, into one long vowel or diphthong; synæresis; as, *coago*.

cras'ped'o-drome (krás-péd'ó-dró-m), a. [Gr. *κράσπεδος* a running.] *Bot.* Running to the margin; — said of nervation in leaves when the nerves run directly from the midrib to the margin, as in the beech, elm, etc.

cras'ped'o-ta (krás-péd'ó-tá), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *κρασπεδοειδής* to be bordered or edged.] *Zool.* A group of celeratae more or less exactly equivalent to Hydromeduse; — so named from the well-marked velum commonly present in the free-swimming medusa form.

cras'pe-dote (krás-pé-dót), a. [*See* **CRASPEDOTA**.] *Zool.* a Having a velum. b Of or pert. to the Craspedota.

crass (krás), a. [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross. Cf. **GREASE** animal fat.] Gross; thick; dense; coarse; of persons, ideas, etc., very stupid, unrefined, or lacking in sensibility. "Crass and fumed exhalations." *Sir T. Browne*. "Crass ignorance." *Cudworth*.

crass, n. *See* **CRASS**.

crat'er (krát'tér), n.; gen. **CRATERES** (krát'tér-íz). [L., a mixing vessel, the mouth of a volcano, Gr. *κράτηρ*, fr. *κρασινα* to mix.] 1. *Class. Archæol.* A vessel resembling an amphora but having a proportionately larger body with wide mouth, and smaller handles; in this sense usually written *krater*. Very large vessels were often made in this form. The Corinthian style of crater (called in Italian *va'so a col'one-net'te*) is distinguished by its columnar handles; this style has also been called *kelebe*. It dates from the black-figured period of vase painting, as does also the volute-handled crater (*va'so a rotelle*), of which the *François vase* (which see) is the most famous example. Later varieties are the calyx crater (*va'so a calice*), the bell crater (*va'so a cam-pa-na*), both of Greek origin, and a large four-handled variety invented in southern Italy.



2. Hence: a *Geol.* The basinlike or funnel-shaped opening which marks the vent of a volcano; also, the mouth of a geyser, when similarly shaped. b [*Cap.*] *Astron.* A southern constellation between Corvus and Leo; — called also the *Cup*. c *Mil.* The pit left by the explosion of a mine or of a shell which strikes the ground. d *Elec.* The cuplike cavity formed at the end of the positive carbon of a continuous-current arc lamp.

crat'er'i-form (krát'tér'i-fórm; krát'tér'-), a. [L. *crater* + *-form*.] Having the form of a crater, or bowl.

Crat'in'e-an (krát'tín'é-án), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Cratinus (5th century B. C.), a Greek comic poet; as, *Cratinean* verse, a loagædic verse, consisting typically of a first Glyconic and an catalectic trochaic tetrapody. Cf. **EUPOLIDÆAN**. — **Crat'in'e-an**, n.

Crat'oxy'lon (krát-tóks'i-lón), n. [NL.; Gr. *κράτος* strength + *ξύλον* wood.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous shrubs and trees having hard wood, entire punctate leaves, and showy yellow flowers in axillary or terminal clusters.

cranch (kránch; krónch; 277), v. t. & i.; **cranch'ed** (kráncht; króncht); **cranch'ing**. Also **cranch**. [Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. **CRUNCH**.] To crunch. *Swift*.

cranch, n. Also **cranch**. 1. Act of cranching; a crunch.

2. That which is crunched; material to crunch. *Colloq.*

3. *Mining*. A portion, as of a vein, left to support a roof.

crav'at (krá-vát'), n. [F. *cravate*, fr. *Cravate* a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] 1. A neckcloth; a piece of silk, fine muslin, or other cloth, worn, chiefly by men, about the neck.

2. While his wig was combed and his *cravat* tied. *Macaulay*

3. *Surg.* A form of bandage made by folding a piece of cloth of triangular shape upon itself.

crav'at, v. t. & i.; **crav'at'ted**; **crav'at'ting**. To dress or furnish with a cravat; to cover as with a cravat; to put on or wear a cravat.

crave (kráv), v. l.; **craved** (krávd); **crav'ing** (kráv'ing). [AS. *cravian*; akin to Icel. *kræfja*, Sw. *kräva*, Dan. *kræve*.]

1. To demand; to ask, as by right. *Obs.*, except *Scots Law*. The regular practice is that the officers or "burgesses" of the borough should, — (to use the language of the time) "crave their court and their suit."

2. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask with submission or humility; to beg; entreat; beseech; implore.

3. To ask (a person), as for a thing or to do something.

4. To dun (a debtor). *Scot.*

5. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; hence, to require or demand; to need; as, the stomach *craves* food. It will crave some time to tune the harp. *Scott*.

Syn. — Ask, seek, beg, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit, request, supplicate, adjure. *See* **LONG**.

crave, v. i. To desire strongly; to feel an insatiable longing; also, to beg.

Once one may *crave* for love. *Suckling*.

He who gives to-day may *crave* to-morrow. *Fuller*.

crav'en (krá-v'n), a. [ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde*, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. *cravante* struck down, p. p. of *cravante*, *cravante*, to break, crush, strike down, fr. an assumed LL. *crepantia*, fr. L. *crepans*, p. pr. of *crepare* to break, crack, rattle.] 1. Overcome; defeated. *Obs.*

2. Awordedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; faint-hearted.

The poor craven bridegroom said never a word. *Scott*.

Syn. — *See* **COWARDLY**.

crav'en, n. 1. An avowed coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow; a recreant.

King Henry. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath? *Fluellen*. He is a craven and a villain else. *Shak.*

2. A cock that lacks courage or is not game.

Syn. — Coward, poltroon, dastard, catfif.

crav'en, v. t.; **crav'en'ed** (-v'nd); **crav'en'ing**. To make craven, or cowardly or timid.

There is a prohibition so divine, That cravens my weak hands. *Shak.*

crav'en-ette (krá-v'n-ét'), n. Cloth (or sometimes leather) made waterproof by special chemical processes; also, an outer garment made from such material.

Cravenette is a trade-mark name.

crat'e-lar (krát'ték-lár), a. [L. *craticula* fine hurdlework, gridiron.] *Bot.* Of or like a grate; specif., designating a resting stage in diatoms during which new valves are formed within the old ones.

crat'o-m'e-ter (krát-tóm'é-tér), n. [Gr. *κράτος* power + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring power, as magnifying power.

crat'o-m'e-try (-trí), n. — **crat'o-m'e-try** (krát'tóm'é-trík), a. *craton*, n. A word prob. equiv. to *catiff*, wretch. *Obs.*

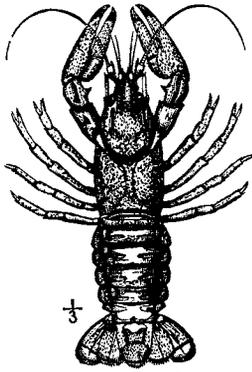
crav'ing, n. A contraction of the muscles.

crav'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **CRAVING**. — **crav'ing-ly**, adv.

crav'ing-ness, n. *See* **CRAVING**.

crav (krāv), n. [ME. crawe, akin to D. kraag neck, collar, G. kragen, Sw. krågen, Dan. kro, and possibly to Gr. βράχος (E. bronchus), or βράχος, throat. Cf. CRAQ neck.] a The crop or ingluvies of a bird or insect. b The stomach of an animal.

crayfish (krā'fīsh), crayfish' (krā'fī-), n.; pl. -FISHES or FISH [ME. crevis, creves, OF. crevice, F. crevice, fr. OHG. krebitz crab, G. krebs. See CRAB. The ending -fish arose from confusion with E. fish.] 1. Any of numerous crustaceans of the family Astacidae, closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller, and found in fresh waters. Some of them attain a length of inches and are esteemed as food. The North American species are numerous, and mostly belong to the genus Cambarus (those of the Pacific States to Astacidae). The common European species is Astacus fluviatilis. 2. A sea crayfish (which see).



American Crayfish (Cambarus affinis)

3. A person who crawfishes, or retreats from a position. Slang, U. S. crayfish', v. i. To retreat from a position; to back out; to attempt to recall something said or done. Slang, U. S. Crayford (krā'fōrd), n., or Crayford peach. A well-known freestone peach, with yellow flesh, first raised by Mr. William Crawford, of New Jersey.

crawl (krāl), v. i.; CRAWLED (krāld); CRAWLING. [Dan. kralpe, or Icel. kráfla, to paw, scabble with the hands; akin to Sw. kråla to crawl; cf. LG. krabbeln, D. krabbelen to scratch. Cf. CRAB, the animal.] 1. To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on hands and knees; to creep. A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling, as it crawls from one thing to another. Hence, to move or advance in a feeble, slow, or timorous manner.

2. Hence, to move or advance in a feeble, slow, or timorous manner. He was hardly able to crawl about the room. Arbutnot. 3. To advance slowly and furtively or abjectly; to insinuate one's self; to advance by servile or obsequious conduct. Hath crawled into the favor of the king. Shak.

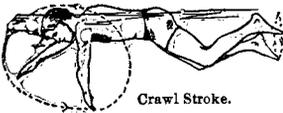
4. To advance or spread by extending stems or branches, as a plant or nerve; to creep; to trail. 5. To be alive or swarming with a great number of crawling things; as, the dead body crawls with worms. 6. To have a sensation as of insects creeping over the body; to creep; as, the flesh crawls. 7. To take back a bet or what one has said; to go back on one's course of action. Slang, U. S.

Syn.—See CREEP. crawl, n. Act or motion of crawling; slow motion, as the motion of a creeping animal or of a creeping rail. crawl, n. [Cf. KRAAL.] 1. A pen for hogs or slaves. Obs. 2. Specif., a pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the seacoast, for holding fish, turtles, etc. 3. = KRAAL. Rare.

crawl' (krāl'), n. 1. One that crawls, as a reptile. 2. The hellgramite. Local, U. S. 3. A cab that is driven slowly until employment is found. Collog., Eng.

Crawl'ey (krāl'ī), n. In Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the family name of several important characters. Sir Pitt Crawley is a rich, miserly, vulgar old baronet. His elder son, Pitt, is an evangelical prig, who, after he becomes rich, grows avaricious, mean, and hypocritical. The younger son, Rawdon, is a handsome military "blood about town," who secretly marries Becky Sharp and later repudiates her. Sir Pitt's brother, Bates, is a fox-hunting, horse-racing parson, whose wife writes his sermons.

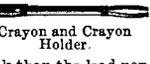
crawl stroke. Swimming. A racing stroke, in which the swimmer, lying flat on the water with face submerged, takes alternate overhand arm strokes while moving his legs up and down alternately from the knee.



Crawl Stroke.

crayer, crare (krār), n. [OF. craier, creer, croyer, ship of war, LL. craiera, creyera.] A former kind of small trading vessel. Obs.

crayfish', n. A kind of crustacean. See CRAWFISH. crayon (krā'ōn), n. [F. a crayon, a lead pencil (crayon Conté's pencil, i. e., one made of a black compound invented by Conté), fr. craie chalk, L. creta. Cf. CRETA-CRETS.] 1. An implement (sometimes called a conté crayon) for drawing, made of clay, plumbago, some preparation of chalk, or other material, usually sold in small prisms or cylinders. The black crayon gives a deeper black than the lead pencil. Crayons are often called chalks, irrespective of the



Crayon and Crayon Holder.

tin ore which collects in the central part of the washing pit or puddle. Cornwall. crazed (krāzd), p. p. of CRAZE. —craz'ed-ness (krāz'ēd-), n. craz'ed-milk, craz'ing-milk, n. A milk to grind tin ore. Cornwall. Obs. or F. CRAZY, n. cra'zey (krā'zī), Var. of CRAZI (krā'zī), n.; pl. CRAZIES (-zī). See COIN. cra'zi-ness, n. See -NESS. crazy, n.; pl. CRAZIES (-zī). Also crazisey, crazisey, etc. The buttercup; also, any of various other ranunculaceous plants, as marsh marigold, pilewort, etc. Dial. Eng. cre'a (krā'ā), n. [Sp.] A kind of linen much used in Spain and Spanish America; also, a similar fabric of cotton.

cray'vo (krā'vō), n. The opah. craw (diāl. krāv; krā); Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of CRAW. craw'bone', n. The wishbone or merrythought. Obs. craw'-craw' (krāv'krāv'), n. A contagious, parasitic, pustular skin disease occurring in West Africa, chiefly among negroes. craw'dad', n. A crawfish. Local, U. S. [D.R.N.] craw'doul, Scot. var. of CRAD-CRAW. + CRAW, n. & v. craw'ful, n. See -FUL. crawl + GROWL, v. crawl'-a-bog'tom, n. Any of several fresh-water fishes that live close to the bottom; esp. the stone roller (Hypentelium nigricans) and certain darters. crawld, Crawled. Ref. Sp. craw'ley (krāv'ī), n., craw'ley-roo', n. = CORALROOT.

nature of their composition. The red crayon is also called sanguine. See CHALK, SANGUINE. Let no day pass over you . . . without giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon. Dryden. 2. A crayon drawing. 3. Elec. A carbon pencil used in producing electric light. cray'ōn (krā'ōn), v. i.; CRAWYONED (-ōnd); CRAWY'ON-ING. [Cf. F. crayonner.] To draw or sketch, or to draw upon, with or as with crayons; hence, to sketch or plan. He soon afterwards composed that discourse, conformably to the plan which he had crayoned out. Malone. craze (krāz), v. i.; CRAZED (krāzd); CRAZ'ING (krāz'ing). [ME. crasa to break, fr. Scand., perh. through OF.; cf. Sw. krasa to crackle, stå i kräs, to break to pieces, F. écraser to crush, fr. the Scand.] 1. To break into pieces; to crush; to shatter. Obs. God, looking forth, will trouble all his host, And craze their chariot wheels. Milton. 2. To break without separation of parts; to crack. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 3. Pottery. To produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of. See CRACKLE, n., 2. 4. To weaken, impair, or destroy, as one's health or strength. Obs. or Archaic. Till length of years, And sedentary numbness, craze my limbs. Milton. 5. To derange the intellect of; to render insane. Any man . . . that is crazed and out of his wits. Tillotson. Grief hath crazed my wits. Shak.

craze, v. i. 1. To break; to be crushed or shattered. Obs. 2. To crack minutely, as pottery glazing. Cf. CRACKLE. 3. To be crazed; to go mad; to become insane. She would weep and he would craze. Keats. CRAZE, n. 1. A break, flaw, or defect; a physical or mental infirmity. Obs. or Dial. 2. A more or less temporary passion or infatuation, as for some new amusement, pursuit, or fashion; a mania. Various crazes concerning health and disease. W. Pater. 3. Craziness; insanity. 4. Ceramics. A crack in the glaze or enamel, such as is caused by exposure of the pottery to irregular heat. See CRACKLE, n., 2. Syn.—See FASHION.

craz'ing (krāz'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of CRAZE, v. Hence: n. Fine cracks resulting from shrinkage on the surface of glazed pottery, concrete, or other material. The admired crackle in some Oriental potteries and porcelains is crazing produced in a foreseen and regulated way. In common pottery it is often the result of exposure to undue heat, and the beginning of disintegration. cra'zy (krā'zī), a.; CRAZ'IER (-zī-ēr); CRAZ'IE-EST. [From CRAZE.] 1. Full of cracks or flaws; characterized by weakness; damaged; unsound; liable to break down or fall to decay; shabby; unsafe. Piles of mean and crazy houses. Macaulay. 2. Broken down in health or bodily constitution or functions; ailing; sickly; infirm; decrepit; frail. Obs. or F. One of great riches, but a crazy constitution. Addison. 3. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane; mad; demented; mentally deranged. 4. Distracted with eager desire, excitement, or the like; inordinately desirous. Collog. Syn.—See INSANE.

crazy bone, the place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against the inner condyle of the humerus;—so called on account of the curiously painful tingling felt when, in a particular position, it receives a blow;—called also funny bone.—c. quilt, a quilt made of pieces of silk or other material of irregular sizes and shapes, and various colors.—c. weed, = LOG WEED.

creak (krāk), v. i.; CREAKED (krēkt); CREAK'ING. [ME. cremen to creak, prob. imitative.] 1. To creak. Obs. 2. To make a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances; as, shoes creak. Doors upon their hinges creaked. Tennyson. creak, v. t. To cause to creak. Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. Shak. creak, n. The sound produced by creaking. Rogel. The harsh, shrill creak of the crickets. Hamlin Garland. creak'y (-ī), a.; CREAK'Y-ER (-z-ēr); CREAK'Y-EST. Apt to creak; marked by creaking; squeaky; as, creaky shoes. cream (krēm), n. [F. crème, OF. also cremie, LL. chrisma chrisum. See CHRISM.] 1. The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk, which gradually rises and collects on the surface. See MILK. 2. Hence: a A fancy dish or confection prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream, as a kind of filling for cake made with cream, or cornstarch, eggs, etc. b A substance, as an emulsion, resembling cream in appearance and consistency; esp., a cosmetic; a creamlike medicinal preparation. In vain she tries her paste and creams, To smooth her skin or hide its seams. Goldsmith. c The part of any liquor that rises and collects on the surface. d A sirupy liqueur or cordial. See CREME. 3. The best or choicest part of a thing; the best of its kind; the quintessence. Welcome, O flower and cream of knights errant. Shelton. 4. The color of cream; a very light yellow. cream of lime. A scum of calcium carbonate which is formed on a solution of milk of lime by its combination with the carbon dioxide of the air. b A thick creamy emulsion of lime in water.—c. of tartar, Chem., purified tartar;—so called because of the crust of crystals which forms on the surface of the liquor in purification by recrystallization. Chemically, it is acid potassium tartrate or potassium bitartrate, KH₂C₄H₄O₆. It is a white crystal-

line substance, with a gritty, acid taste, and is used as an ingredient of baking powders. In medicine it is employed as a cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant.—cream-of-tartar tree, the Australian baobab, or sour gourd (Adansonia gregorii), a bombacaceous desert tree of northern Australia, with a trunk often 50 feet or more in circumference. The natives eat its agreeably acid fruit. See ADANSONIA. cream (krēm), v. i.; CREAMED (krēmd); CREAM'ING. To form or become covered with cream; to become thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream; to mantle; to froth. There are a sort of men whose viges are creamed with care. Do cream and mantle like a standing pond. Shak. cream, v. t. 1. To cause or allow cream to form on. 2. To skim the cream from, as milk, or take off by skimming, as cream. 3. To take the best or choicest part of. 4. To furnish with or as with cream; to prepare with cream or a creamlike sauce. to cream butter, Cooking, to rub, stir, or beat butter till it is of a light cream consistency. cream'cake' (krēm'kāk'), n. Cookery. Cake made with cream, esp. a cake made in layers with a filling of cream between, or a cream puff. cream cheese. Cheese made from cream, or from the curd of milk from which the cream has not been removed or to which it has been added. Standard whole-milk cheese or full-cream cheese is whole-milk or full-cream cheese containing in the water-free substance not less than fifty (50) per cent of butter fat. U. S. Dept. of Agric. cream'-col'ored or -col'oured, a. Of the color of cream; very light yellow. "Cream-colored horses." Hazlitt. cream'cups' (krēm'kūps'), n. Any one of several Californian papaveraceous annuals having pale yellow flowers, esp. Meconella californica. cream'er (-ēr), n. 1. Something used for separating cream from milk, as a flat dish for skimming it off, a machine for separating it by centrifugal action, etc. 2. A vessel for holding cream, as a small pitcher. cream'er'y (-ī), n.; pl. -ERIES (-zī). [Cf. F. crèmeerie.] 1. An establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market; also, rarely, the work of such an establishment. 2. A place or apparatus in which milk is set for creaming. cream fruit. The edible fruit of an apocynaceous plant (Roupellia gratia) of Sierra Leone; also, the plant itself. cream-om'e-ter (krēm-ōm'ē-tēr), n. Also cremometer. [See CREAM; METER.] A graduated glass instrument for the rough determination of the percentage of cream in milk. cream puff, Cookery. A kind of cake consisting of a hollow shell filled with cream. cream'-slice', n. 1. A wooden knife with a long thin blade, used in skimming cream or in serving ice cream. 2. A kind of iced puff pastry with a layer of cream. Eng. cream'y (krēm'ī), a.; CREAM'Y-ER (-z-ēr); CREAM'Y-EST. Full of, or containing, cream; resembling cream, in nature, appearance, color, or taste; creamlike; luscious. "Creamy bowls." Collins. "Lines of creamy spray." Tennyson. "Your creamy words but cozen." Beau. & Fl. cre'ance (krē'āns), n. [F. créance, lit., credence, fr. L. credere to trust. See CREDENCE.] 1. Credence; faith; belief; creed; also, credit; trust. Obs. 2. Falconry. A fine, small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lure. cre'an-cer (-ān-sēr), n. [F. créancier creditor; cf. also OF. creancier.] Obs. 1. A creditor. 2. A person having charge of another; a guardian or tutor. cre'ant (-ānt), a. [L. creans, p. pr. of creare to create.] Creative; formative. Rare. Mrs. Browning. crease (krēs), n. [Prob. the same word as crest, meaning accordingly a ridge, as in paper when folded; cf. E. dial. crease, crees, a ridge tile of a roof, E. crest tile. See CREST.] 1. A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however produced. 2. The ridge crest or tile of a roof. Dial. Eng. 3. The crest of a horse's neck; the withers. Dial. Eng. 4. A Cricket. One of the lines serving to define the limits of the bowler and the batsman. See CRICKET. b Lacrosse. The combination of four lines forming a rectangle inclosing either goal, or the inclosed space itself, within which no attacking player is allowed unless the ball is there;—called also goal crease. crease, v. t. i.; CREAMED (krēst); CREAM'ING. 1. To make a crease or creases in or on; to wrinkle, crimp, or indent. Creased, like dog's ears in a folio. Gray. 2. To wound, as a horse or other animal, by shooting, so as to cut or stun but not to cause permanent injury. U. S. 3. = CRIMP, v. t., 2, 3. crease, v. i. To become creased or wrinkled. creas'er (krēs'ēr), n. One that creases; specif.: a A tool, or a sewing-machine attachment, for making lines or creases on leather or cloth, as guides to sew by. b A tool for making creases or beads, as in sheet iron, or for rounding small tubes. c Bookbinding. A tool for making the band impression distinct on the back. d A fuller. e A tool for crimping cartridges. creas'ing (-ing), n. 1. Act of making creases; also, a crease. 2. a One or more courses of bricks or tiles, each course projecting slightly, crowning a wall, chimney, or the like. It is useful as a watershed. b A flashing of slate or metal over a window cap, or a projecting stringcourse. creas'y (krēs'ī), a. Characterized by, full of, or forming, creases. creak'er, n. That which creaks, as a child's rattle. creas'er, v. i. & v. t. n. of CREAK.—creak'ing-ly, adv. CREAK. Creaked. Ref. Sp. CREAM. Var. of CRAME. Scot. cre'ant (krēs'ānt), a. [OF., p. pr. of creare, croire, to believe. Cf. RECREANT.] Vanquished; defeated;—only in phrases, to yield one's self, create, to cry or say create, to give one's self up, acknowledge one's defeat. Obs. creas't (krēs't), n. A white or pale, as from fear. creas'ter, n. A small yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (Orthocarpus lithospermoides) with succate corollas. California. cream tube. A cremometer. cream'y (krēm'ī), a. A cream-colored horse. Collog.

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cre-ate' (kré-át'), a. [L. creatus, p. p. of creare to create; akin to Gr. κρᾶννεν to accomplish, Skr. kr̥t to make. Cf. CREASCENT.] Created. Archæol.

1. To bring into being; to cause to exist; — said esp. of the divine fiat by which the world is regarded as brought into being out of nothing. In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth.

2. Hence, to cause to be, or to produce, by fiat or by mental, moral, or legal action; as: a To produce, form, or bring to pass, by influence over or stimulation of others; as, to create a favorable public opinion. Your eye in Scotland Would create soldiers. Shak.

b To produce as by an act of grace. Create in me a clean heart. Ps. li. 10.

c To produce as a work of thought or imagination; — often said of a work of plastic art, and characteristically of dramatic interpretations along new or unconventional lines; as, Irving created a new Hamlet. d To invest with a new form, office, or character; to constitute by an act of law or of sovereignty; to appoint; as, to create one a peer. "I create you companions to our person." Shak.

3. To cause or occasion; to form; — said of natural or physical causes and especially of social and evolutionary forces; as, new environment creates new forms of life.

cre-ate', v. i. To perform the act of creating something.

cre-atic (kré-át'ik), a. [Gr. κρᾶς, -ατος, flesh.] Relating to, or caused by, flesh or animal food; as, creatic nausea.

cre-a-tine (kré-á-tín; -tén; 184), n. Also -tín. [Gr. κρᾶς flesh.] Physiol. Chem. A white, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, C₄H₉O₂N₃, found in the muscles of vertebrates, notably birds, and also in the brain, blood, etc. It is easily converted into creatinine, and by another decomposition yields urea and other products. Chemically, it is methylguanidine acetic acid.

cre-a-ti-nine (kré-át'ín-nín; -nén; 184), n. Also -nín. Physiol. Chem. A white, crystalline, strongly basic substance, C₆H₁₁ON₅, formed from creatine by elimination of water, and occurring naturally in muscle tissue and urine.

cre-a-tion (kré-á-shún), n. [L. creatio: cf. F. création. See CREATE.] 1. Act of creating, or fact of being created; specif.: a Act of causing to exist, or fact of being brought into existence by divine power or its equivalent; esp., the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence. From the creation to the general doom. Shak.

As when a new particle of matter doth begin to exist, ... which had before no being; and this we call creation. Locke. b Act of making, producing, fashioning, or bringing into existence, in general. c Act of constituting or investing with a new character, title, or the like; appointment. An Irish peer of recent creation. Landor.

2. That which is created; specif., that which is caused to exist by God or by man, as the world or some original work of art or of the imagination; also, creatures collectively. We know that the whole creation groaneth. Rom. viii. 22. Choice pictures and creations of curious art. Beaconsfield.

cre-a-tion-al (-ál), a. Of or pertaining to creation.

Creation Epic. The Babylonian account of creation in the form of an epic in honor of Marduk, and called by the Babylonians "When above, from its first words: "When above, the heavens were not named; Below, the dry land did not bear a name." It is a composite production and narrates: (1) The overthrow of Apsu, the Deep, and Mumm, Chaos or Confusion, by the great gods under the headship of Ea. (2) The revolt of Tiamat, another personification of the Deep conceived as a female principle and mother of the gods, followed by her destruction by Marduk; the creation of heaven and earth and the establishment of order; the creation of man by Marduk, the glorification of this deity, and counsel to men to worship him. This version received its present form in Babylon; other versions were current in other religious centers.

cre-a-tion-ism (kré-á-shún-íz'm), n. 1. Philos. The doctrine that the world came into being out of nothing through an act (or series of acts) of a transcendent Creator.

2. Theol. The doctrine that the human soul is separately created in each individual born; — opposed to traducianism.

cre-a-tion-ist (-íst), n. An adherent of creationism; also, one who believes that distinct species of animals or plants were separately created. — cre-a-tion-ist'ic (-íst'ik), a.

cre-a-tive (kré-á-tív), a. 1. Having the power or quality of creating; given to creation; of or pertaining to creation; originative. "Creative talent." Irving. 2. Productive; — followed by of. — cre-a-tive-ly, adv.

cre-a-tive-ness, cre-a-tiv-ity (kré-á-tív-í-tí), n.

cre-a-tor (kré-á-tór), n. [L. creator: cf. F. créateur.] One that creates, produces, or constitutes; specif. [cap.], the Supreme Being. To sin's rebuke and my Creator's praise. Shak.

— cre-a-tor-hood, cre-a-tor-ship, n.

cre-a-tur-al (kré-á-túr-ál; 185), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a creature or creatures.

cre-a-ture (kré-á-túr), n. [F. créature, L. creatura. See CREATE, a.] 1. Anything created; anything not self-existent; a creation, whether regarded as the work of God, of the human mind, or of natural forces or conditions. God's first creature was light. Bacon.

2. Specif.: a The world or universe; creation. Obs. For the earnest expectation of the creature [R. V. creation] waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. Rom. viii. 19. b A living created being; an animal or a human being; — of human beings, often used with a qualifying word of endearment, admiration, pity, contempt, reprobation, etc., and in contempt or reprobation sometimes without any qualifiers; as, the creature who had charge of the vile place. On earth, join, all ye creatures, to extol Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. Milton. The world hath not a sweeter creature. Shak.

3. If. It. creato pupil, servant, Sp. criado a servant, client.] Man. An usher, or under riding-master, in a riding school. cre-a-t'able (kré-á-t'á-b'l), a. See -ABLE. cre-a-t'ed (-éd), p. a. of CREATE. — cre-a-t'ed-ness, n. cre-a-t'ive, Creative. Ref. Sp. cre-a-t'op'h'a-gous (kré-á-t'óp'h-á-gú), a. = CREOPHAGOUS. cre-a-t'ress (kré-á-t'rés), n., fem. Of CREATE. Rare. cre-a-t'rix (kré-á-t'ríks), n., f. A crea-ture-ness, a. See -LESS. cre-a-ture-ling, n. See -LING. cre-a-ture-ship, n. See -SHIP.

c A domestic animal such as the horse or ox. Rural, U. S. d Something, as food or drink, that promotes the comfort of human beings; — usually qualified by good, alluding to 1 Tim. iv. 4, "For every creature of God is good."

He asked water, a creature so common and needful that it was against the law of nature to deny him. Fuller. e (dial. or humorous pron., kré-á-tér or kré-á-tór) Hence, humorously, usually preceded by the, intoxicating drink, esp. whisky.

3. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent; an instrument; a tool. Both Charles himself and his creature, Laud. Macaulay.

creature comforts. Things, as food, which minister to the comfort of the body.

crea-ture-ly (kré-á-túr-í-lí), a. Creatureal; characteristic of a creature. "Creaturally faculties." Cheyne. — crea-ture-ly-ness (-lí-nés), n.

cre-á-ri- (kré-á-rí), Combining form from Latin creber, meaning close, near together; as in: cre-á-ri-cos' (kré-á-rí-kós), a. Zool. Having closely set ribs or ridges. — cre-á-ri-ous' (kré-á-rí-ósh), a. Zool. Having closely set transverse furrows.

cre-dence (kré-déns), n. [LL. credentia, fr. L. credens, -entis, p. pr. of credere to trust, believe: cf. OF. credere. See CRED; cf. CREDENT, ORANGE.] 1. Belief; credit; — usually said of belief formed lightly on the basis of indirect, esp. verbal, testimony; as, to give credence to gossip. To give credence to the Scripture miracles. French.

2. Trust; confidence; reliance. Obs. 3. Source or warrant of credit or confidence; credentials; — in the case of formal documents, called letters of credence. Obs. or Hist. 4. A kind of sideboard, elaborate cupboard, or buffet, of the Renaissance, used chiefly as a repository for valuable plate and vessels. It was developed from the simple table of mediæval times upon which foods ready to be served were placed for tasting to guard against poisoning.

5. Eccl. A small table, shelf, or niche by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. SYN. — CREDENCE, CREDIT. CREDENCE is the acceptance (subjectively considered) of something as true; CREDIT, as here compared, is belief or faith itself (objectively considered), or a title to confidence. See BELIEF.

What I mean by giving credence to propositions is pretty much the same as having "no doubt" about them. It is the sort of assent which we give to those opinions and professed facts which are presented themselves to us without any effort of ours, and which we commonly give for grantworthiness. J. H. Newman. That former fabulous story ... got credit. Shak.

cre-den-dum (kré-dén-dúm), n.; L. pl. -DA (-dâ), (L., fr. credere to believe.) Theol. A thing to be believed; an article of faith; — distinguished from agendum. The great articles and credenda of Christianity. South.

cre-dent (kré-dént), a. [L. credens, -entis, p. pr. of credere to trust, believe. See CRED.] 1. Believing; giving credence; confiding. Rare. "Too credent ear." Shak. 2. Having credit or repute; credible. Obs.

cre-den-tial (kré-dén-shál), a. [Cf. It. credenziale, fr. LL. credentia. See CREDENCE.] Giving a title or claim to credit or confidence; accrediting. Rare. Their credential letters on both sides. Camden.

cre-den-tial, n. [Cf. It. credenziale.] 1. That which gives a title to credit or confidence. 2. Usually in pl. Testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has a right to exercise official power, as the letters given by a government to an ambassador, or a certificate of election as delegate. Had they not shown undoubted credentials from the Divine Person who sent them on such message. Addison.

cre-d'i-bil-ity (kré-á-t'í-bí-lí-tí), n. [Cf. F. crédibilité.] Credible quality or state, or an instance of it. cre-d'i-bis (kré-á-t'í-bí), (L. credibilis, fr. credere. See CRED.) 1. Capable of being credited or believed; worthy of belief; entitled to confidence; trustworthy. Things are made credible either by the known condition and quality of the utterer or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. Hooker.

2. Credulous; also, creditable; reputable. Obs. cred'it (-ít), n. [F. crédit (cf. It. credito), L. creditum loan, prop. neut. of creditus, p. p. of credere to trust, loan, believe. See CRED.] 1. Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith; trust. When Jonathan and the people heard these words they gave no credit unto them, nor received them. 1 Macc. x. 46.

2. Quality of being generally believed or of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness; credibility; also, right to be believed; authority causing belief. The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received on the credit of divine testimony. Hooker.

3. Something credited, or believed; a believed report. Obs. & R. Shak. 4. Reputation; now, usually, favorable reputation; esteem; honor; good name; estimation. John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown. Cowper.

5. Influence or power derived from the confidence of others or from one's character or reputation. Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest. Clarendon.

6. That which procures, or adds to, reputation or esteem; honor, as for the performance of some meritorious act; as, he took no credit for having done so well; that does credit to you; also, a source of honor; as, to be a credit to one's family. I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a credit to please. Pope.

7. Responsible care; charge; trust. Obs. 8. Com. Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred, or of fulfillment of promises given; the relation existing between one person and another who trusts in him to pay or render something in

the future; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; as, to buy goods on credit. Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. Locke.

9. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long credit or a short credit. 10. Bookkeeping. a Acknowledgment of payment by entering in an account. b The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received from the party or the category named at the head of the account; also, any one, or the sum, of these items; — the opposite of debit; as, this sum is carried to one's credit, and that to his debit; A has several credits on the books of B. 11. The balance in a person's favor in an account; also, an amount or limit to the extent of which a person may receive goods or money on trust; specif., an amount or sum placed at a person's disposal by a bank.

12. A sum which the administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. Eng. Oxf. E. D. SYN. — See CREDENCE. cred'it (kré-á-t'ít), v. t.; CRED'IT-ED; CRED'IT-ING. 1. To confide in the truth of; to give credence to; to put trust in; to believe; as, to credit a story or its author. 2. To bring into credit; specif.: a To make credible; to accredit. Rare. b To bring honor or repute upon; to do credit to; to raise the estimation of. You credit the church as much by your government as you did the school formerly by your wit. South.

3. Com. To give credit to; specif.: a To sell goods to on credit. Obs. b Bookkeeping. To enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for; as, to credit to a man the amount paid; to place to the credit of; as, to credit a debtor with an amount paid. 4. To give credit for; to attribute or ascribe to or with. Grove, Helmholz, and Meyer, are more than any others to be credited with the clear enunciation of this doctrine. Newman.

5. To intrust. Obs. SYN. — CREDIT, ACCREDIT. TO CREDIT is to believe; to ACCREDIT (in present usage), to invest with credit or authority; as, to credit (i. e., believe) a legend, to accredit (i. e., vouch for, as by evidence) a legend; an accredited agent. How shall they credit A poor unlearned virgin? Shak.

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things, than I should have been with unmixed commendation, for his censure will (to use the new diplomatic term) accredit his praises. Cowper. cred'it-a-ble (-á-b'l), a. 1. Worthy of belief. Obs. 2. Worthy of commercial credit. Obs. 3. Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable; honorable; as, creditable conduct; a creditable achievement.

cre-dít' fon-cier' (kré-á-t'í-fón-si-ér), (F.; crédit credit + Jancier relating to land, landed.) A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon landed property, secured by a mortgage and, usually, a contract to make payment in annual installments covering the interest and providing a sinking fund for extinction of the principal debt at the end of a specified term; also, an institution for facilitating such loans. France. 1832.

cred-it man. Com. An employee of a business house who fixes the amount of credit to be allowed to customers. cre-dít' mo-bil-ier' (kré-á-t'í-mó-bí-lí-ér), (F.; crédit credit + mobilier personal, pertaining to a personal property.) 1. A variety of credit, consisting of a loan upon personal movables, or personal property; hence, [cap.] a French banking company, called more fully Société générale de crédit mobilier, formed in 1853 for placing loans of personal property and handling stock to facilitate the use of credit, esp. in promoting industrial enterprises. In 1856 the government refused it permission to issue its notes. It was reorganized in 1871.

2. [cap.] U. S. Hist. A similar joint-stock company organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1863, originally to conduct a general loan and contract business, and reorganized in 1867 under this name to build the Union Pacific Railroad. A scandal arising from the charge of bribery of members of Congress brought about its collapse. cred'it-or (kré-á-t'ór), n. [L.; cf. F. créateur. See CREDIT.] 1. One who gives credit in business matters; hence, one to whom money is due — correlative to debtor. Creditors have better memories than debtors. Franklin. 2. Bookkeeping. The credit or right-hand side of any account, or what is entered there; — so called from Creditor or Cr. being written at the top of it, originally preceded by the name of the person. Cf. DEBTOR, 2. 3. A person who acts as a surety. Obs. 4. One who credits, or believes. Obs. & R. 5. Roman Law. The promisee in a contract. A Latinism. cred'itor's bill. Law. A bill in equity filed by one or more creditors, usually in behalf of all who may become parties to the action, for the collection or protection of debts where an execution at law would not be available for the purpose. When filed for the purpose of reaching assets subject to execution but fraudulently transferred, it is often called a bill in aid of an execution. cre-do (kré-dó), n.; pl. -dos (-dóz). [L., I believe. See CRED.] 1. [Usually cap.] Either the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, as sung or read in church service. He repeated Aves and Credos. Macaulay. 2. [Usually cap.] Music. A setting of the creed, esp. one in fugue or canon form sung between the Gloria and the Sanctus. 3. A creed, or set of opinions professed or adhered to. cre-du-lí-ty (kré-dú-lí-tí), n. [L. credulitas: cf. F. crédulité. See CREDULOUS.] Belief or readiness of belief; esp., a disposition to believe on slight or uncertain evidence; uncritical belief. That implicit credulity is the mark of a feeble mind will not be disputed. South. W. Hamilton. cred'u-lous (kré-dú-lús), a. [L. credulus, fr. credere.

cred'i-ble, adv. of CREDIBLE. [After C. F. Credner, Ger. geologist.] A grayish to black foliated mineral, Cu₂Mn₂As₂Os, composed of copper, arsenic and oxygen. H. 4.5. Sp. gr. 4.9-5.1. cre-do-que' im-pos-si-bi-le est (ím-pó-sí-bí-lé-é-est). [L.] I believe because it is impossible; — adapted from Tertullian's 'scrum est quia impossibile.' [cre-du-lus re-'a-mor est (kré-dú-lá-ré-é). [L.] A credulous thing is love. David (Herodes), VI. 21; Metamorphoses, VII. 826.] cre-du-lous-ly, adv. of CREDULOUS. See -LY. cre-du-lous-ness, n. See -NESS.

cre/nate (krē'nāt), a. [NL. crenata notch.] Having the margin cut into rounded projections or scallops; — used esp. in Bot., of the margins of foliar structures, and in Anat. of shrunken red blood corpuscles. See CRENATION.



Crenate Leaf.

cre/nate, n. A salt or ester of crenic acid. cre/nation (krē'nā'shūn), n. A crenate formation; a rounded projection, as the edge of a leaf. b State or quality of being crenate; specific: Anat. The shrinkage, or shrunken condition, of red blood corpuscles when exposed to various unnatural conditions, in which their edges become crenate or toothed, the corpuscle assuming a stellate outline.

cre/nature (krē'nā'tūr; krē'nā'), n. A crenation; also, sometimes, a notch or indentation, as between crenations. cre/nel (krē'nēl), cre/nelle (krē'nēl'), n. [OF. crenel, F. crenneau, LL. crenellus, kernellus, dim. fr. (assumed) LL. crenna notch.] 1. One of the embrasures or indentations alternating with merlons in a battlement; an indentation; a notch. See MERLON, BATTLEMENT, Illust. 2. Bot. = CRENULATION.

cre/nel (krē'nēl), v. t.; CREN/ELLED (-ēld) or ELLIED; CREN/ELING or EL-LING. [F. crenéler.] To embattle; crenelate. cre/nel-ate, cre/nel-late (krē'nēl-āt), v. t.; CREN/EL-AT/ED (-ēd) or EL-LAT/ED; CREN/EL-AT/ING (-ēng) or EL-LAT/ING. [Cf. F. crenéler to indent. See CRENELL.] To furnish with battlements, and thus make defensible according to ancient warfare, as a wall, or a manor house. cre/nel-at/ed, cre/nel-lat/ed (-ēd), p. a. 1. Furnished with battlements; embattled. 2. Bot. Crenulate. Rare.



Crenelated Molding.

crenelated, or crenelated, molding or moulding, Arch., a molding of embattled or indented pattern common in medieval buildings.

cre/nel-a-tion, cre/nel-lat-ion (krē'nēl-ā'shūn), n. 1. Act of crenelating, or state of being crenelated; hence, crenelated work or fortification. 2. Bot. = CRENULATION.

cre/nic (krē'nīk), a. [Gr. κρήνη spring, fountain.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a pale yellow, uncrystallizable acid said to occur in vegetable mold and in ocherous deposits. It forms apocrenic acid by oxidation.

Cre/o-n-thrix (krē'nō-thrīks), n. [NL.; Gr. κρήνη a spring + θρίξ a hair.] Bacteriol. A genus of bacteria of the family Chlamydbacteriaceae, consisting of long, stiff, unbranched filaments. The only species, C. polyspora, occurs abundantly in ponds and often in reservoirs, imparting a bad taste to the water.

cre/nu-late (krē'nū-lāt), a. [Dim. of crenate.] Minutely crenate. cre/nu-lat/ed (-lāt/ēd) } crenate.

cre/nu-la-tion (-lā'shūn), n. A minute crenation. b The state of being minutely crenate or scalloped.

Cre/o-don'ta (krē'dōn'tā), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κρέας flesh + δόντος, δόντος, tooth.] Paleont. An order of primitive carnivorous mammals showing relationship to the primitive ungulates. They remain occur in Europe and North and South America, in Eocene and Miocene formations. Cf. HYÆODONTA. — cre/o-dont (krē'dōnt), a. & n.

Cre/ole (krē'ōl), n. [F. créole, Sp. criollo, from an American negro word, perh. a corruption of a Sp. criadillo, dim. of criado servant, formerly also child, fr. L. creatus, p. p. of creare to create. Cf. CREARE.] 1. [Usually cap.] Orig., as used especially in Spanish America and the southern French colonies, a person of European descent but born and bred in the colony. 2. [Usually cap.] Hence: a A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. an intertropical region, the environment and culture of which have entailed a characteristic adaptation of the national type. b In the United States, a white person descended from the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States, and preserving their characteristic speech and culture. c The French patois spoken in Louisiana.

The title (Creole) did not first belong to the descendants of Spanish, but of French, settlers. But such a meaning implied a certain excellence of origin, and so came early to include any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent, whose nonalliance with the slave race entitled him to social rank. Later, the term was adopted by, not conceded to, the natives of mixed blood, and is still so used among themselves. . . Besides French and Spanish, there are even, for convenience of speech, "colored" Creoles; but there are no Italian, or Sicilian, nor any English, Scotch, Irish, or "Yankee" Creoles, unless of parentage married into, and themselves thoroughly proselytized, in Creole society. 3. A negro born in America; — more properly, creole negro (see CREOLE, a., 2).

4. A person of mixed Creole and negro blood speaking a dialect of French or Spanish (cf., however, citation under CREOLE, a., 2). b In Alaska, a person of mixed Russian and Eskimo or Indian descent. 5. Zool. a = JANNISARY, fish. b A handsomely colored serranoid market fish (Paranthias furcifer) from both coasts of tropical America.

Cre/ole, a. 1. [Usually cap.] Designating a Creole (in senses 1 and 2); of Creole blood and culture. 2. Born and bred as a native, but not of indigenous stock; as, a creole negro; a creole pony.

The term creole negro is employed in the West Indies cre/nat-ed (krē'nāt-ēd), a. Crenate. cre/nate-ly, adv. of CRENATE. cre/nche, † CRINGLE. cre/nche, † CRINGLE. cre/n-el-ate, cre/n-el-late, a. Crenelated. cre/n-el-lé (krē'nēl-ē), cre/n-el-lé (krē'nēl-ē), n. Also cre/n-el-lee'. [F. crenéler, p. p. of crenéler to indent. See CRENELL.] 1. Her. Having the upper edge crenelated; or embattled. 2. Needlework. Cut on the edge in square scallops. cre/n-el-ed, cre/n-el-elled (krē'nēl-ēd), p. a. = CRENELATED. cre/n-el-er (krē'nēl-ēr), n. A small crenel, or imitation of one in a decorative sense. cre/n-el-ing, cre/n-el-ling, p. pr. & vb. n. of CRENELL. Specific: n. Bot. A crenation or crenature. cre/n-el-late, cre/n-el-lat-ion, cre/n-el-lee', etc. Vars. of CRENELL-ATE, CRENELLATION, CRENELL, etc. cre/n-gle, † CRINGLE.

cre/nit'ic (krē'nīt'īk), a. [Gr. κρήνη spring.] Geol. Of, pert. to, or resulting from, the raising of minerals to matter from subterranean igneous rocks through the action of springs. — crenitic hypothesis, the theory that the ancient crystalline rocks were formed by crenitic action. cre/n-klé, † CRINGLE. cre/n-ū-lā (krē'nū-lā), n.; L. pl. -lā (-lā). [NL.] A crenulation. cre/olez, † CROSS. cre/ol-ate (krē'ōl-āt), cre/ol-ān, a. & n. = CREOLE. Rare. Cre/ole State, The State of Louisiana. Cf. CREOLE, n., 2b. cre/ol-in (krē'ōl-in), n. A preparation of creosol, used as an antiseptic. Trade Name. cre/ol-is-m (krē'ōl-iz'm), n. A Spanish-American lit. Description or portrayal of Creole life. b Creole descent. cre/ol-é-gons (krē'ōl-ē-gōns), a. [Gr. κρέας flesh + -phagous.] Carnivorous.

to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood. R. Hildreth. 3. [Usually cap.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a Creole or Creoles; as, Creole French; also, manufactured or produced by Creoles; loosely, peculiar to Louisiana; as, Creole shoes, eggs, wagons, baskets, etc. cre/ol-ize (krē'ōl-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ing). Also cre/ole-ize. [Usually cap.] To make or imbue with Creole qualities or characteristics, as of manners, feelings, climatic immunity, or the like. — cre/ol-i-za-tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n. Cre/on (krē'ōn), n. [Gr. Κρόν.] Gr. Myth. Brother-in-law of Zeus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polyneices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews and condemned Antigone to be buried alive for performing funeral rites over Polyneices. See ANTIGONE. cre/o-sol (krē'ō-sōl; -sōl), n. Also creosol. [Creosote + -ol.] Chem. A colorless aromatic liquid, C₈H₁₀O₂, resembling carbolic acid. It is obtained from beechwood tar and gum guaiacum, and is related to pyrocatechin. cre/o-sol'tal (-sō'tāl), n. Pharm. A thick pale yellow liquid, consisting of a mixture of phenol carbonates prepared from creosote. It is used as an internal antiseptic. cre/o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), n. [Gr. κρέας, gen. κρέας, flesh + σάωσις to preserve.] Chem. A. An oily antiseptic liquid, of a burning smoky taste, colorless when pure, but usually colored yellow or brown by impurity or exposure, obtained by the distillation of wood tar, esp. that of beechwood. It is a complex mixture of various phenols and their ethers, the principal constituents being guaiacol, creosol, phlorol, and methyl creosol. It is remarkable as an antiseptic and deodorizer in the preservation of wood, flesh, etc., and in the prevention of putrefaction; but it is a poor germicide. Smoked meat, as ham, owes its preservation and taste to a small quantity of creosote absorbed from the smoke to which it is exposed. b A similar substance obtained from coal tar. cre/o-sote, v. t.; CRE/O-SOT'ED (-sōt'ēd); CRE/O-SOT'ING (-sōt'ing). To saturate or impregnate with creosote, as timber, for the prevention of decay. creosote bush. A zygothylaceous shrub (Covillea mexicana) found in desert regions from Colorado to California and southward through Mexico. It has yellow flowers and very resinous foliage with a strong odor of creosote. See SONORA GUM. creosote oil. A that part of the wood-tar distillate from which creosote is obtained by purification. b The third main fraction in the distillation of coal tar, boiling from 230° to 270° C. It is a greenish yellow oil, heavier than water, containing phenols and other bodies, and is used for creosoting timber, and for other purposes. cre/o-sot'ic (-sōt'īk), a. Of or pertaining to creosote. cre/pance (krē'pāns), n. [Cf. It. crepaccio, fr. crepare to crack.] An injury in a horse's leg, caused by interference. It sometimes forms an ulcer. cre/pé (krē'pé; E. krāp), n. [F.] Crape; also, any of various crapelike fabrics, whether crinkled or not. cre/pé de Chine (dī'shēn') [F. de Chine of China], Canton crape or an inferior gauzy fabric resembling it. — c. lisse (lē's) [F. lisse smooth], smooth, or unwrinkled, crape. cre/pis (krē'pīs), n. [L., an unknown plant.] Bot. A large genus of cichoriaceous herbs of the Northern Hemisphere. They have alternate or basal mostly pinnatifid leaves, and heads of yellow or orange flowers. Several species are common in the western United States. Also [l. c.], a plant of the same name.

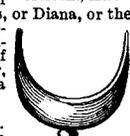
crep'i-tant (krē'pī-tānt), a. [See CREPITATE.] Having or making a crackling sound; crackling; rattling. crep'i-tant rāle, Med., a peculiar crackling sound audible with inspiration in pneumonia and other lung diseases. crep'i-tate (krē'pī-tāt), v. t.; CREP'I-TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); CREP-I-TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [L. crepitare to crackle, v. intensive of crepare to crack. Cf. CREVICICE.] 1. To make a series of small, sharp, rapidly repeated explosions or sounds, as salt in fire; to crackle; rattle; snap. 2. Zool. To discharge fluid. See CREPITATION, n., 3. crep'i-ta-tion (-tāt'shūn), n. [Cf. F. crépitation.] 1. Act of crepitating; crackling; a crackling noise. 2. Med. a. A grating or crackling sensation or sound, as that produced by rubbing two fragments of a broken bone together, or by pressing upon cellular tissue containing air. b A crepitant rāle. 3. Zool. The explosive discharge of any defensive fluid by an insect, as the bombardier beetle. crep'i-tus (krē'pī-tūs), n. [L., fr. crepare to crack.] Med. a The noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels. b = CREPITATION.

crep'i-tus (krē'pī-tūs), n. [L., fr. crepare to crack.] Med. a The noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels. b = CREPITATION. crep'us-cle (krē'pūs'kūl) } n. [L. crepusculum, fr. crepuscule.] Twilight. cre-pus-cu-lar (-kū-lār), a. [Cf. F. crépusculaire.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous; dim. 2. Flying in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain birds and insects. crepuscular light, the white arc appearing above the red

segment of the western sky after sunset, also less frequently in the eastern sky before sunrise. cre/sa-lol (krēs'ā-lōl; -lōl), n. [creosol + salol.] Pharm. Any of the creosol salicylates, esp. metacresol salicylate, recommended as a substitute for salol. cre-scen'to (krēs'shēn'tō; krēs'shēn'tō; 277), a. & adv. [It., fr. crescere to increase. See CRESCENT.] 1. Music. With a constantly increasing volume; gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone; — a direction for the performance of a passage, indicated by the mark cresc. , by the word, or by the abbreviation *cresc.* 2. Phon. Pronounced with increasing force or stress; rising; as, Ital. *vi* is *crescendo*, or rising, diphthong, the stress coming upon the second element. cre-scen'to, n. An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound, as in the rendering of a passage of music; also, a passage so rendered. cre/scent (krēs'shēn't), n. [ME. crescent, *crescunt*, present (in sense 1), OF. *creissant* increasing, F. *croissant*, p. pr. of *croître*, OF. *creistre*, fr. L. *crescere* to increase, v. incho.; akin to *creare* to create. See CREATE; cf. ACCRETE, IN-CREASE, CRESCENDO.] 1. The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter, or its figure, defined by a concave and a convex edge; also, improperly, the old or decreasing moon in a like state. 2. A representation or figure of the increasing moon; as: a An ornament or decoration. b Her. A charge consisting of the figure of the increasing moon with the horns directed upward, often used as a mark of cadency to distinguish a second son and his descendants. c An emblem or badge, as *Astrol.*, a symbol of Astronomy, an ancient symbol of Byzantium, or Constantinople; specif., the emblem of the Turkish Empire, adopted after the taking of Constantinople; hence, the Turkish power, and, by extension, Mohammedanism as a political force. The cross of our faith is replanted, The *rod*, *dry crescent* is daunt'd. Campbell. d A badge of knighthood or a decorative order. An order of the Crescent was instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; a second by René of Anjou, in 1448; a third by Sultan Selim III., 1799, to be conferred upon foreigners to whom Turkey might be indebted for valuable services. All three are extinct. 3. A crescent-shaped object; as: a A circular row of houses. b A crescent-shaped bun or roll. U. S. c A Turkish instrument with bells or jingles and a crescent at the top. d Med. A crescent-shaped form of the malaria parasite. 4. A defect in a horse's foot, caused by the falling down of the coffin bone, which presses the sole outward. 5. Lace Making. A raised cordnet inclosing flat stitches of needle-point laces or joining separate pieces.



Crescent, Her.



Turkish Crescent.

cre-scent of Gia-nuz'āf (-jā-nūōf'sē). Anal. = DEMILUNES OF HEIDENHAIM. cre/scent, a. 1. Increasing; growing. The crescent promise of my spirit hath not set. Tennyson. 2. Shaped like the moon in her first quarter. Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. Milton. Crescent City, New Orleans, La., the older portion of which forms a crescent around a bend of the Mississippi River. — c. spot, Zool., any of numerous small nymphalid butterflies having crescent-shaped white spots along the margins of the re- or brown wings. cre/scent, v. t.; CRE/SCENT-ED; CRE/SCENT-ING. To form into a crescent, border in a crescent, or adorn or charge with crescents. cre-scen'tia (krēs'shēn'tī-ā), n. [NL., after Pietro Crescenzi, medieval Italian writer on agriculture.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American bigonimaceous trees having coriaceous leaves and pale yellow flowers borne on the old wood. The fruit contains a pulp filled with numerous seeds; its hard rind affords utensils of various kinds. See CALABASH, CALABASH TREE. cre-scent'ic (krēs'shēn'tīk), a. Crescent-shaped. crescentic lobes, Anal., two lobes (anterior and posterior) of the upper surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum separated by the preclival fissure. cre/solve (krēs'ōlv), a. [L. *crescere* to increase.] Increasing; growing "The great and *crescive* self." Emerson. cre/sol (krēs'sōl, -sōl), n. [From CREOSOTE.] Chem. Any one of three isomeric substances, CH₃C₆H₄OH, homologous with and resembling phenol, and distinguished as *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-creosol — called also *creylic acid*. They are obtained from coal tar and wood tar as colorless, oily liquids or solids, and are used as disinfectants. Para-creosol occurs combined in the urine, and is a product of the intestinal putrefaction of tyrosine. cre-sor'cin (krēs'sōr'sīn), n. [creosol + *orcine*.] Chem. A crystalline dihydroxy toluene, C₆H₃CH₃(OH)₂, isomeric with *orcine*. cre-sot'ic (krēs'sōt'īk) } a. Chem. Designating any cre/sot-in'ic (krēs'sōt-in'īk) } of ten isomeric acids, C₆H₅(CH₃)(OH)CO₂H, derived from the cresols. One of them, melting at 151° C., is used in medicine as an antipyretic. cress (krēs), n.; pl. CRESSSES (krēs'sēs; -īz). [ME. *cress*, *cresse*, *kers*, *kerse*, AS. *cress*, *erse*; akin to D. *kers*, G. *krasse*, Dan. *karse*, Sw. *krasse*; possibly also to OHG. *chresan* to creep.] 1. Any of numerous plants of the

Crepuscule; twilight; dusk. crep'y (krē'pī), a. Of the nature of, or like, crepe. cre/s, † CRESS, increase. cre/s, † CRESS, increase. cre-sam'ine (krēs'am-īn); krēs'-ā-mēn'; 184), n. Pharm. An antiseptic used in diseases of the skin. It is a mixture of trichresol and ethylene diamine. cre-sant, † CRESCENT. cre-sant. Abbv. Crescendo. cre-scent (krēs'shēn't), n. Increase; growth. Obs. cre/s-cens (krēs'shēn't), Bib. cre/s-cent-ade' (krēs'shēn't-ād'), n. [Crescent + *ade*, as in *crusade*.] A religious war carried on under the banner of Turkish emblem, or on behalf of Islamism. — cre-scent-ad'er (-ēr), n. cre-scent'ul-form (krēs'shēn't'ul-fōrm), a. Crescent-shaped. cre-scent'ul'd, a. Crescentlike. cre-scent-wise (krēs'shēn't'wīz), adv. See WISE.

counted independently of the hands played. Points are usually scored by moving pegs on a cribbage board...

2. Act of cribbing; something cribbed; plagiarism. Collog. crib-bite, v. i. Veter. To exhibit the vice of crib biting.

crib biting. Veter. A vice of some horses in which the animal makes peculiar movements with the head and at intervals grasps the manger or other object with the incisor teeth...

cribble (krīb'bl), n. [F. crible, LL. cribrus sieve, fr. L. cribrum.] A sieve; also, Obs., coarse flour or meal.

cribble, v. t. [Cf. F. cribler.] To sift. Obs. or R. cribe'lum (krīb'el'um), n.; L. pl. -la (-ā). [L.] A small sieve, dim. of cribrum.

cribriform. Bot. = SIEVE CELL. - c. fascia, Anat., the fascia perforated with openings for the passage of vessels which covers the splanchnic opening in the fascia lata of the thigh...

cribriform cell. Bot. = SIEVE CELL. - c. fascia, Anat., the fascia perforated with openings for the passage of vessels which covers the splanchnic opening in the fascia lata of the thigh...

cribrate (krīb'rāt), n. [Cf. F. cribration.] Act of sifting; specif.: Pharm. Act or process of separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser by sifting.

cribrate-form (krīb'rīt-fōrm; krīb'rīt; 277), a. [L. cribrum sieve + form.] Resembling a sieve; pierced with holes. cribriform cell. Bot. = SIEVE CELL. - c. fascia, Anat., the fascia perforated with openings for the passage of vessels...

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two bowling creases (see Illust.), lines each 6 feet 8 inches in length and 22 yards apart, from or behind which the ball must be bowled. At each end of the bowling crease is a short limiting line called the return crease.

crib'et (krīb'et), n. [Cf. F. criquet, OF. criequet, criquet, perh. fr. D. or G.; cf. D. krikke a cricket; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. CREEK.] Any of the saltatorial orthopterous insects constituting the family Gryllidae, noted for the chirping notes produced by the males by rubbing together specially modified parts of the fore wings.

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the other. It was terminated by the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

crim'i-nal (krīm'ī-nāl), a. [L. criminalis, fr. crimen: cf. F. criminel. See CRIME.] 1. Involving, or of the nature of, a crime; — said of an act or of conduct; as, criminal carelessness; hence, wicked.

2. Relating to crime or its punishment; as, a criminal action, or one instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime; the criminal code; criminal process; criminal law; — opposed to civil.

3. Guilty of crime or sin. The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us criminal in the sight of God.

crim'i-nal-ty (krīm'ī-nāl'ī-tī), n. [Cf. F. criminalité, LL. criminalitas.] Quality or state of being criminal, that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness; guilt.

crim'i-nal-ly (krīm'ī-nāl'ī), adv. 1. According to criminal law; as, to proceed against one criminally.

2. In a criminal manner; in violation of law; wickedly. crim'i-nal-oid (-oid), n. [criminal + -oid.] Criminal. A person born with criminal tendencies.

crim'i-nal-ist, n. One versed in criminal law; a criminologist. crim'i-nal-ist-ry (krīm'ī-nāl'ī-tī-rī), n. [Cf. F. criminalité, LL. criminalitas.] Quality or state of being criminal, that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness; guilt.

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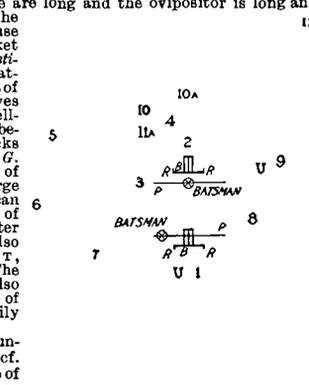
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European House Cricket.



Cricket. Diagram showing players' positions for a fast bowler and a right-handed batsman. 1 Bowler; 2 Wicket Keeper; 3 Point; 4 Short Slip; 5 Third Man; 6 Cover-point; 7 Mid-off; 8 Mid-on; 9 Short Leg (or 9 a Long-off or 9 b Long-on); 10 Long Slip (or 10 a Long Stop); 11 Long Leg (or 11 a Extra Slip); B B Bowling creases; R R R Return Creases; P P Popping creases; U U Umpires.

cribble. + CRIB. cribe'ber, n. One that cribs. cribe'bing, p. pr. & vb. n. of CRIB; specif.: CRIB BITING. cribe'ble bread. Bread made of "cribble" or coarse meal. Obs. cribe'bled (krīb'bl'd), a. = CRIBBLE. cribe'le (krīb'lē). Dial. Eng. var. of CRIBBLE. cribe'rate-ly, adv. of CRIBBATE. cribe'rose (krīb'rōs; krīb'rōs), a. [L. cribrum sieve.] Cribriform. - cribr-ous, cell, Bot., a sieve tube. Obs. cribe' strap. A preventive strap round the neck to compress the windpipe of a cribbing horse.

crib'et (krīb'et), n. [Prob. fr. F. crie a jackscrew.] The ring which turns inward and condenses the flame of a lamp. cribe'tus (krīb'et'us), n. [NL, fr. Slav. cf. Pol. skrzączek hamster, Serv. ian crik'čak, Bohem. kříček.] Zool. The genus of rodents consisting of the hamsters. - cribe'tine (krīb'et'īn; -tīn), a. & n. cribe'ton, Admirable. See ADMIRABLE CRIBTON. cribe'crick, Obs. or Dial. var. of CREEK. cribe'crick, n. [Cf. G. kriebe, Dan. krik-and.] The garganey teal. Local, Eng. [CRIBCRICK.] cribe'crick'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of cribe'crick.

crim'i-less, a. See LESS. - crim'e-less-ness, n. || crim'emen (krīm'ēmēn), n.; pl. CRIMINATI (krīm'ī-nā-tī). [L.] Law. A crime. - crim'emen con'tin-u-um (kōn-tīn'ū-ūm). = CONTINUOUS CRIME. - crim'ēna ex'tra-or-dī-nā-rī-a (ēk'strā-ōr'd'ī-nā-rī-ā). Roman Law. See EXTRAORDINARY CRIMES. - crim'emen fā'fā (krīm'ēmē fā'fā). = FALSITY CRIME. - crim'emen lē's-ā-t'is (lē'sē māj'ē-s'ā-t'is). The crime of lese majesty; high treason. crim'i-nal-dom (krīm'ī-nāl'ī-dōm), n. See -DOM. - crim'i-nal-ism (-īz'm), n. See CRIME.

as the legs of a horse; hence, to go lame for this or a like reason. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To wrinkle; to curl. Obs. or Dial. Eng. crimp'y (krĭm'pĭ), a.; CRIMP'ER (-pĭ-ĕr); CRIMP'EST. Having a crimped appearance; frizzly; as, the crimp'y wool of the Saxony sheep.

crim'son (krĭm'sŏn), n. [Formerly also cremesin, cramoisyn, crimson; cf. OF. cremosin, cramoisin, F. cramoisi, LL. carmesinus, cremesinus, OSp. cremesin, Sp. carmesí; all fr. Ar. qermazi, fr. qermez crimson, kermes, fr. Skr. krmīya produced by a worm; krmī worm or insect + jan to generate, akin to E. kin. Cf. CARMINE, KERMES.] 1. A deep red color tinged with blue, one of the primary pigment colors; also, red color in general.

Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. Is. i. 18. 2. Any pigment of the dye which colors crimson.

crim'son, a. Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, sanguinary; bloody. "A crimson tide." Mrs. Hemans. crimson bella, a saxifragaceous herb (Heuchera sanguinea) of the western United States, cultivated for its panicles of small red flowers.—c. clover, a European annual clover (Trifolium incarnatum) with cylindrical heads of crimson flowers, extensively cultivated in the United States as a forage plant;—called also Italian and scarlet clover.—c. nag, a South African iridaceous plant (Schizostylis coccinea) with clustered, fleshy roots, narrow leaves, and a slender scape bearing a number of crimson bell-shaped flowers.—c. fronted bullfinch, the house finch.—c. lake, a cochineal lake containing more alumina than carmine has.—c. rambler, a well-known hardy climbing rose, originating as a hybrid between Rosa wichuraiana and R. multiflora. It has shining leaves and large trusses of medium-sized crimson flowers.

crim'son (krĭm'sŏn), v. t.; CRIM'SONED (-z'nd); CRIM'SON-ING. To make crimson; to dye with crimson.

Signed in thy spoil and crimsoned in thy lethe [death]. Shak. crim'son, v. i. To become crimson; to blush.

crim'son, v. i. To become crimson; to blush. Ancient towers beginning to crimson with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning. De Quincey.

crim'al (krĭm'āl), a. [L. crinalis, fr. crinis the hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair. Rare.

crined (krĭnd), a. [L. crinis hair; cf. F. crin.] Her. Noting or specifying the tincture of the hair or mane.

cringe (krĭnj), v. t.; CRINGED (krĭnjd); CRINGING (krĭn'jĭng). [Cf. AS. crincgan, crīngan, crīncan, to yield, fall, and ME. crenge, crenchen, to bend one's self; prob. akin to E. crank.] 1. To draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily; to shrink; to cower. 2. To draw one's self together in fear or servility; to bend or crouch with base humility; to wince; hence, to make court in a degrading manner; to fawn.

Sly hypocrite, . . . who more than thou Once fawned and cringed, and servilely adored Heaven's awful monarch? Milton.

Syn.—See FAWN. cringe, v. t. 1. To contract; to draw together or in; to cause to shrink or wrinkle; to distort. Obs.

Till like a boy you see him cringe his face, And whine aloud for mercy. Shak.

2. To show cringing conduct toward. Rare. Byron.

cringe, n. Servile civility; fawning; a cringing act; a shrinking or bowing in fear, servility, or the like. "With cringe and shrug, ad bow obsequious." Couper.

cringe/ling, n. One who cringes; a fawner. Rare.

cring'gle (krĭn'gl), n. [Cf. Icel. kringla orb, G. kringel ring, twisted cake; akin to Icel. kring around, D. kring circle, E. cringe, crank.] 1. Naut. An iron or rope thimble or grommet worked into or attached to the edges and corners of a sail, used for making fast the bowline bridle, earings, etc.; also, in light sails, an eyelet worked in the sail itself. 2. A withe or rope for fastening a gate, etc.

crin'ig'er-ous (krĭ-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs; krĭn'), a. [L. criniger; crinis hair + gero to bear.] Bearing hair; hairy. Rare.

crin'ite (krĭn'it), a. [L. crinitus, p. p. of crinitre to provide or cover with hair, fr. crinis hair.] Having hair or a hairlike tail; covered or provided with hairy growths; hairy. "Comate, crinite, caudate stars." Fairfax.

crin'ite (krĭn'it; krĭn'it), n. A fossil crinoid.

crink (krĭnk), v. t.; CRINKED (krĭnkĕt); CRINK'ING. [Cf. CRINKLE, CRANK.] To bend or twist; to wrinkle or crinkle. Dial. Eng.—n. A twist or wrinkle. Dial. Eng.

crink, v. i. [Of imitative origin.] To make or emit a thin abrupt metallic or crackling sound.

Not a sound except the crinkling of the thin paper. Hall Caine.

crink'le (krĭn'kĭl), v. t.; CRINK'LED (-kĭld); CRINK'LING (-kĭlĭng). [A freq. fr. the root of cringe; akin to D. krinkel to wind or twist. Cf. CRINGLE, CRINGE.] 1. To turn or wind; to run in and out in many short bends or turns; also, to move in waves; to ripple.

The green wheat crinkles like a lake. J. T. Troubridge.

2. To cringe; to bend obsequiously; also, to turn aside or draw back from a purpose or promise. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

3. To give forth a thin metallic or crackling sound; to rustle, as stiff cloth when moved.

And all the rooms Were full of crinkling silks. Mrs. Browning.

crin'kle, v. t. To form with short turns, bends, or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities or sinuosities; to cause to wrinkle or curl; to crimp.

The house is crinkled to and fro. Chaucer.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth, Like red-hot devils crinkled into snakes. Mrs. Browning.

crin'kle, n. A winding or turn; wrinkle; sinuosity; crinkling. The crinkles in this glass, making objects appear double.

4. A sixpence;—so called as often bent. Slang, Eng.

armor, which covered the neck and head.

crin'kle-root' (krĭn'kĭl-rŏot'), n. An American toothwort (Dentaria diphylla), with a knotted succulent and pungent rootstock.

crin'kly (krĭn'kĭl), a. Full of crinkles; wavy; wrinkly.

crinkly curves, Math., extraordinary curves, exactly defined but broadly different in properties from ordinary curves, as the tangential curves of Weierstrass and Peano (see WEIERSTRASSIAN), and the surface-filling curves of Peano and Hilbert, which pass continuously through every point of a given unit square.

crin'oid (krĭn'oid; krĭn'oid), a. [See CRINOIDEA.] Of or pertaining to the Crinoidea; crinoid.—n. One of the Crinoidea.

crin'oid'nal (krĭn'oid'nal; krĭn'), a. Zool. & Paleon. Of or pert. to crinoids; consisting of, or containing, crinoids.

crin'oid'le-a (krĭn'oid'le-a; n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κρινος lily + -oid-].) Zool. A large group, usually ranking as a class, of echinoderms which are mostly permanently attached by the part of the body opposite the mouth, having in the typical forms a more or less cup-shaped body provided with five or more featherlike arms (commonly bifurcated or many-branched) bearing pinules; the sea lilies, stone lilies, and feather stars. In an older and wider sense the group includes all the attached echinoderms, thus comprising the Cystoidea and Blastoidea (which see), and is then equivalent to Pelmatozoa, but in most recent classifications it is restricted to the arm-bearing forms as here described, being in this sense equivalent to Brachiata.

In most of the Crinoidea the body is borne on a long, jointed stalk or column, whose base often divides into rootlike processes. Some, as the comatulas, become detached and free-moving in the adult stage. The fossil forms are very numerous, esp. in the Paleozoic, where whole beds of limestones are formed chiefly of their remains, and some are found as far back as the Ordovician. The living crinoids are comparatively few.—crin'oid'le-an (-ān), a. & n.

crin'oid'line (krĭn'oid'lin; -lĕn; 277), n. [Fr. crin hair, L. crinis.] 1. A kind of stiff cloth, formerly used for making undershirts to expand the gowns worn over them, and now used for linings, etc. It was originally made of horsehair and linen thread. Also, some substitute for this fabric. (†)

2. A lady's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

crinoline steel. Steel in narrow finely tempered ribbons as used for crinolines.

Crinum (krĭn'ŭm), n. [NL. fr. Gr. κρινος lily.] Bot. A large genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They have umbels of large showy flowers borne on scapes, usually in advance of the thick leaves. Many species are commonly cultivated. Also [L. c.], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Crin'oc'er-as (krĭn'ŏs'ĕr-ās), n. [NL.; Gr. κρινος ram + κέρας horn.] Paleon. A genus of Cretaceous Ammonoidea with a complexly plicated septa, having the shell in the form of a discoidal spiral with the whorls disunited.—crin'oc'er-a'tite (krĭn'ŏs'ĕr-ā'tit), n.—crin'oc'er-a'tite (-tĭt'ĭt), a.

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I am a cripple in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. Dryden.

2. A supporting framework or staging, as for use in washing windows.

3. Local, U. S. A swampy or low wet ground, often covered with brush or with thickets; bog.

The flats or cripple land lying between high and low-water lines, and over which the waters of the stream ordinarily come and go. Pennsylvania Law Reports.

b A rocky shallow in a stream;—a lumbermen's term.

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Crinkleroot (Dentaria diphylla). (†)

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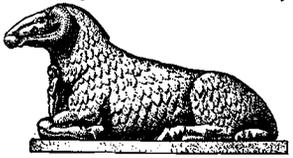
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Crinophinx from Kernak.

5. A bend or distortion, as in a curve.

6. An ailment affecting the bones of cattle, due to a lack of certain food constituents in the pasture;—often in pl. Also called osteomalacia. Dial. Eng. & Australia.

crip'ple (krĭp'pl), a. Lame; halting. "The cripple, tardy-gaited night." Shak.

crip'ple (krĭp'pl), v. t.; CRIP'PLED (-'ld); CRIP'PLING (-lĭng). 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, particularly of a leg or foot; to lame.

2. To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service or use; to disable; as, to be financially crippled.

More serious embarrassments . . . were crippling the energy of the settlement in the Bay. Putney.

crip'ple, v. i. To go or walk lamely; to hobble.

crip'pler (krĭp'plĕr), n. 1. One that cripples.

2. A wooden tool used in graining leather.

crip'ply (-lĭ), a. Somewhat crippled; lame.

cri'sis (krĭ'sĭs), n.; pl. CRISSES (-sĕz). [L. crisis, Gr. κρίσις, fr. κρίνω to separate. See CERTAIN.] 1. Med. A that change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death; sometimes, also, a striking change of symptoms attended by an outward manifestation, as by an eruption or sweat.

Till some safe crisis authorize their skill. Dryden.

b One of the painful paroxysmal attacks occurring in cases of locomotor ataxia, etc.

2. Astrol. A planetary or other conjunction determinative of a critical issue.

3. The point of time when it is decided whether any affair or course of action must go on, or be modified or terminate; decisive moment; turning point; also, a state of things in which a decisive change one way or the other is impending; specif., a time of difficulty, danger, and suspense in commerce or finance; as, the bank faced a crisis.

This hour's the very crisis of your fate. Dryden.

Syn.—See JUNCTURE.

crisp (krĭsp), a.; CRISP'ER (krĭs'pĕr); CRISP'EST. [AS. crisp, fr. L. crispus; cf. carpere to pluck, card (wool); E. harvest. Cf. CRAPE.] 1. Curly; wavy; in curls or ringlets; as, crisp hair.

2. Having the surface roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds.

You nymphs called Naiads, of the winding brooks . . . Leave your crisp channels. Shak.

3. Bot. Curled or twisted, as the leaves of cabbage.

4. Brittle; friable; short, as pastry; in a condition to break with a short, sharp fracture; as, crisp snow.

The cakes at ten ate short and crisp. Goldsmith.

5. Having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp, clean-cut, and clear; as, crisp outlines; a crisp style; decided; brisk; as, crisp manners; lively; bright; sparkling; as, crisp repartee; firm and fresh; as, crisp vegetation; also, inducing crispness or briskness, as does frosty weather; hence, invigorating; bracing; as, crisp air.

Below crisp heaven." Shak.

The snug, small room, and the crisp fire. Dickens.

It [laurel] has been plucked many times, and yet looks as hale and crisp as if it would last ninety years. Leigh Hunt.

Syn.—See SHARP.

crisp, n. That which is crisp or brittle; state or quality of being crisp or brittle; as, burned to a crisp; specif.:

a A thin, delicate fabric formerly used for veils, etc. Obs. b A brittle kind of candy; as, peanut crisp. c The rind of roasted pork; crackling.

crisp, v. t.; CRISPED (krĭspĕt); CRISP'ING. [L. crispare, fr. crispus. See CRISP, a.] 1. To curl; to form into ringlets, as hair, or the nap of cloth; to interweave, as the branches of trees; to cause to undulate irregularly, as crape or water; to wrinkle; to cause to ripple. Cf. CRIMP.

The lover with the myrtle sprays Adorns his crisped tresses. Drayton.

Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold. Milton.

2. To make crisp, brittle, or short, as in cooking.

3. To cause to crackle; as, the wheels crisp the gravel.

crisp, v. i. 1. To curl in short folds; to undulate or ripple. To watch the crisping ripples on the beach. Tennyson.

2. To become crisp.

And where we drank, the puddled bank In crisping into clay. Kipling.

3. To sound like a crisp substance breaking; to crackle.

cris'pate (krĭs'pāt) a. [L. crispatus, p. p. See CRISP, crisp'pated (-pāt-ĕd) v. t. Having a crisped appearance; irregularly curled or twisted.

cris'pation (krĭs'pā'shān), n. 1. Act or process of curling, or state of being curled; undulation.

2. A very slight convulsive or spasmodic contraction.

Few men can look down from a great height without creepings and crispations. O. W. Holmes.

crisp'er (krĭs'pĕr), n. One that crisks; specif., an instrument for making little curls in the nap of cloth.

cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), n. [L. Crispus, Crispinus; cf. crispus having curly hair.] 1. Masc. prop. name. L. Crispus (krĭs'pĭs), Crispinus (krĭs'pĭnās), Crispianus (krĭs'pĭānās); F. Crispin (krĕs'pān'), Crispin (krĕs'pān'); It. Crispino (krĕs'pĕnō), Crispo (krĕs'pō); Sp. Crispo (krĕs'pō); G. Crispus (krĕs'pōs).

2. A shoemaker;—so called from Saint Crispin, the patron of shoemakers. He was a Christian shoemaker in France, martyred about 287. His day is Oct. 25.

3. In French comedy, a well-known character, the clever, swaggering, knavish valet.

crisp'ling, p. pr. & vb. n. of CRISP.

crisping iron, a crimping iron.—c. pin, the simplest form of crimping iron.

crisps. Obs. or dial. Eng. form of CRISP, a.

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crisp'ling, p. pr. & vb. n. of CRISP.

crisping iron, a crimping iron.—c. pin, the simplest form of crimping iron.

crisps. Obs. or dial. Eng. form of CRISP, a.

cris'pate (krĭs'pāt) a. [L. crispatus, p. p. See CRISP, crisp'pated (-pāt-ĕd) v. t. Having a crisped appearance; irregularly curled or twisted.

cris'pation (krĭs'pā'shān), n. 1. Act or process of curling, or state of being curled; undulation.

2. A very slight convulsive or spasmodic contraction.

Few men can look down from a great height without creepings and crispations. O. W. Holmes.

crisp'er (krĭs'pĕr), n. One that crisks; specif., an instrument for making little curls in the nap of cloth.

cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), n. [L. Crispus, Crispinus; cf. crispus having curly hair.] 1. Masc. prop. name. L. Crispus (krĭs'pĭs), Crispinus (krĭs'pĭnās), Crispianus (krĭs'pĭānās); F. Crispin (krĕs'pān'), Crispin (krĕs'pān'); It. Crispino (krĕs'pĕnō), Crispo (krĕs'pō); Sp. Crispo (krĕs'pō); G. Crispus (krĕs'pōs).

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crock (krŏk), *v. t.* 1. To put in a crock; as, to *crock* butter.
 2. *Hort.* To provide (a flowerpot) with crocks, or potsherds.
crock'er-y (-ŕ-y), *n.* [From *CROCK* an earthen vessel.] Earthenware; crocks collectively; vessels formed of baked clay, esp. those for domestic use.
crock'et (-ĕt; -It; 151), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, a dial. form of *F. croquet*. See *croquet*; cf. *croquet*.] 1. A kind of curl or roll once fashionable. *Obs.*
 2. *Arch.* An ornament, often resembling curved and bent foliage, projecting from the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.
 3. = *croche*, antler knob.
crock'et-ing, *n.* *Arch.* Ornamentation with crockets.
crock'y (krŏk'y), *a.* [From *CROCK* soot.] Smutty.
croc'o-dile (krŏk'ŏ-dil), *n.* [*L. crocodilus*, Gr. *κροκόδειλος*; cf. *F. crocodile*, also *ME. cokrdril*, *coodrille*, fr. OF. *coodrille*, fr. the same source.] 1. Any of several large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles of the genus *Crocodylus*; also, in a wider sense, any reptile of the family Crocodylidae or order Crocodylia. See *CROCODYLIA*, *ALLIGATOR*. True crocodiles are found in the waters of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. One species (*C. americanus*) occurs in the West Indies and Florida. It reaches a length of 12 feet, but some species of other countries become much larger. Other well-known species are that of the Nile (*C. niloticus*), the mugger (*C. palustris*)



Crocket, Arch.

of India, and *C. cataphractus* of West Africa. Their eggs are laid in the sand and hatched by the sun's heat. They are found chiefly in fresh water, but some enter or frequent brackish or even salt water. In some localities they are dangerous to man.
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cro'ne (krŏn), *n.* [*OD. kronie*, *karonie*, an old sheep, *OF. carogne*, *F. charogne*, carrion (also *F. carogne* ill-natured woman). See *CARRION*.] 1. A withered old woman, esp. one in humble circumstances. *Dryden*.

1. *Bot.* A large variety of squalls. *Trade Name.* **crok'ke** + *CROCK*, a vessel.
crole + *CRULL*.
cro'm. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of *CRAM*, *n.* & *v.* [quaver. *Obs.* | *cro'm'a*, *n.* [*L.*] *Music.* A *cro'mb* (krŏm). Var. of *CROME*.
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cro'm'e, *n.* [*OF. D. kram* hook, *cramp iron*, *OD. kramme*, a claw. *Obs.* *b* A hook; esp., a long stick with a hook at the end. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.*
cro'm'ford'ite (krŏm'fŏrd-it), *n.* [*From Cromford*, Derbyshire, England.] *Min.* Phosgenite.
cro'm'horn + *KRUMMHORN*.
cro'm'le (krŏm'li). *Scot.* var. of *CRUMPLE*.
cro'm'm'e + *CRAM*, *CRUMB*.
cro'm'm'e. Error for *CROMELECH*.
cro'm'ona. Corrupt of *CROMORNA*.
cro'm'p'e + *CRUMPLE*.
cro'm't'er. *Obs.* *b* *CRUMSTER*.
Crom'well chair (krŏm'wĕl'). A square, squat type of chair, usually covered with leather fastened by bright metal nails, and having often a short fringe.
Crom'well'er, *n.* A Cromwellian.



Crocus (C. sativus).

2. An old man useless or womanish from senility. *Rare*.
 A few old battered *cro'es* of office. *Beaconsfield*.
 3. An old ewe. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
cro'ok (krŏk), *n.* [Of imitative origin.] The hoarse croak of a raven, or honk of a wild goose.
cro'n'sted't-ite (krŏn'stĕt-it), *n.* [After A. Cronstedt, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A black, hydrous iron silicate, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms with perfect basal cleavage and showing a dark green streak. *Sp. gr.*, 3.34-3.35.
Cro'nus (krŏn'ŏs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Κρόνος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, a son of Uranus and Gaea, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his son Zeus. His wife was Rhea (which see). He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn. By confusion of his name with Chronos ("Time"), he came to be erroneously regarded as a god of time. Cf. *AGES* in *MYTHOLOGY*, *a*.
cro'ny (krŏn'i), *n.*; *pl.* -nĭs (-nĭz). [Of uncertain origin; cf. *cro'ne*, or *Gr.* *κρόνος* lasting long, fr. *κρόνος* time.] An intimate companion; a familiar friend; a chum.
 He soon found his former *cro'nes*, though all rather the worse for the wear and tear of time.
cro'ny, *v. t.*; *cro'ny'ing* (-nĭd); *cro'ny'ing*. To associate as a *cro'ny* (with); to be *cro'ny* or chums.
cro'ok (krŏk), *n.* [*ME. crok*; akin to *Icel. krŏkr* hook, *bend*, *Sw. krog*, *Dan. krog*, *OD. krooke*. Cf. *CRUCH*.] 1. Any implement having a bent or hooked form; as: *a* A sickle. *Obs.* *b* A hook; esp., a pothook. "As black as the *crook*." *Scott.* *c* A crosier. *d* The staff used by a shepherd, the hook of which serves to hold a runaway sheep.
 He left his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior*.
 2. Any hooked or curved appendage, part, or contrivance; as: *a* *Bot.* A tendril; also, a crosier. *b* A crooked piece of timber; a knee. *c* *pl.* *Print.* Brackets. *Obs.* *d* *Bell Founding*. A kind of double wooden compass, the legs of which are respectively curved to the form of the inner and outer sides of the bell, used in making the mold. *e* *Music*. A small tube, usually curved, inserted in the tube of trumpet, horn, etc., to change its pitch or key; also, the curved tube carrying the mouthpiece of a bassoon. *f* A wooden frame for carrying loads, used in pairs attached to pack saddles. *Local, Eng. Obsol.*
 3. An angular or odd-shaped bit of land. *Rare*.
 4. Act of crooking, or state of being crooked or bent; a bend, turn, or curve; flexure; formerly, esp., a bending of the knee or body in reverence.
 5. An artifice; trick; tricky device; subterfuge. *Obs.*
 For all your bags, hooks, and crooks. *Cramer*.
 6. A person given to crooked or fraudulent practices; a swindler, sharper, thief, forger, or the like. *Can't*.
 7. *Dial. Eng.* A A crook or painful stiffness, as in the neck. *b* A disease of sheep or cattle causing curvature, as of the neck or legs.
cro'ok, *v. t.* *crook'ed* (krŏk'ĕd); *crook'ing*. [*ME. croken*; cf. *Sw. krŏka*, *Dan. krŏge*. See *CRANK*, *n.*] 1. To turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve.
 Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee. *Shak*.
 2. To turn from the path of rectitude; to pervert; to misapp; to twist. *Obs.*
 3. In polo, to hook or catch (an opponent's stick) with one's own stick, so as to interfere with his play.
 To crook the elbow, to take a drink; to drink. *Slang*.
crook, v. i. 1. To bend; to curve; to wind; to have a curvature. "The port . . . crooketh like a bow." *Phaer*.
 2. To bow, as in obeisance. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.
 3. To turn from a straight or right course or path. *Obs.*
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crook'ed (krŏk'ĕd; -ĭd; 7, 151), *a.* 1. Characterized by a crook or curve; not straight; turning; bent; twisted; deformed. "Crooked paths." *Locke*.
 He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere. *Shak*.
 2. Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; distorted from the right.
 They are a perverse and crooked generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.
 3. False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings.
Syn. — Bent, curved, oblique, aslant, ascunt, twisted, distorted, wry. *CROOKED*, *AWRY*, *ASKEW*, *ASKANCE*. *CROOKED* is the general term for that which (1) is itself not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude; as, "His hand hath formed the *crooked* serpent" (*Job* xxvi. 13); "O *crooked* soul and serpentine in arts!" (*Dryden*); "We take cunning for a *crooked* wisdom" (*Bacon*). *AWRY* applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests erroneousness or perversity; as, "It undoubtedly was the fact that the nose on Mrs. Lupeux's face was a little *awry*. It is certain I had a preponderating bias towards the left side" (*Traveller*); "Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*" (*Milton*). *ASKEW* implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain; as, "And wrench'd the poles some leagues yet more *askew*" (*Blackmore*); "He on it lookt scornfully *askew*, as much disdain" (*Spenser*). *ASKANCE* is now used chiefly in the phrase "to look (eye, view) *askance*"; it commonly implies jealousy or mistrust; as, "Aside the Devil turned for envy; yet with jealous

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cro'ne (krŏn), *n.* [*OD. kronie*, *karonie*, an old sheep, *OF. carogne*, *F. charogne*, carrion (also *F. carogne* ill-natured woman). See *CARRION*.] 1. A withered old woman, esp. one in humble circumstances. *Dryden*.

krŏk, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kunkuma*.] genus of pretty bulbous iridaceous plants with solitary long-tubed flowers arising from the grasslike leaves from a fibrous-coated corm. They are natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. Those commonly cultivated are among the most popular of spring-flowering plants, the colors of the flowers ranging from white to yellow and purple. A few species flower in autumn, among them being *C. sativus*, which yields saffron. Also [*L. c.*], a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.
 2. [*L. c.*] Saffron. *Obs.*
 3. [*L. c.*] *Chem.* A deep yellow powder; the oxide of some metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color; esp., the oxide of iron (*crocus of Mars* or *colcothar*) thus produced from salts of iron, and used as a polishing powder and pigment.
croc'us of antimony, a product, mainly sodium or potassium thioantimonite, Na₂SbS₃ or K₂SbS₃, obtained as a slag in refining antimony. — *c.* of *Venus*, *Old Chese*, oxide of copper.
Croc'us (krŏs'ŏs), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *κροκος*.] A king of Lydia in the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.
croft (krŏft; 205), *n.* [*AS. croft*; akin to *D. kroft* hillock.] *Great Britain.* 1. A small inclosed field, usually one adjoining a house.
 2. A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant, esp. that of a Scottish crofter.
croft, v. t. *croft'er*; *croft'ing*. To grass, as linen, for bleaching in the sun. *Now Rare, Brit.* — *croft'er*, *n.* *Brit.* *croft'er* (krŏft'ēr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft, or small agricultural holding; esp., in the Scottish Highlands and islands, one of a class of tenants holding and occupying small parcels of farm land in severalty. *Brit.*
 A *crofter* is defined [in the Crofters' Holdings Act] as "a tenant of a holding" — being arable or pasture land, or partly arable and partly pasture land — "from year to year who resides on his holding, the annual rent of which does not exceed £30 in money, and which is situated in a 'crofting parish.'" *Encyc. Brit.*
croft'ing, *n.* *Great Britain.* 1. State of being successively cropped; the land thus cropped; croftland.
 2. The system of tenancy of crofters; also, a crofter's holding.
Croft'on sys'tem (krŏft'ŏn). [After Sir Walter Crofton, Irish penologist.] *Penology.* A system of prison discipline employing for consecutive periods cellular confinement, associated imprisonment under the mark system, restraint intermediate between imprisonment and freedom, and liberation on ticket of leave.
croise (kroiz), *v. t.* [*OF. croisier*, *F. croisier*, fr. OF. *crois* cross, *F. croix*, *L. cruz*.] *Obs.* 1. To make the sign of the cross over or on, esp. one vowing to fight the foes of Christianity.
 2. To crucify.
crois'es (kroiz'ēs), *n. pl.* [*F. croisé* crusader, fr. OF. *crois*, *F. croix*, cross. See *CROSS*.] Persons who have been "crossed" as crusaders. *Obs.*
 The conquests of the *crois'es* extending over Palestine. *Burke*.
cro'croise as a singular of this is an erroneous pseudo-archaism.
Cro-Mag'non' race (krŏmā'nyŏn'). *Ethnol.* A race of men of whom remains have been found in the Cro-Magnon cave in Dordogne, France, dating from the Magdalenian period. They were dolichocephalic, with deep-set eyes, low forehead, and dark complexion. They were unacquainted with agriculture, but expert in the manufacture of bone and flint implements. Some ethnologists regard this race as the substratum of the modern European populations, and even as still surviving in local populations in comparative purity.
cro'm'lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [*W. cromlech*; *Ir.* *crom* bending or bent, *conce* + *lech* a flat stone; akin to *Ir. cromleac*.] *Archeol.* *a* = *DOLMEN*. *b* A circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a dolmen or mound; a cycloolith, or stone circle.
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...er malign eyed them askance" (Milton); "He had already felt that men at his club looked askance at him" (Trollope). See SLANT, CIRCUITOUS.

crooked stick, a person who does not harmonize with others; also, a tricky person. *Colloq.*

crooked-foot, *n.* *Veter.* An abnormal condition of the horse's hoof in which one wall is convex from the coronet to the plantar surface, while the opposite wall is concave, giving the hoof a bent appearance. It results from improper trimming and shoeing.

Crookes' layer (krōk's). [See CROOKES SPACE.] The layer of vapor separating any mass or liquid when in the spherical state from the surface upon which it rests.

Crookes space. [After Sir William Crookes, English chemist, who first described it.] *Physics.* The dark space within the negative pole glow at the cathode of a vacuum tube, observed only when the pressure is low enough to give a striated discharge; — called also *Crookes layer*.



Crookes Space shown within the Halo at the Cathode, a, of a Vacuum Tube b Anode.

Crookes tube. [See CROOKES SPACE.] *Physics.* A vacuum tube in which the rarefaction is carried to that high degree, known as the Crookes vacuum, in which molecular actions have free play. With air the maximum effect is obtained at a pressure of about .03 mm. of mercury.

crook-neck (krōk'nēk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash, distinguished by their tapering, recurved necks. The summer *crook-neck* is botanically (*C. moschata*) and is smooth and often striped. See CUCURBITA, *v. s.*

Croon (krōn'), *n.* [NL., after H. B. Croon, American botanist.] *Bot.* A peculiar monotypic genus of monocotyledonous herbs, the only American representative of the family Stemonaceae. The species, *C. pauciflora*, occurs in the southern United States. It has small nodding green flowers, and large rounded leaves clustered near the summit of the stem.

croon (krōn), *v. i.*; **crooned** (krōnd); **crooning**. [ME. *croinen*, cf. *D. kreuonen* to moan.] 1. To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; to bellow; boom. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. To hum or sing in a low tone.

3. An old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child. *Dickens.*

4. To lament or wail with low monotonous sounds. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

croon, *v. t.* To sing in a low tone; to hum.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and crooned himself asleep. *Dickens.*

croon, *n.* The sound made in crooning; specif., a low murmuring, humming, or singing.

crop (krōp), *n.* [ME. *crop*, *cropp*, *crop*, top of a plant, harvest, AS. *crop*, *cropp*, *crop*, top, bunch, ear of corn; akin to *D. krop* *crop*, *G. krops*, *Icel. krops* hump or bunch on the body, body. Cf. *croove* the rump of a horse, *croove*, *croop*.] 1. a A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving as a receptacle for the food for its preliminary maceration; the crop or ingluvies. b An analogous dilatation of the gullet of other animals, as many insects.

2. The stomach, breast, neck, or throat. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. The top, head, or highest part, esp. of a plant or tree. *Now Chiefly Dial.* "Crop and root." *Chaucer.*

4. Specif.: a *Arch.* A final. b The upper part of a whip; the stock or handle of a whip; specif., a riding whip with a short straight stock and a loop (for opening gates) instead of a lash, used in hunting.

5. Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season or part of a season; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest; also, the state of yielding crops; cultivation; as, to be in or out of *crop*.

6. By extension, the product or yield of anything growing or formed together or during one season; as, the *ice crop*; a *crop* of turkeys; a *crop* of crystals.

7. That which resembles a crop, as being cut as if in reaping or increased as if from sowing; as, a *crop* of lies.

8. [From the *v.*] Act or product of cropping; specif.: a Hair cut close or short; the act or style of so cutting, or state of being so cut; as, a convict's *crop*. b An earmark on an animal, made by cropping. c A joint cut from the ribs of an ox or pig; of pork, a sparerib. *Dial.*

9. An entire tanned hide, esp. of a cow or steer.

10. The depression behind the shoulders of a cow.

11. *Mining.* a Tin ore prepared for smelting. b Outcrop of a vein or seam at the surface.

crop, *v. t.*; **cropped** (krōpt), *or rarely* **cropt**; **crop**'ing. 1. To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite, pull, or snip off; to gather, pluck, pick, or reap.

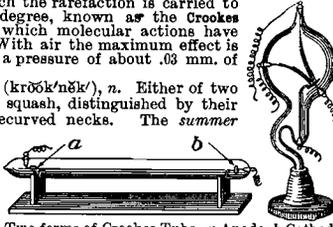
I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one.

Death . . . *croops* the growing boys. *Creche.*

2. Specif., to clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of, as a punishment or as an identifying mark.

3. To cause to bear a crop; as, to *crop* a field.

4. *Coal Mining.* To dock or fine by deducting a certain



Two forms of Crookes Tube. a Anode; b Cathode.

proportion of the weight of coal in the tub when there is an excess of refuse, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

crop (krōp), *v. i.* 1. To bite off the tops of herbage, etc.; — said of animals.

2. To yield a crop or crops. *Shak.*

3. *Hort.* To produce fruit or flowers periodically rather than continuously, as certain cultivated plants.

4. To come or appear, as from concealment; to manifest itself unexpectedly or casually; — usually with *out*, *forth*, or *up*; as, the idiosyncrasies of the author *crop* out; savage instincts *crop* forth in civilized societies. "Cares *crop* up in villas." *Beaconsfield.*

5. *Mining & Geol.* To appear at the surface, as a seam, vein, or mass of rock.

crop-ear, *n.* A cropped ear; hence, a person or animal whose ears are cropped.

crop-eared ('ērd'), *a.* 1. Having the ears cropped.

2. Having the hair cropped, so that the ears are conspicuous; — used esp. of the English Puritans, or Roundheads.

crop end. An end cut or cropped off, as the imperfect end of a rolled iron or steel bar.

crop-fer (krōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that crops; esp.: a *Mech.* A machine for cropping, as for shearing iron rods, the nap of cloth, etc. b A workman who cuts off the nap of cloth.

2. A pouter pigeon.

3. One who raises a crop or crops; esp., a person who cultivates another's farm, receiving either a share of the crop or a commission, or paying a rent for the land.

4. *Agric.* A plant which yields a crop; — used generally with qualifying adjective; as, a good *cropper*.

5. [Perh. fr. the phrase *neck and crop*. *Oxf. E. D.*] A severe fall, as headlong when riding at full speed; hence, a failure or collapse; — usually in the phrases *to come, fall, or get, a cropper*, to fall headlong. *Colloq. or Slang.*

crop-fer (-l), *n.* A long iron rod used in making cylinder glass, to transfer the cylinder to the flattening stone.

crop-ple-crown (krōp'l-kroun'), *n.* A crested or high-topped crown or head. See COPPLE-CROWN.

crop-py (krōp'y), *n.*; *pl.* -pies (-iz). A person with the hair cropped short; specif.: *Eng. Hist.* a One of the Irish rebels of 1798 who wore their hair cut close to the head as a token of sympathy with the French Revolution. b A Puritan, or Roundhead. *Rare.* Cf. CROP-EARED, *a.*

|| **cro'quante** (krō'kɔ̃nt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] A brittle cake or other crisp pastry.

croquet (krō'kē), *n.* [*in England* commonly krō'kē, -kē], *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of *F. croquet*, prop., a hooked stick used in playing a game. *Oxf. E. D.* See CROQUET; cf. CROQUET.] 1. A game in which two or more players endeavor to drive wooden balls, by means of mallets, through a series of hoops or arches set in the ground. Cf. *ROQUE*.

2. Act of croqueting. It is called a *loose* (or *roquet*) *croquet*, when the player does not put his foot upon his ball, and a *light croquet* when he does so.

croquet, *v. t. & i.*; **cro-queted** (-kād'); **cro-quet'**ing (-kād'ing). In the game of croquet, to drive away (an opponent's ball) after putting one's own in contact with it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

croquette (krō'kēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] *Cookery.* A fried ball made of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients.

crore (krō; 201), *n.* [Hind. *karō*, Skr. *kṛṣī*.] Ten million; specif., ten million rupees, a sum at present equal to two thirds of a million sterling. See RUPEE, *Anglo-Ind.*

crozier, **crozier** (krō'zē), *n.* [ME. *crozier*, *crozier*, fr. *croce* *crozier*, OF. *croce*, *croche*, F. *croce*, fr. LL. *crocea*, *croci*, fr. same G. or Celtic source as *F. croc* hook. The word was somewhat confused with *F. crozier* cross-bearer, fr. *F. crois* cross. Cf. LACROSSE.] 1. The bearer of a bishop's crook, or pastoral staff; also, the bearer of a cross before an archbishop. *Obs.*

2. The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God; also, erroneously, the cross, or cross-staff, of an archbishop. See CROSS, 3 b.

3. *Bot.* The young frond of a fern, which is coiled or circinate in vernation.

4. [*cap.*] [Sp. *crucero*, name of the constellation, prop., cross-bearer; confused with *F. crozier* pastoral staff.] *Astron.* The constellation Crux, or the Southern Cross; *pl.* the four chief stars of this constellation. *Obs.*

cro'skill (krō'skīl'), *n.*, or **cro'skill roller**. [From the name of the inventor.] *Agric.* A kind of roller for breaking clods, consisting of a great number of disks so mounted that the apparatus accommodates itself to the inequalities of the ground. *Crosier.*

CROSS (krōs; 205, 277), *n.* [ME. *crois*, *cross*; the former fr. OF. *crois*, F. *crois*, fr. L. *crux*; the second is AS. *cross*, fr. OIr. *cross*, fr. the same L. *crux*; cf. Icel. *kröss*. Cf. CRUCIAL, CRUSADE, CRUISE, CRUX.] 1. A gablelike structure, typically consisting of an upright supporting a horizontal beam, anciently used in the execution of malefactors (cf. CRUCIFY); specif. (with *the*), the structure of this kind on which Jesus Christ was crucified.

2. A representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death, and so of the finishing of his mission of redemption; hence, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity, of a Christian people, and of Christendom; fig., the Christian religion or religious experience.

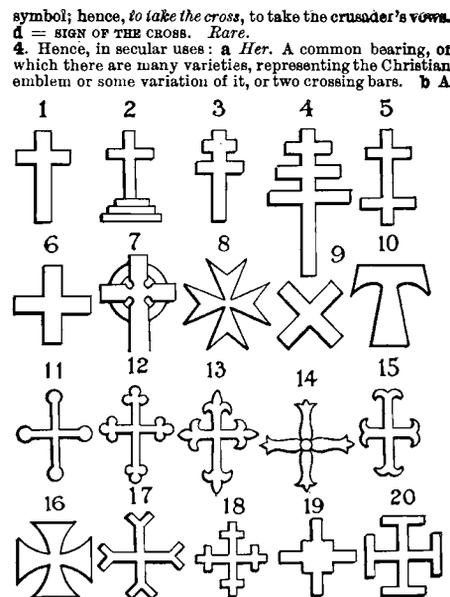
Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's ray. *Scott.*

"It is where the *cross* is preached. *Cowper.*

3. Specif.: a A monument or other structure in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross; as, a boundary *cross*; Charing *Cross* in London; esp., a cross set up in the center or market place of a town; hence, a market. b A cruciform badge, ornament, or article of ecclesiastical furniture, as a staff carried in religious processions, etc., that borne before an archbishop as a sign of his office. c The crusaders'

symbol; hence, *to take the cross*, to take the crusader's vow. **d** = SIGN OF THE CROSS. *Rare.*

4. Hence, in secular uses, a *Her.* A common bearing, of which there are many varieties, representing the Christian emblem or some variation of it, or two crossing bars. **b A**



Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Maltese; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau Cross; 11 Patmée; 12 Botomée; 13 Fleury; 14 Avellane; 15 Moline; 16 Fatée; 17 Fourchée; 18 Crosstier; 19 Quadrate; 20 Potent (Jerusalem).

figure of the cross used as the badge or emblem of an order of chivalry (originally of a religious order); also, the wearer of such a decoration. c A cross-shaped impression on a coin; hence, a coin having such an impression, and, by extension, any coin. Cf. CROSS AND FILE. *Obs.*

I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you; for I think you have no money in your purse. *Shak.*

5. Affliction or trial regarded as a test of Christian patience or virtue; hence, in general, trial; trouble; annoyance; misfortune; — often in the phrases *to take up the cross*, to bear one's cross.

Whosoever doth not bear his *cross* . . . cannot be my disciple. *Luke xiv. 27.*

Heaven prepares a good man with *crosses*. *B. Jonson.*

6. Any figure or mark formed by the intersection of two straight lines, or any figure or decoration imitating or closely analogous to some form of the Christian symbol (cf. ANKH, SWASTIKA); specif., such a cross in ink, pencil, or the like, esp. as a mark of signature (see CRISSCROSS, *n.*, 1).

Evil . . . subscribed their names and *crosses*. *Fuller.*

7. A cruciform object; specif.: a A part of an instrument or object, as an anchor, which is transverse to the main part; *Obs.*, the cross guard of a sword, dagger, or the like. b *Mech.* A pipe fitting with four branches the axes of which usually form a right angle. c *Surveying.* An instrument for laying off offsets perpendicular to the main course; a cross-staff. It consists of two pairs of sights at right angles to each other on a staff sharp at the end, to be set in the ground. d In horse breaking, an X-shaped dummy rider fastened across the back of the horse, to which the bridle reins are attached to make him carry his head properly. e = PIERY CROSS. f [*cap.*] *Astron.* (1) The Southern Cross. See CRUX. (2) The Northern Cross (sometimes called the *False Cross*), formed by four stars in Cygnus.

8. A crossing; a crossed position or state; specif.: a The intersection of two lines or ways; a crossing; a crossroad. b *Elec.* An accidental contact between two conductors.

9. A crossing, or opposing; a thwarting; also, a difference or alteration.

I have had *crosses* with your doer [agent]. *Stevenson.*

10. A mixing of breeds, races, or kinds, or of the characteristics of persons or things; also, the product of such intermixture, a mongrel or hybrid (which see).

Tuning down the ancient Viking into a sort of *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler. *Lord Dufferin.*

11. That which is not honest, fair, or square, as a match or contest the result of which is prearranged; dishonest or illegal practices in general; — used esp. in phrase *the cross*, dishonest or dishonestly. *Slang.*

12. *Ir. Hist.* Church lands. *Obs.*

13. Strabismus. *Rare.*

14. See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

cross and (or) pile, the obverse and (or) reverse of a coin; head and (or) tail; hence, a matter of pure chance; a "toss-up." *Obs. or Archaic.* — c. *estolle* (ē'stōl'ē), *Her.*, a cross each of whose arms is pointed like the ray of a star; that is, a star having four long points only. — c. in *hawse*. *Naut.* See HAWSE. — c. of Calvary. See CALVARY CROSS. — c. of the resurrection, a slender cross with a pennant floating from the junction of the bars.

CROSS (krōs; 205, 277), *v. t.*; **CROSSED** (krōst'), *or, now Rare*, **CROST**; **CROSSING**; **CROSS**'ing. 1. To crucify. *Obs.*

2. To put or lay across or athwart; to cause to intersect; as, to *cross* the arms; also, to lie or pass across; to intersect; as, the roads *cross* each other.

3. *Naut.* To send aloft and get in place across the mast (a yard or, formerly, a sail) on a square-rigged vessel.

4. To make the sign of the cross upon or over; as, he *crossed* himself.

ular *crop*. Cf. SLIP SEED.

crop'shly, *n.* A copion. *Obs.*

crop'sick', *n.* Sick from excess in eating or drinking. *Obs. or Dial.* — *crop*'sick'ness, *n.*

cropt, *pret. & p. p.* of *CROP*.

cropt'ed, *n.* The kneecap.

|| **cro'quem'bouche** (krō'kēm'bōsh'), *n.* [F., lit., crunching-mouth.] A small piece of crisp pastry, such as a macaroon.

|| **croque'madame** (krō'k'mā'dām), *n.* [F.] A bugaboo.

|| **cro'quis** (krō'kē), *n.* [F.] = CRISSE ARTICHOKE.

Art. A sketch or study, as for a finished work.

cross, *n.* [OF. *croce*. See CROSIER.] A staff; a crossier. *Obs.*

crosser, *n.* CROSIER.

crossbald, *n.* Var. of CROSBETTE.

crossbald (krō'shald'), *n.* A prostitute. *Obs.*

cross-bered (krō'shērd'), *a.* Bearing, or having, a crossier.

cross-let, *n.* CROSLLET, a cross, CROSLLET, a crucible.

crosses (krōs), *n.* [F.] = CRISSE ARTICHOKE.

5. To cancel by marking crosses on or over, or drawing a line across; to erase; — usually with *out* or *off*; as, to cross out a name.

6. To draw or write something, as a line, across (something previously drawn or written); as, to cross one's *ts*; to mark with cross lines or the like; to write lines across (what has been written); to write (a letter) in this way. Augustus was crossing a note to her bosom friend. *A. Trollope.*

7. To pass; to move across or past; specif.: a. To pass or extend from one side to the other of; to pass or move over; to traverse; as, to cross a stream.

A hunted hare . . . crosses . . . her former track. *I. Watts.*

b. To cause to pass or move over; to carry, transport, or take across; as, the general crossed his army at this ford.

c. To meet and pass; to pass going in opposite directions, as two persons, or two letters dispatched by two writers to each other, or either letter with respect to the other. "Your kind letter crossed mine." *J. D. Forbes.*

d. To run counter to; to thwart; obstruct; to oppose.

In each thing give him way; cross him in nothing. *Shak.*

8. Hence: a. To cut off; to debar; to preclude. *Obs. & R.*

To cross me from the golden time I look for. *Shak.*

b. To contradict or traverse, as a statement. *Obs.*

10. To meet or confront, as something in one's way; to encounter, esp. in opposition.

I'll cross it, though it blast me. *Shak.*

11. To cause (animals or plants of different races or kinds) to interbreed; to hybridize; to mix the breed of; specif., *Bot.*, to perform the operation of cross-pollination upon, as flowers.

12. To rearrange the result of (a contest or match) by collusion. *Sporting Slang.*

13. To cross-plow.

to cross a check, *Eng. Banking*, to draw two parallel transverse lines across the face of a check, with or without adding between the words "and company," with or without the words "not negotiable," or to draw the transverse lines simply, with or without the words "not negotiable" (the check in any of these cases being crossed generally). Also, to write or print across the face of a check the name of a banker, with or without the words "not negotiable" (the check being then crossed specially). A check crossed generally is payable only when presented through a bank; one crossed specially, only when presented through the bank mentioned. — *to c. (another's) hand or palm*, to make crosses with a coin on another's hand or palm, as on that of a gypsy fortune teller when consulting her; hence, to give money to; to bribe. — *to c. one's mind or one's*, to occur or suggest itself to one. — *to c. swords*, to engage in conflict. — *to c. the cudgels*, to forbear or give up the contest; — a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel players, who lay one cudgel over another when the contest is ended. — *to c. the suit*, in card playing, esp. in euchre, to change the trump to a suit of a different color from the original trump.

CROSS (krōs; 205, 277), *v. t. & i.* 1. To lie or be athwart.

2. To move or pass, or to extend, from one side to the other, or from place to place; to make a transit; as, to cross from New York to Liverpool; — often with *over*.

3. To meet and pass; as, our letters crossed.

4. To run counter; to be inconsistent; — followed by *with* or *upon*. *Obs.*

5. To interbreed, as two different races; to hybridize; specif., *Bot.*, to become mixed through cross-pollination.

6. In card playing, to cross the suit.

7. To pass across the course of a rider; esp., *Polo*, to obstruct by crossing the player "in possession of" the ball, — usually an illegal action.

CROSS, *adv.* From side to side; across; athwart; hence, contrariwise; unfavorably.

CROSS, *prep.* [*Cf. across.*] Across. *Archaic or Colloq.*

A fox was taking a walk one night cross a village. *L'Estrange.*

CROSS, *a. 1.* Not parallel; lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse; oblique; intersecting.

The cross refraction of the second prism. *Sir I. Newton.*

2. Contrary or adverse; specif.: a. Opposite or counter (usually with *to*); as, an outcome cross to the purpose; (with *plurals*), mutually opposed or contradictory; as, cross requirements.

The article of the resurrection seems to lie marvelously cross to the common experience of mankind. *South.*

b. Not accordant with what is wished or expected; thwarting; perverse. "A cross fortune." *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Of persons: a. Given to quarreling; contrarious. *Obs. or Archaic.* b. Characterized by, or in a state of, peevishness, fretfulness, or ill humor; as, a cross man or woman. He had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Involving mutual interchange or relation; reciprocal; as, a cross interrogatory or cross-interrogatory; cross marriage, or cross-marriage, as when a brother and sister marry persons in the same relation. In this sense cross in many cases may or may not be joined by a hyphen to the word limited, and in some cases, as in *crossbar*, *crossbow*, *cross-cut*, etc., is usually joined with it to form a solid word.

5. Crossbred; hybrid.

6. Dishonest; crooked. *Slang.*

SYN. — Fretful, petulant, pettish. See **PEEVISH**.

CR The adjective *cross* is used as a combining form, *cross-*, as frequently also are: the noun (as, *crossbow*), the preposition (as, *cross-country*), and the adverb (as, *cross-breed*, *v.*). In numerous cases the form from which the combining element is derived is uncertain.

CROSS ACTION, *Law*. An action by a party sued against the person who has sued him, upon the same subject matter. A counterclaim is now generally made instead.

CROSS AXLE, *Mach.* a. A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by levers at opposite ends, as in the copperplate printing press. b. A driving axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other.

CROSS BAND (krōs'bānd'), *n.* A band that goes across; a transverse band.

CROSS BAND, *a. Textile Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of twist, yarn, or thread produced by a method of twisting in which the fibers are caused to revolve from right to left; — opposed to *openband*.

CROSS-BAND'ED, *a.* Having bands of veneer inlaid with the

grain transverse to that of the general surface. — **CROSS-BAND'ING**, *n.*

CROSS-BAR (krōs'bār'), *n.* 1. A transverse bar or piece; as: a. A bar across a door. b. = *STOCK*, of an anchor. c. *Foot-ball*, etc. The horizontal bar across the goal posts. d. The top bar in a bicycle frame.

2. A transverse line or stripe.

3. *Her.* The baton, the mark of bastardy. *Obs.*

CROSS-BAR, *v. t.*; **CROSS-BARRED** (-bārd'); **CROSS-BAR-RING**. To provide or mark with crossbars, or transverse stripes.

CROSSBAR SHOT. Orig., a round shot with two projections, so that it appeared to have a bar running through its center; later, a projectile which folded into a sphere for loading, but on leaving the gun opened into a cross with a quarter ball at the end of each arm. Crossbar shot were formerly used in naval actions, principally for cutting the enemy's rigging.

CROSS-BEAM (krōs'bēm'), *n.* 1. A girder; a transverse supporting beam.

2. *Naut.* A beam across the bits, to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor; a norman. *Obs.*

CROSS-BEARER, *n.* 1. One who bears or wears a cross; as: a. An attendant who carries a cross in a religious procession or ceremony; a crucifer. b. A person who wears a cross in token of a vow; specif., one of certain Inquisitors under vow to persecute heretics vigorously. *Obs.* c. A person who patiently endures afflictions and trials for Christ's sake.

2. Transverse bars for supporting something, as the grate bars of a furnace or the planking or roadway of a bridge.

CROSS-BED'DED, *a. Geol.* Composed of a system of minor beds or laminae oblique to the main beds of stratified rock; cross-stratified. — **CROSS-BED'DING**, *n.*

CROSS-BELT, *n.* a. A double belt passing over both shoulders and crossing at the breast. b. A single belt passing obliquely across the breast.

CROSS-BENCH, *n.* A bench placed crosswise; specif., in the British Parliament, any of certain benches so placed where independent or neutral members often sit. — *a.* Neutral; independent. — **CROSS-BENCHED** (-bēncht'; 140), *a.* — **CROSS-BENCHED-NESS** (-bēncht'ed-nēs), *n.* — **CROSS-BENCH'ER**, *n.*

CROSSBILL (krōs'bīl'; 205), *n.* Any of several finches constituting the genus *Loxia*. Their mandibles are strongly curved and cross each other, an arrangement especially adapted to extracting seeds from fruits and from the cones of trees. The species inhabit the coniferous forests of the Northern Hemisphere, and are of gregarious and wandering habits. The red crossbill (*L. curvirostra minor*) and the white-winged (*L. leucoptera*) occur in eastern North America.

CROSS BILL, *Law*. a. In equity, a bill by a defendant against a plaintiff, respecting the matter in question in that suit. b. In criminal practice, a bill of indictment in which the prosecutor in one case is the defendant in another. c. A bill of exchange given by one person in return for a bill received from another.

CROSS-BIND (-bind'), *v. t. Railroads*. To bind or grip (a creeping rail); — said of spikes or ties when the spikes are arranged with the outside ones in advance of the corresponding inside ones in the direction of creeping, so that creeping of the rail and the corresponding cross movement or slewing round of the tie causes the spikes to grip the rail; also, to arrange (the spikes) in such a manner.

CROSS BIRTH, *Med.* Any abnormal presentation in which the body of the fetus lies transversely in the uterus.

CROSS-BOLT (-bōlt'), *n.* A double bolt in a lock, the two parts of which are shot simultaneously in opposite directions.

CROSS BOND, *a. Masonry*. See **BOND**, *n.*, 10. a. *b. Elec.* A connection between the ground feeder or conductor and the rails of an electric railway.

CROSS-BOND, *v. t.* To provide with a cross bond or bonds.

CROSS-BONES (krōs'bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise. See **SKULL AND CROSSBONES**.

Crossbones, acythes, hourglasses, and other lugubrious emblems of mortality. *Hawthorne.*

CROSS-BOW (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. *Cf. ARBALIST.*

CROSS-BOW MAN (-mān), *n. pl. MEN* (-mēn). One, esp. a soldier, whose weapon is a crossbow.

CROSS BRACING, *Arch.* a. Any system of cross-bracing by means of cross struts or ties. b. Cross bridging. *U. S.*

CROSS-BRED (-brēd'), *p.* One form of Crossbow.

a. Produced by mixing breeds or varieties; mongrel. — *n.* A crossbred product.

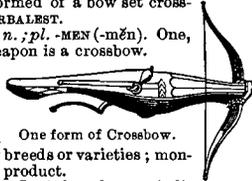
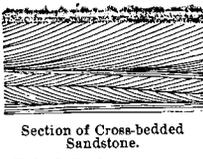
CROSS-BREED (-brēd'), *n. 1.* A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds; specif., *Hort.*, a cross between two varieties of the same species.

2. Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

CROSS-BREED (-brēd') *v. t. & i.*; **BREED** (-brēd'); **BREED'ING**. To hybridize; to cross (see **CROSS**, *v. t.*, 11); specif., *Hort.*, to breed between two varieties of the same species.

CROSS BRIDGING, *Arch.* A kind of bridging, used esp. in floors, consisting of transverse rows of small diagonal braces or struts set in pairs and crossing each other between the timbers; also, the setting of struts or bridging pieces in this way. *U. S.*

CROSS-BUM, *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.



CROSS-BUT'TOCK, *n.* *Wrestling*. A throw in which the wrestler turns his left side to his opponent, places his left leg across both legs of his opponent, and pulls him forward over his hip; hence, an unexpected defeat or repulse.

CROSS-COM'POUND, *a. Mach.* Designating a kind of compound engine with two cylinders side by side, the high-pressure cylinder exhausting directly, or through a receiver, into the low-pressure cylinder. — **CROSS-COM'POUND**, *v. t.*

CROSS COUNTER, *Boxing*. A blow in answer to a lead for the head, in which the countering right arm crosses the leader's left arm on the outside, or his left the leader's right.

CROSS-COUN'TRY, *a.* Across the country or fields, etc.; not by the road or roads; running transversely to the main highways. "The cross-country ride." *Cowper.*

CROSS COURSE, *Mining*. A seam, bar, or belt of rock, not necessarily a lode, crossing a lode; also, a crosscut.

CROSS-CROSS'LET, *n.* *Her.* A cross having the ends crossed, so as to form four small crosses. See **CROSS**, *Illustr.* (18).

CROSS-CUT (krōs'kūt'), *a. 1.* Made or used for crosscutting, as a crosscut saw, or one set to cut across the grain of wood, as distinguished from a *split-saw* or *ripsaw*.

2. Cut across or transversely; esp., cut across the grain, as wood; also, having transverse or oblique cuts.

crosscut chisel, a narrow chisel for cutting grooves. — *c. file*. See **FILE**, *n.*, tool.

CROSS-CUT, *n. 1.* A cut across; a direct path transverse or oblique to the main road; a short cut.

2. *Mining*. A level driven across the course of a vein, or across the main workings. See **MINR**, *Illustr.*

3. *Math.* A section (as with scissors) through a (Riemann's) surface from one to another point of its boundary; a coupure.

4. Short for *crosscut chisel, file, saw*, etc.

CROSS-CUT, *v. t.* To cut across. — **CROSS-CUT'TER**, *n.* — **CROSS-CUT'TING**, *n. & a.*

CROSSE (krōs; 205), *n.* [*F.*, *crozier*, hooked stick.] The implement with which the ball is thrown and caught in the game of lacrosse. See **LACROSSE**.

CROSSED, **CROST** (krōst'), *p. a.* Subjected to, or involving, crossing; placed crosswise; occurring in opposite parts; marked by, or bearing, a cross.

crossed belt, *Mech.* a pulley belt whose sides cross each other to reverse the direction of rotation or to obtain a bigger angle of contact between the belt and the pulleys. — *c. diplopia*. See **DIPLOPIA**. — *c. friar*. = **CROUCHED PRIAR**. — *c. lens*, *Optics*, a double-convex lens with one radius equal to six times the other (which is the condition of minimum spherical aberration for spherical surfaces). — *c. out wheel*, *Watchmaking*, a wheel with arms. — *c. paralysis* or *palsy*, *Med.* a Paralysis affecting the extremities of one side and the face on the opposite side. b. Paralysis of the arm on one side and of the leg on the other. — *c. pyramidal tract*, *Anat.*, a tract or bundle of nerve fibers in the hind part of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord; — so called because the fibers are derived from the pyramid of the medulla of the opposite side. — *c. riveting*, riveting in which the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in the next.

CROSS-SETTE (krōs'sēt'), *n.* [*F.*, *dim. of crosse*. See **CROSSE**.] *Arch.* a. A projection or ear at a corner of the architrave of a door or window; — called also *uncon*, *ear*, *elbow*. b. A shoulder or projection in a vousoir, as of a flat arch, fitting into a corresponding recess in the adjacent vousoir, to strengthen the construction.

CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ATION, *n. Law*. A cross-examining; interrogating or questioning of a witness by the party against whom he has been called and examined.

CROSS-EX-AM'INE, *v. t. & i. Law*. To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination, as a witness examined by the opposite party; to subject to a cross-examination. — **CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ER** (-in-ēr), *n.*

CROSS-EYE, *n.* See **STRABISMUS**.

CROSS-EYED (-id'), *a.* Strabismic; squint-eyed; squinting.

CROSS-FACE, *a.* Having one face at a right angle to the other; — said of a kind of hammer, used by sawmakers, etc. — *n.* A cross-face hammer.

CROSS-FEED, *n. Mach.* A feed that acts transversely to the longitudinal axis of the machine bed.

CROSS-FEED, *v. t. & i.* *Mach.* To feed transversely.

CROSS-FERT'IL-I-ZATION, *n. Bot.* a. In seed plants, fertilization by cross-pollination; — opposed to *close fertilization*. See **FERTILIZATION**. b. Inaccurately, cross-pollination.

2. *Zool.* The fertilization of the eggs of a hermaphroditic animal by spermatozoa of another individual.

CROSS-FERT'IL-I-ZE, *v. t. a.* To accomplish cross-fertilization of. b. Loosely, to cross-pollinate.

CROSS FIRE, *Mil.* A firing from two or more points so that the lines of fire cross. Also fig., as, a *crossfire* of questions.

CROSS-FIRE, *v. t. 1.* *Mil.* To make a cross fire. *Rare.*

2. To overreach by striking the opposite fore foot; — said of horses. *Can.*

CROSS FORK, *Her.* A cross the ends of whose arms are divided into two sharp points; — called also *cross double fitch*. A cross forked of three points is a cross each of whose arms terminates in three sharp points.

CROSS-FOX, *n.* A color variety of the common red foxes of America and Europe, having a more or less definite dark cross-shaped mark on the back and shoulders.

CROSS FROG, *Railroads*. A frog adapted for tracks that cross at right angles.

CROSS FURROW. A furrow or trench cut across other furrows to receive the water running in them and conduct it to the side of the field.

CROSS GIRDER, *Engin.* Any of the principal transverse binding beams of a girder bridge.

CROSS GRAIN, *a.* A grain running transversely to the regular grain. b. The grain, as of wood, cut across.

CROSS-GRAINED (-grānd'), *a.* Having the grain or fibers running diagonally, transversely, or irregularly.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained*, . . . then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way. *Macan.*

2. Perverse; intractable; contrary.

She was none of your *cross-grained* . . . jades. *Arbutnot.*

CROSS GUARD, *Mil.* A sword guard consisting of a short bar which crosses the blade at its junction with the hilt.

secare, sectum, to cut. To cut or divide across or transversely.

CROSS'ER, *n.* One that crosses.

CROSS'ETTES, *n. pl.* Var. of **CROSSETTE**.

CROSS FACET, *a.* A new facet.

CROSS FAULT, *Geol. & Mining*. See **FAULT**.

CROSS-FER'TIL-I-Z-ABLE, *a.* See **CROSS-FERTILIZATION**.

CROSS FILE. See **FILE**, *n.*, tool.

CROSS-FILING (-fīl'ing), *n.* Filing by pushing the file in the line of its length.

CROSS'FISH, *n.* A starfish.

CROSS'FLOW, *v. i.* To flow across.

CROSS'FLOWER (-flōw'ēr), *n.* The cross'ed. Var. of **CROSSETTE**.

CROSS FUTE, *Music*. A transverse cross fute.

CROSS-GAR'NET, *n.* A tau-shaped, or T, hinge.

CROSS-GAR'TERED, *p. a.* Having the garters crossed. *Obs. SHALE*.

CROSS-GRAINED, *adv.* Across the grain.

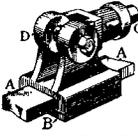
CROSS'GRAIN'ED-NESS (krōs'

cross handle. A handle attached transversely to the axis of a tool, as in the auger.

cross/hatch/ (kr0s'hach/, v. t. & i.; -HATCHED' (-hach't/); -HATCH/ING. To cut, engrave, or furrow with parallel lines in two series crossing one another, usually obliquely; esp., to shade by this means. — cross/hatch/er' (-hach'er), n.

cross/hatch/ing, n. The process or result of marking with crossing series of parallel lines; esp., shading with lines that cross one another obliquely.

cross/head/ (kr0s'hed/, n. 1. Mach. A beam or bar across the head or end of a rod, etc., or a block attached to it and carrying a knuckle pin; esp., the solid crosspiece running between parallel slides which receives motion from the piston of a steam engine and imparts it to the connecting rod.



Crosshead. AA Slide Bar; B Shoe; C Piston Rod; D Pin on which end of ing a cross guard, thus forming with the blade a Latin cross. — cross/hilt/ed, a.

cross/ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of cross. Specif.: vb. n. a point of intersection, as the place where the transept crosses the nave of a church, or where two roads cross. b A place where anything is crossed; esp., a paved walk across a street. c Contradiction; thwarting; opposition. I do not bear these crossings. Shak.

cross/-in-ter-ro-gate, v. t. Law. To cross-question, orally or by a written interrogatory. — cross/-in-ter-ro-ga-tion, n.

cross/-in-ter-ro-ga-to-ry, n. Law. A cross-question, esp. one propounded as an interrogatory in taking a deposition.

cross/jack/ (kr0s'jak/, naut. kr0s'jek; -jik), n. Naut. A square sail, now rarely used, set on the lower yard (cross-jack yard) of the mizzenmast.

cross keelson. A structure similar to a keelson, lying athwart the keelson, to support the engine, boilers, etc.

cross keys. Her. A representation of two keys laid crosswise, used as a sign or bearing.

cross/-leg/ged (kr0s'leg'ed; -leg'd), a. Having the legs crossed or one leg laid across the other, as a person so sitting. — cross/-leg/ged-ness, n.

cross/let, n. [Dim. of cross.] 1. A small cross, esp. as a heraldic bearing. 2. [Cf. OF. croisuel crucible; E. CRESSLET.] A crucible. Obs.

cross/-light/, n. A light which crosses the path of another light, illuminating what the other leaves in shade; also, the illumination produced by the blending of crossing lights. — cross/-light/ed, p. a.

cross/line/ (-lin/), n. 1. A line that crosses something, as another line. 2. Fishing. A line with many hooks set across a stream.

cross/lock, n. Railroads. In an interlocking frame for signals, any of a number of bars or tappets lying across the locking bars and notched once for each lever to be locked. — cross/-lock/ing, a.

cross/lot, n. Mining. A vein intersecting the true or principal lode.

cross/-lots/, adv. Across the fields, instead of by the road; — hence, by a short cut. Colloq.

cross/-mate/, v. t. To mate or breed from a male and females of different breeds, races, or kinds.

cross/so-p'ter-yg'i-i (kr0s's0p'ter-ij'i-i), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. krossoteras, a fringe + πτερυγίον, dim. of πτερόν wing, fin.] Zool. An order of ganoid fishes having the paired fins with a scaly axis fringed on both sides by dermal rays. Fossil forms are known from the Devonian onward, but there are only two existing genera, Polypterus (containing the bichir) and Eryopterichthys, both inhabiting African fresh waters. See these terms. — cross/sop/ter-yg'i-an (-an), a. & n.

cross/so-s0-ma (kr0s's0s0'ma), n. [NL.; Gr. krossoi shrubs, fringe + σωμα body.] Bot. A small genus of tabres, restricted to southern California and Mexico. They have bitter bark and white flowers of peculiar structure, whence the genus has been variously placed, by some authors in the Ranunculaceae, by others in the Dilleniaceae, and by still others erected into a family, Crossosomataceae.

cross/over (kr0s'0v'er; 205), n. 1. Textiles. A fabric made with the design running transverse from selvage to selvage. b In calico printing, a cross stripe or bar of color. 2. A kind of woman's wrap that crosses in front. Eng. 3. Railroads. A short connecting track with a switch and frog at each end, by which trains may be switched from either of two tracks to the other.

cross/patch/ (-pach/), n. An ill-natured person. Colloq. "Crosspatch, draw the latch." Mother Goose.

cross/-peen/, a. Designating a hammer the peen of which runs crosswise of the direction of the handle.

cross/piece/ (-pes/), n. 1. A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise. 2. Naut. A bar or timber connecting two knightheads or two bits.

cross/-plow/, cross/-plough/, v. t. Agric. To plow (a field) so that the furrows cross those of an earlier plowing.

cross/point/, n. 1. An old dancing step. Obs. 2. A compass point between two cardinal points. Rare.

cross/-pol/i-nate, v. t. Bot. To subject to the operation of cross-pollination.

cross/-pol/i-na-tion, n. Bot. a The placing or deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another. It is accomplished naturally by various devices in the struc-

ture of the plant or by the agency of wind or insects. It is resorted to artificially to secure new or improved varieties. Cross-fertilization is the result of cross-pollination. See HYBRID, HYBRIDIZATION. b Hybridization. Rare. cross/potent, n. Her. A cross with flat bars across the ends of the arms. See cross, Illust. (20).

cross/-pur/pose, n. 1. A counter or opposing purpose; that which is inconsistent or contradictory. 2. pl. A game in which questions and answers are made so as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

cross/-ques-tion, v. t. To cross-examine (which see); to subject to close questioning.

cross/-ques-tion, n. 1. A question put in cross-examination. 2. A question asked in return. Obs. or R.

cross/ratio. Math. = ANHARMONIC RATIO. cross/ratio for four complexes the cross ratio (abcd) of the four parameters a, b, c, d of the four complexes (of the pencil of complexes). — cross-ratio sextic. = ANHARMONIC SEXTIC.

cross/-read/ing, n. Reading from column to column across a page, instead of down the columns, thus producing ludicrous combinations of phrases.

cross/-re-fer/, v. t. & i.; -RE-FERRED/; -RE-FER/RING. To refer across or from one place to another; to make cross references.

cross reference. A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part, where the same or an allied subject is treated.

cross relation. Music. The false relation (which see) occurring between successive chords. It is allowed only at a modulation, or in figurate counterpoint.

cross remainder. Law. Either of two or more remainders left to two or more persons so that upon failure of one his share goes to the other or others.

cross/road/ (kr0s'rod/), n. 1. A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads; an obscure road intersecting or avoiding the main road. 2. The place of intersection of two or more roads; — often in pl., the pl. form being also used as a singular. Formerly, in England, suicides were buried in such places, with a stake driven through the body.

cross/row/ (-r0/), n. 1. The alphabet; christcross-row. Obs. And from the crossrow plucks the letter G. Shak. 2. A row that crosses others.

cross/ruff/ (-ruff/), n. 1. An old game of cards, similar to ruff. Obs. 2. Whist. The play in which partners trump different suits, and lead to each other for that purpose; a seasaw.

cross sea. Naut. A chopping sea in which the waves run in different directions, as from a sudden change in the direction of the wind, or from a current running across the direction of the wind.

cross section. A cutting or section across; a section at right angles to an axis, esp. the longer axis, of anything; also, a piece of something cut off in a direction at right angles to an axis. See SECTION.

cross seizing. Naut. A seizing in which a number of turns or parts (usually four) cross an equal number of turns or parts in an opposite direction.

cross/-spale/ (-spal/), n. [See SPAL & SPALL.] Ship-cross/-spall/ (-sp0l/) building. A temporary wooden brace secured horizontally across a frame to hold it in position until the deck beams are in place; a cross-pawl.

cross spider. The common European garden spider (Epeiræ diademata); — so called from the cross-shaped mark on its abdomen.

cross springer. Arch. One of the ribs in a groined arch, springing from the corners in a diagonal direction.

cross/-staff/, n. 1. Ecol. An archbishop's cross; also, erroneously, a crossier. Obs. or Hist. 2. An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies, esp. the sun. It consisted of a graduated pole, with one or more sliding crosspieces, called transversaries. To take the altitude of the sun, the observer sighting from one end of the pole the transversary until it touched the horizon and the other end the center of the sun.

3. A surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets.

cross/-stitch/, n. A form of stitch, or a kind. Head of needlework, in which the stitches are diag. Cross-staff, 3. onal and in pairs, the thread of one stitch crossing that of the other, forming a square. — cross/-stitch/, v. t. & i.

cross strap. An attachment of leather and elastic placed upon the legs of a horse to aid in changing his gait or to prevent him from pacing.

cross street. A street that crosses a main street, esp. at right angles, or one running across between two streets.

cross/tail/, n. Steam Engine. A bar joining the ends of the side rods or levers of a back-acting or side-lever engine.

cross/tee/, n. A tie placed across something for support, as a railroad sleeper. — cross/tee'd/, a.

cross tongue. A kind of dowel used to give additional strength to a tenoned frame.

cross/tree/ (kr0s'tri/; 205), n. 1. pl. Naut. Two horizontal crosspieces of timber or metal supported by trestlebeams at a masthead, which spread the upper shrouds in order to support the mast. At the heads of lower masts in large vessels, they usually support a semicircular platform called the "top." 2. A cross or gibbet. Obs.

cross valley. Phys. Geog. A valley crossing the strike of dipping strata, or intersecting a mountain range or ridge.

cross vault. Arch. A vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. See VAULT, n. — cross/vault/ed, a. — cross/-vault/ing, n. cross/vine. A bigoniacous climbing shrub (Bignonia

crucigera) of the southern United States, with pinnate leaves and red or orange cymose flowers. Its stems often show a conspicuous cross in a transverse section.

cross wires. Fine wires or threads, usually of spider-web platinum wire or ruled on glass, mounted as a reticle in the focus of the objective of optical instruments, and used to define the line of sight with accuracy. In a micrometer one or two such wires are usually movable in the field of view by a screw.

cross/wise/ (kr0s'wiz/; 205), adv. In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; hence, perversely; contrarily.

cross/wort/ (-wurt/), n. Any one of several plants having leaves in whorls of four, or opposite and 2-ranked (whence the name), as boneset, loosestrife, species of Galium and Crucianella, etc.; specif., the European plant Galium cruciata.

Crot/a-la/tri-a (kr0t'a-l0-tri-a; kr0't0-t0), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] Bot. A very large genus of mainly tropical fabaceous herbs with simple or pinnate leaves and racemose, often showy, white flowers. Several exotic species are in cultivation; the native American species are called rattles. The East Indian C. juncea yields sunn or Madras hemp. Also [f. c.] a plant of this genus. See SUNN. crot/a-line (kr0t'a-lin; kr0't0-t0; -lin), a. [See CROTALUS.] Zool. Pertaining to or resembling the rattlesnakes.

crot/a-lism (-liz'm), n. Vete. The poisoning, or poisoned condition, of animals caused from eating rattlesnake (Crotalaria sagittalis), either in the field or as hay.

Crot/a-lus (-lus), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] Zool. The genus consisting of the typical rattlesnakes.

crotaph/0n (kr0-t0p'h0n), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κροτάφιον, neut. of κροτάφιος of the temples.] Cranial. The tip of the great wing of the sphenoid. See CRANIOMETRY, Illust.

crotch (kr0ch), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. CROCHER, CROUCH.] 1. A fork; esp., a pole or stake with a forked top, used to support or prop something. 2. Naut. A stanchion or post of wood or iron, with two arms or a hollowed top for supporting a boom, spare yards, etc.; a crane; a crutch.

3. The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; a fork; a bifurcation; the point where a trunk divides; as, the crotch of a tree, of a human body, or of a river. 4. Billiards. In the three-ball carom game, a small space at each corner of the table. See CROUCH, a., 3.

crotch, v. t.; CROCHED (kr0ch't); CROCH/ING. 1. To provide with a crotch; to give the form of a crotch to; as, to crotch the ends of ropes in splicing or tying knots. 2. Logging. To notch (a log) on opposite sides to provide a grip for the dogs in hauling. Western U. S.

crotch chain. Logging. A form of tackle for loading a log sideways on a sled, skidway, etc.

crotched (kr0ch't), a. 1. Having a crotch; forked. 2. Cross; peevish; perverse; obstinate. Dial. Eng. 3. Billiards. Lying within a crotch; — said of the object balls in the three-ball carom game whenever the centers of both lie within a 4½-inch square at a corner of the table, in which case but three counts are allowed unless one or both balls be forced out of the crotch.

crotch/et (kr0ch'et; -it; 161), n. [F. crochet, prop., a little hook, a dim. fr. same source as croc hook, and OF. croche. Cf. CROCHER, CROCHER, CROSIER.] 1. = CROCKET, 1 & 2. 2. A small hook or hooklike instrument; specif.: a A brooch. Obs. b A reaping hook. c A hook for carrying things on the back. d A hooklike or forklike process or organ of an animal. e Surg. An instrument of a hooked form, used in the extraction of a fetus after craniotomy. 3. Music. A note written with a stem, having one fourth the time value of a semibreve, one half that of a minim, and twice that of a quaver; a quarter note. See NOTE.

4. Print. A bracket ({}).

5. A perverse fancy; a whimsey; an odd notion or conceit; a fanciful contrivance. He ruined himself and all that trusted in him by crotchets that he could never explain to any rational man. De Quincey.

6. a Fort. A passage around a traverse in the covered way. Rare. b Mil. Arrangement of troops in a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle. Obs. SYN. — See CARRY.

crotch/et, v. t. & i.; CROCH/ER-ED; CROCH/ET-ING. 1. Music. a To play music in quick time, as measured by crotchets. b To mark or measure by crotchets. 2. To affect with crotchets, or perverse fancies. Obs. 3. To provide or adorn with crotchets, or crockets.

crotch/et-y' (-i), a. 1. Given to, or full of, crotchets; subject to whims; as, a crotchety man. 2. Of the nature of a crotchet, or whimsey.

crotch rope. A rope or a spanker boom when resting in the crotch. b Either of two tackles leading from a boom to each quarter, used in place of sheets and traveler. Rare.

crotch tongue. A V-shaped part joining the front and rear sleds of a logging sled.

Cro-ton (kr0't0n), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κρότων a tick (which the seeds resemble).] 1. Bot. A very large genus of strong-scented euphorbiaceous herbs and shrubs with stellate-pubescent foliage and small dioecious flowers. They are of wide distribution in warm regions. Many possess medicinal properties, the most important being C. eluteria, which yields cascarrilla bark, and C. tiglium, the source of croton oil. Others, as C. aromaticus, the lac tree, yield aromatic resins.

crot/al, n. [L. crotalum; cf. F. crotale.] 1. = CROTALUS. 2. It. An fig. A small pear-shaped bell or rattle, of obscure nature and use.

Crot/a-lis (kr0't0-lis; -lis), n. pl. [NL.; fr. CROTALUS.] See CROTALUS.

crot/al-ti-form (kr0't0-lis'f0rm; kr0't0-lis'), a. [Crotalus + -form.] Zool. Crotaline.

crot/a-lin (kr0't0-lin; kr0't0-lin), n. Chem. A poisonous proteid in the venom of the rattlesnake (Crotalus) and other snakes.

crot/a-lo (kr0't0-lo), n. A Turkish musical instrument, answering to the ancient small cymbal.

crot/a-loid (kr0't0-loid; kr0't0-t0), a. [Crotalus + -oid.] Zool. Crotaline.

crot/a-lum (-lum), n.; L. pl. -la (-la). [L., fr. Gr. κρόταλον rattle.] Anat. A rattle or castanet. crotaph/ite (kr0-t0p'hite), a. Anat. Crotaphitic. Rare. crot/a-phite (kr0't0-fite; kr0't0-t0), n. [Gr. κροτάφιον.] Anat. The temporal fossa. crot/a-phite, crot/a-phit'ic (kr0't0-fite), a. Anat. Temporal. crotch/et, n. [Cf. CROUCH.] A crotch. Obs. crotch/et-ed, a. See -ED. crotch/et-er/, n. One who has a crotch or who utters his crotchets. crotch/et-ness, n. See -NESS. crotch'y (kr0ch'yi), a. Full of crotchets, or forks, as a tree. crot's + CROT. crot'es-co, + CROTRESQUE. crot'es-ys, n. pl. Crottelis. Obs.

cruciate (krō'sh'āt), a. [L. cruciatus, p. p. of cruciare to crucify, torture, fr. crux, crucis, a cross, torture. See cross.] 1. Tormented. Obs. Bale. 2. Cross-shaped or marked with a cross. Specif.: a Bot. Having leaves or petals in the form of a cross; cruciform. b Zool. Crossing, as the wings of some insects.



Cruciate Flower.

cruciate (-āt), v. t.; CRUCI-ATE (-āt'ed) / CRUCI-ATING (-āt'ing). 1. To crucify. Obs. 2. To mark with a cross or crosses. Rare. CRUCI-ATION (-ā'shūn), n. [LL. cruciatio.] 1. Act of torturing; torture; torment. R. 2. State of being cruciate, or crossed.

crucible (krō's'bl), n. [LL. crucibulum a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals; cf. OF. croisuel a sort of lamp, crucible, F. creuset crucible, and E. cresset. It was confused with derivatives of L. crux cross (cf. CRUCI-FER), lamps and later crucibles prob. having been sometimes marked with a cross.] 1. A vessel or melting pot of some very refractory substance, as clay, graphite, porcelain, or platinum, used for melting and calcining substances which require a high degree of heat, as metals, ores, etc. Crucibles vary in size from those an inch or less in height (for chemical analyses) to those having a capacity of many hundreds of pounds.



Crucibles.

2. A hollow at the bottom of a furnace, to receive the melted metal. 3. A severe trial or test; as, the crucible of affliction. CRUCIBLE STEEL. Also crucible cast steel. A superior but expensive kind of cast steel made either by melting blister steel in crucibles, or by fusing together wrought iron, carbon, and flux in crucibles, that made by the former method is the standard for fine tools.

CRUCI-FER (-fēr), n. [L. See CRUCIFIGERE.] 1. Eccl. One who carries a cross, as at the head of a procession. 2. Bot. Any plant of the family BRASSICACEÆ; a cross; — in allusion to the four petals, which resemble a Maltese cross. CRUCI-FEROUS (krō's'fēr-ūs), a. [L. crux, crucis, cross + ferous.] 1. Bearing a cross. 2. Bot. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cruciferae, or Brassicaceae.

CRUCI-FIX (krō's'fiks), n. [F. crucifix or LL. crucifixus, fr. L. crux, crucis, cross + figere, fixum, to fix. See cross, fix, & cf. crucifix.] 1. A representation of the figure of Christ upon the cross; esp., the sculptured figure affixed to a cross such as is used as a religious emblem; also, in loose usage, the cross, as a Christian emblem. The cross, too, by degrees, became the crucifix. Milton. And kissing of her crucifix, Unto the block she drew. Warner.

2. The crucified Christ. Obs. CRUCI-FIX'ION (-fiks'ishūn), n. [L. crucifixio; cf. F. crucifixion.] 1. Act of crucifying; specif., the execution of Christ on the cross. The Crucifixion was therefore on a Friday in some year between A. D. 28 and 33 inclusive. Encyc. Brit. 2. State of one who is crucified; death upon a cross. 3. Intense suffering or affliction; painful trial. What crucifixions are in love? Herrick.

CRUCI-FORM (krō's'fōrm), a. [L. crux, crucis, cross + form.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; as, a cruciform flower. CRUCIFORM LIGAMENT, Anat., a strong ligamentous band which crosses the ring of the atlas and holds the odontoid against its anterior crus; — so called because it gives off an ascending and descending slip as it crosses the odontoid, so that the whole ligament is cross-shaped. CRUCI-FID (-fid), v. t.; CRUCI-FID (-fid); CRUCI-FID-ING. [F. crucifier, fr. LL. crucificare, for crucifigere, fr. L. crux, crucis, cross + figere to fix, the ending figere being changed to -ficare, F. -ficar (in compounds), as if fr. L. facere to do, make. See cross, fix, & cf. CRUCIFIX.] 1. To fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross of execution. They cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. Luke xxiii. 21. 2. To destroy the power or ruling influence of; to subdue completely; to mortify. They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh. Gal. v. 24. 3. To vex or torment. Obs. Beau. & F. 4. To place crosswise; to cross. Rare.

CRUDE (krōd), a., CRUD'ER (-ēr); CRUD'EST. [L. crudus raw; akin to cruor blood (which flows from a wound). See raw; cf. CRUEL.] 1. In a natural state; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; not altered, refined, or prepared for use by any process; raw; as, crude flesh; crude sugar. 2. Undigested; uncooked; not brought into a form to give nourishment. "Crude and incoherent." Bacon. 3. Unripe; not mature or perfect; immature; undeveloped. I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. Milton.

4. Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture; immature, unfinished, inept, or unassimilated; as, crude reasoning or politics; unpolished or unrefined; as, crude manners; rough, raw, harsh, or crass; as, crude coloring; crude remedies. Crude, undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition. De Quincey.

CRUCI-AR (-ār), n. [L. cruciare to crucify.] A crucifier. Obs. CRUCI-ATE. Var. of CRUCIATE. CRUCI-ATE-RY (-āt'ē-ry), a. [L. cruciatusus.] Torturing; tormenting. Obs. [In a crucible.] CRUCI-BLE, v. t. To melt or test. CRUCI-FER (-fēr), n. [L. See CRUCIFIGERE.] Bot. Syn. of BRASSICACEÆ. CRUCI-FID (-fid), v. t.; CRUCI-FID (-fid); CRUCI-FID-ING. [F. crucifier, fr. LL. crucificare, for crucifigere, fr. L. crux, crucis, cross + figere to fix, the ending figere being changed to -ficare, F. -ficar (in compounds), as if fr. L. facere to do, make. See cross, fix, & cf. CRUCIFIX.] 1. To fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross of execution. They cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. Luke xxiii. 21. 2. To destroy the power or ruling influence of; to subdue completely; to mortify. They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh. Gal. v. 24. 3. To vex or torment. Obs. Beau. & F. 4. To place crosswise; to cross. Rare.

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5. Unalleviated; undisguised; bald; bare; as, confronted by the crude facts; crude necessities.

6. Gram. Designating, or pertaining to, the uninflected or inflectionless part of a word; as, the stem of a word is often called the crude form.

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ship, having superior speed, and generally of from 2,000 to 16,000 tons displacement. Armored cruisers have side or vertical armor, in addition to an armored deck sloping to the sides, upon which coals are carried in small bunkers. Protected cruisers have no side or vertical armor, but have an armored deck. Unprotected cruisers have no armor or special protection against damage by gun fire.

CRUISE (krōz), n. [F. croiser, to cruise.] 1. A small rude enclosure, as a hovel, a pen for animals, etc. Scot. 2. A kind of fish trap in a weir or tideway, etc. Brit. CRUISE (krōz), n. [Of D. krullen to curl. See CURL.] A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, cut into rings, strips, or twists, and fried brown in deep fat.

CRUMB (krūm), n. Also, commonly till 19th century, CRUM. [AS. cruma, akin to D. krumm, G. krume, cf. G. krauen to scratch, claw.] 1. A small fragment or piece; esp., a very small piece of bread or other food broken or rubbed off. The crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 21. His eye a mere pin point, . . . gleaming like a crumb of glass. Stevenson.

2. Fig.: A little; a bit; as, a crumb of comfort. 3. The soft part of bread; — opposed to crust. Dust unto dust, what must be, must be. If you can't get crumb, you'd best eat crust. Old Song. 4. Loose friable earth, as the mold or tilth. Eng. 5. The body loose. Local, U. S.

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crunode (krōd'nōd), n. [Prob. fr. L. crux a cross + E. node.] Geom. A point where a curve crosses itself; a double point with two real tangents.



crur' (krō'ūr), n. [L. crux, blood. See CRUX.] Physiol. The clotted portion of coagulated a crunode, blood, containing the coloring matter; gore.

crur' (krō'ūr), n. Physiol. The coloring matter of the blood in the living animal; hæmoglobin.

crup'per (krūp'ēr; krōōp'ēr), n. [ME. cropere, OF. crouper, F. roupier, fr. croupe. See CROUP, of a horse.] 1. A leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to the saddle to keep it from slipping forwards. See HARNESS, Illust.

2. The rump of a horse; croup; hence, Obs. or Humorous, in general, hind quarters; buttocks.

crup'per, v. t.; CRUP'PERED (-ērd); CRUP'PER-ING. To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon; as, to crupper a horse.

crural' (krōō'rāl), a. [L. cruralis, fr. crux, cruris, leg.] Anat. & Zool. Of or pertaining to the thigh or leg, or any of the parts called crura; femoral. See CRUR.

crural arch. = POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The deep crural arch is a fibrous band arching over the femoral sheath arising from the middle of Poupart's ligament and inserted into the pectineal line. c. artery = FEMORAL ARTERY. — c. canal = FEMORAL CANAL. — c. nerve. See ANTERIOR CRURAL NERVE. — c. ring = FEMORAL RING. — c. septum, the connective tissue which in the normal condition closes the femoral ring. — c. sheath = FEMORAL SHEATH.

crur'e'us (krōō-rē'ūs), n. Also CRUR'ÆUS. [NL, fr. L. crux, cruris, leg.] Anat. The division of the quadriceps exterior muscle of the thigh which arises from, and covers the front of, the shaft of the femur.

crur' (krōō'rō), a. A combining form for crux, the shank; as in: crur'o-tar'sal (-tār'sāl), Anat., pertaining to or situated between the crux and tarsus.

crux (krūs), n.; pl. CRUXÆ (krōō'rā). [L. the leg.] Anat. & Zool. 1. That part of the hind limb between the femur, or thigh, and the ankle, or tarsus; the shank.

2. Any of various parts likened to a leg, or (in plural) to a pair of legs; as: the diverging proximal ends of the cavernous bodies; the peduncles of the cerebrum and cerebellum; the tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae, forming the sides of the aortic opening.

|| crur'a ce'r'e-bri (sēr'ē-brī), the large diverging bundles of nerve fibers passing from the pons Varolii forward and outward to enter the cerebral hemispheres, and forming the main connection between the cerebrum and spinal cord; the peduncles of the cerebrum. — || c. for'ni-cis (fōr'nī-sīs), the posterior pillars of the fornix.

crux'ade' (krōō-sād'), n. [F. croisade, for OF. croisade, influenced by Pr. crozada, or Sp. cruzada, or It. crociata, from a verb signifying to mark (one's self) with a cross, fr. L. crux cross. Cf. CROISADE, CRUSADE; see CROSS.]

1. Any of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The seven principal crusades to the Holy Land were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: NAME, DATE, OUTCOME. Lists Crusades First through Seventh with their respective dates and outcomes.

Many authorities reckon nine instead of seven crusades. A crusade, 1217-21, under King Andrew of Hungary and later John of Brienne is reckoned by some as the fifth; some make the fourth an unsuccessful expedition of German barons in 1196-97; some reckon as the seventh the expedition of 1240 under Richard, Earl of Cornwall. The Children's Crusade (which see) took place in 1212.

2. Any hostile expedition under papal sanction, as those against the Albigenses, the Hohenstaufen, and other opponents of the popes.

3. Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a crusade against intemperance.

4. A papal bull sanctioning a crusade with indulgences to the crusaders. Obs. or Hist.

5. A mark or symbol of the cross. Obs.

6. [Sp. cruzada.] Sp. Hist. Money raised by selling copies of the papal bulls sanctioning crusades, orig. to pay for war against the Moors. Obs.

7. = CRUSADE.

crux'ade', v. i.; CRUX'AD'ED (-sād'ēd); CRUX'AD'ING (-sād'ING). To engage in a crusade; to attack in a zealous or hot-headed manner. "Crusading against sense." M. Green. CRUX'AD'ER (-sād'ēr), n. One engaged in a crusade.

crux'ad'o' (-sād'ō), n.; pl. -D'ES or -D'OS (-dōz). [Pg. cruzado, prop., marked with a cross. Cf. CRUSADE.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values. One of the early crusades was equivalent to nine shillings, and a late one, called the "new crusade," was estimated in 1700 at 2s. 3½d.

crux' (krōōs; krōōz; 277), n. [Cf. LG. kruus, kroos, mug, jug, jar, D. kroes, G. krause, Icel. krús, Sw. krus, Dan. kruus, and E. crucible, cresset.] A vessel, as a jar, pot, or cup, for holding water, oil, honey, etc.

bodies; to squeeze or force by pressure so as to destroy the natural condition, shape, or integrity of the parts, or to force together into a mass; as, to crush grapes.

2. To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding; to comminute; to bray; as, to crush quartz.

3. To overwhelm as if by pressure or weight; to beat or force down as if by an incumbent weight.

4. Hence: a) To oppress or burden grievously. b) To overcome completely; to subdue totally; — often with out intensive; as, to crush out resistance.

5. To force by pressure; to press or squeeze; — used with out; as, to crush out the juice from grapes.

6. To drink, as a bottle of wine or a pot of ale. Shak. CRUSH (krūsh), v. i. To be or become crushed; as, an eggshell crushes easily.

crush, n. 1. Clashing noise; crash. Obs. 2. Act of crushing; violent compression; overwhelming force; crush; destruction; ruin.

3. An injury caused by crushing; a bruise. Obs. 4. Violent crowding, as of a mass of people; a crowd which produces uncomfortable pressure; as, a crush at a ball.

5. In Australian stock yards, a fenced passage narrow at one end.

crush breccia. Geol. A breccia whose component fragments were produced by the crushing of rock in situ within the crust of the earth.

crush conglomerate. Geol. A conglomerate similar in origin to a crush breccia, but whose fragments were rounded more or less by grinding on each other.

crushed steel, an abrasive made by suddenly cooling, powdering, and tempering high-grade crucible steel. It approaches the diamond in hardness.

crush'er (krūsh'ēr), n. One that crushes; as: a machine for crushing rock or other materials. b A policeman. Slang, Eng. c A conclusive or overwhelming fact, argument, or retort. Colloq.

crusher gauge. An instrument for measuring the maximum pressure exerted by a charge in the chamber of a gun, determined by the compression of a copper cylinder.

crush hat. A hat not injured by compressing, as a soft felt hat; specif., an opera hat.

crushing, p. a. That crushes; overwhelming. "Crushing penalty." Shak.

crush room. A large room, as in a theater, for the use of the audience during intermissions; a foyer. Now Rare.

Crux'o, Rob'in-son (rōb'īn-sōn krōō'sō). The hero of De Foe's romance (1719) of the same name. He is an ingenious sailor who is shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, where he lives many years with no companions save his dog, a parrot, and finally his man Friday, a young savage whom he rescues on a Friday from cannibals visiting the island. The story is supposed to be based upon the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, who was cast away upon Juan Fernandez.

crust (krüst), n. [L. crusta: cf. OF. crouste, F. croûte; prob. akin to Gr. κρούσταλος ice, E. crystal. Cf. CUSTARD.]

1. The hardened exterior or surface part of bread, in distinction from the soft part, or crumb; also, a piece of this or of any bread grown dry or hard.

2. The cover or case of a pie; also, U. S., the dough, or dumping, cooked with a potato.

3. A hard external coat or covering of anything; a hard exterior surface or outer shell; an incrustation.

4. Specif.: a Med. A hard mass, made up of dried secretions, blood, or pus, occurring upon the surface of the body, esp. in such diseases as eczema, seborrhea, syphilis, impetigo, etc. b Geol. The exterior portion of the earth, formerly universally supposed to inclose a molten interior; — still used, even by many who reject the above notion, to designate the outer relatively cool part of the globe, the part of known constitution, as distinguished from the unknown hotter part within. c A hardened surface upon snow. U. S. & Canada. d The horny outer wall of a hoof, as of that of the horse. e The shell of crustaceans or other animals.

5. An incrustation on the interior surface of wine bottles, the result of the ripening of the wine; a deposit of tartar, etc. Cf. BEESWING.

6. The state of rough-tanned skins of sheep or goats before they are dyed; also, the skins in this state.

7. A crust or surly person. Obs.

crust, v. t. & i.; CRUST'ED; CRUST'ING. [Cf. OF. crouster, L. crustare. See CRUST, n.] 1. To cover with a crust, or form a crust on the surface of; to cover or line with an incrustation; to incrust, or become incrustated.

2. To form or gather into a crust; to harden into crust; as, the dirt was crusted on the glass.

3. To crust-hunt. U. S. & Canada.

crust' (krūs'tā), n.; pl. CRUSTÆ (-tē). [L., shell, crust, inland work.] 1. A crust or shell.

2. Something prepared, as an engraved gem, or a plate embossed in low relief, for inlaying or applying to a vase or other object.

3. Anat. The lower or ventral of the two parts into which the substantia nigra divides the crura cerebri.

crust' (krūs'tā), n.; pl. CRUSTÆ (-tē). [NL. crustaceus pert. to the crust or shell, from L. crusta the hard surface of a body, rind, shell.] Zool. A large class comprising the majority of the aquatic water-breathing Arthropoda, as well as some terrestrial forms. It includes the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, wood lice, water fleas, barnacles, etc., and comprises too great a variety of types to admit of a satisfactory definition of universal application, yet the most diverse forms are connected by intermediate ones, or by similarity in the early stages of development. The body is commonly covered with a chitinous integument hardened (in the larger forms) with calcareous matter, making a firm shell. It is divided into head, thorax, and abdomen. The segments constituting the two former are often consolidated into a cephalothorax, the abdominal segments remaining mobile. The segments number 20 or 21 in the higher groups, but vary in number in the lower. The limbs are variously differentiated into mouth parts, pincers, walking or swimming legs, etc., and the higher forms have large compound eyes on movable stalks. There are usually two pairs of antennae. The class is commonly divided into the subclasses Entomostraca and Malacostraca. Other groups which have been included, esp. in older classifications, are the Trilobites, Fyconogonida, and the king crab and its extinct allies.

crust' (krūs'tā), n. [NL. crustaceus. See CRUSTACEA.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell; having a crustlike shell or scab.

2. Zool. Belonging to the Crustacea; crustacean. Obs.

3. Bot. Forming a thin, brittle crust; specif., in lichenology, having a thin thallus adhering inseparably to the substratum of rocks, bark, soil, etc.

crust'al (krūs'tāl), a. Pert. to a crust, as that of the earth. || crust'a pe'tro'sa (pē'trō'sā). [NL., lit., rocky shell.] Anat. The cement of a tooth.

crust'at'ed (krūs'tāt'ēd), a. [L. crustatus, p. p.] Covered with a crust; incrustated; as, crustated basalt.

crust'at'ion (krūs'tāt'īōn), n. An incrustation.

crust'ed (krūs'tēd; -tīd; 7, 151), a. Incrustated; covered with or containing crust; as, old, crusted port wine. — crust'ed-ly, adv.

crust'-hunt', v. i. To hunt large game, as moose, etc., on crusted snow, which will not support the game. U. S. & Canada. — crust'-hunt'er, n.

crust'y (krūs'tī), a.; CRUST'Y-ER (-tī-ēr); CRUST'Y-EST. 1. Having the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; of wine, crusted; as, a crusty surface or substance; a crusty consistency.

2. Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner. Thou crusty batch of nature, what's the news? Shak.

Syn. — See BLUFF.

crutch (krūch), n. [ME. cruceche, AS. cryce; akin to D. kruik, G. krücke, Dan. krykke, Sw. krycka, and to E. crook.]

1. A staff to support the lame or infirm in walking, now one with a crosspiece at the top to be placed under the armpit. Sometimes used fig., to symbolize old age; as, from cradle to crutch.

2. Formerly, the raised part of a saddle at either end; now, the part of a saddle-tree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle.

3. Anything resembling a crutch in shape or use; as: a supporting frame made by joining inclined timbers or sticks near the top. b Naut. Any of various pieces or parts, as: (1) A forked or two-legged scissorlike support for a fore-and-aft boom when its sail is stowed; also, a forked stanchion or post to support any spar, rail, or like when not in use. (2) A breathhook at the stern. See BREASTHOOK.

c In a clock, the depending forked rod or arm by which the pendulum is moved. d An anchor escapement. e A bar with a crosspiece at the end, used for stirring, etc., as in making soap. f The crotch of a human being. g A rod with a long hook used to immerse a sheep during the process of washing. Brit.

crutch, v. t.; CRUTCHED (krūch't); CRUTCH'ING. 1. To support on crutches; to prop up.

2. To stir or mix with or as with a crutch. See CRUTCH, n., 3. e.

crutched (krūch't), p. a. 1. Supported upon, or as if upon, a crutch; also, caught or fixed in, or as if in, a forked crutch, or crotch.

2. Formed, used, or placed like a crutch or crutches.

3. Furnished with a crutch or crutchlike handle.

crutched, a. [See CRUTCH, v. t.; CRUTCHED, a.] Marked with the sign of the cross; crutched.

crutched friar, Eccl., one of a Catholic religious order in England (1244-1656), so called because its members bore the sign of the cross on their staves and habits; — called also crossed friar and crutched friar.

crutch'er (krūch'ēr), n. One that crutches; specif., an apparatus for mixing soap, as a tank containing a broad revolving vertical screw.

crutch'ings (-Ingz), n. pl. Wool from the hind parts of a sheep, either clipped off, or rubbed off through the sheep crowding together. Australia.

crutch paralysis or palsy. Med. Paralysis of certain nerves in the axilla caused by the pressure of a crutch.

crux (krūs), n.; pl. E. CRUXES (-ēz; -īz), L. CRUXES (krōō'sēz); gen. CRUXIS (krōō'sīs). [L., cross, torture, trouble.]

crux'tif'ic (krūs'tīf'īk), a. Forming a crust. Rare.

crux'tif'ic'ation (krūs'tīf'īkāsh'ōn), n. Incrustation.

crux'tif'ic'ous, a. Incrustating.

crux'tif'ic'ous-ness, n. See-NESS.

crux'tif'ic'ous-ly, p. pr. & v. b. n. of CRUX'TIF'IC'OUS.

crux'tif'ic'ous-ness, n. See-NESS.

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crux'tif'ic'ous-ness, n. See-NESS.

crux'tif'ic'ous-ly, p. pr. & v. b. n. of CR

1. [Used as a Latin word.] A cross, as in heraldry; specifically, [cap.], the Southern Cross.

2. Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain; a perplexing problem or difficulty.

The perpetual cruz of New Testament chronologists. Straus. Cruz an-sa-ta (kriks an-sa-ta), a cross in the shape of the ankh. — c. com-mis-sa (ko-mis-sa), the tau cross. — c. cri-ti-co-rum (kri-ti-ko-rum), the cruz of critics. — c. de-cus-sa-ta (dek-sa-ta), a decussate, or X-shaped, cross. — c. im-mis-sa (im-mis-sa), the Latin cross. — c. ma-them-a-ti-co-rum (ma-them-a-ti-ko-rum), the cruz of mathematicians. — c. me-di-co-rum (me-di-ko-rum), the cruz of physicians. — c. mi-li-ta-ri-a (mi-li-ta-ri-a), the cruz in its anchor. — c. ste-la-ta (ste-la-ta), a cross the arms of which end in stars.

cry (kri), v. i.; and (krid); cry'ing. [F. crier, L. quiritare to raise a plaintive cry, scream, shriek; perh. orig. to implore the help of the Quirites or Roman citizens.] 1. To make a loud call or cry, as in an effort to be heard, in prayer or supplication, in pain or anger, etc.; to call out or exclaim vehemently or earnestly; to shout; to vociferate. And about the ninth hour, Jesus cried with a loud voice.

Some cried after him to return. Bunyan. 2. To utter lamentations; to lament audibly; to express pain, grief, or distress, by weeping and sobbing; to wail; to shed tears with or without making a sound; to weep. Ye shall cry for sorrow of heart. R. xv. 14. I could find it in my heart to disgrace my man's apparel and to cry like a woman. Shak. 3. Of an animal, to utter its characteristic sound or call. The young ravens which cry. Ps. cxlvii. 9.

Syn. — CRY, WEAR (the first the homelier, the second the more formal term) are frequently interchanged. CRY is more apt to stress the audible lamentation, WEAR, the shedding of tears; as, "If you hear a child cry in the night, you must call to the nurse" (Shak.); "Weep not, sweet queen; for trickling tears are vain" (id.); cf. "And make poor England weep in streams of blood" (id.).

to cry back, to go back over the course followed, as a hunter on a trail; hence, to revert to a former type; to show atavism, as a bird, to cry back to the bush, to go off, to call off a negotiation, a bargaining, treaty, or the like. — to cry on or upon, to call upon the name of; to beseech. "No longer on Saint Denis will we cry." Shak. — to cry out. A To exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor. B To complain loudly; to lament. — to cry out against, to complain loudly of; to censure; to blame. — to cry out on or upon, to denounce; to censure. Cries out upon oxen." Shak. — to cry, to call on in prayer; to implore.

cry, v. t. 1. To ask for earnestly or excitedly; to beseech; to beg; to implore — now chiefly in the phrase to cry quarter.

2. To cry you mercy, Madam, was it you? Shak. 2. To utter loudly; to call out; to shout; to sound abroad; to declare publicly; to proclaim. Sometimes with an indirect object. "They cried us we were over close to Fal-mouth."

All, all, cry shame against ye, yet I'll speak. Shak. The man ... ran on, crying, Life! Life! Bunyan. 3. To affect or effect by weeping; to bring to some state by weeping; as, to cry one's self to sleep; to cry one's eyes out (fig.).

4. To make oral and public proclamation of; to declare publicly; to notify or advertise by outcry, esp. things lost or found, goods to be sold, etc. Love is lost, and thus she cries him. Crashaw.

5. Hence, to publish the bans of, or for marriage. 6. Specif.: Obs. A To call or summon loudly. B To call for; to demand. C To cry the praises of; to extol.

to cry aim, to encourage; — from an old cry of encouragement to archers. Obs. — to cry clink, to clang; hence, to elicit a response. Obs. — to cry creak, to give up a contest. Obs. — to cry down, to decree unlawful; to forbid; to suppress. B To decree; to depreciate; to disparage; to denigrate. Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. Tillotson. — to cry halves, to claim an equal share with another. — to cry out, to proclaim; to shout. "Your gesture cries it out." Shak. — to cry out, or, now usually, to cry quits, to declare one's self clear or even with another, either for past favors or injuries, or to declare unwillingness to let matters rest as they stand, often implying retaliation or revenge. — to cry up, to enhance the value or reputation of by public praise; to extol; to laud publicly or urgently. — to cry wolf, to give alarm without occasion; — alluding to the fable in which the alarm "Wolf!" was so often given in mere sport that when at last the wolf did come the cry was not heeded.

cry, n.; pl. cries (kriks). [F. cri, fr. crier to cry. See cry, v. i.] 1. A loud, vehement utterance of a sound or sounds expressing strong and usually somewhat sudden emotion or passion; as, a cry of agony, of fear, or of joy. One blind cry of passion and of pain. Tennyson. 2. A loud calling out of words, as for announcement, proclamation, or the like; as, a cry of "Man overboard!"; the cries of peddlars; the cries of sailors. There went up a great cry, "The Prince is slain!" Tennyson. 3. A proclamation, summons, announcement, or the like, made publicly and, usually, orally. Obs. 4. A loud shout; an outcry; a clamor. And there rose a great cry. Acts xxiii. 9.

5. Impertunate supplication; entreaty; appeal. The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears open unto their cry. Ps. xxxiv. 15. 6. Common report; fame. The cry goes that you shall marry her. Shak.

7. The utterance of the general opinion, feeling, or desire; the public voice, raised in approval, anger, or the like. There was a great cry of the people ... against their brethren the Jews. Neh. v. 1. 8. A word or phrase used as a watchword or battle cry or caught up by a party or faction and repeated for effect.

9. An inarticulate vocal sound characteristic of one of the lower animals; as, the cry of a hawk; the cry of wolves. 10. The giving voice of hounds in chase; hence, a pack of hounds; in contempt, a pack, or company, of persons. Was never hollaed to, nor cheered with horn. Shak. A fellowship in a cry of players.

11. An act of shedding tears; a fit of weeping; as, a woman finds relief in a good cry. 12. The crackling noise made by block tin when it is bent. A far cry, a great distance or transition. Great, or much, c. and little wool, much noise and slight result; much ado about nothing; — alluding to a fabled shearing of hogs. — in full c., in full pursuit, as a hound on the scent. — on the c., on report or hearsay. I do not go on the cry in this, but practical knowledge. Scott. — out of c. or all c., beyond reckoning, or disputing; excessively. Obs.

cry'ing (kri'ing), p. a. That cries; hence, calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious; heinous; as, a crying evil. crying bird, the limpkin. — c. hare. = PIKA. cry'ing, vb. n. of cry.

cry'ing, childbirth; confinement. Obs. Richardson. cry'ing, a combining form from Greek κρῖνος, icy cold, frost. cry'o-gen (jén), n. [cryo- + gen.] A substance for obtaining low temperatures; refrigerant; freezing mixture. cry'o-gen'ic (-jén'ik), a. Of or pert. to cryogen or the production of low temperatures; as, a cryogenic laboratory. cry'o-hydrate (-hid'rat), n. [cryo- + hydrate.] Chem. A crystalline solid of constant composition and melting point obtained by lowering the temperature of a solution of some substance in water or (by extension) in some other solvent. Cryohydrates were originally believed to be true chemical compounds, but are now regarded as being, in any particular case, that mixture of solvent and solute which has the lowest freezing point. Cf. eutectic.

cry'o-hydr'ic (-dri'k), a. Of or pert. to a cryohydrate. cryohydrate point or temperature, the freezing point of a cryohydrate. cry'o-lite (kri'ó-lit), n. [cryo- + lite; — from its icy appearance.] Min. A fluoride of sodium and aluminum, Na₂AlF₆, found in Greenland, usually in white cleavable masses of waxy luster. It has been much used in making soda, aluminum, etc. H. 2.5. Sp. gr., 2.95-3.0. cryolite glass. A milk-white glass due to the presence of cryolite or its elements. It is used for lamp shades, ornaments, etc.

cry'om'e-ter (kri-ó-m'è-tèr), n. [cryo- + -meter.] Physics. A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures, esp. one containing alcohol or some other liquid freezing at a lower temperature than mercury. cry'o-phor'ic (kri'ó-fór'ik), a. [See cryophorus.] Physics. Pertaining to the process of freezing water by its own evaporation. See cryophorus.

cry'oph'o-rus (kri-ó-f'ó-rús), n. [NL; cryo- + Gr. φέρω to bear.] Physics. An instrument to illustrate the freezing of water by its own evaporation. Ordinarily it consists of two glass tubes connected by a glass tube, the lower being void of air. One of the bulbs contains a quantity of water which freezes, as the result of evaporation and condensation, when the other is cooled below 32° Fahr.

cry'os-co-py (-s'k'ó-pi), n. [cryo- + -scopy.] The determination of the freezing points of liquids or of the lowering of the freezing point of a liquid by dissolved substances; specif., Med., the determination for diagnosis of the freezing point of urine, which in some kidney diseases varies from the normal, owing to abnormal amounts of dissolved solids. — cry'o-scop'ic (kri'ó-sk'óp'ik), a. crypt (kri'pt), n. [L. crypta vault, crypt, Gr. κρυπτός, fr. Gr. κρύπτω hidden, κρυπτός to hide. Cf. αορο, αοροτρο.] 1. A vault, or other chamber, wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, whether for burial purposes or for a chapel or oratory. 2. Anat. A simple gland, glandular cavity, or tube; follicle; as, the crypts of the Meibomian glands, tubular glands abundant in the mucous membrane of the small and large intestines. They do not extend into the submucosa.

crypt'ic (kri'p'tik) | a. [L. crypticus, Gr. κρυπτικός.] crypt'ic-al (-t'ik-ál) | 1. Hidden; secret; occult. "Her [Nature's] more cryptic ways of working." Glanville. 2. Of the nature of a crypt. Rare. 3. Zool. Adapted to conceal; as, cryptic coloring, which renders an animal inconspicuous in its natural environment. Cryptic Bites, a system of Psemmosony including certain degrees that have been known as side degrees. In U. S. called The Council. — c. ylogism, Logic, a syllogistic argument not stated in the full or regular syllogistic form.

crypt'ic-dine (kri'p'ti-dín; -dén; 184). n. Also -dín. [Gr. κρυπτός hidden.] Chem. Any of several liquid bases, C₁₁H₁₇N, of the quinoline series, esp. one from coal tar. cryp'to- (kri'p'tó-), crypt-. Combining forms from Greek κρυπτός, hidden, covered, secret; as, cryptogram, cryptograph, cryptoid, etc.; — opposed to gymno-. Crypt'o-Cal'vin'ism, n. [crypto- + Calvinism.] Ecol. Hist. A Melancthon's teaching on the Lord's Supper, which was essentially Calvin's theory of the spiritual presence of Christ in the Eucharist, rather than Luther's theory of Christ's ubiquity. B The teaching upon unconditional election advocated by the Missouri Lutherans in the United States; — so called by its opponents. — Crypt'o-Cal'vin'ist, n. — Crypt'o-Cal'vin'is'tic, a. Crypt'o-ca'ry-a (kri'p'tó-ká'ri-á), n. [NL; crypto- + Gr.

κάρπω nut, kernel.] Bot. A genus of Lauraceous trees, natives of Asia, Australia, Brazil, and South Africa. They are distinguished by the perfect flowers with 9 fertile and 3 sterile stamens; the ripened ovary is embedded in the succulent calyx tube. C. moschata is the Brazilian nutmeg. Various Australian species furnish useful timber.

Cryp'to-ca'ra-ta (kri'p'tó-sér-á-tá), n. pl. [NL; crypto- + Gr. κέρας, κέρατος, horn.] Zool. A superfamily of heteropterous Hemiptera including the swimming bugs, as the water boatmen, etc.; — so called from the concealed position of their antennae. — cryp'to-oc'er-ous (kri'p'tó-óc'èr-ús), a. cryp'to-och-ro'ism (kri'p'tó-óc'h'r'ó-iz'm), n. [crypto- + Gr. χροιά, χροία, color.] Physics. Difference of wave length in the case of certain obscure rays, corresponding to that to which color differences in the visible spectrum are due.

cryp'to-clas'tic (kri'p'tó-klás'tik), a. [crypto- + Gr. κλάω to break.] Petrog. Made up of extremely minute fragmental particles. cryp'to-crys'tal-line (-kri'p'tó-tál-in; -in), a. [crypto- + crystalline.] Indistinctly crystalline; — applied to rocks whose structure, though crystalline, is so fine that no distinct particles are recognizable, even under the microscope. — cryp'to-crys'tal-li-zá'tion (-tál-zá'sh'ún; -i-zá'sh'ún), n. cryp'to-dí'ra (-dív'rá), n. pl. [NL; crypto- + Gr. δέσμη neck.] Zool. A suborder or superfamily of turtles in which the neck is bent in an S-shaped curve in a vertical plane when the head is retracted. — cryp'to-dí'rous (-rús), a. cryp'to-dou'ble (-dúb'l), n. [crypto- + double.] Astron. A binary or double star one component of which is dark.

cryp'to-dy-nam'ic (-dín-ám'ik; -dín-ám'ik), a. [crypto- + dynamic.] Pertaining to, or possessing, hidden power. cryp'to-gam (kri'p'tó-gám), n. [Cf. F. cryptogame. See Cryptogamia.] Bot. Orig., a plant of the Cryptogamia; now almost exclusively, in popular usage, a plant of any group below the seed plants, or Spermatophyta.

Cryp'to-ga'mi-a (-gá'mi-á; -gám'í-á; 277), n. pl. [NL, fr. crypto- + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Bot. 1. In older systems of classification, a series or subkingdom embracing all plants not producing flowers or seeds; — contrasted with Phanerogamia. In the Linnaean system the Cryptogamia constituted one of the twenty-four classes. The reproductive organs of the lower plants being little known at that period, and their morphological connection with those of the seed plants not being understood, the name was given in allusion to the supposed "secret" or "concealed" reproduction. Cf. PHANEROGAMIA, SPERMATOPHYTES, PTERIDOPHYTES, BRYOPHYTES, THALLOPHYTES. 2. [I. c.] Erroneously, pl. of CRYPTOGAM.

cryp'to-gam'ic (kri'p'tó-gám'ik) | a. Bot. Pertaining to cryp'to-ga'mous (kri'p'tó-gá'm'ús) | a cryptogam, or to the old group Cryptogamia. cryp'to-ga'mist (kri'p'tó-gá'm'íst), n. A botanist who is a specialist in the lower groups of plants.

crypt'ic gear. Mach. An epicyclic gear in which a cogwheel, by means of two smaller cogwheels, one on each side, gears with the teeth on the inside circumference of an annular wheel concentric with it. It was formerly used for direct-driven bicycles, and is now used in some variable-speed gears, etc. B A device like a lathe back gear used for a similar purpose. Crypt'ic Gear, a.

cryp'to-gen'ic (kri'p'tó-jén'ik), cryp'to-g'e-nous (kri'p'tó-gé'n'ús), a. [crypto- + genic-, genous.] Med. Of obscure or unknown origin, as certain diseases. cryp'to-gram (kri'p'tó-grám), n. [crypto- + -gram.] A writing in cipher or secret arrangement of letters or words. — cryp'to-gram'mic (-grám'ik), a. Cryp'to-gram'ma (-grám'má), n. [NL; crypto- + Gr. γραμμα letter, line of a drawing.] Bot. A small genus of polyodiaceae ferns of arctic and north temperate regions, known as rock brakes from their habit. They have small fronds of two kinds, the fertile ones being long-stalked and less compound than the sterile.

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cryp'to-pine (kri'p'tó-pín; -pén; 184), cryp'to-pín, n. Also cryp'to-pi-a (kri'p'tó-pi-á), n. [crypto- + opium.] Chem. A colorless crystalline alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₃O₂N, obtained in small quantities from opium. cryp'to-por'ti-ous (kri'p'tó-pórt'í-ús), n. [I.; crypto- + L. porticus a portico or porch.] Rom. Archaeol. A porch, gallery, or ambulatory, wholly or partly concealed, having few openings and serving for private communication, or the passage of servants, guards, or the like.

cryp'to-ga'mi-an (-gá'mi-an; -gám'í-an; 277), n. [NL; crypto- + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Bot. A small genus of polyodiaceae ferns of arctic and north temperate regions, known as rock brakes from their habit. They have small fronds of two kinds, the fertile ones being long-stalked and less compound than the sterile.

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cri-zá-do (kri-ó-zá-dó), p. form of CRUZADO, the coin. [F. = CROWD, an instrument of music.] cry- For various obsolete spellings beginning cry-, see the forms in cri-. cry, v. Var. of CRYO-. cry'ss-the-sis, or cry's-sis, n. [NL; cryo- + -sisthesis.] Med. Abnormal sensitiveness to cold. cry-al-gé-sis, n. [NL; cryo- + algia.] Pain caused by the application of cold. cry'z + CRIER. cry'z-baby, n. One who cries as easily or often as a baby. Derivative. cry'z-dew. Second person present participle of cry, run together with those, obs. form of THOU. Obs. cry-mo-dy-n'ia (kri'mó-dín-á), n. [NL; Gr. κρυμώδης frost + -odynia.] Med. Rheumatic pain occurring esp. in cold or damp weather. cry-mo-thér'á-py (-thèr'á-d'p-i), n. [NL; Gr. κρυμώδης frost + therapia.] Therapeutic use of cold. cry'oc-o-nite (kri'ók'ó-nít), n. [cryo- + Gr. κόνις dust + -ite.] Min. Gray dust found on the surface of ice in Greenland. cry'o-phyl'lic (kri'ó-fí-l'ik), n. [cryo- + Gr. φύλλω leaf; — referring to its foliaceous structure and low melting point.] Min. A lithium mica related to zinwaldite. cry'z + CRIER. cry'z-al (-t'ál), n. a. Of, like, or pertaining to, cryz. cry'z-arch (-á'rk), n. [Gr. κρυπτός hidden + -arch.] A se-

insects;— called also *load spittle* and *frog spit*. **b** An insect secreting the above; a spittle insect.

2. = CUCKOO-*FLOWER*.
cu-cu-ji-dæ (kū-kū'jī-dæ), *n.* *pl.* [NL., fr. *cucujus*, so named by Geoffroy, who says it was an ancient name of a beetle with golden-green back.] *Zool.* A family of elavicorn beetles, mostly of flattened form. The majority live under the bark of trees, and are believed to be carnivorous in both the larval and adult state. — [*cu-cu-ji-dæ* (kū-kū'jī-dæ), *a. & n.* || **cu-cu-jo** (koo-koo'yo), *n.* [*Native name.*] A fire beetle, esp. *Pyrophorus notiluca* or an allied species. See FIRE BEETLE. *Sp. Amer.*

cu-cu-li-formes (kū-kū'li-fōr'mēs), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A superfamily or suborder of picarian birds, nearly or exactly equiv. to Coccozyornithes. **b** An order of birds including the cuckoos, plainants eaters, and parrots.

cu-cu-line (kū-kū'lin; -līn; 183), *n.* [*From NL. Cuculus, generic name of the cuckoo. See cuckoo.*] *Zool.* **a** Of, pertaining to, or related to, the cuckoos. **b** Having the parasitic habits of a cuckoo or cuckoo-egg.

cu-cu-late (kū-kū'lat; kū-kū'lat'), *a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, fr. *cu-cu-lat-ē* (-lāt'ēd; -lāt'ēd) *a.* L. *cucullus* cap. See *cowl* a hood.] **1.** Hooded; cowed; covered, as with a hood. **2.** Bot. Hood-shaped, as the posterior sepal in the flower of aconite; having the basal edges rolled in inward, as certain leaves.

3. *Zool.* Hooded; specif., in insects, having the prothorax elevated so as to form a sort of hood, receiving the head.

cu-cu-li-form (kū-kū'li-fōr'm), *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood + *-form*.] Hood-shaped; cowl-like.

cu-cu-lus (kū-kū'lus), *n.* [L., a cuckoo.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical Cucullate Leaf cuckoos. See cuckoo.

cu-cu-ber (kū-kū'm-bēr; see note below), *n.* [ME. *cucumer*, *cucumber*, *cucumber*, fr. L. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumeris*; cf. OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre*.] **1.** The oblong succulent fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis sativus*) cultivated from earliest times as a garden vegetable and usually pickled or eaten green as a salad, though it may be cooked like the eggplant. There are many varieties. **2.** The vine which bears this fruit. See *Cucumis*. **3.** With qualifying term, any of several other plants of this genus or family, as bitter *cucumber*, snake *cucumber*, etc. **4.** = CUCUMBER TREE.

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with one or three stamens, and the fruit is a pepo. The family yields such vegetables as the cucumber, melon, squash, and pumpkin; also, the gourd, colocynth and various ornamental plants, as the gourds. The chief genera are *Cucurbita*, *Cucumis*, *Citrullus*, *Byronia*, *Momordica*, and *Luffa*. — **cu-cu-bi-ta-coois** (kū-kū'bi-tā-shūs), *a.* **cucurbit wilt.** A bacterial disease of cucurbitaceous plants caused by *Bacillus tracheiphilus*; also, the bacillus. **cu-d** (kūd), *n.* [AS. *cuðu*, *cuðuðu*, *cuðuðu*, *cuðuðu*, of uncertain origin. Cf. *quid*.] **1.** That portion of food which is brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, to be chewed a second time. **2.** A quid of tobacco. *Low.*

cu-d'bear (kūd'bār), *n.* [After Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, a Scotchman, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A dye-stuff, a form of archil. **2.** The lichen yielding this substance. See *ARCHIL*.

cu-d'en (kūd'n; kōōd'-), *n.* [For sense 1, cf. Scot. *cuddy* an ass; for sense 2, see *CUDDY*, the fish.] **1.** A born fool; a dolt. *Obs.* **2.** The coalfish;— applied esp. to the young.

cu-d'le (kūd'le), *v. t.*; **cu-d'le** (-l'd); **cu-d'ling** (-l'ng). [*Perh. for couthle, fr. couth known; cf. ME. cūðlechen to make friends with.*] To embrace closely; to fondle. **cu-d'le**, *v. i.* To lie close or snug; to crouch; to nestle. She cuddles low beneath the brake. *Prior.*

cu-d'le, *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling. **cu-d'y** (kūd'y), *n.*; *pl.* **cu-d'ys** (-iz). [*Ir. cuid oidheche evening portion. Cf. E. D.*] In Ireland and Scotland, orig., a supper due from a tenant to his lord or chief; hence, a rent or gift instead of this; a present; a bribe. *Obs.*

Cuddies, or night suppers, were due by lands upon which the chief might quarter himself and his train for four days four times a year. *Scott. Hist. Smith.* **cu-d'y** (kūd'y; kōōd'y), *n.* [*Cf. CUDDY a swain, CUDDEN.*] **1.** An ass or donkey. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** Hence: A blockhead; a lout. **3.** *Mech.* A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad ties, etc.

cu-d'y, *n.* [*Scot.; cf. Gael. cuadaig, cuadainn.*] The coal-fish or cudden;— applied esp. to the young. **cu-d'y** (kūd'y), *n.* [*Perh. fr. D. kajut cabin; cf. F. cahute hut.*] **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin, formerly a saloon under the poop deck; also, the galley or pantry of a small vessel. **2.** Any small room or closet, as a cupboard;— often used adjectively, as in *cuddy table*, *cuddy door*.

cu-d'el (kūd'el), *n.* [*ME. kugel, A.S. cygel; cf. G. keule club (with a round end), kugel ball.*] **1.** A short heavy stick used as a weapon, esp. one used in cudgel play, shorter than the quarterstaff, and wielded with one hand. He getteth him a grievous crabtree cudgel. *Bunyan.* **2. *pl.* Cudgel play. To take up the cudgels for, to engage in a contest in behalf of.**

cu-d'el, *v. t.*; **cu-d'el-er** (-er), *n.* One who uses a cudgel. **cudgel play.** Fighting or sportive contest with cudgels. **cu-d'weed** (kūd'wēd'), *n.* [Apparently fr. *cu-d' + weed*.] **1.** A plant with silky or cottony herbage. A Orig., the European asteraceous plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; later, any species of *Gnaphalium*. **2.** Any of several species belonging to the related genera *Antennaria*, *Filago*, etc. **3.** = CUDBEAR. **4.** = CUDBEAR. **2.**

cue (kū), *n.* [*F. queue, fr. L. coda, another form of cauda tail. Cf. CAUDAL, COWARD, QUEUE.*] **1.** A tail-like twist or plait of hair worn at the back of the head; a queue. **2.** [Formerly in F. applied to the tip of the cue.] A straight tapering rod tipped with leather used to impel the balls in billiards and other games. **3.** A file or line of persons waiting; a queue. **4.** The tail of an animal. *Humorous. Lowell.*

cue, *v. t.*; **cue** (kūd); **cu-ing** (kū'ng), *v. i.* To form into a cue; to braid; to twist. **cue**, *n.* **1.** The letter *Q*, *q*. **2.** Orig., a half farthing;— formerly in Eng. noted in college accounts by *q*, prop. an abbr. for *quadrans* a farthing. **3.** A small portion of bread or beer; the quantity bought with a farthing or half farthing. *Obs.* **4.** [*Perh. fr. the letter q, the initial of some word, perh. L. quando when.*] **1.** The last word or words of a speech, or the ending of any action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next person to speak or act; hence, in music, a few final notes from a preceding part, written at the place of beginning after a long rest. **2.** Any catchword; a hint or intimation. **3.** Give them [the servants] their cue to attend in two lines as he leaves the house. *Swift.* **4.** The part one has to perform in or as in a play. *My cue is villainous melancholy. Shak.* **5.** Humor; attitude or temper of mind. *Colloq. Dickens.*

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culet (kū'let), n. [OF., dim. of cul bottom, breech, L. cullet.] 1. Jewelry. The small flat facet parallel to the table, at the bottom of a brilliant; collet. See BRILLIANT. 2. In medieval armor, the part covering the rear of the body below the waist.

Culex (kū'leks), n. [L., a gnat.] Zool. A genus of mosquitoes to which most of the North American species belong. Some members of this genus are exceedingly annoying, as C. sollicitans, which breeds in enormous numbers in the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast, and C. pipiens, breeding very widely in the fresh waters of North America. (For characters distinguishing these from the malaria mosquitoes, see ANOPHELES.) The yellow-fever mosquito is now placed in another genus, Stegomyia.

Culicid (kū'lid), a. [L. culex, icia, gnat.] Zool. Like or pert. to the mosquito family (Culicidae). — n. A mosquito.

Culicidæ (kū'lid-ē), n. pl. [NL. See CULLEX.] Zool. The family of dipterous insects consisting of the mosquitoes. In older classifications the gnats, midges, etc., now placed in other families, were included.

Culicidæ (kū'lid-ē), n. [Irreg. fr. L. culex, culicis, a gnat + -idæ.] An agent which destroys insects, esp. gnats and mosquitoes. — culicid-al (kū'lid-ē-āl), a.

Cullin-wan (kū'lin-wān), n., cullinaw bark. [Malay kuli lāwang bark of clove.] The aromatic bark of Cinnamomum cullinaban, a lauraceous tree of the Moluccas; — called also clove bark.

Cullin-wan (kū'lin-wān), a. [L. culinaris, fr. culina kitchen; cf. F. culinaire. Cf. KILN.] Of or relating to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery; as, the culinary art; a culinary vessel; culinary vegetables.

Cull (kū'l), v. t.; CULLED (kū'led); CULLING. [ME. cullen, OF. cullir, cullir, F. cueillir, to gather, pluck, pick, fr. L. colligere. See COLL, v. t.; cf. COLLECT.] 1. To separate, select, or pick out; to choose and gather or collect; as, to cull flowers.

Whitest honey in fairy gardens culled. Tennyson. 2. To subject to culling; to select from; as, to cull a field. Syn. — See CHOOSE.

Cull, n. 1. Act of culling; selection. Obs. or R. 2. Something selected, esp. as being inferior or worthless, as a cow from the herd, brashy timber from the sound, small oysters from the large, etc.; — usually in pl.

Culler (kū'ler), n. [F. collet, prop. a little neck, applied to the bits of glass at the neck of a bottle detached from the iron in blowing the glass. See COLLET.] Broken or refuse glass for remelting.

Culling, n. 1. Act of one who culls. 2. Anything culled out; a cull; — usually in pl.

Cullion (kū'lyūn), n. [OF. couillon, cullion, F. cōion a vile fellow, coward, fr. coil the scrotum, L. coletus.] 1. A testicle. Obs. 2. A mean or base fellow. "Away, base cullions!" Shak.

Culm (kū'lm), n. [F. coulisse groove. See COULISSE.] Arch. A gutter in a roof; a channel or groove.

Culm (kū'lm), n. [OF. coléx, F. coulisse, orig., sliding, slipping. Cf. FORCULIS, COLANDER.] A strong clear broth of meat, as for invalids; also, a savory jelly. Obs. or R.

Cully (kū'ly), n., pl. -LIES (-līz). [Perh. fr. cullion.] 1. A person easily tricked or imposed on; a dupe; a gull. I have learned that . . . I am not the first cully whom she has passed upon for a countess. Addison.

Cully (kū'ly), v. t.; CULLIED (-līd); CULLY-ING. [See CULLY, n.; cf. D. kullen to cheat, gull.] To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive. "Tricks to cully fools." Pomfret.

Culm (kū'lm), n. [L. culmus stalk, stem; akin to calamus. See HALM.] Bot. The jointed stem of a grass, which is usually hollow except at the nodes, and herbaceous except in the bamboos and other arborescent species. b Improperly, the stem of a sedge or cyperaceous plant.

Culm, v. i.; CULMED (kū'lməd); CULMING. Bot. To form or grow into a culm.

Culm, n. [ME. culme smoke, soot.] 1. Soot; smut. Obs. or Scot. 2. A refuse coal or coal dust; slack; specif., anthracite slack. b Hence, anthracite, esp. when in small nodules. 3. Geol. A European Lower Carboniferous formation of conglomerates, sandstones, etc. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

Culmen (kū'lmən), n. [L., fr. cellere (in comp.) to impel; cf. celus pushed upward, lofty.] 1. Top; acme. Rare. 2. Zool. The dorsal ridge of a bird's bill.

|| culmen mon-ti-cu-li (mōn-tī-kū'li) [NL.], Anat., a lobe of the cerebellum consisting of the part of the vermiciform process between the anterior crescentic lobes.

Culmiferous (kū'lmif-er-ūs), a. [3d culm + ferous.] Containing or abounding in culm.

Culminal (kū'lmīn-āl), a. Pertaining to a culmen. Culminal (nānt), a. At greatest height or altitude; being on the meridian; hence, predominant. Rare.

Culet, n. [OF. cuillete, collette, L. collecta. See COLLECT.] An assessment or rate, as of certain tuition fees paid annually by Oxford graduates, or parochial dues. Obs. Cf. E. D. cul-tre + CULVER.

Cul-see' (kū'lē-ē), n. [Hind. kalshī, fr. Per. kalāks a jeweled plume.] A figured silk formerly imported from India. b A jeweled plume on the turban. India.

Culiciform (kū'lyē-fōrm; kū'li-sī-fōrm), a. [L. culex a gnat + form.] Mosquitolike. Culicifuge (kū'lyē-fūj), n. [L. culex a gnat + fugare to drive away.] An agent for driving off gnats and mosquitoes.

Culicifugous (kū'lyē-fūj-ūs), a. [See CULICIFUGUS, n.] See OIL, Table I. Culicifugous (kū'lyē-fūj-ūs), n. [L. culex a gnat + fugare to drive away.] An agent for driving off gnats and mosquitoes.

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Culmination (kū'lmīn-āshn), v. i.; CULMINATE (-nāt-ēd); CULMINATING (-nāt-īng). [L. culmen top or ridge. See CULM, n.] 1. To reach its highest altitude; to come to the meridian; in special cases, to be vertical or directly overhead. As when his beams at noon Culminate from the equator. Milton.

2. To reach the highest point, as of rank, number, size, power, glory, etc. The house of Burgundy was rapidly culminating. Motley.

Culmination (nāshn), n. [Cf. F. culmination.] Act of culminating; also, that in which anything culminates; culminating position; summit; acme; culmen.

Syn. — CULMINATION, CLIMAX, APEX, VERTEX, ZENITH. CULMINATION designates the attainment by anything of its highest point; it stresses the idea of consummation; as, the culmination of a development, a career. CLIMAX (see etym.) suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; ACME, the culminating point itself; as, the climax of a play, "the acme of his fame" (Byron). APEX and VERTEX, less frequently used in a fig. sense, apply to anything which comes to a point or tip, vertex having the more technical connotations; as, the apex of a leaf, a pyramid, the vertex of an angle, of a curve. ZENITH, specif. the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from acme (in its fig. sense) in connoting more of luster or splendor; as, the zenith of his fame.

Culpa (kū'pā), n. [L.] Law. Negligence or fault, as distinguishable from dolus (deceit, fraud), which implies intent, culpa being imputable to heedlessness, rashness, etc.; sometimes, loosely, guilt. See NEGLIGENCE. In Roman law three grades of culpa were distinguished, culpa lata, or gross negligence, culpa levis in con-cre-to, or ordinary negligence (see DILIGENCE, 1), and culpa levis in ab-stracto, or the negligence of a careful person (see DILIGENCE, 1). In the Civil law systems these are called culpa lata, culpa levis, and culpa levis in facta, respectively. || culpa mea (mē-ā), the fault (is) mine.

Culpability (kū'pā-bil-ē-tī), n., pl. -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being culpable. Syn. — CULPABILITY, GUILT. CULPABILITY is blameworthiness of any sort; GUILT designates the state which results from willful violation of moral or statute law.

Culpable (kū'pā-bl), a. [ME. culpable, culpable, cov-pable, F. coupable, formerly also culpable, culpable, fr. L. culpabilis, fr. culpare to blame, fr. culpa fault.] 1. Deserving censure or moral blame; faulty; immoral; criminal. 2. Guilty; as, culpable of a crime. Obs. Spenser.

Culpable-ness, n. — culpa-bly, adv. Culprit (kū'prīt), n. [Prob. fr. cul. (abbr. of L. culpabilis) guilty; see CULPABLE] + OF. prest ready (i. e., to prove it), F. prêt, L. praestus, a., praestus, adv. Cf. PRAESTO, 1. A word formerly used in the reply to a prisoner pleading "not guilty," orig. meaning "ready (to prove guilty)." 2. One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as in court. 3. One guilty of a crime or a fault; an offender.

Cult (kū'lt), n. [F. culte, L. cultus care, culture, fr. colere to cultivate. Cf. CULTUS, 1. Care; devotion. Rare.] Every one is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the cult or homage which is due to it. Shaftesbury.

2. Worship; generally, the worship of a deity according to its specific rites; as, the cult of Apollo; or, the worship of a group of deities allied in nature or relationship; as, the cult of the chthonian gods. 3. Hence: a The rites and ceremonies, or externals, of a religion, as distinguished from its inner meaning or truth. That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or cult of the religion of Christ. Coleridge. b Great or excessive devotion to some person, idea, or thing, esp. such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad or as the enthusiasm of a body of self-constituted admirers or followers; as, the Browning cult.

Cultch (kū'ltch), n. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. Rubbish; debris; refuse. Local. 2. Oyster shells and other objects laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for the attachment of the spawn of the oyster; also, the spawn.

Cultivate (kū'ltiv-ē), v. t.; CUL-TIVATED (-vāt-ēd); CUL-TIVATING (-vāt-īng). [LL. cultivatus, p. p. of cultivare to cultivate, fr. cultus cultivated, fr. L. cultus, p. p. of colere to till, cultivate. Cf. COLONY, 1. To prepare, or to prepare and use, for the raising of crops; to till; as, to cultivate the soil; specif., to loosen or break up the soil about (growing crops or plants) for the purpose of killing weeds, etc., esp. with a cultivator; as, to cultivate corn. 2. To raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care; to produce by culture; as, to cultivate roses; to cultivate oysters. 3. To improve by labor, care, or study; to impart culture to; to civilize; refine. b That which was the wild, licentious savage. Addison.

4. To direct special attention to; to devote time and thought to; to foster; cherish. Leisure . . . to cultivate general literature. Wordsworth. 5. To seek the society of; to court intimacy with. I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age; and I loved and cultivated him. Burke.

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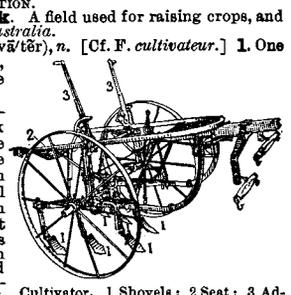
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Cultivation (kū'ltiv-āshn), n. [Cf. F. cultivation.] Art or act of cultivating, or state of being cultivated; specif.: a Art or process of agriculture; tillage; husbandry. b Assiduous devotion (to a branch of learning, or the like) or development (of the mind, tastes, etc.). c Culture; refinement; the discipline of civilization. Italy . . . was but imperfectly reduced to cultivation before the interruption of the barbarians. Hallam.

Syn. — See CIVILIZATION. cultivation paddock. A field used for raising crops, and not for pasture. Australia. Cultivator (kū'ltiv-ā-ter), n. [Cf. F. cultivateur.] 1. One who cultivates; as, a cultivator of the soil. 2. Agric. An implement used to break up the surface of the ground while the crops are growing in order to keep the soil in a porous condition and to kill weeds. It commonly consists of a frame set with small shares and drawn by a horse or mule. See DISK CULTIVATOR. Cultivator. 1 Shovel; 2 Seat; 3 Adjusting Levers.



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cunning (kún'ing), a. [Prop. p. pr. fr. AS. cunnan to know, be able. See CON, CAN.] 1. Learned; well versed, esp. in occult or magic lore. Archaic. 2. Skillful; dexterous. "A cunning workman." Ez. xxxviii. 23. "Esau was a cunning hunter." Gen. xxv. 27. 3. Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill or ingenuity; ingenious; curious; as, cunning work.

Over them Aeneas high did lift Spenser. 4. Crafty, sly, or artful; cleverly designing or deceitful. They are resolved to be cunning; let others run the hazard of being sincere. South.

5. Keen; clever; possessed of intelligence; as, man is more cunning than the brutes. 6. Prettily or piquantly interesting; quaintly or daintily attractive; — said of children, small animals, etc. U. S. Syn. — Deceitful, designing, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy. — CUNNING, CRAFTY, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. CUNNING (see etym., and cf. knowing, under SHREWED), as here compared, implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; it frequently suggests a low order of intelligence; as, "Certainly there is a great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability" (Bacon); "A dark, cunning, roguish countenance, with small eyes" (G. Borrow). CRAFTY implies more secret or underhand devices than cunning, and frequently suggests an adroitness at deception acquired by experience; as, "the underhand craftiness of his [Jacob's] mother Rebecca" (Cleridge); "Whose pious talk, wry, most his heart was dry, made wet the crafty crowsfoot round his eye" (Tennyson). ARTFUL (cf. artless, under SIMPLE) implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, "— is a good-matured old easy fool, and has been deceived by the most artful of her sex" (Sterne); "She had, by the most artful conduct in the world, . . . insinuated herself into his favor" (Fielding). SLY, as here compared, implies a somewhat vulgar turn for that is covert or double; as, "with knowing leer and words of sly import" (Irrving); "wrinkled slyness and craft pitted against native truth and sagacity" (Hawthorne). WILY (see ARTIFICE) implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, "Soft, as the wily fox is seen to creep, where bask on sunny banks the simple sheep" (Pope). See STEALTHY, SECRET, SHREWED.

cunning, n. [Vb. n. fr. AS. cunnan to know. See CON, CAN.] 1. Knowledge; learning; wisdom. Obs. 2. Skill; dexterity. Archaic. Let my right hand forget her cunning. Ps. xxxvii. 5. 3. An art or craft; specif., magic; witchcraft. Obs. 4. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; fraudulent skill or dexterity; deceit; craft. Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the ape of wisdom. Locke.

cu-no-ni-a (kú-nó-ní-á), n. [NL, after J. C. Cuno, German botanist.] Bot. A genus of plants, typifying the family Cunoniaceae, and containing one South African species, C. capensis, the tilledae, and 5 in New Caledonia. They are shrubs or small trees with pinnate leaves and racemose white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

cu-no-ni-a-ce-ae (-s'á-sé-á), n. pl. [NL. See CUNONIA.] Bot. A family of trees and shrubs (order Rosales), distinguished by the opposite or verticillate leaves and the small flowers borne in dense clusters. There are 19 genera and about 115 species, mostly tropical. Many are highly ornamental in cultivation. — cu-no-ni-a-ceous (-shú-á), a.

cup (kúp), n. [AS. cuppe, LL. cuppa cup; cf. L. cupa tub, cask, also Gr. κύπη hut, Skr. kúpa pit, hollow, Oslav. kupa cup. The English word is perf. partly due to OF. cope, F. coupe, fr. L. cuppa. Cf. COUP, COPULA, COWL a water vessel, COB, COIF, COP.] 1. A small vessel used chiefly to drink from, esp. one of pottery or porcelain used for tea, coffee, or the like. Besides the common form called a cup, with or without a handle, the term is used to designate larger and ornamental forms, as chalices or wine cups, such as those for the Communion service, often with a stem and a foot and sometimes a lid. 2. The containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot. 3. A thing resembling a cup (in sense 1) in shape or use, or likened to such a utensil: as, a vessel of a certain capacity, usually four ounces, used in bloodletting to receive the blood. b Med. A cupping glass or other utensil for producing the vacuum in cupping. c Bot. A cup-shaped organ or part of a plant, as an apothecium or peridium, a calyx, or, in seed plants, a cupule, a calyx, or corolla. d A socket or recess in which something turns, as the hip bone, the recess in which a capstan spindle turns, etc. e Any small cavity in the surface of the ground. f [cap.] Astron. The constellation Crater. g An annual trough, filled with water, at the base of each section of a telescopic glass holder, into which fits the grip of the section next outside. 4. A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful. 5. The wine of the Communion. 6. That which is to be received or endured; that which is allotted to one; a portion. If it be possible, let this cup pass from me. Matt. xxvi. 39. 7. pl. Repeated potations; social or excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks; revelry. Thence from cups to civil broils. Milton. 8. A beverage made of liquor, sweetened and flavored with various fruits, herbs, etc., and usually iced; — specif. named from the liquor forming the basis; as, claret cup, cider cup, champagne cup. 9. Sporting. An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize; — loosely applied to prizes other than cups. A cup is any prize not given in money. Encyc. of Sport.

cupbearer (kúp'ber), n. One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served, esp., one in the household of a prince or noble, charged with this office. cupboard (kúp'berd), n. [cup + board.] 1. A board or shelf for cups and dishes; also, a piece of furniture for this purpose; a sideboard or buffet. Obs. 2. A set of dishes as kept on a cupboard. Obs. 3. A closet with shelves to receive cups, dishes, food, etc.; hence, any small closet. To cry cupboard, to call for food; to express hunger. Collog. "My stomach cries cupboard." Irving. cupboard, v. t. To stow or collect, as into a cupboard. R. cupboard love. Interested love, or that which has an eye to the cupboard. Collog. "A cupboard love is seldom true." Poor Robin.

cupcake (kúp'kák), n. A kind of sweet cake the ingredients of which are measured by the cupful, or a cake mixture baked in cups. cup coral. Zool. Any cup-shaped coral formed by a single polyp. cupped (kúp'péd), n. [F. coupe, dim. of coupe cup; cf. LL. cupella cup (for cupella); not quite the same as L. cupella, small cask, dim. of cupa.] See CUP. 1. A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead, etc.; also, a larger form, for commercial refining. See CUPPELLATION. cuppel (kúp'pél; kúp'pél), v. t.; or CUPELED (kúp'péld) or CUPELLED (-péld); CUPELING or CUPELING. To refine by means of a cupel. cupellation (kúp'pé-lá-shún), n. Act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel. The process consists in exposing the cupel containing the metal to be assayed or refined to a high temperature in a draft or blast of air, by which the lead, copper, tin, etc., are oxidized and sink into the porous cupel, leaving the unoxidizable precious metal. If lead is not already present in the alloy it is added before cupellation. cupflower (kúp'flou'ér), n. A any species of Nerium-bergia. See NIEREMBERGIA. b A South American loasaceous plant (Scyphanthus elegans) with yellow flowers. cupful (kúp'fúl), n.; pl. -FULS (-fúuls). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint. cupfungus. Any fungus of the order Pezizales; — so called from the cup-shaped ascus. Cu'phe-a (kú'fè-á), n. [NL, prob. fr. Gr. κύφος a hump, or κύφος curved.] Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American lythraceous plants having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy axillary irregular flowers with an elongated calyx tube and six petals. Several species are in cultivation. See CIGAR PLANT, WAXWOOD. cuphead. An approximately hemispherical head to a rivet, bolt, etc. It may be a section of a sphere less than a hemisphere, or of an ellipsoid, etc. — cup-head'ed, a. Cup'id (kúp'íd), n. [L. Cupido, fr. cupido desire, desire of love, akin to cupidus. See CUPIDITY.] 1. Rom. Myth. The god of love, son of Venus; — usually represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE. Pretty dimpled boys, like smiling cupids. Shak. 2. [L. c.] Hort. One of a race of sweet peas of very dwarf habit and small flowers and foliage. 3. [L. c.] A love-well; — called also cupid cake. cu-pid'i-ty (kú-píd'í-tí), n. [F. cupidité, L. cupiditas, fr. cupidus longing, desiring, cupere to long for, desire. See COVERT.] Eager or inordinate desire, esp. for wealth; greed of gain; avarice; covetousness. Syn. — Avarice, lust, appetite, longing. — CUPIDITY, GREED, AVIDITY agree in the idea of extreme or inordinate desire. CUPIDITY, in modern usage, applies to covetousness of wealth or material possessions; GREED, to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; AVIDITY (commonly in the phrase "with avidity," as "Holcroft, whose novels . . . I had read with avidity," H. C. Robinson), to eager or ardent relish or appetite. See GREEDY, COVETOUS, EAAGERNESS. There was not in his [Nelson's] nature the slightest alloy of selfishness or cupidity. The woman's greed and rapacity . . . choked and disgusted me. Artistic falsehoods, springing from . . . an unprincipled avidity after effect. Stevenson. cup joint. Plumbing. A socket joint for small pipes in which the annular space between the end of one pipe and the flanged end of the other is filled in with melted solder.

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cup and ball, an implement having a cup on the top of a stick to which a ball is attached by a cord; the ball, being thrown up, is to be caught in the cup; also, the game so played; bilboquet. — c. and ball joint. = BALL AND SOCKET JOINT. — c. and cone. = BELL AND HOPPER. — c. and saucer. a cultivated variety of the Canterbury bell having the calyx colored like the corolla, thus simulating a cup and saucer. — in one's cups, drunk; formerly, drinking. cup (kúp), v. t.; CUPELED (kúp'péd); CUPELING. 1. To supply with cups of liquor. Obs. 2. To subject to cupping. See CUPPING. 3. To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup; as, to cup water from a stream; to cup a ball in golf. 4. Mech. To make concave or in the form of a cup; as, to cup the end of a screw. cup, v. i. 1. To become or grow cup-shaped. 2. Golf. To make a cup, or depression, in the ground with the club when sending the ball. cupbearer (-bár'ér), n. One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served, esp., one in the household of a prince or noble, charged with this office. cupboard (kúp'berd), n. [cup + board.] 1. A board or shelf for cups and dishes; also, a piece of furniture for this purpose; a sideboard or buffet. Obs. 2. A set of dishes as kept on a cupboard. Obs. 3. A closet with shelves to receive cups, dishes, food, etc.; hence, any small closet. To cry cupboard, to call for food; to express hunger. Collog. "My stomach cries cupboard." Irving. cupboard, v. t. To stow or collect, as into a cupboard. R. cupboard love. Interested love, or that which has an eye to the cupboard. Collog. "A cupboard love is seldom true." Poor Robin. cupcake (kúp'kák), n. A kind of sweet cake the ingredients of which are measured by the cupful, or a cake mixture baked in cups. cup coral. Zool. Any cup-shaped coral formed by a single polyp. cupped (kúp'péd), n. [F. coupe, dim. of coupe cup; cf. LL. cupella cup (for cupella); not quite the same as L. cupella, small cask, dim. of cupa.] See CUP. 1. A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead, etc.; also, a larger form, for commercial refining. See CUPPELLATION. cuppel (kúp'pél; kúp'pél), v. t.; or CUPELED (kúp'péld) or CUPELLED (-péld); CUPELING or CUPELING. To refine by means of a cupel. cupellation (kúp'pé-lá-shún), n. Act or process of refining gold or silver, etc., in a cupel. The process consists in exposing the cupel containing the metal to be assayed or refined to a high temperature in a draft or blast of air, by which the lead, copper, tin, etc., are oxidized and sink into the porous cupel, leaving the unoxidizable precious metal. If lead is not already present in the alloy it is added before cupellation. cupflower (kúp'flou'ér), n. A any species of Nerium-bergia. See NIEREMBERGIA. b A South American loasaceous plant (Scyphanthus elegans) with yellow flowers. cupful (kúp'fúl), n.; pl. -FULS (-fúuls). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint. cupfungus. Any fungus of the order Pezizales; — so called from the cup-shaped ascus. Cu'phe-a (kú'fè-á), n. [NL, prob. fr. Gr. κύφος a hump, or κύφος curved.] Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American lythraceous plants having opposite or verticillate leaves and showy axillary irregular flowers with an elongated calyx tube and six petals. Several species are in cultivation. See CIGAR PLANT, WAXWOOD. cuphead. An approximately hemispherical head to a rivet, bolt, etc. It may be a section of a sphere less than a hemisphere, or of an ellipsoid, etc. — cup-head'ed, a. Cup'id (kúp'íd), n. [L. Cupido, fr. cupido desire, desire of love, akin to cupidus. See CUPIDITY.] 1. Rom. Myth. The god of love, son of Venus; — usually represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE. Pretty dimpled boys, like smiling cupids. Shak. 2. [L. c.] Hort. One of a race of sweet peas of very dwarf habit and small flowers and foliage. 3. [L. c.] A love-well; — called also cupid cake. cu-pid'i-ty (kú-píd'í-tí), n. [F. cupidité, L. cupiditas, fr. cupidus longing, desiring, cupere to long for, desire. See COVERT.] Eager or inordinate desire, esp. for wealth; greed of gain; avarice; covetousness. Syn. — Avarice, lust, appetite, longing. — CUPIDITY, GREED, AVIDITY agree in the idea of extreme or inordinate desire. CUPIDITY, in modern usage, applies to covetousness of wealth or material possessions; GREED, to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; AVIDITY (commonly in the phrase "with avidity," as "Holcroft, whose novels . . . I had read with avidity," H. C. Robinson), to eager or ardent relish or appetite. See GREEDY, COVETOUS, EAAGERNESS. There was not in his [Nelson's] nature the slightest alloy of selfishness or cupidity. The woman's greed and rapacity . . . choked and disgusted me. Artistic falsehoods, springing from . . . an unprincipled avidity after effect. Stevenson. cup joint. Plumbing. A socket joint for small pipes in which the annular space between the end of one pipe and the flanged end of the other is filled in with melted solder.

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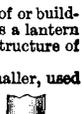
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cup leather. Mach. A kind of packing, as in hydraulic cylinders, pumps, etc., consisting of a ring of leather of a U-shaped, or cuplike, cross section. It is made tight by the pressure of the fluid on the hollow side. Cf. HAT LEATHER. cup lichen. Any lichen having cup-shaped podetia, as various species of Cladonia, or cup-shaped apothecia, as Lecanora tartarea. cup-pola (kúp'pó-lá), n.; pl. -LAS (-lá-z). [It. cupola, L. cupula little tub, of a small burying vault, fr. cupa tub. Cf. CUP, COPULE.] 1. Arch. a A roof having a rounded form, hemispherical or nearly so; also, a ceiling having the same form. When on a large scale it is usually called dome. See ARCHITECTURE, Illust. A. b Loosely, a small structure built on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc., as a lantern at the top of a dome. c Astron. The rotating structure of an observatory; — usually called the dome. 2. A furnace resembling a blast furnace but smaller, used for melting iron or other metals in large quantity, as in foundries and steel works. 3. A revolving armored turret for heavy ordnance; a turret. 4. Anat. The apex of the cochlea. 5. Brickmaking. A circular kiln with a domed roof. cup-pola (kúp'pó-lá), v. t.; -LARD (-lárd); -LARDING (-lárd-ing). To construct with, or in the shape of, a cupola; to furnish with a cupola. cupbearer (kúp'ber), n. 1. A cupbearer. Obs. 2. One who performs a cupping operation. cupping (kúp'ing), n. Med. The operation of drawing blood to or from the surface of the body to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, by forming a partial vacuum over a certain spot. When combined with scarification it is called wet cupping, otherwise dry cupping. cupping glass. A glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping. cup plant. A tall yellow-flowered asteraceous plant (Sibthorpium perfoliatum), of the United States, having the upper leaves connate around the stem. cup-py (kúp'í), a. 1. Hollow; cuplike; also, full of cups, or small depressions. 2. Characterized by cup shakes; — said of timber. cu'pram (kúp'prám), n. [L. cuprum copper + E. ammonia.] Ammoniacal copper carbonate, used as a fungicide. cupre-a bark (kúp'ré-á), n. [L. cupreus, fem. cuprea, of copper.] Pharm. The coppery-red bark of either of two South American rubiaceae trees (Remijia pedunculata and R. purdieana). It is one of the sources of quinine. cupre-line (-ín; -én; 184), n. Also -IN. [From cuprea (bark).] Chem. A crystalline compound, C₁₀H₂₂O₂N₂, one of the cinchona alkaloids. cupre-ous (-ús), a. [L. cupreus, fr. cuprum.] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery. Cu-pres'us (kúp'prés'ús), n. [L. cupressus. See CYPRESS.] Bot. A genus of pineaceous trees, the true cypresses, natives of the Mediterranean region, temperate Asia, and North America. They have scalelike leaves similar to those of the juniper, and globose cones composed of peltate scales. C. macrocarpa, the Monterey cypress, is the most important American species. See CYPRESS, 1. cupric (kúp'rík), a. [From CUPRUM.] Chem. Of, pert. to, or derived from, copper; containing copper; — said of copper compounds in which this element is bivalent. cupric acetate, a dark green crystalline salt, Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂·H₂O. Verdigris is basic cupric acetate. — c. chloride, a compound, CuCl₂, yellowish brown when anhydrous, but commonly in the form of green crystals containing two molecules of water. — c. hydroxide, a compound, Cu(OH)₂, formed as an amorphous blue precipitate which on heating decomposes into cupric oxide and water. — c. oxide, a compound, CuO, obtained as a black amorphous powder by heating certain cupric salts, and also occurring native as the mineral tenorite. It is easily reduced to metallic copper. — c. sulphate, a compound, CuSO₄, white when anhydrous, but commonly in the form of blue triclinic crystals containing five molecules of water, and then called also blue vitriol (which see). — c. sulphide, a compound, CuS, precipitated from cupric solutions by hydrogen sulphide as a black powder, and occurring native as the mineral covellite. cuprite (kúp'prít), n. Min. Native cuprous oxide, or red oxide of copper, Cu₂O, occurring in isometric crystals or massive, sometimes in capillary or earthy forms; — called also red copper and red or ruby copper ore. It is an important ore. H. L. 3.5-4. Sp. gr. 5.85-6.15. cu'pro-ya (kúp'ró-á), n. A combining form from cuprum, copper. cu'pro-ya-ni-de (-s'í-dá-ní-d; -ní-d; 184), n. Chem. A complex salt yielding the anion Cu(CN)₂; as, potassium cuprocyanide, K₂Cu(CN)₂. cu'pro-íd (kúp'ró-íd), n. [Cupro- + -oid; — prob. because it occurs in gray copper ore.] Cryst. A solid related to a tetrahedron, and having twelve equal triangular faces. cu'pro-man'ga-ness (kúp'ró-mán'gá-nés; -mán'gá-nés), n. [Cupro- + manganese.] A manganese-copper alloy containing about 30 per cent of manganese, used for strengthening bronze and brass. cu'pro-sil'i-con (-s'íl'í-kón), n. [Cupro- + silicon.] An alloy of copper and silicon, produced in the electric furnace. cup-ple (dial. kóp'pl; kúp'pl). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of COUPLE. cup-ple + COPULA. cup-py, a. [Cf. F. coupé cut.] Her. = POTENT - COUNTERPOINT. cu'pram-mo-ni-a (kúp'prám-mó-ní-á), n. [Cuprum copper + Gr. ἀργύρος silver.] Min. A sulphur-yellow iodide of copper and silver. cu'pres-sin'e-ous (kúp'prés-sín'è-ús), a. Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling, the cypress (Cupressus) or its allies. cu'pres'site (kúp'prés-sít; kúp'prés-sít), n. A fossil cypress. Obs. cu'prif'er-ous (kúp'prí-fér'è-ús), a. See FERROUS; CUPRUM. cu'prion (kúp'prí-ón), n. [Cf. F. cupreus.] The characteristic blue ion, Cu⁺, of cupric salts. cu'pro-bis-mu-ni-tate (kúp'ró-bíz-mú-nít-ít), n. Min. A sulphide of copper and bismuth resembling bismuthinite. Sp. gr. 6.3-6.7. cu'pro-de-sul'ph-ate (-dés'úl-fát), n. Min. A massive cupriferrous variety of desclozite. cu'pro-ya-dar'gy-rite (-yó-dár'jí-tít), n. Min. [Cupro- + iodide + Gr. ἀργύρος silver.] Min. A sulphur-yellow iodide of copper and silver. cu'pro-plum'bite (-plúm'ít), n. [Cupro- + plumbum.] Min. A massive sulphide of copper and lead, intermediate between galena and chalcocite. cu'pro-scheel'ite (-shéel'ít), n. Min. Scheelite in which copper partly replaces calcium. Its color is green. cu'pro-tung's-tite (kúp'ró-tung's-tít), n. Native yellowish green cupric tungstate, CuWO₄.



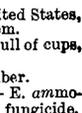
Section of Hydraulic Cylinder Drawing Cup Leather, A.



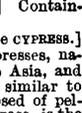
Cupola, 2, with part of front cut away to show lining of interior.



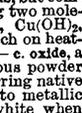
Cup Coral (Caryophyllia commutata).



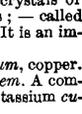
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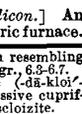
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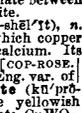
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Cup Coral (Caryophyllia commutata).



Cup Coral (Caryophyllia commutata).



Cup Coral (Caryophyllia commutata).

cuprous (kū'prūs), *a.* [From CUPRUM.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, copper; — said of those compounds of copper in which this element is univalent. cuprous oxide, a compound of Cu₂O obtained as a red crystalline powder by reducing Fehling's solution, and occurring native as the mineral cuprite; copper suboxide.

cuprum (kū'prum), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Copper.

cup sculpture. *Archaeol.* A rock inscription or sculpture the typical form of which is a circular depression. Cups within circles, concentric circles, spirals, and other forms are also found. Such inscriptions are found in all the continents and in Oceania.



Cup Sculpture at Auchanbreach, Scotland.

cup'seed' (kū'p'sēd'), *n.* A handsome menispermaceous vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the southern United States, having the stone of the fruit hollowed out on one side like a shallow cup.

cup shake. *Forestry & Woodworking.* A shake or fissure between the annual rings of a tree, oftenest near the roots.

cup sponge. A cup-shaped sponge.

cup'stone' (kū'p'stōn'), *n.* *Archaeol.* A stone or rock surface inscribed with cup sculptures.

u'pu-lar (kū'pū-lār), *a.* Shaped like a cupule; cupulate.

u'pu-late (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a cupule; having, or bearing, a cupule.

cupule (kū'pūl), *n.* [F., dim. fr. LL. *cupa* cup, better *cuppa*. See CUP; cf. CUPOLA.] 1. *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre in which the bracts are indurated and coherent, esp. characteristic of the oak. The husks of the chestnut, beech, filbert, etc., are morphologically also cupules, though closed over the nut. See ACORN, *Illustr.* 2. *The ascoma of a cup fungus.* 3. *The cup-shaped outgrowth of liverworts belonging to the order Marchantiales.* They contain stalked propagation buds, or gemmae.

2. *Zool.* A small sucker, or acetabulum.

3. *Any small cup-shaped depression.*

cup'ulifer-ous (kū'pū-līf'ēr-ōs), *n. pl.* [NL.; *cupule* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Bot.* A group of amentiferous dicotyledonous trees including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, and others now comprised in the families Betulaceae and Fagaceae. The Cupuliferae are still by some authors treated as a single order or family, characterized by the presence of cupules or cuplike involucre. — **cup'ulifer-ous** (-ōs), *a.*

cup valve. *Mach.* Any of various valves more or less resembling a cup, as a spindle valve working on a seat having a flat trapezoidal cross section.

cup washer. *Mach.* A cup-shaped washer to keep an elastic washer, as of India rubber, in position.

cur (kūr), *n.* [ME. *curre*, *kur*; cf. Sw. dial. *kurre* dog, OD. *korre* watchdog; Icel. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to rumble, croak, Dan. *kurre* to coo, whirr; this *v.* is prob. of imitative origin.] 1. A dog; esp., a sheep dog or watchdog. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

2. A mongrel or inferior dog.

3. A worthless, snarling fellow; — used in contempt.

What would you have, you cur,
That like no peace nor war? *Shak.*

4. A the red gurnard. *Obs.* 5. A golden-eye. *Dial. Eng.*

cur'able (kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* [Cf. F. *curable*, L. *curabilis*. See CUR, *v. t.*] 1. Able or disposed to cure. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being cured; admitting remedy. — **cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bī'lī-tī), **cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

cur'a-gao' (kūr'ā-gāo', kōō'-), *n.* Also, less correctly, *cur-a-gao'*. [From *Curacao*, island of the Dutch West Indies.] A liqueur made, chiefly in Amsterdam, from the dried peel of the bitter, or Curacao, orange, often with the addition of certain spices.

cur'a-cy (kūr'ā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). [See CURATE.]

1. The office or employment of a curate.

2. The office of curator. *Obs.*

cur'a-ri' (kūr'ā-rī'), *n.* Also *curara*, *urari*, *woorari*, *woorari*, etc. [From the native name. Cf. WOURALI.] 1. A black resinoid extract prepared by the South American Indians from the bark of *Strychnos loxifera* and related species. It sometimes has little effect when taken internally, but it paralyzes the motor nerves and produces death by paralysis of respiration when introduced into the blood. It is used by the Indians as an arrow poison. The active principle was formerly supposed to be a single alkaloid, which was named *curarine*, but the presence of several is now recognized, as *tubocurarine* (C₁₀H₁₇O₄N) and *curine* (C₁₅H₂₁O₄N) from one kind, *curarine* (C₁₉H₂₅O₄N) from *Strychnos loxifera*, etc.

2. The plant that yields this substance.

cur'a-rize (kūr'ā-rīz; kōō-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ-ING (-rīz'ing). To bring under the influence of curare.

— **cur'a-ri-za'tion** (-rī-zā'shūn; -rī-zā'shūn), *n.*

cur'as-sow (kūr'ā-sō; kūr'ā-sō'), *n.* [From the island of Curacao.] Any of several large arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America of *Craz* and allied genera, constituting the subfamily Cracinae of the family Cracidae. Though readily tamed, they rarely breed in confinement. The best-known species, the crested curassow, is chiefly greenish black in color.



Crested Curassow (*Craz alector*).

cur'ate (kūr'āt), *n.* [LL. *curatus*, prop., one who is charged with the care (L. *cura*) of souls. See CUR, *n.*; cf. CURÉ.] 1. One who has the care of souls; orig., any clergyman, but now usually, in the churches of the Anglican Communion and in the Roman Catholic Church, an assistant or a deputy of a rector or vicar.

The words *vicar* and *curate* have now practically changed places.

W. W. Skeat. *Created Curassow (Craz alector).*

2. A curator, or overseer. *Obs.*

Cur'ate of Meudon' (mūd'ōn') [F. *le Curé de Meudon*], Rabe-

lais; — often so called because he held for a time the living of Meudon, although he probably never officiated.

cur'a-tive (kūr'ā-tīv), *a.* [Cf. F. *curatif*.] Relating to, or employed in, the cure of diseases; tending to cure. — *n.* A remedy. — **cur'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cur'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

cu-ra'tor (kūr'ā-tōr; in sense 1 and 2, pron'd also kūr'ā-tōr), *n.* [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, fr. *cura* care; cf. F. *curateur*.] 1. *Law.* A Roman Law. A person (answering nearly to the guardian of English law) appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty while he is a minor (i. e., till he is 25 years of age), or of any such person when legally incompetent, as a spendthrift or a lunatic (in this last case also having the care of the person). 2. In various modern systems, as the Scots law, Roman Dutch law, etc., a similar guardian appointed for minors or others past the age of pupillarity (generally 14 years for males, 12 for females).

3. One having the cure of souls; a curate. *Obs.*

4. A person having the care and superintendence of anything; an overseer, manager, or steward. Now *Rare*, except, specif., a keeper or custodian, esp. the chief one, of a museum, library, or the like.

5. In some European universities, a member of a general or special board of managers; as, in Oxford, the *Curators* of the Bodleian Library.

cu-ra'to-ri-al (kūr'ā-tō'rī-āl), *a.* [L. *curatorius*.] Of or pertaining to a curator.

cu-ra'to-ry (kūr'ā-tō'rī), *n.* [L. *curatoria*.] 1. The office, duties, or jurisdiction of a curator; curatorship; as, the *curatory* of the insane; — chiefly in Roman and Scots law.

2. A body of curators.

cu-ra'trix (kūr'ā-trīks), *n.* [L.] *Rare.* 1. A female curator.

2. A woman who cures.

curb (kūr'b), *v. t.*; CURBED (kūr'bd); CURB'ING. [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved; cf. Gr. *κῦρῶς* curved. Cf. CURVE.] 1. To bend or curve. *Obs.* 2. To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; to bend to one's will; to keep in check; to restrain; to confine. Where pinching want must curb thy warm desires. *Prior.*

3. [See CURB, *n.*] To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk.

4. *Teleg.* To make (transmitted signals) shorter and sharper by reducing the retardation, thus increasing the speed of transmission.

curb, *v. i.* To bend; to crouch; to cringe. *Obs.* *Shak.*

curb, *n.* [F. *courbe* curve, curved piece of wood or iron. In some senses from the verb.] 1. A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used for restraint by drawing against the lower jaw of the horse. He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff curb control his angry jaws. *Drayton.*

2. That which restrains or subdues; a check or hindrance. Laying a curb upon reason. *G. F. Fisher.*

3. An inclosing frame, border, or edging, orig., and usually, one curvilinear in shape; specif.: a The coaming round the mouth of a well or shaft or at the change of slope in a roof; see CURB ROOF. b *Arch.* A circular frame or plate round an opening, to strengthen it, as the casing for a skylight, the wall plate at the springing of a dome, the race of a windmill, etc. c A curved, straight, or broken projecting or raised edge or margin, or a wall, casing, or the like, to strengthen or confine something; as: (1) A rim or hopper on a kettle to keep the contents from boiling over. (2) An iron border to the incorporating bed of a gunpowder mill. (3) A raised margin round a drying kiln for hops. (4) A raised fender round a flower plot or bed. (5) A lead flashing for the curb plate of a curb roof. (6) A timber nosing for a brick step. (7) *Founding.* An iron casing in which to ram loam molds. (8) The lower of the two slopes of a curb or mansard roof. (9) A crib for molding a block of concrete. (10) *Chem. Manuf.* The walls of a chamber in which sulphuric acid is manufactured. (11) The casing of a turbine wheel. (12) The curved guide for directing the water against the buckets or floats of a breast wheel, or the like. (13) A flat ring, usually of wood, on which a complete section of the brickwork lining for a shaft or well is built.

4. An edging of upright stones or the like along the outer limit of a sidewalk; a line of curbstones; — written also, esp. in British usage, *kerb*.

5. The street as a market for stocks and bonds not sold at the exchange, or, as in England, for trading outside of exchange hours; — written also, esp. in British usage, *kerb*.

6. *Far.* A swelling on the back of the hind leg of a horse, just behind the lowest part of the hock joint, due to strain or rupture of the ligament, generally causing lameness.

7. A massive ornamental fender for a fireplace. There is no plane horizontal top to it, as is usual in the common kitchen fender, and the fire irons usually rest on dogs on the hearth; — written also *kerb*. *Eng.*

8. *Carp.* A mold or template for use in laying out curved work; — written also *kerb*.

9. A curve, as an arc of a circle. *Obs.*

curb bit. A stiff bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. See BIT, *Illustr.*

curb key, or **curb sender.** *Teleg.* A device for curbing electric signals.

curb pin. *Horology.* Either of a pair of pins on the regulator which restrain the hairspring and regulate the time of the vibration.

curb plate. *Arch.* A plate serving the purposes of a curb.

curb roof. A roof having a double slope, or composed, on each side, of two parts unequally inclined. Mansard, or French, roofs, and gambrel roofs are built in this way, with a curb or coaming to retain the upper slopes.

curb-sending, **curb-signal-ing** or **curb-sig-nal-ing**, *n.* The act or process of transmitting curved telegraphic signals.

curb'stone' (kūr'b'stōn'), *n.* Also *kerbstone*. A stone set



Curb Roof.

curate, + CURIASS.

cu-ra'tel (kūr'ā-tēl), *n.* [LL. *curatela*; cf. F. *curatelle*.] *Roman Law.* The status of one having a curator. *Rare.*

cu-rate-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

cu-rat-ess, *n.* A curate's wife.

cu-ra'tion (kūr'ā-shūn), *n.* [Cf. OF. *curacion*.] *Obs.* 1. Cure; healing. 2. Officiation as a curator.

cu-ra'tiv, *Curative*. *Ref. Sp.*

cu-ra'tor bo'nis [L.] A curator of one's goods or estate.

cu-ra'to-ri-um (kūr'ā-tō'rī-ūm), *n.* [NL.] The governing body of an institution. *Rare.*

cu-ra'tor-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

cu-ra'to-ry (kūr'ā-tō'rī), *a.* Curative.

cu-ra-ture, *n.* [L. *curatura*; cf. OF. *curature*.] Curatorship. *Obs.* *curb*, *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *courber*.] To bend; bow. *Obs.* [-ABLE.] **cur'b-a-ble** (kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* See CURB.

cur'b-ash, *Var.* OF KURBASH.

cur'b-er, *Curbed*. *Ref. Sp.*

cur'b-er, *n.* One that curbs.

cur'ble, *n.* = CURB. *Obs.*

curb sender, = CURB KEY.

along a margin as a limit and protection, as along the edge of a sidewalk next the roadway; an edge stone.

curb'y (kūr'bī), *a.* *Far.* Affected with curb.

Cur-cu-li-o (kūr-kū'lī-ō), *n.* [L., a grain weevil.] 1. A Linnaean genus of snout beetles, or weevils.

2. [i. e.] Any snout beetle, esp. any of certain forms which injure fruit, as the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). See PLUM CURCULIO, *Illustr.*

Cur-cu-li-on-i-dae (-ōnī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. See CURCULIO.] *Zool.* The family of snout beetles, or Rhynchophora, consisting of the typical weevils. See WEVIL. Among its distinguishing characters is a deep fold near the outer margin of the lower surface of the elytra. It includes a great number of genera and species, about 20,000 having already been described. Many are injurious to fruits and crops. — **cur-cu-li-on-id** (-īd), *a.* & *n.* — **cur-cu-li-o-nid-e-ous** (-ōs-nīd-ē-ōs), **cur-cu-li-on-i-dous** (-ōnī-dōs), *a.*

Cur'cu-ma (kūr'kū-mā), *n.* [Cf. F., It., & Sp. *curcuma*; all fr. Ar. *kurkum*. Cf. CROCUS, TURMERIC.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of zinziberaceous plants of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They have tuberous roots and spicate often brightly colored flowers, several being cultivated. *C. longa* yields turmeric, and *C. zedoaria*, zedoary. The roots of some species afford starch or arrowroot.

2. [i. e.] A plant of this genus, or starch from it. b Turmeric.

cur'cu-min (-mīn), *n.* *Chem.* 1. A yellow crystalline substance, C₂₂H₂₀O₆, the coloring principle of turmeric, or curcuma root. It possesses acid properties and with alkalis forms brownish salts. This change in color from yellow to brown is the characteristic reaction of turmeric paper.

2. An artificial dye. See DYE, *Table*.

curd (kūr'd), *n.* [ME. *curd*, *crud*, *crod*; prob. akin to AS. *crūdan* to crowd, a curd being formed by pressure. See CROWD.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, as distinguished from the whey, or watery part. It is eaten as food, esp. when made into cheese. Skimmed milk, coagulated by rennet or acids, yields about one tenth its weight of curd, which is composed approximately as follows: water, 59.3 per cent; proteins (chiefly casein), 27.8; fat, 6.4; milk sugar, 5.0; salts (esp. calcium phosphate), 1.5.

2. A substance resembling the curd of milk.

3. The edible whitish flower head of certain brassicaceous plants, as the broccoli and cauliflower.

curd, *v. t.*; CURD'ED; CURD'ING. Also, *Dial.* & *Poetic*, **curd**.

1. To cause to coagulate or thicken; to cause to congeal; to coagulate; to curdle.

Does it curd thy blood
To say I am thy mother? *Shak.*

2. To cover with as with curd.

curd, *v. i.* To become coagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey. *Shak.*

cur'dle (kūr'dl), *v. t.*; CUR'DLED (-dl'd); CUR'DLING (-dl'ing). Also, *Dial.* & *Poetic*, **cur'dle**. [From CURD.] 1. To change into curd; to coagulate. "To curdle whites of eggs." *Boyle.*

2. To congeal, or thicken.

3. *The foolish lion* his cold and curdled brain. *A. B. Street.* Wealth which is used only for idle luxury is always enervated; and envy soon curdles into hate. *J. A. Froude.*

cur'dle (kūr'dl), *v. i.* Also, *Dial.* & *Poetic*, **cur'd/dle**. [From CURD.] 1. To change into curd; to coagulate; as, rennet causes milk to curdle. *Thomson.*

2. To thicken; to congeal; to take permanent form. Then Mary could feel her heart's blood curdle cold. *Southery.*

curd soap. A white soap of curdy texture, usually containing free alkali.

cur'dy (kūr'dī), *a.* Also, *Dial.* & *Poetic*, **cur'd/dy** and **cur'dy**. Like curd; full of curd; coagulated. The foolish and dull and curdy vapors. *Shak.*

cur'e (kūr), *n.* [ME. *cur*, *care*, OF. *cura*, *care*, F. also, *cura*, healing, cure of souls, L. *cura* care, medical attendance, cure; perh. akin to *cavere* to pay heed, E. *caution*. *Cure* is not related to *care*.] 1. Care; attention. *Obs.*

2. Spiritual charge; care of souls; the office of a parish priest or of a curate; hence, that which is committed to the charge of a parish priest or of a curate; a curacy; as, to resign a *cur*; to obtain a *cur*.

3. Medical or hygienic care; remedial treatment of disease; a method of medical treatment; as, to use the water *cur*.

4. Act of healing, or state of being healed; restoration to health from disease, or to soundness after injury. I do cures to-day and to-morrow. *Luke* xiii. 32.

5. Means of the removal of disease or evil; that which heals; a remedy; a restorative. The proper cure of such prejudices. *Bp. Ward.*

6. A medical patient. *Obs.* b One who has been cured. *R.*

7. Process or method of curing, as of fish, pork, etc.

cur'e (kūr), *v. t.*; CURED (kūr'd); CUR'ING (kūr'ing). [OF. *curer* to take care, to heal, F., only, to cleanse, L. *cura* to take care, to heal, fr. *cura*. See CUR, *n.*] 1. To take care or charge of; to care for. *Obs.*

2. To look after the spiritual interests of. *Obs.*

3. To treat medically or surgically. *Obs.*

4. To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to make well; — said of a patient. The child was cured from that very hour. *Matt.* xvii. 18.

5. To subdue or remove by remedial means; to remedy; to remove; to heal; — said of a malady. To cure this deadly grief. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for keeping; to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.; as, to cure beef or fish; to cure hay.

7. To vulcanize (caoutchouc, gutta percha).

8. To prepare, as land for a crop. *Obs.*

Syn. — CURE, HEAL, REMEDY. CURE and HEAL, in their lit. senses, apply to both wounds and diseases, and are frequently interchanged. In modern usage, however, *cure* is more frequently applied to the restoration to health after disease; *heal*, to the restoration to soundness after a wound or lesion; as, "His fever might cure him of his tendency to epilepsy" (*Byron*); "Where I will heal me of my grievous wounds" (*Tennyson*). Fig., a similar distinction often holds; as, to cure (not heal) mistrust, to heal (not cure) a breach between friends. REMEDY is of broader ap-

cur'cas (kūr'kās), *n.* [From *Jatropha curcas*, the plant producing it.] The physic nut.

cur'cas oil. See OIL, *Table I.*

cur'ch (kūr'ch), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *curveschie*, acc. pl. of *curveschie*, whence a wrong singular was formed. See KURCHIEP.] A kerchieff; esp., a linen kerchieff worn instead of the mitch. *Scot.*

cur'chief, + KERCHIEF.

cur'ch-ies (kūr'chīz), *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial.* Eng. var. of CURTSEY, CURTSY.

cur-cud'och (kūr-kūd'ōk), *a.* Also *cur-cud'ock*. [Cf. Gael. *cur-cuivach* friendly maner.] Fond; familiar; warm in attention. *Scot.*

cur-cuma paper. Turmeric curd'iness. See NESS.

cur'dle (kūr'dl), *n.* & *v.* [See CURD.] *Curd*. *Dial.* Eng. cur'dy (kūr'dī), *n.* Apt to curdle; also, curdled.

cur'dwort (-wūrt'), *n.* The yellow bedstraw. *Dial.* Eng. *cur*, + CURRE. [Cover. *Obs.* *cur*, *n.* & *v.* [See COVER.]

cur'ron-cy (kūr'ōn-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [Cf. LL. *currētia* a current, fr. L. *currēns*, p. pr. of *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] 1. Continuous flowing; course; flow; as of a stream; fluency; also, that which flows, as a stream; as, the *currency* of time; *currency* of interest. Now Rare.

2. That which is in the *currency* of her eighth year. De Quincy. 3. State of being current; general acceptance or reception; a passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulation; as, a report has had a long or general *currency*; the *currency* of bank notes. 4. That which is in circulation, or passes from hand to hand, as a medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes; as, the silver *currency*; the note *currency*. The term *currency* includes as well the part circulating at its market value (for example, gold coins in the United States) as the part that owes more or less of its purchasing power to government fiat or to its representative character, as paper money, subsidiary coins, or bank notes. Sometimes *currency* is used only of the fiat or representative money; usually, however, where this has driven the other out of circulation.

5. The total sum or amount of such medium of exchange in circulation, in which summation bank checks are occasionally, but incorrectly, included. 6. Current value; general estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. Bacon. 7. Collectively, persons born in the Australian colonies; — formerly so called. Also adjectively; as, a *currency* lass. 8. In Australia, in the early days, the name *currency* was given to the mixed colonial money, as opposed to English gold pieces, or *sterling*. Hence, fig., the two words were applied to the native-born and immigrants, respectively. Contests between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between *currency* and *sterling*.

currency doctrine or principle. Banking. The principle that banks should issue notes only against coin or bullion; — a term first used as the name of the theory on which Peel based the act of 1844 by which the note issue of the Bank of England is still regulated. The principle is based on the assumption that notes are not merely forms of credit, but money or currency in a special sense; that mere convertibility will not prevent an overissue of notes; and that such overissue increases the quantity of money in circulation and thus raises prices. The opposing theory (called the *banking doctrine or principle*) holds that bank notes represent a form of banker's credit, and should not be subject to special regulation, and assumes that freedom from regulation is essential to an elastic currency, the fluctuation of which will be regulated by business conditions.

current (kūr'ēt), a. [ME. *current*, OF. *corant*, *corant*, p. pr. of *currere*, *currere*, F. *courre*, *courir*, to run, fr. L. *currere*; perh. akin to E. *horse*. Cf. *COURSE*, *CONCUR*, *COURANT*, *CORANTO*.] 1. Running; moving; flowing; fluent; as, *current* handwriting; *current* time. Archaic. To chase a creature that was *current* then. In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns. Tennyson. 2. Now passing, as time, or belonging to the present time; as, the *current* month; the *current* number of a periodical. 3. Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating through the community; as, a *current* coin; a *current* report; *current* history. 4. Fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; passable; not counterfeit.

O Buckingham, now do I play the touch To try if thou be *current* gold indeed. Shak. 5. Commonly acknowledged or received as genuine; generally accepted; in vogue; as, *current* value; the *current* meaning of a word. 6. Math. Varying from point to point; general; as, *current* coordinates. SYN. — See PREVAILING. current account. See DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. — c. money, lawful money.

current, n. [Cf. F. *courant*. See CURRENT, a.] 1. A flowing or passing; onward motion. Hence: A body of fluid moving continuously in a certain direction; a stream, esp. the swiftest part of it; as, a *current* of water or of air. The surface of the ocean is furrowed by *currents*, whose direction . . . the navigator should know. Nichol. 2. General course; progressive and connected movement; as, the *current* of time, of events, of opinion, etc. 3. Elec. A movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of water or other liquid; also, the rate of such a movement. An electric current results from a difference of potential between two points, just as a current of water results from a difference of level, and this difference is measured in volts. The current, or rate of flow, is measured in amperes; it depends on the difference of potential and the resistance to be overcome. The quantity delivered is measured in coulombs; it depends on the current and the time during which it flows.

SYN. — See STREAM. *current density*. Elec. The amount of current per unit cross-section area of the conductor, at any part of the circuit. The quality of the metallic deposits made in electroplating depends on the *current density* at the electrodes. *current-ly*, adv. In a current manner; generally; commonly; as, it is *currently* believed. *current meter*. Any instrument for measuring the velocity, force, etc., of currents. *current-ness*, n. 1. State of being current; currency; circulation; general reception. 2. Flow of language; ease of pronunciation; fluency. Obs. *current wheel*. A wheel dipping into the water and driven by the current or by the ebb and flow of the tide. *cur'ri-cle* (kūr'ī-k'l), n. [L. *curriculum* a running, a race course, fr. *currere* to run. See CURRENT; cf. CURRICULUM.] 1. A course, esp. a short one. Obs. Upon a *curricule* in this world depends a long course of the next. Sir T. Browne. 2. A two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast. *cur'ri-cle*, v. t.; cur'ri-cled (-k'ld); cur'ri-cling (-k'lng). To drive in a *curricule*. Carlyle.

cur'ri-er, n. An obsolete form for the arguibus, but with a longer barrel; also, a man armed with one. *currier's sumac* or *sumach*. = CURRIER'S SUMAC. *cur'ri-ong*. Var. of KURRAJONG. *cur'ri-our*, v. t. To currier. *cur'ry*, v. t. To currier; to currier. *cur'ry-comb*. See FILE-NAIL, tool. *cur'ry-fave*, n. [Prop., one who curries fave, i. e., a horse. See CURRY, FAVEL; cf. CURRY FAVOR (under CURRY.)] One who cur-

ries favor; a sycophant. Obs. *cur'ry-fave* or *fa'vour*, n. A currier; also, act of currying favor. Obs. *Cur'ry* (kūr'ī), n. See STAR-CURRY, CURRERO. + CONS. B. *Currah* (kūr'ā), n. Currah's *sp'it'rais* (kōōsh'mānz). [After H. Currahmann (b. 1846), German pathologist.] Merf. Coiled spirals of mucin sometimes found in the sputum of persons having bronchial asthma or croupous pneumonia. *Curse*, n. Cursedness. Obs.

cur'ric-u-lar (kūr'ī-k'ū-lār), a. [L. *curriculum* race course, chariot.] Of or pert. to driving or carriages. Rare. *cur'ric-u-lum* (-lūm), n.; pl. E. -LUMS (-lūmz), L. -LA (-lā). [L. See CURRICULE.] 1. A race course; a place for running. 2. A course; particularly, a specified fixed course of study, as in a university. *cur'ried* (kūr'īd), p. a. [See CURRY, v. t., and (for sense 2) CURRY, n.] 1. Dressed by currying; cleaned; prepared. 2. Prepared with curry; as, *curried* rice, fowl, etc. *cur'ri-er* (kūr'ī-ēr), n. [Cf. OF. *corrier*, and F. *courroier* strap, L. *corrigia*, or OF. *correier*, F. *courroyeur* (see CURRY, as leather).] One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned. *cur'ri-er-y* (-ēr-ī), n. The trade of a currier of leather, or the place where currying is done.

cur'ri-er-y (-ēr-ī), n. The trade of a currier of leather, or the place where currying is done. *cur'rish* (kūr'īsh), a. [From cur.] Pert. to, or like, a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; snappish; brutal; also, base; mean-spirited; ignoble. "Thy *currish* spirit." Shak. — *cur'rish-ly*, adv. — *cur'rish-ness*, n. *cur'ry* (kūr'ī), v. t.; cur'ried (-īd); cur'ry-ing. [ME. *curraen*, *curraen*, OF. *correer*, *correer*, to prepare, arrange, furnish, curry (a horse), F. *corroyer* to curry (leather) (cf. OF. *conrei*, *conroi*, order, arrangement, LL. *conredium*); cor- (L. com-) + *roi*, *ret*, arrangement, order. Cf. ARRAY, CORODY.] 1. To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, or the like) with a currycomb and brush; to comb, as a horse, in order to make clean. Your short horse is soon *curried*. Beau. & Ft. 2. To dress or prepare by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather. 3. To beat or bruise; to drub; — said of persons. I have seen him *curry* a fellow's carcass. Beau. & Ft. 4. To caulk, or smooth down, as with flattery. Obs. to *curry* favor, to seek to gain favor by flattery or attention. This phrase was originally to *curry* favor, in which *favel* means "a fallow, or yellowish, horse," — used as a type of cunning and duplicity.

cur'ry, n. [See QUARRY game.] *Venerary*. The parts of the game which were thrown to the hounds; also, the cutting up of the game. Obs. *cur'ry* (kūr'ī), n.; pl. CURRIES (-īz). [Tamil *kari*.] Also *currie*. 1. Cookery. A kind of condiment introduced from India, containing turmeric (which gives it a yellow color), curry leaves, garlic, pepper, ginger, and other strong spices. 2. A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry. *cur'ry*, v. t. To favor or cook with curry. *cur'ry-comb* (-kōm), n. A kind of comb having rows of metallic teeth or serrated ridges, used in currying a horse. *cur'ry-comb*, v. t. To comb with a currycomb. *cur'ry leaves*. The pungent leaves of an Asiatic rutaceous shrub (*Murraya koenigii*) used as an ingredient of curry powder. *curry powder*. Cookery. A powder containing some of the chief ingredients of curry, as turmeric, spices, etc., and used in making that sauce.

cur'sal (kūr'sāl), a. [LL. *curialis*, fr. L. *cursor* course.] Of or pertaining to a course; as, *cur'sal* canons of St. Asaph. *curse* (kūr), v. t.; cursed (kūrst) or curst; curs'ing. [AS. *cur'sian*, of uncertain origin.] 1. To call upon divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; to imprecate evil upon; to exorcise; to swear at. Thou shalt not . . . curse the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxii. 28 2. To use profanely insolent and reproachful language against; to scoff at; to blaspheme. "Sad Sir Balaam curses God and dies." Pope. 3. To bring great evil upon; to be the cause of serious harm or unhappiness; to furnish with that which will be a cause of deep trouble; to afflict or injure grievously; to harass; to torment. On impious realms and barbarous kings impose Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as those. Pope. to curse by bell, book, and candle. See under BELL. *curse*, v. i. To utter imprecations or curses; to affirm or deny with imprecations; to swear. Then began he to curse and to swear. Matt. xxvi. 74. *curse*, n. [AS. *cur*. See CURSE, v. t.] 1. A prayer or invocation for harm or injury to come upon one; an imprecation; malediction; also, a profane oath. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. Old Proverb. 2. That which is cursed or accursed; an object of cursing. I will make this city a *curse* to all the nations. Jer. xxvi. 8. 3. Evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution. 4. The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment. The common curse of mankind, folly and ignorance. Shak. SYN. — CURSE, IMPRECATION, EXORCINATION, MALEDICTION, OATH, ANATHEMA, BAN. CURSE (opposed to blessing) implies the desire or threat of evil, declared solemnly or upon oath; as, "The untended woundings of a father's *curse* pierce every sense about thee" (Shak.). IMPRECATION denotes an invocation of evil or calamity; EXORCINATION, an expression of intense hatred or utter detestation; as, "With imprecations thus he filled the air and angry Neptune heard the unrighteous prayer" (Pope); "Those acts of perfidy, midnight murder, usurpation, and remorseless tyranny, which have consigned his name to universal execration, now and forever" (Southey). MALEDICTION (opposed to benediction) is a more general term for bitter reproach or proclamation of evil against some one; as, "My name . . . to all posterity may stand defamed, with malediction mentioned" (Milton). OATH, as here compared, denotes a blasphemous calling to witness of God or sacred things; as, "He [Peter] denied with an oath" (Matt. xxvi. 72). ANATHEMA is specifically the solemn curse of the church; in ordinary usage it has been weakened to a synonym for imprecation; as, "As he walks through the streets, his very face denotes his horror of the world's wickedness; and there is always an *anathema* lurking in the corner of his eye" (Trollope). BAN implies a formal proclamation of outlawry or excommunication; as, "For centuries the languages which served men for all the occasions of private life were put under a ban, and the revival of learning extended this outlawry to the literature" (Lovell). *Curse*, writes issuing as of course. 2. A courier or runner; also, a vagabond. Obs. *cur'siv*. Cur'sive. Ref. Sp. *cur'siv-ly*, adv. of CURSIVE. *cur'siv-ness*, n. See CURSIVE. *cur'son* (dial. kūr'sōn), n. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of CURSTEN. *cur'so-ra-ry*. A *Cur'sory*. *cur'so-ri-ly* (kūr'sō-rī-ly), adv. of CURSORY. *cur'so-ri-ness*, n. See CURSIVE. *cur'so-ri-ous*, n. [L. *cursorius*.] Zool. *Cursorial*. R. Cur'so-ri-us, n. [NL.] Zool.

cur'sor (kūr'sōr), n. [L., a runner.] 1. A runner. Obs. 2. A part of a mathematical instrument that moves to and fro upon another part. 3. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology who gave "cur'sory lectures," as a preliminary to the doctorate. *Cur'sores* (kūr'sō-rēs), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. a In old classifications, a group equiv. to Ratitae; also, any of certain other groups of long-legged birds. b A group of spiders consisting of the wolf spiders and other forms which make no web, but pursue their prey. *Cur'so-ri-a* (-rī-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. a A suborder consisting of those Orthoptera which progress by running, not leaping, including the families Blattidae, Mantidae, and Phasmoda. b The Blattidae only. *cur'so-ri-al* (-āl), a. Zool. a Adapted to running or walking, and not to prehension, as the limbs of the horse. b Of or pertaining to the *Cursor* or *Cursoria*. *cur'so-ry* (kūr'sō-rī), a. [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor*. See CURSOR.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Obs. 2. Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; slight; superficial; careless. Far too important to be treated in a *cur'sory* manner. Hallam. 3. In medieval universities, subsidiary or informal; — said of lectures delivered by bachelors of theology. SYN. — Superficial, careless, hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected, irregular, fitful; rambling, roving. — CURSORY, DESULTORY, DISCURSIVE. CURSORY (see etym.) implies a hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, "Mrs. Thrale stands the test of the closest examination, as well as as much to her honor as she does a mere *cur'sory* view" (Mad. D'Arblay); "The coffeehouse must not be dismissed with a *cur'sory* mention" (Macaulay). DESULTORY (see etym.) implies a disconnected, or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, "His studies were rather *desultory* and fortuitous than constant and methodical" (Johnson); "Women are intellectually more *desultory* and volatile than men" (Lecky). DISCURSIVE suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, "She [Elizabeth] played with a hundred courses, fitfully and *discursively*, as a musician runs his fingers over the keyboard, till she alights suddenly upon the right one" (A. R. Green); "a girlish instruction comparable to the nibblings and judgments of a *discursive* mouse" (G. Eliot). See ACCIDENTAL.

cur'sus (kūr'sūs), n. [L., fr. *currere* to run.] A course; as: a A course for racing, driving, or running. b A form or ritual for celebrating religious rites. c A course of studies. d Eccl. The series of offices constituting the regular course of the divine service; also, the written directions for holding such an office. *curt* (kūr't), a. [L. *curtus*. Cf. CURTAIL.] 1. Short; abbreviated; shortened. 2. Short or brief in language; brief; condensed; esp., short to a fault; characterized by excessive brevity; rudely concise; as, *curt* limits; a *curt* answer. The *curt* yet comprehensive reply. Irving. SYN. — See BLUFF, CONCISE. *cur-tail* (kūr'tāl), formerly accented *cur'tail*, as given by Dr. Johnson, following the older *adj. cur'tal*, v. t.; *cur-tailed* (-tāld); *cur-tail-ing*. [See CURTAIL.] 1. To dock the tail of; to make a *curt* of. Obs. 2. To cut off the end, or any part, of; to shorten; abridge; diminish; lessen; reduce. I, that am *curtailed* of this fair proportion. Shak. Our incomes have been *curtailed*. Macaulay. SYN. — See ABRIDGE. *cur'tail* (kūr'tāl), n. 1. Act of curtailing. Obs. 2. [Perh. a different word.] Arch. The scroll termination of any architectural member, as of a step, called a *curtal step*, usually at the foot of a flight, etc. *cur'tain* (kūr'tīn; -tīn), n. [ME. *curtin*, *curtin*, fr. OF. *cortine*, *curtine*, F. *courtine*, LL. *cortina*, curtain (in senses 1 and 2); of uncertain origin.] 1. A hanging screen intended to darken, conceal, or protect, or sometimes merely to be ornamental, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure; esp., drapery of cloth or lace round a bed or at a window; in theaters, and like places, a movable screen for concealing the stage, or a fireproof screen for preventing the spread of fire to or from the stage. 2. Fort. That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions; also, sometimes, a similar stretch of plain wall. See Illustrations of RAVELIN and BASTION. 3. Arch. That part of a wall of a building which is between two pavilions, towers, etc.

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imprecation, *execration*, and *oath* are frequently used to describe profane swearing. See BLASPHEMY. — *curse* of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing cards; — perhaps from resemblance to the armorial bearings of the Earls of Stair, the first of whom was detested for sanctioning the massacre of Glencoe in 1692. *cur'sed* (kūr'sēd; -sīd; 7, 151: the *pret.* and *p. p.* are ordinarily *pron'd* kūr'st), p. a. 1. Being under a curse; damned. 2. Deserving a curse; wicked; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable. "The *cur'sed* quarrel." Dryden. Let us fly this *cur'sed* place. Milton. 3. Of a malignant, virulent, or vicious disposition; cantankerous; shrewish; — usually *curst*. Archaic or Dial. *cur'sed* *crowfoot*, a coarse, weedy *crowfoot* (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) of wide distribution in Europe and the United States. It has very small flowers with whitish petals. Called also *water celery*. — c. *thistle*. = BLESSED THISTLE. *cur'sing*, p. pr. & vb. n. of CURSE. SYN. — See BLASPHEMY. *cur'sive* (kūr'sīv), a. [LL. *cur'sivus*: cf. F. *cur'sif*. See COURSE.] Of writing; Running; flowing; formed with the strokes joined and the angles often rounded, in contradistinction to the more formal *uncial*. The earliest known examples of Roman *cur'sive* writing, from which the chief national scripts of Europe have been developed, are on certain Pompeian wax tablets dated 55 and 56 A. D. *cur'sive*, n. A character used in, or a manuscript written in, *cur'sive* writing.

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4. A flag; — in contempt. *Obs. & R.* *Shak.*
 5. A floating boom to protect a river bank. *U. S.*
 6. *Bot.* = *CORTINA*.
 the curtain falls, the performance closes. — the c. rises, the performance begins.
curtain (kûr'tîn; -t'n), *v. t.*; *CURTAINED* (-tînd; -t'nd); *CURTAIN-ING*. To inclose with or as with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

So when the sun in bed
 Curtained with cloudy red. *Milton.*

curtain angle. *Fort.* The angle formed by a flank with a curtain. See *BASTION, Illust.*

curtain dam. A dam having a curtain formed of strips of wood, which may be rolled up during times of flood.

curtain lecture. A querulous lecture by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed. See *CAUDLE, Mrs.*

A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long-suffering. *Irving.*

curtain raiser. *Theat.* A short piece, usually of one scene, with few characters, used to open a performance.

curtail (kûr'tâl), *a.* [*OF. courtaill, F. courtaud*, having a docked tail (cf. *It. cortaldo*), *fr. court* short, *L. curtus*. See *CURT*; *CURTAL*.] *Obs. or Archaic.* 1. Having a docked tail; as, a curtail dog; — once implying that the tail had been shortened in accordance with the forest laws, as marking the dog of a person not qualified to course, and later simply that the dog was not fit for sporting.

2. Made or being short; curt; brief; laconic.

3. Wearing a short frock; as, a curtail friar.

curtal, *n.* *Obs.* 1. A horse, later any animal, with a docked tail; hence, anything cut short.

2. Hence, of persons: a One with cropped ears. b One wearing a short, or curtal, cloak. c An indecent woman.

3. An obsolete kind of cannon with a short barrel.

4. An obsolete musical instrument of the bassoon kind; also, an organ stop of similar tone.

curtana (kûr-tâ'nâ; -tâ'nâ), *n.* [*LL., fr. OF. Curtain, Curtain*, the sword of Ogier, *fr. L. curtus*. See *CURT*.] The pointless sword carried before English monarchs at their coronation, and emblematically considered the sword of mercy; — also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

curtate (kûr'tât), *a.* [*L. curtatus*, *p. p.* of *curtare* to shorten, *fr. curtus*. See *CURT*.] 1. Comparatively short or shortened; as, *curtate*, or average, expectation of life (see under *EXPECTATION*).

2. *Astron.* Shortened or reduced; — said of the distance of a planet or comet from the sun or earth as measured in the plane of the ecliptic, or of the distance from the sun or earth to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, meets that plane.

curtate annuity. See *ANNUITY*, *c.* *cyclud*. See *CYCLOID*.

curtation (kûr-tâ'shün), *n.* 1. *Alchemy.* A short process for transmutation of metals.

2. *Astron.* The amount by which the curtate distance of a planet or comet from the sun is less than the true distance.

curtsey (kûr'tê-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -sîes (-sîz). [*See COURTESY.*]

Law. The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife, which by the common law takes effect where he has had issue by her, born alive, and capable of inheriting the lands; — called in full, esp. formerly, *curtesy of England* or (in Scots law) of Scotland. In Scots law the husband enjoys the right only in his wife's inherited property. In some States of the United States the common-law conditions of curtesy have been more or less modified. — *curtesy initiate*. See *tenant by the curtesy initiate*, under *INITIATE*.

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curving, or state of being curved; a curving or bending, normal or abnormal, as of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction; a bend; a curve.

The elegant curvature of their fronds. *Darwin.*

2. *Geom.* Of a plane curve, the angle per arc length through which the tangent turns in rolling round from point to point of the curve.

3. *Plant Physiol.* An irritomote reaction of organs, members, or parts, to stimuli, resulting in temporary or permanent change in their position or direction of growth.

Curvatures are produced by an alteration or disturbance of the normal turgor tension of the tissues (see *RIGOR*); as heat, light, gravity, mechanical contact, etc. The capacity of the plant to respond to stimuli by curvatures is dependent upon the tonicity of the protoplasm (see *TONICITY, IRRITOMOTILITY*); the sensitiveness is usually limited to definite zones or areas. As paratonic movements, curvatures are to be distinguished from autonomic growth movements. See *NOTATION, CIRCUMMUTATION*.

curvature of space. See *SPACE CURVATURE*. — *c.* of the spine, *Med.*, of abnormal curving of the spine.

curve (kûrv), *a.* [*L. curvus* bent, curved. See *CURV*.] Bent continuously without angles; curved; as, a curve line.

curve, *n.* [*See CURVE, a., CURV*.] 1. A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; as, a curve in a road.

2. *Math.* Analytically, a line or lines that may be precisely defined by an equation or equations; geometrically or kinematically, the path of a point gliding along an axis round which turns a plane while the axis turns round the point in the plane. Geometrically a curve is the intersection of two surfaces, or the path of a moving point, or the envelope of a moving line; analytically, it is a simply infinite system of points or of lines, according as its equation is in point or line coordinates. If a point glides continuously on a line that turns continuously about the point, the same curve is traced by the point and enveloped by the line (*Plücker*).

The broadest accepted definition of a plane curve is: An assemblage of points that may be set in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points (including the ends) of a straight segment or with the points of a circle according as the curve is open or closed (*Hurwitz*).

3. A curved ruler of any or various forms and kinds used by draftsmen.

4. *Baseball.* A ball so thrown that its course is a curve different from that ordinarily caused by the force of gravity acting on a projectile; also, the deflection from the ordinary course.

5. *Flexile Curve* consisting of a flexible strip of steel with devices to hold it at a given curvature of the air. If the ball bends toward the (right-handed) batter it is called an *in-curve*, or in; if away, an *out-curve*, or out; if upward, an *upshoot*; and if downward, a *drop-curve* of a complex, *Math.*, the curve enveloped by the lines common to the complex and a plane (hypercylindrical) — *c.* of double curves, *Math.*, one not lying in a plane, in general, one having no four consecutive points in a plane; a twisted or tortuous curve. — *c.* of equal approach, *Math.*, one along which vertical descent under gravity varies as the time. — *c.* of frequency of error, *c.* of probability. See *PROBABILITY CURVE*. — *c.* of pursuit, *Geom.*, a curve described by a point moving always directly towards or from a second point, which is itself moving according to some law. — *c.* of quickest descent. See *BRACHISTOCURVE*. — *c.* of style. — *STYLE CURVE*.

curve, *v. t.*; *CURVED* (kûrvd); *CURVING*. [*L. curvare*, *fr. curvus*. See *CURVE, a., CURV*.] To bend; to crook; to cause to swerve from a plane projectile path; as, to curve a line; to curve a pipe; to curve a ball in pitching it.

curve, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually; to have or take a curved form or direction; as, the road curves to the right.

curved (kûrvd), *p. p.* of *CURVE*. — *curved fire*, *Gun.*, fire from guns with reduced charges and from howitzers and mortars at angles of elevation not exceeding fifteen or twenty degrees, — used to shatter ramparts, etc., or to dislodge troops from behind them.

curvet (kûr'vet; kûr'vet), *v. i.* [*Earlier corvette, fr. It. corvetta*, dim. *fr. L. curvus*, *a.*; cf. *F. corvette*. See *CURVE, a.*] 1. *Man.* A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

2. A prank; a frolic.

curvet (kûr'vet; kûr'vet), *v. i.*; *CUR-VET-ED* or *CUR-VET-ED*; *CUR-VET-ING* or *CUR-VET-ING*. [*OF. It. corvetta*. See *CURVET, n.*] 1. To make a curvet; to leap; to bound. "Oft and high he did curvet." *Drayton.*

2. To leap and frisk; to frolic.

curvet, *v. i.* To cause to curvet.

curvet (kûr'vet), *n.* [*See CURVET, v.*] Combining forms from Latin *curvus*, meaning curved, bent.

curviform (-fôr'm), *a.* [*curvi* + *form*.] Having a curved form.

curvilinear (-lîn'ê-lîr), *a.* [*curvi* + *L. linea* line + *2d -lîr*.] *Geom.* An instrument for drawing curves.

curvilinear (-lîr) | *a.* [*curvi* + *linear*, *linear*.] *Con-*

curvilinear (-lîr) | *sisting of, or bounded by, curved*

curvilinear, *a.* [*curvi* + *ro-*

cur

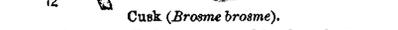
cushion tire. A thick solid-rubber tire, as for a bicycle, with a hollow groove running lengthwise on the inside.

cushion-y (kōsh/ün-y), a. Like a cushion; soft; pliable.

Cushite (kūsh'it), n. A native of Cush (which see); an Ethiopian. — Cush'ite, a.

Cush-ite (kūsh-ī'tik), n. The Hamitic language of ancient Cush. Cf. HAMITIC.

cusik (kūshk), n. a large, edible, marine fish (Brosme brosme), allied to the cod, of the coasts of northern Europe



Cusk (Brosme brosme).

and America; — called also tusk and torsk. b The burbot (Lota maculosa).

cusp (kūsp), n. [L. cuspis, -idis, point, pointed end.]

1. Astrol. The beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, etc.

2. A pointed end; apex; peak; specif.: a Astron. Either point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent-shaped luminary. b Math. The coincidence of two consecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points, where the tracing point stops moving forward and begins moving backward; — called ceratoid or rhamploid. c Cusp. 2 Ram-according as the tangent lies between or outside the adjacent parts of the curve. o Arch. A triangular projection from the intrados of an arch, or from an inner curve of tracery. d Anat. & Zool. A prominence or point, especially on the crown of a tooth. e Bot. A sharp and rigid point.

cusped, v. t.; CUSPED (kūsp'ed), v. t.; CUSPED (kūsp'ed), v. t. To furnish with a cusp or cusps.

cus'pate (kūsp'āt), cus'pate'd (-pāt'ēd), a. Also cusped (kūsp'ed). Having a cusp or cusps; also, cusp-shaped; cuspidate.

cus'pid (kūsp'id), n. [See CUSP.] Anat. A canine tooth.

cus'pidal (-pī-dāl), a. [See CUSP.] Like, or of the nature of, a cusp; also, pertaining to, or furnished with, a cusp.

cuspidal cubic, Math., a plane cubic of the third class, with one cusp, one point of inflexion, and no node. — c. curve, Math., a curve on a surface, every point of which is a cusp of the curve of intersection of the surface with any plane through that point. — c. edge, Math., the locus of the intersection of consecutive generatrices of a developable surface; — called also the edge of regression. — c. locus, Math., the locus of the cusps of a family of curves. — c. point, Math. = cusp, n. 2 b. — c. tangent, Geom., the tangent at a cusp.

cus'pidate (-dāt), v. t.; CUS'PIDATE'D (-dāt'ēd); CUS'PIDATING (-dāt'ing). To make pointed or sharp.

cus'pidate (-dāt'ēd), a. [L. cuspidatus, p. p. of cuspidare (-dāt'ēd)] pidiare to make pointed, fr. cuspis. See CUSP.] Having a cusp or cusps; terminating in a point; as, a cuspidate leaf. See APICULATE, Illust.

cuspidate tooth, Anat. = CANINE TOOTH.

cus'pidation (-dāt'ish'ən), n. Arch. Decoration with cusps.

cus'pidor (kūsp'id-ōr), n. [P. g. cuspidiora, fr. cuspidior to spit; cf. P. g. cuspidior one who spits.] A spittoon.

cus'poid (kūsp'oid), n.; pl. -IDES (-pī-dēz). [L.] A cusp, or point; a sharp end.

cusps (kūspz), n. [See CUSP.] Slang, U. S. 1. A curse. 2. Fellow; beast; — by way of reproach or contempt, or humorously, or with no definite meaning.

cus'sed (-sēd), n. [Cusped (for cursed) + -ness.] Disposition to willful wrongdoing; perversity; cantankerousness; obstinacy. Slang or Colloq., U. S. Disputatiousness and perversity (what the Americans call "cussiness").

cus'so (kūssō), n. Also koso, kouso, kousoo, couso, etc. [Prob. fr. a native name.] Pharm. The dried pistillate flowers of an Abyssinian rosaceous tree (Hagenia abyssinica) used as an anthelmintic, esp. to expel the tapeworm.

cus'tard (kūst'ārd), n. [Prob. same word as ME. crustade, crustate, a pie made with a crust, fr. L. crustatus covered with a crust, p. p. of crustare, fr. crusta crust; cf. OF. crustade pasty, It. crostata, or F. coularde. See CRUST; cf. CRUSTATED.] 1. = CRUSTADE. Obs. 2. A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.

custard apple. 1. A small West Indian annonaceous tree (Annona reticulata); also, its yellowish, oval, nearly smooth fruit, the soft cream-colored pulp of which is edible, though rather insipid. 2. The sweetsop (A. squamosa); hence, as a book name, any species of the genus. 3. The North American papaw (Asimina triloba).

cus-to-dial (kūst-ō'di-āl), a. Relating to custody or guardianship.

cus-to-dial, n. A receptacle for sacred objects, as the Host or relics.

cus-to-dian (-dian), n. [From CUSTODY.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building; a keeper.

cus-to-dy (kūst-ō'di), n. [L. custodia, fr. custos guard; prob. akin to Gr. kēvteō to hide, and E. hide. See HIDE to cover.] 1. A keeping or guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security. 2. A fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas. 3. A judicial or penal safe-keeping; control of a thing, or person with such actual or constructive possession as fulfills the purpose of the law or duty requiring it; specif., as to persons, imprisonment; durance; as to things, charge.

custard custard. See COURT-BARON. — c. tare. See TARE.

cus'tom-ary (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [OF. coutumier, F. coutumier.] 1. A book or body of customary laws, as of a manor or district; as, the customary of Normandy. 2. Eccl. A consuetudinary.

cus'tom-er (kūst-ōm-ēr), n. [A doublet of customary, a.; cf. LL. costumarius toll gatherer. See CUSTOM.] 1. A one who collects customs; a toll gatherer. Obs. b Early Eng. Law. A customary tenant. Obs. or Hist. 2. One who regularly or repeatedly makes purchases of, or has business dealings with, a tradesman or business house; one who customarily has dealings with a business establishment; a buyer or purchaser; a patron. 3. A person with whom one has dealings or doings of any kind; esp., a singular or uncommon kind of person; a chap; a fellow; as, a queer customer; an ugly customer. 4. A lewd woman; a prostitute. Obs. 5. = CUSTOMARY, n., 1. Obs.

cus'tom-house' (-hous'), n. The building where customs and duties are paid, and, if a seaport, where vessels are entered or cleared.

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custance. + CONSTANCE. Obs., exc. as Italian loan word.

custard coffin. Pastry, or crust, which covers a custard. Obs.

cus'tard-er (-ēr), n. The hairy willow herb.

cus'tell. + CUSTILE. Obs.

cus'ti, a. [AS. cystig.] Liberal; munificent. Obs. — cus'tiness, n. Obs.

cus'tle, n. [OF. costille.] A large knife or dagger. Obs.

cus'tock (kūst'ōk), n. Var. of CASTROCK. Scot.

cus'to'de (It. kōstō'dē), n.; It. pl. -TODI (-tō'di), fr. It. custode.] A custodian.

cus'to-dee', n. One to whom custody is given.

cus'to-dee' (-ē), n. pl. of CUSTOS.

3. State of being guarded and watched to prevent escape; restraint of liberty; confinement.

cus'tom (kūst'ōm), n. [ME. also custume, custome, costume, OF. custume, costume, F. coutume, fr. (assumed) LL. consuētūmina (prop. pl. of -men) custom, habit, fr. L. consuētudo, -dīnis, fr. consuēscere to accustom, v. incho. fr. consuēre to be accustomed; con- + suere to be accustomed, prob. orig., to make one's own, fr. root of suus one's own. Cf. consuētudo, COSTUME.] 1. A form or course of action characteristically repeated under like circumstances; a usage or practice, whether common to many or to a particular place or class, or the habit of an individual; as, the custom of bookellers. And teach customs which are not lawful. Acts xvi. 21. Age cannot wither, nor custom stale Her infinite variety. Shak. 2. The whole body of usages, practices, or conventions which regulate social life; usual manner and method of living and doing; habit by general inheritance; social habit, whether of thought or action. To keep the rotten pales of prejudice, Disyoke their necks from custom, and assert None lordlier than themselves but that which made Woman and man. Tenneyson. 3. Law. Long-established practice considered as unwritten law and resting for authority on long consent; a usage that has by long continuance acquired a legally binding force; also, the usage of a country or particular locality having the force of law there; as, the custom of London, of Normandy, of Paris, etc. In English and American law customs are divided into general customs, or those constituting a part of the common law of the land, of which the courts take judicial notice; and particular customs, or those only locally binding, which must be proved, except for certain important local customs, such as gavelkind and borough-English in England. In order to constitute a legal custom, a usage must be immemorial, continued, peaceable, reasonable, certain, compulsory, and constant. 4. A due or rent, whether in money, in kind, or in services, that a feudal tenant was bound to render to his lord; also, the obligation to render, or right to receive, such due or rent. Obs. or Hist. Render, therefore, to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom. Rom. xiii. 7. 5. Tribute or revenue exacted by a lord or government on goods en route to or from market; now esp., pl., duties, tolls, or imposts imposed by the sovereign law of a country on commodities imported into, or exported from, the country. Export duties are now seldom imposed, and there are none in Great Britain or the United States. Cf. RATE. 6. Habitual buying of goods; practice of frequenting, as a shop, manufactory, etc., for making purchases or giving orders; business support or patronage. Cf. GOODWILL. Let him have your custom, but not your votes. Addison. 7. The former practice of slaying numerous human victims after, or on the anniversary of, the death of an Ashanti king or chief. See ASHANTI, DAHOMAN. Syn. — Practice, FASHION, USAGE. See HABIT. custom of Kent. Eng. Law. = GAVELKIND. — c. of merchants, a system or code of customs by which affairs of commerce are regulated. cus'tom, a. 1. Made or done to order; as, custom clothes. 2. Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered; as, a custom shoemaker; a custom mill. cus'tom (kūst'ōm), v. t.; -TOMED (-tōm'd); -TOM-ING. [CF. OF. coutumer.] Obs. 1. To make familiar; to accustom. 2. To deal with as a customer. 3. To pay the customs on. cus'tom, v. i. To have a custom; to who. Obs. cus'tom-a-ble (kūst'ōm-ā-b'l), a. [CF. OF. coutumable.] 1. Customary; habitual; also, accustomed. Obs. 2. Subject to the payment of customs; dutiable. — cus'tom-a-ble-ness, n. — cus'tom-a-bly, adv. cus'tom-a-ri-ly (-ā-rī-lī), adv. In a customary manner; in the line of one's custom; habitually. cus'tom-ary (-rī), a. [CF. OF. coutumier, F. coutumier. See CUSTOM; cf. CUSTOMER.] 1. Agreeing with, or established by, custom; as, established by common usage; conventional; habitual; as, one's customary exercise. Even now I met him With customary compliment. Shak. 2. Law. a. Liable or subject to, or holding by payment of, customs or dues; as, customary tenure, lands, etc. b. Holding, or held by, or owing its validity as law to, custom; as, customary tenants; customary service or estate. Syn. — See USUAL. cus'tom-er, n. See COURT-BARON. — c. tare. See TARE. cus'tom-ary (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [OF. coutumier, F. coutumier.] 1. A book or body of customary laws, as of a manor or district; as, the customary of Normandy. 2. Eccl. A consuetudinary. cus'tom-er (kūst-ōm-ēr), n. [A doublet of customary, a.; cf. LL. costumarius toll gatherer. See CUSTOM.] 1. A one who collects customs; a toll gatherer. Obs. b Early Eng. Law. A customary tenant. Obs. or Hist. 2. 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cut (kūt), v. t.; pret. & p. p. cut; p. pr. & v. b. cut-ting. [ME. cūten, kūten, kellen; of unknown origin.] 1. To penetrate or divide by or as if by an edged instrument, as a knife or other tool; to cleave; to make an incision in; to gash; to slash; as, to cut one's hand. 2. To divide into parts, or to sever a portion or portions from, by an edged tool or instrument; as, to cut bread. Also, to separate or remove by an edged tool; as, to cut a slice of bread. You must cut this flesh from off his breast. Shak. 3. Specif.: a To carve, as meat. b To fell; to hew; as, to cut timber. c To mow; to reap; as, to cut hay; also, to sever from the growing plant; as, to cut flowers. d To trim; to pare; as, to cut the hair or the nails. 4. To separate into parts with an action or result more or less suggestive of that of an edged instrument; to sever; divide; also, to make less or reduce, as in amount or extent, in such a way; as: a To strike out parts of; to abridge; as, to cut a play. b To reduce in amount; to lower; as, to cut rates, or prices, or expenditures. c Card Playing. To divide or separate (the cards or pack) by removing cards from the top. 5. To intersect; to cross; as, the lines cut one another. 6. To cause to be less viscous, tenacious, or the like; to dissolve; as, alcohol cuts shelleac. 7. To form or shape by cutting; to carve, as a gem or statue; to shape, as by grinding facets; as, to cut a diamond; to engrave, as a plate or a woodcut; to shear out; as, to cut a garment; to hollow out, bore, or excavate; as, to cut a ditch or a tunnel; to pierce, as by excavation; as, to cut a dike. Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandire cut in alabaster? Shak. 8. To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip. 9. To wound or hurt the sensibilities of; to cause to suffer mentally; as, sarcasm cuts him to the quick. The man was cut to the heart. Addison. 10. To perform a surgical operation upon, as castration or lithotomy. 11. To refuse to recognize; to ignore; as, to cut a person in the street; to cut one's acquaintance. Colloq. 12. To absent one's self from; as, to cut an appointment, a recitation, etc. Colloq. An English tradesman is always solicitous to cut the shop whenever he can do so with impunity. Thomas Hamilton. 13. To perform, to execute or make (some action that is grotesque, out of place, or conspicuous); as, to cut a caper, a dash, a dido, a figure, etc. Colloq. 14. Mech. To cause to move, as a timber, roller, gun, etc., by prying or driving each end alternately sideways in the desired direction. 15. a Cricket. To deflect (a bowled ball) to the off, with a chopping movement of the bat. b Billiards, etc. To drive (an object ball) to either side by hitting it fine on the other side with the cue ball or another object ball. c Lawn Tennis, etc. To strike (a ball) with the racket inclined or struck across the ball so as to put a certain spin on the ball. d Croquet. To drive (a ball) to one side by hitting with another ball. 16. To soften (a color) in shade. 17. Irish Hist. To levy (a tax, etc.). Obs. 18. To speak; utter. Obs. Thieves' Cant. Syn. — CUT, HEW, CHOP. To cut is, in general, to incise by means of any sharp instrument; to hew is to cut with (frequently heavy or violent) blows; to chop is to cut (often into pieces) with quick or repeated blows. See TEAR. to cut a feather. A To make a fine distinction; to split hairs. Obs. b Naut. To make the water rise in a feather-foam or spray on each side of the stem in moving. c To make one's self conspicuous. Colloq. — to c. a figure, to be conspicuous; to show prominently. — to c. and cover, Civil Engin., to construct, as a tunnel, by a cutting which is lined, arched, and covered over. It is only employed for tunnels of small depth below the surface. — to c. a tooth, or one's teeth, to have a tooth, or teeth, cut its way through the gum. — to c. down. a To sever and cause to fall; to fell; to prostrate. "Timber . . . cut down in

acroy. "Irenaeus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom." *Ad-dison*. **c** To interrupt; as, to *cut off* communication; to *cut off* (the flow of) steam from (the boiler to) a steam engine. **d** To intercept; as, to *cut off* an enemy's retreat. **e** To end; finish; as, to *cut off* further debate. — to *cut one's eye-teeth*, to become acute or knowing. *Colloq.* — to *cut one's stick*, or to *cut*, to run away. *Slang.* — to *cut one's wisdom teeth*, to come to years of discretion. *Colloq.* — to *cut*. **a** To remove by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board. **b** To shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut out* a garment. "A large forest *cut out* into walks." *Addison*. **c** To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out* work for another day. "Every man had *cut out* a place for himself." *Addison*. **d** To step in and take the place of; to supplant; as, to *cut out* a rival. *Colloq.* **e** To debar. "I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments." *Pope*. **f** *Nav.* To seize and carry off (a vessel) from a harbor, or from under the guns of an enemy. **g** To remove from the midst of a number; as, to *cut out* a steer from a herd; to *cut out* a car from a train; to *cut out* a lamp from an electric circuit. — to *cut*, to arrest or check abruptly; to bring to a sudden termination. "Achilles *cut him short*, and thus replied." *Dryden*. — to *cut the knot* or the Gordian knot, to dispose of a difficulty summarily; to solve it by prompt, arbitrary action, rather than by skill or patience. See GORDIAN KNOT. — to *cut under*; as, to *cut under* a competitor in trade. — to *cut up*. **a** To sever at the bottom or root; as, to *cut up* weeds. **b** To cut to pieces; as, to *cut up* an animal or wood. **c** To destroy or damage as if by cutting; to injure; to wound; as, to *cut up* a book or its author by severe criticism. **d** To afflict; to deject; to demoralize; as, the death of his friend *cut him up* terribly. *Colloq.*

cut (küt), *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; as, a knife *cuts* well. **2.** To admit of incision or severance; to yield to a cutting instrument; as, *cheese cuts* easily. **3.** To perform the operation of one who cuts (in any sense), as in dividing, severing, incising, intersecting, etc.; to use a cutting instrument. **4.** To pierce the gum in growing; — said of teeth. **5.** To go across, rather than around, something; to make a short cut; — usually with *across* or (formerly) *over*. **6.** To move away quickly; to make off; — formerly with *away* or *off*. *Colloq.* **7.** To make a stroke with a whip or the edge of a sword. **8.** To interfere, as a horse. **9.** To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump, or to change the order of the cards. **10.** *Dancing.* To do a step involving springing from the ground and rapidly moving the feet alternately in front of each other before alighting again. *Now Rare*. **11.** *Painting.* To be too prominent; as, colors that *cut*. **12.** In lawn tennis, cricket, etc., to make a cut.

to *cut* and *come again*, to cut a portion (as from a roast of meat) and come again for another portion as often as one likes; to help one's self to all one wants. — to *cut and run*, to make off suddenly and quickly; — from the cutting of a ship's cable, when there is not time to raise the anchor. *Colloq.* — to *cut in*, to interrupt; to join in anything suddenly. — to *cut loose*. **a** To escape from custody or influence. **b** To throw off restraint and act wildly. — to *cut under*, to run, as front wheels, under the body of the vehicle in turning. — to *cut up*. **a** To play tricks. **b** To divide into portions well or ill; to have the property left at one's death turn out well or poorly when divided among heirs, legatees, etc. *Slang.* **c** *Naut.* To turn up, as a ship's keel at the ends.

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Butte near Kelton, Utah, showing a Cut Terrace.

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a part of an animal, whether severed from the body or not, which forms a natural or customary segment.

7. *Specif.* **a** The yield of products that are cut, as of timber or grain. **b** A length of cloth, generally about 100 yards, cut from a warp. **c** A length of yarn; — used in certain localities to indicate the size; as, a 6-cut woolen yarn has 6 cuts of 300 yards each in a pound. **8.** An engraved block or plate for printing; the impression from such an engraving; as, a book illustrated with fine cuts. See citation under ENGRAVING, *n.* **9.** Act of cutting; *specif.* **a** A stroke or blow with the edge of a knife, the lash of a whip, or the like. **b** *Fencing.* A stroke with the edge of the weapon, as distinguished from a thrust, or the motion of giving such a stroke. **c** Act of removing a part, as of a writing, or reducing or dividing as if by use of a knife; also, the part taken out or off; as, to make *cuts* in a drama; the *cut*, as opposed to the pack, in playing cards; a *cut* in prices. **d** Act of a horse that interferes in his gait. **e** A dancing step made by springing up and moving the feet rapidly while in the air. **10.** *Lawn Tennis.* etc. A slanting stroke causing the ball to spin and bound irregularly; also, the spin so given to the ball. **b** *Cricket.* A stroke on the off side between point and the wicket; also, one who plays this stroke. **11.** An act or expression that wounds the feelings, as a harsh criticism or a sarcasm; esp., personal discourtesy in neglecting to recognize an acquaintance; a slight. Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled, snapped his teeth, and passed on. This was an unkind *cut* indeed. *Irring.* **12.** *pl.* Persons who have ceased to be friends. *Colloq.* **13.** Absence at a regular or appointed time for attendance; esp., failure of a college officer or student to be present at any appointed exercise. *Colloq.* **14.** *Irish Hist.* A tax; an impost. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **15.** A common work horse; nag; a "plug." *Obs.* He'll buy me a *cut*, forth for to ride. *Beau. & Fl.* **16.** A base or vile person; — an abusive epithet. *Obs.* **17.** [In this sense perh. a different word.] One of several pieces, as of straw, paper, or wood, varying in length, to be drawn in determining a choice; a lot; — chiefly in the phrase to draw *cuts*, or formerly, *cut*. Now draweth *cut*. . . The which that hath the shortest shall begin. *Chaucer.* **18.** Hence: act of drawing cuts; also, one's lot. *Obs.* **19.** *Math.* A division, or that which divides into two classes; esp., in the aggregate of rational numbers, a partition or border constituted by an irrational number; thus, $\sqrt{3}$ is a *cut* between all positive rationals whose squares are > 3 , and all negatives and all positive rationals whose squares are < 3 . **cut** and *all*, *Phys. Geog.*, the lateral planation and the accompanying lateral filling accomplished by a stream which meanders in its flood plain. — the *c.* of one's *job*, one's outward appearance. *Colloq.*

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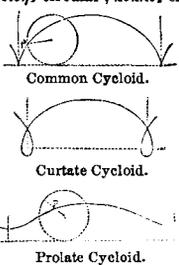
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cy/cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. κυκλωδής circular; κύκλος circle + εἶδος form: cf. F. cycloïde.] 1. *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius (prolonged if necessary) of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. It is called common, curtate, or prolate, according as the generating point (*p* in illust.) is on, without, or within the circle. 2. *Zool.* A fish with cycloid scales. One of the Cycloides; (sī'kloid), *a.* 1. Circular, or arranged in circles. 2. *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating a type of scale found on many fishes (see Cycloid scales), or a fish or a group of fishes (Cycloides) with such scales. **cy/cloid scale**, *Zool.*, a fish scale which is thin and not enameled, and shows concentric lines of growth, without serrations on the margin.



cy/cloid/dal (sī'kloid/dāl), *n.* 1. Pert. to or resembling a cycloid; as, the (sī'kloid/dāl) space between a cycloid and its base. 2. *Zool.* = cycloid, 2.

cycloid engine = GEOMETRIC LATHE. — *c.* pendulum, a pendulum the bob of which is constrained to move in a cycloid. It consists usually of a simple pendulum the string of which unwraps from and wraps upon an evolute of the cycloid to be described. It is perfectly isochronous.

Cy/clof/del (-dē-l), *n. pl.* [NL; cyclo- + -oid.] *Zool.* An order of fishes, proposed by Agassiz, for those with cycloid scales. It included most malacopterygians and some acanthopterygians, but is not now considered a natural group. — **cy/clof/del/an** (-ān), **cy/clof/del/an**, *a. & n.* **cy/clo-mat/le** (sī'kloid-māt'lek), *a.* [Gr. κύκλωμα, -ματος, a wheel.] *Math.* Relating to cycles; denoting the number of cycles in a diagram.

cy/clo-m/te-ter (sī'kloid-m'tē-ter), *n.* [cyclo- + -meter.] 1. An instrument to measure arcs of circles. 2. A contrivance for recording the revolutions of a wheel, often used for registering distance traversed, as by a bicycle.

cy/clo-met/rick (sī'kloid-mēt'rīk), *a.* Relating to cyclometry, **cy/clo-met/rick-al** (-mēt'rī-kāl) or the division of a circle into equal parts.

cy/clo-m/et-try (sī'kloid-m'ē-try), *n.* [cyclo- + -metry.] *Geom.* a The doctrine of measuring, specif. of "squaring," circles. b The doctrine of circular functions. c Cyclootomy.

cy/clo-ne (sī'kloid-nē), *n.* [Gr. κυκλών moving in a circle, *p. pr.* of κυκλόω, fr. κύκλος circle.] 1. *Meteor.* A violent storm, often of vast extent, characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often with a velocity of as much as twenty or thirty miles an hour. b In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counter-clockwise in the northern); — called also a low-area storm. It is attended by high temperature, moist air, abundant precipitation, and clouded sky. The term includes the hurricane, typhoon, baguio, and tropical storms; it should not be applied to the moderate disturbances attending ordinary areas of low pressure nor to tornadoes, waterspouts, or "twisters," in which the vertical motion is more important than the horizontal. Cf. **ANTICYPLONE**, **DEPRESSION**.

2. A tornado. See **h** above, and **TORNADO**, 2 b. *Middle U. S.*

3. *Astron.* A violent rotary storm sometimes observed in the solar photosphere.

Cyclone collar or pit. A cellar or excavation used for refuge from a cyclone, or tornado. *Middle U. S.*

Cyclone center or centre. The region of lowest barometric pressure about which cyclonic winds are blowing; the eye of a hurricane.

cy/clo-n/le (sī'kloid-n'le), *n.* [NL; cyclo- + -oid.] *Zool.* A region of the area covered by a cyclone. — *c.* storm. *Meteor.* = CYCLONE b.

cy/clo-n/le-gy (sī'kloid-n'le-jī), *n.* [cyclo- + -logy.] The science of cyclones. — **cy/clo-n/le-gist** (-jīst), *n.* **cy/clo-n/le-scope** (sī'kloid-n'le-skōp), *n.* [cyclo- + -scope.] An apparatus to assist in locating the center of a cyclone.

cy/clo-ly/line (sī'kloid-ly'line), *n.* [cyclo-, 2 + -olefine.] *Org. Chem.* A any cyclic hydrocarbon containing a double bond. b Sometimes, a polymethylene.

Cy/clo-pe/an (sī'kloid-pē'ān), *a.* [L. Cyclopes, Gr. Κύκλωπιος, fr. κύκλωψ Cyclops.] 1. Pertaining to the Cyclopes; characteristic of the Cyclopes; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive; as, *Cyclopean* labors. 2. *Arch.* Pertaining to or designating a style of stone construction typically of large irregular blocks without mortar. *Cyclopean eye*, an imaginary eye in the middle of the forehead, which would see objects in space where we normally see them by binocular vision.

cy/clo-pe/di-a (-pē'dī-ā), *n.* [NL; Gr. κύκλος circle + οἰολο-πέδι-α] *paideia* the bringing up of a child, education, fr. παιδεύειν to bring up a child, fr. παῖς child. See **CYCLE**; cf. **ENCYCLOPEDIA**, **PEDAOGOGUE**. 1. The full compass of human knowledge. **Obs.**

cy/clo-p/ro-trope, *n.* [cycloid + -trope.] A form of lantern slide for illustrating on a large scale the operation of engine engraving or turning.

cy/clo-ri-m/ber (sī'kloid-ri-m'ber), *n.* *Geom.* A curve on a right circular cylinder, which becomes a circle when the cylinder is developed on a plane.

cy/clo-ri-th (sī'kloid-ri-th), *n.* [cyclo- + -ri-th.] = **CROMER** b.

cy/clo-ri-m/ber (sī'kloid-ri-m'ber), *n.* [NL; cyclo- + -ri-m/ber.] *Physiol.* A muscle of the eye, which has only two functional toes on each fore foot.

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2. A work containing information in all departments of knowledge, or on all subjects in a department; an encyclopedia; as, a general cyclopedia; a cyclopedia of mechanics.

cy/clo-p/ed/ic (sī'kloid-pē'dīk), *a.* Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; of the nature of a cyclopedia; hence, of great range, extent, or amount; as, a man of cyclopedic knowledge.

cy/clo-p/ed/ist (sī'kloid-pē'dīst), *n.* A maker of, or writer of cyclo-ped/ics for, a cyclopedia.

cy/clo-pho/ri-a (-fō'rī-ā), *n.* [NL; cyclo- + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] *Med.* Rotation of the eyeball due to insufficiency of the oblique muscles. — **cy/clo-phor/ick** (-fō'rīk), *a.*

Cy-clop/le (sī'kloid-p'le), *a.* [Gr. κύκλωπιός.] Pertaining to the Cyclopes; Cyclopean.

cy/clo-pl/eg-i-a (sī'kloid-plē'jī-ā), *n.* [NL; cyclo- + -plegia.] *Med.* Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

cy/clo-pl/eg/ic (-plē'jīk), *a.* *Med.* Producing cycloplegia. — *n.* a cycloplegic agent.

Cy/clops (sī'kloid-p's), *n. pl.* **CYCLOPES** (sī'kloid-pēs), [L. Cyclops, Gr. Κύκλωψ (lit., round-eyed), pl. Κύκλωπες; κύκλος circle + ὤψ eye.] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephaestus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. According to Homer, they were shepherds. Hesiod made them the children of Uranus and Gaia and forgers of the thunderbolts of Zeus, etc. They were also credited with building the "Cyclopean" walls of Mycenae and other prehistoric cities. 2. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of minute free-swimming copepod crustaceans, which includes many of the forms popularly known as water fleas. They have a large median eye (whence the name) which is really double, a pear-shaped body tapering behind, and long antennules used in swimming. The species abound in fresh waters. Numerous closely related forms, many of them marine, which are now placed in other genera, were formerly also included. See **COPEPOD**.

cy/clo-ra-ma (sī'kloid-rā-mā), *n.* [cyclo- + Gr. ὄραμα sight, spectacle.] A pictorial view which is extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded, as if by things in nature. The realistic effect is increased by putting, in the space between the spectator and the picture, things adapted to the scene represented, and in some places only parts of these objects, their completion being carried out pictorially. — **cy/clo-ram/le** (-rām'lek), *a.*

cy/clo-scope (sī'kloid-skōp), *n.* [cyclo- + -scope.] A machine for measuring velocity of rotation, as of a flywheel.

cy/clo-sis (sī'kloid-sīs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. κύκλωσις circulation, from κυκλόω.] See **CYCLONE**. 1. *Plant Physiol.* The movement or streaming of protoplasm within a cell. See **CIRCULATION**, 5, **ROTATION**, 3. 2. *Geom.* Existence or occurrence of cycles in a process.

cy/clo-sper/mous (sī'kloid-spēr'mūs), *a.* [cyclo- + -spermous.] *Bot.* Having the embryo curved about the endosperm, as in plants of the order Chenopodiales.

Cy/clo-st/oma (sī'kloid-stō-mā), *n.* [NL; cyclo- + -stoma.] *Zool.* A large genus of tænioglossate operculate land gastropods. They are found chiefly in tropical countries, though a few extend to the temperate zone. The genus is the type of a large family, **Cy/clo-st/om/ia** (-stōm'ī-ā), *syn. Cy/clo-stom/ia* (-stōm'ī-ā).

Cy/clo-st/oma-ta (sī'kloid-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL; cyclo- + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zool.* 1. The lowest class of craniate vertebrates, consisting of the lampreys and hagfishes; — *syn.* of **Marsipobranchii**. They were formerly included among the fishes, of which they usually constituted a subclass. The existing members of the group have the body elongated and eel-like; they have a large sucking mouth destitute of true jaws, and no limbs or paired fins. The skeleton is not calcified, the notochord is persistent through life, the cartilaginous skull is roofed partly or wholly by membrane, and the six or seven pairs of gill pouches are supported by peculiar cartilaginous structures (rudimentary in the hagfishes) forming the so-called **branchial basket**. There is but one nasal opening, whence one name of the group (*Monorhina*). The brain is small, but possesses cerebral hemispheres; the cerebellum is rudimentary, the optic nerves do not cross, and the ear has but one or two semicircular canals. Though of low organization, they are in some respects highly specialized, and their relationship to other groups is doubtful. Fossil cyclostomes are not certainly known, but a small Devonian form (*Palaeospondylus*), which has calcified vertebral centra, may belong to this group. 2. A suborder of gymnolemlateans Polyzoa. Their tubular calcareous zoecia have circular apertures without opercula.

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cy/clo-st/oma-ta (sī'kloid-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL; cyclo- + Gr. στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] *Zool.* 1. The lowest class of craniate vertebrates, consisting of the lampreys and hagfishes; — *syn.* of **Marsipobranchii**. They were formerly included among the fishes, of which they usually constituted a subclass. The existing members of the group have the body elongated and eel-like; they have a large sucking mouth destitute of true jaws, and no limbs or paired fins. The skeleton is not calcified, the notochord is persistent through life, the cartilaginous skull is roofed partly or wholly by membrane, and the six or seven pairs of gill pouches are supported by peculiar cartilaginous structures (rudimentary in the hagfishes) forming the so-called **branchial basket**. There is but one nasal opening, whence one name of the group (*Monorhina*). The brain is small, but possesses cerebral hemispheres; the cerebellum is rudimentary, the optic nerves do not cross, and the ear has but one or two semicircular canals. Though of low organization, they are in some respects highly specialized, and their relationship to other groups is doubtful. Fossil cyclostomes are not certainly known, but a small Devonian form (*Palaeospondylus*), which has calcified vertebral centra, may belong to this group. 2. A suborder of gymnolemlateans Polyzoa. Their tubular calcareous zoecia have circular apertures without opercula.

kind of manifold apparatus. A stencil is made by writing or drawing with a pen containing at its end a small wheel which makes minute punctures in the paper.

cy/clo-tom/le (sī'kloid-tōm'lek), *a.* Of or pert. to cyclootomy, **cyclo-tomic corpus**, *Math.*, one whose elements are all rational functions of roots of unity. The complete cyclo-tomic corpus, *Geom.*, consists of all rational functions of a primitive *m*th root of 1. — *c.* divisor, *Math.*, a divisor of a cyclo-tomic function. It is called **intrinsic** or **extrinsic** according as it does or does not divide the index of the congruence. — *c.* equation, *Math.*, the result of dividing $x^n - 1 = 0$ by $x - 1$, when *n* is prime. — *c.* function, *Math.*, an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation in cyclootomy.

cy/clo-tomy (sī'kloid-tō-mī), *n.* [cyclo- + -tomy.] 1. *Math.* The theory of the division of the circle into equal parts, or of the construction of regular polygons, or, analytically, of the extraction of the *n*th roots of 1. 2. *Surg.* Incision or division of the ciliary muscle.

cy/cylus (sī'kylūs), *n.*; *pl.* **CYCLI** (-klī). [See **CYCLE**.] A literary cycle, as of poetry or romance; also, a pictorial presentation of such a cycle. *Rare.*

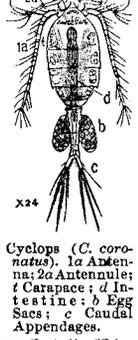
Cy/dip/pli-da (sī'dīp'plī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. L. *Cyathippe*, Gr. Κυθίππη, name of a Nereid.] *Zool.* An order of Ctenophora having two long, slender tentacles, retractile into sheaths, and unbranched meridional and stomodaeal vessels. The typical genus is *Pleurobrachia*, *syn. Cy-dip'pe* (-ē). — **Cy-dip'plī-an** (-ī-ān), *a.* — **Cy-dip'plī-d** (-īd), *a. & n.*

Cy-do-ni-a (sī'dō-nī-ā), *n.* [L. a quince. See **QUINCE**.] *Bot.* A small genus of malacoceous shrubs and trees, the quinces, distinguished from *Pyrus* by the leafy calyx lobes and the numerous seeds in each cell of the fruit. The species are natives of Europe and Asia. *C. cydonia* is the common quince, and *C. japonica* the Japan quince.

cy/e-si-ol-o-gy (sī-ē-sī-ōl-ō-jī), *n.* [cyesis + -logy.] The branch of midwifery which treats of pregnancy.

cy-e/sis (sī-ē'sīs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. κύσις.] *Med.* Pregnancy; gestation.

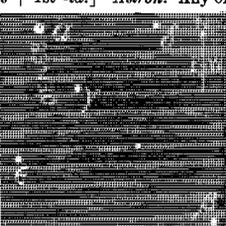
cyg/net (sī'g'nēt; 151), *n.* [Dim. of F. *cygne* swan, L. *cygnus*, *cygnus*, fr. Gr. κύκνος; but F. *cygne* seems to be an etymological spelling of OF. *cine, cime*, fr. LL. *cecinius*, *cygnus*, prob. ult. also fr. Gr. κύκνος.] A young swan.



Cygnid (-nīd), *n.* [*Cygnus* + 1st *id.*] *Astron.* Any of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in the constellation Cygnus; — usually in *pl.*

Cygnine (-nīn; -nīn; 183), *a.* Pertaining to the swans, or Cygnines.

Cygnus (-nūs), *n.*; *gen.* **CYGNI** (-nī). [L., a swan.] 1. *Astron.* A northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus, in the Milky Way; the Swan. It contains the bright star Deneb. 2. *Zool.* The genus consisting of the typical swans.



Cylin/der (sī'līn-dēr), *n.* [F. *cylindre*, OF. *oilindre*, L. *cylindrus*, fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κύκλινος, *κύκλος*, to roll. Cf. **CALENDER** the machine.] 1. *Geom.* a The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. b The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. c The surface traced by any right line, called **generatrix** or **element**, moving parallel to a fixed right line. d The space bounded by any such surface and two parallel planes cutting the elements. A plane section perpendicular to any element is a **Cylinder**. e A right section; the bounded volume is a **right cylinder**; if a right section be a circle the cylinder is **right circular**; any curve that the generatrix constantly meets is a **directrix**. 2. Any body of cylindrical form; as: a *Mach.* A chamber in an engine in which a piston is impelled by the pressure or expansive force of the working fluid; occasionally, the analogous part, though not cylindrical, in certain abnormal types of engines. b The barrel of a pump. c *Print.* The revolving platen or bed which produces the impression or carries the type in a cylinder press. d The cylindrical part of the bore of a gun; the turning chambered breech of a revolver. e A cylindrical attachment to control the escape wheel of a watch. 3. The square prism carrying the cards in a Jacquard loom. 4. *Archeol.* A cylindrical seal used, esp. by the Babylonians and Assyrians, as a means of signing clay tablets, or as an amulet; also, a cylindrical clay tablet with coniform inscriptions. Cf. **CYLIKER**, 1. 5. *Bot.* A zone or region of a plant stem marked by a definite kind of tissue. In the stem of an ordinary seed plant, dermal, cortical, and central cylinders are recognizable. They correspond in general to the bark, wood, and pith.

Cylin/der (sī'līn-dēr), *v. t.*; -DERED (-dērd); -DER-ING. To furnish with a cylinder, or to subject to action of a cylinder.

Cylinder condensation. *Steam Engine.* Condensation of



a part of the steam on admission due to the cooling effect of the previous exhaust on the cylinder walls. It occasions a great thermodynamic loss. See REEVAPORATION.

cylin-drod (sī'līn'drōd), *n.* Having a cylinder or cylinders; as, a four-cylindered engine.

cylinder face *Mech.* The plane face of an engine cylinder, on which the slide valve works.

cylinder feed *Mech.* The amount of steam, etc., passing through an engine cylinder per stroke. *J. A. Ewing.*

cylinder glass *Chem.* Glass made in sheets by first blowing the glass in a cylinder, which is then split longitudinally and opened. Nearly all common window glass is now so made.

cylinder lock A lock consisting essentially of a cylinder fitted to receive a series of tumblers which are sprung back, the cylinder rotated, and the locks unfastened, only when the proper key is inserted and turned.

cylinder machine *Paper Making.* A machine in which a cylinder takes up the pulp and delivers it in a continuous sheet to the driers.

cylinder metal Cast iron alloyed with two or more per cent of manganese and possessing a low coefficient of friction when highly polished, used esp. for engine cylinders.

cylinder mill *Mech.* A grinding mill, as for gunpowder, in which rollers replace the face stones formerly in use.

cylinder oil The heaviest grade of lubricating oil, used esp. for the piston in an engine cylinder.

cylinder press A printing press in which the impression is produced by a revolving cylinder under which the form passes; also, one in which the form of type or plates is curved around a cylinder, instead of resting on a flat bed.

cylin-dra-ceous (sī'līn'drā'shēus), *a.* [*Cf. F. cylindraceé.*] More or less like a cylinder.

cylin-drel'ia (-drē'l'ā), *n.* [*NL., dim. of L. cylindrus cylinder.*] *Zool.* A large genus of small pulmonate land snails, with a more or less cylindrical shell, the last whorl often detached and the apex truncated. It is the type of the family *Cylin-drel'idæ* (-dē), esp. abundant in the West Indies. — *cylin-drel'id* (-dē), *a.*

cylin-dric (sī'līn'drīk), *a.* [*Gr. κύλινδρος, from κύλιω, to roll.*] Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

cylin-dric-al (-drī-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. κύλινδρος, from κύλιω, to roll.*] Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

cylindrical harmonics *Math.* = BESSEL'S FUNCTIONS. — *c. lens*, a lens having one, or more than one, cylindrical surface. — *c. perspective*. See PERSPECTIVE. — *c. projection*, a projection on the surface of a cylinder. *Cf. MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.* — *c. spiral*, *Math.*, a spiral, or helical, curve traced on a cylinder. — *c. spring*, a spiral spring having coils of uniform diameter. — *c. surface*. = CYLINDER, 1c. — *c. vault*. = BARREL, 1c. — *cylindrical functions* *Math.*, the Besselian functions J_n and Y_n ; — so called by HEISE.

cylin-dri-cy (sī'līn'drī'sī), *n.* Quality or condition of being cylindrical.

cylin-dri-form (sī'līn'drī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. cylindrus + -form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

cylin-dro (sī'līn'drō), *n.* Combining form from Greek κύλινδρος, *cylindros*; as in: *cylin-dro-ce-phal'ic*, having the head cylindrical; *cylin-dro-ce-nal*, cylindrical with one conical end; *cylin-dro-co-nal*, cylindrical with a conical end; *cylin-dro-cylin-dric*, having two cylinders intersecting; *cylin-dro-s-gl'ial*, cylindrical with an ogival head, — said of projectiles for cannon.

cylin-dro-graph (-grāf), *n.* *Photog.* A form of panoramic camera having an angular range of nearly 180 degrees.

cylin-droid (sī'līn'drōid), *n.* [*Gr. κύλινδρος cylinder + -oid.*] 1. *Math.* a cylinder with elliptic right sections. b The conoidal cubic surface $zx^2 + y^2 = 2azy$, important in the doctrine of screws and complexes. c A screwlike surface traced by a line that intersects an axis at right angles and turns round it uniformly in a period double that of the simple harmonic motion of the intersection. 2. *Med.* A urinary cast of cylindrical form.

cylin-droid (sī'līn'drōid), *a.* More or less like a cylinder; *cylin-droid'al* (-drōid'āl), *a.* of or pert. to a cylindroid.

cylin-dro-ma (-drō'mā), *n.* *pl.* -DROMATA (-tō). [*NL.; cf. cylindro + -oma.*] A form of myxosarcoma consisting of cylindrical masses. — *cylin-dro-ma-tous* (-drōmā'tūs), *a.*

cylin-dro-met'ric (sī'līn'drō-mē'trīk), *a.* [*cylin-dro + -metric.*] Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cylix (sī'līks; sī'līks), *n.* [*Gr. κύλιξ, kilyx; kilyx; n. pl. KYLICES (sī'līkēs), KYLIKES (kī'līkēs).*] *Class. Archaeol.* A two-handled drinking cup with a shallow bowl set on a stem and foot, much used at banquets. It was a favorite of the vase painters.

cyli-a-ros (sī'lī'ā-rōs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. κύλαρος.*] The horse of Castor or of Pollux.

Cylin-ri-an (sī'līn'ri-ān), *a.* [*L. Cyllenius, Gr. Κυλλήνιος.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Cyllene, in southern Greece, the fabled birthplace of Hermes; hence, of or pertaining to Hermes, the god of commerce, thieving, lying, etc.; as, the *Cylian art*, or thievery.

cy'ma (sī'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* CYME (mē). [*NL., fr. Gr. κύμα.*] See CYME. 1. *Arch.* A member or molding of the cornice of a wavelike profile. It is common in Greek and Greco-Roman art. The *cy'ma rec'ta* is hollow in its upper part and swelling below; the *cy'ma re-ver'sa* is swelling above and hollow below. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

2. *Bot.* A cyme. *Rare.*

cy-mar' (sī'mār'), *n.* [*F. cimarré.* See CHIMER.] 1. A loose robe or garment worn by women. See SIMAR. 2. = CHIMER, bishop's robe.

cy-ma'ti-um (sī-mā'shī'zīm; -mā'tī'zīm), *n.*; *pl.* -TIA (-ā). [*L., fr. Gr. κύματιον, dim. of κύμα wave.*] *Arch.* A capping or crowning molding in classic architecture. See ORDEN. Also, often, a cyma.

cy'm-bal (sī'm'bāl), *n.* [*ME. cymbale, symbale, F. cymbale,*

L. cymbalum, fr. Gr. κύμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, κύμβος, anything hollow, hollow vessel, basin, akin to Skr. kumbha pot. Cf. CHIMÉ.] *Musie.* A one of a pair of brass half globes or concave plates, usually with handles at the back, clashed together to produce a sharp ringing sound. *Cymbals* vary in size from small castanetlike finger cymbals to those played in connection with the bass drum of a modern orchestra. b A high pitched mixture stop of an organ. c An instrument used by gypsies and others, made of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are movable rings, sounded with an iron rod.

cy'm-bal (sī'm'bāl), *v. t. & i.*; *cy'm'bald* (-bāld) or *cy'm'balled*; *cy'm'baling* or *cy'm'baling*. To play on cymbals.

cy'm'bald (sī'm'bāld), *a.* Furnished with cymbals.

cy'm-bal-ine (sī'm'bāl'īn; -īn), *a.* Cymbal-like.

cy'm-ba-lo (sī'm'bā-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [*It. cimbalo, cembalo.*] *Musie.* A kind of dulcimer.

Cym'be-line (sī'm'bē-līn; -līn), *a.* A legendary or mythical hero of Britain, a leading character in Shakespeare's play of the same name.

cy'm-bi-form (sī'm'bī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. cymba boat (Gr. κύμβη) + -form.*] Boat-shaped; convex and keeled.

Cym'bi-um (-zīm), *n.* [*NL.; L., a small cup, fr. Gr. κύμβιον.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine rachioglossate gastropods of the family Volutidae, having a very long wide aperture. They are sometimes called boat shells.

cy'm-bo-cep-ha-ly (sī'm'bō-sēp'hā-lī), *n.* [*Gr. κύμβη boat + κεφαλή head.*] *Craniol.* A cranial form characterized by a receding forehead, disproportionately prolonged, and by the projection of the occiput. — *cy'm-bo-cep-hal'ic* (-sē-fā'līk), *cy'm-bo-cep-ha-lous* (-sēf'ā-lūs), *a.*

cyme (sīm), *n.* [*L. cyma the young sprout of a cabbage, fr. Gr. κύμα, prop., anything swollen, hence also cyme, wave, fr. κύμα, to be pregnant.*] *Bot.* A any form of determinate or centrifugal inflorescence. The main axis always terminates in a single flower, which may be the only one produced, as in the wood anemone, or the inflorescence may be continued by secondary and tertiary axes, as in the buttercup. b Hence, specif., and now more commonly, any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing several or many flowers, as that of forget-me-not. Cymes are of different shapes according to the length and arrangement of the secondary axes. They may always be distinguished from corymbs by the opening of the central flower first, the others expanding in order toward the periphery. See MONOCHASium, DICHASium.

cy'mene (sī'mēn), *n.* [*Gr. κύμινον. See CUMIN.*] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric hydrocarbons, $CH_3C_6H_4C_2H_5$, distinguished as *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-cymene*, all methyl isopropyl derivatives of benzene. *Para-cymene*, or ordinary cymene, is a colorless liquid of pleasant odor and obtained from oil of cumin, oil of caraway, carvacrol, camphor, etc. Its derivatives include many terpenes. *Meta-cymene* is also a liquid and is obtained by distilling rosin. *Ortho-cymene* is known in the form of derivatives.

cy'mi-dine (sī'mī'dīn; -dēn; 184), *n.* Also **-dīn**. *Chem.* An organic base, $C_{10}H_{13}NH_2$, derived from cymene. It is a colorless oil.

cy'm-ling (sī'm'līng), **cy'mb'ling** (sī'm(b)'līng), *n.* [*See SIMILIN.*] A scalloped or "pattyan" summer squash.

cy'mo-gene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [*Cf. CYMENE, -GENE.*] *Chem.* An inflammable gaseous petroleum product used for producing low temperatures. See PETROLEUM.

cy'mo-graph (-grāf), *n.* [*Cyma + -graph.*] An instrument for making tracings of the outline or contour of profiles, moldings, etc. b Var. of KYMOGRAPH. — **cy'mo-graph'ic** (-grāf'īk), *a.*

cy'mo-graph, v. t. To trace or copy with a cymograph.

cy'moid (sī'mōid), *a.* [*Cyme + -oid.*] *Bot.* Resembling, or having the form of, a cyme.

cy-mom'e-ter (sī-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κύμα wave + -meter.*] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring wave motion; specif., *Elec.*, an instrument for determining the frequency of electric wave oscillations, esp. in connection with wireless telegraphy.

cy'mo-phane (sī'mō-fān; sī'm'ō-), *n.* [*Gr. κύμα wave + φαίνεσθαι to appear.*] *Min.* Chrysoberyl, esp. an opalescent variety.

cy-moph'a-nous (sī-mōf'hā-nūs), *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cy'mo-scope (sī'mō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. κύμα wave + -scope.*] *Elec.* Any device for detecting the presence of electric waves. The influence of electric waves on the resistance of a particular kind of electric circuit, on the magnetization of steel, on the polarization of an electrolytic cell, or on the electric condition of a vacuum has been applied in the various cymoscopes. *Cf. ANTICHERKER, BARRETTOR, COHERER, etc.*

cy'mose (sī'mōs; sī-mōs'; 27), *a.* [*L. cymosus full of shoots. See CYME.*] *Bot.* Of the nature of, or derived from, a cyme; bearing, or pert. to, a cyme. — **cy'mose-ly**, *adv.* cymose umbel, a form of cyme in which the main axis is as long as the secondary ones, forming a false umbel, as in various pelargoniums; — more properly called an umbelate cyme.

cy-mot'ri-chous (sī-mōt'rī-kūs), *a.* [*Gr. κύμα wave + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.*] Having wavy hair.

(hē), [*L. boat.*] *Zool.* A boat-shaped sponge spicule.

cym'be-form *Incorrect var. of CYMBIFORM.*

cym'bal, n. [*Cf. SIMNEL.*] A doughnut. [*Diad. U. S.*]

cym'bal-er (sī'm'bāl'ēr), **cym'bal-er** (-ēr), *n.* [*Cf. F. cymbalier.*] A cymbalist.

cym'bal-ist, n. A performer on cymbals. [*R.*]

cym'bal-er *Var. of CYMBALINO.*

cym'bal-ous (sī'm'bāl'ūs), *a.* = CYMBAL.

cym'bate (-bāt), *a.* [*L. cymba boat. Gr. κύμβη.*] *Zool.* Boat-shaped; cymbiform. *Rare.*

cym'bin (-bīn), *var. of CYMBALINO.* [*= CYMBULE.*]

cyme'let, n. [*Cyme + -let.*] *Bot.* cy'me-nol (sī'mē-nōl; -nōl), *n.* [*Chem. Carvacrol (which see).*]

cy-mif'er-ous (sī'mīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*Cyme + -ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing cymes.

cym'lin *Var. of CYMBING.*

cy'mo-bot'ry (sī'mō-bō'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -RYSES (-rī-sēs). [*NL.; cyma + Gr. βότρυς cluster of grapes.*] *Bot.* A thyrus. *Obs.* or *R.* — **cy'mo-bot'ry-ous** (-rī-ōs), *a.*

cy'mol (sī'mōl; -mōl), *n.* [*Cyme + -ol.*] *Chem.* Cymene.

cy'mo-phe'nol, n. Carvacrol.

cy'mous (sī'mūs), *a.* Cymose.

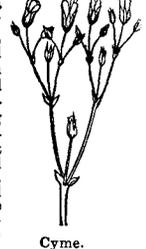
cym'phe, *n.* [*L. cymbium, Gr. κύμβιον; cf. OF. cymbe.*] A sacrificial cup. *Obs.*

cym'ph-a (sī'm'phā), *n.*; *pl.* -L (sē). [*L.*] *Bot.* A cymule.

cym- For various forms in *cym-* see the forms in *CIN-, SIM-*



Cymbals.



Cyme.



Cylix.

Cym'rio (kī'm'rfk), **Kym'rio**, *a.* [*W. Cymru* Wales.] *Of*, pertaining to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech; hence, pertaining to or designating peoples speaking a form of Celtic belonging to the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language, or the languages of the group to which it belongs. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Cym'ry (kī'm'rī), **Kym'ry**, *n.* [*W. pl.*] A Welsh race or the Cymric Celts, collectively. b With some ethnologists, the tall blond race of northern France also called *Gauls*. See CAEL.

cy'mule (sī'mīl), *n.* [*Cf. L. cymula a tender sprout, dim. of cyma. See CYME.*] *Bot.* A small cyme, or one of very few flowers forming part of a compound cyme.

cy'mu-lose' (sī'mī-lōs'; sī'm'ū-lōs'), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to a cymule; bearing or resembling cymules.

cy'myl (sī'mīl), *n.* [*Cymene + -yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent radical, $C_{10}H_9$, of which cymene is the hydride.

cy-nan'che (sī-nān'kē), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. κυνάχη dog's collar, bad kind of sore throat. Cf. GUNSY.*] *Med.* Any disease of the tonsils, throat, or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficult breathing and swallowing.

Cyn'a-ra (sī'nā-rā), *n.* [*NL., fr. L. cinara, cymara, a kind of artichoke. Gr. κυνάρα; cf. Gr. κυνάρα, perh. the same plant.*] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous plants of the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands, having spiny needle-like leaves and large flower heads with fleshy receptacles. *C. scolymus* is the artichoke; *C. cardunculus* is the cardoon.

cyn'ar-rho'di-um (sī'nār-rō'dī-ūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. κυνάρωδοσ dog-rose; κύων, κύων, dog + ῥόδον rose.*] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the rose (*Rosa*), in which the achenes are borne on the inner surface of a concave, fleshy, urn-shaped receptacle. It is a modification of the steric.

Cyn'e (kī'nē; kī'nē), *n.* A combining form occurring in Old English terms, sometimes used historically, and meaning *king, kingly, royal*; as in: *cy'ne-bot* (-bōt), *bote* paid for the murder of the king; *cy'ne-gild* (-gīld), the gold or fine to pay bote or wer for the murder of a king.

cyn'e-get'ics (sī'nē-jēt'iks), *n.* [*Gr. κυνήγετις (sc. τέχνη) art, fr. κυνήγετις hunter; κύων, κύων, dog + ἵεσθαι to lead.*] *Art of hunting with dogs.* — **cyn'e-get'ic** (-īk), *a.*

cy-ni-a-tri'a (sī-nī-ā-trī'ā), *n.* [*NL. cyniatria, fr. cyno-cyn'at'rics (sī'nī-āt'rīks) + -iatria.*] That branch of veterinary medicine which treats of the diseases of the dog.

cy'n'ic (sī'nīk), *a.* [*L. cynicus of the sect of Cynics, fr. κύων, κύων, dog.*] *Gr. κυνικός, prop., doglike, fr. κύων, κύων, dog; cf. F. cynique.* See HOUND.] 1. Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; curriish. *Rare.* I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson.*

2. Pertaining to the Dog Star; as, the *cynic*, or Sothic, or Sothiac, year, *cynic* cycle.

3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

4. Given to sneering at rectitude and the conduct of life by moral principles; disbelieving in the reality of human purposes not suggested or directed by self-interest or self-indulgence; as, a *cynical* man; characterized by such opinions; as, *cynical* views of human nature. See CYNIC, *n.*

Cyn'ic (sī'nīk), *n.* [*Gr. κύων, κύων, dog.*] *Philos.* A disciple. The Cynics taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence lies in self-control and independence. Later Cynicism developed into a coarse protestantism against social customs and current philosophical opinions. Hence the term *Cynic* symbolized, in the popular judgment, moroseness, and contempt for the views of others.

2. One who holds views resembling those of the Cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope; particularly, a person who believes that human conduct is directed, either consciously or unconsciously, wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence.

cyn'ic-ism (sī'nīk'īz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Cynics; quality of being cynic; mental state, opinions, or conduct of a cynic; cynicalness.

Cyn'ip'ide (sī'nīp'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. CYNIPES.*] *Zool.* A large family of small hymenopterous insects, most of which produce galls on plants, esp. oaks and rosebushes, in which their maggotlike larvæ develop; the gallflies. They are mostly dark-colored, with few veins and no dark spot or stigma on the wings, and a short pedicel to the usually peculiarly shaped abdomen. Many of them exhibit alternation of generations. Not all the species produce galls; some inhabit the galls produced by other forms though making none themselves, others are parasitic on the bodies of living insects. In some recent classifications this group is regarded as a superfamily, **Cyn'ip'ide-a** (sī'nīp'ī-dē-ā), while the family Cynipidae is restricted to its more typical genera. — **cyn'ip'id** (sī'nīp'īd), *a. & n.*

cyn'ip'oid (sī'nīp'ī-ōid), *a.* [*Cynipis + -oid.*] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the gallflies, or Cynipoidæ.

Cyn'ips (sī'nīps; sī'nīps), *n.* [*NL., prob. fr. Gr. κύων,*

κυνός, dog + ψ an insect that eats vine buds; or perh. fr. L. cynipides, cinipides, pl., a kind of stinging insect. Gr. κυνίψ: cf. F. cynips. Zool. A genus of small hymenopterous gallflies, type of the family Cynipidae. The species mostly form galls on oaks.

κυνό-, (sīn'ō; sī'nō-). A combining form from Greek κύων, κύων, dog.
κυνό-ceph-alo-ic (-sē-fā'lō'ik) a. [Gr. κυνοκέφαλος; κυνό-ceph-alo-ic (-sē-fā'lō'ik) a. κύων, κύων, dog + κεφαλή head.] Having a head or face like that of a dog; like or pertaining to a cynocephalus.

κυνό-ceph-ā-lus (-sē-fā'lūs), n.; pl. -li (-li). [L., fr. Gr. κυνοκέφαλος.] 1. One of a fabled race of dog-headed men. 2. [cap.] Zool. a. The genus containing the flying lemurs. Galeopithecus is a synonym. b. The genus containing the typical baboons; — syn. of Papio.

κυνό-glos-sum (-glōs'sim), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κυνόγλωσσον hound's-tongue; κύων, κύων, a dog + γλῶσσα tongue.] Bot. A large genus of tall, rough boraginaceous herbs found in most temperate and subtropical regions. They have purple or white flowers in panicle or raceme. They are prickly nettles. C. officinalis is the hound's-tongue, used medicinally as a demulcent and sedative.

κυνό-na-thus (sī-nō'na-thūs), n. [NL.; cyno- + Gr. γνάθος jaw.] Paleont. A genus of large ferocious carnivorous anomodont reptiles of the group Theriodontia, whose remains are found in the Karoo formation of the Permian of South Africa.

κυνό-oid (sīn'oid; sī'noid), a. [cyno- + -oid: cf. Gr. κυνόειδος doglike.] Doglike; Zool., like or pertaining to the dog family.

κυνό-oid-ā (-sī-noid-ā; -i), n. pl. [NL. See CYNOID.] Zool. A division of Carnivora, including the dogs, wolves, and foxes; — coextensive with Canidae.

κυνό-ori-um (sīn'ō-ori-um; sī'nō-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. κυνώριον a parasitic plant, perh. dodder.] Bot. A genus of parasitic plants constituting the family Cynomoriaceae (order Myrtales). It consists of a single species, C. coccinea, of the Levant, southern Europe, and northern Africa. It is a bright red leafless herb, with unisexual flowers borne in heads. It was formerly valued as a remedy for dysentery; it is considered edible in the Canary Islands.

κυνό-sū-ra (sīn'ō-sū'ra; sī'nō-), [L., fr. Gr. Κυνόσουρα.] 1. Gr. Myth. A Cretan nymph, nurse of Zeus, afterwards changed into a constellation. 2. Astron. = CYNOURUS.

κυνό-sū-rā (sīn'ō-shō'rā; sī'nō-), a. Of or pertaining to a cynosura.

κυνό-sū-re (sīn'ō-shō'r; sī'nō-; 277), n. [L. Cynosura the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κυνώσουρα dog's tail, the constellation Cynosure; κύων, κύων, dog + ούρα tail: cf. F. cynosure. See CYNIC.] 1. [cap.] The northern circumpolar constellation Ursa Minor, or the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the north star (Polaris), the eyes of mariners and travelers were often directed; also, the north star itself. 2. That which serves to direct or guide. 3. Anything to which attention is strongly turned; a center of attraction.

κυνό-sū-ris (sīn'ō-sū'rīs; sī'nō-), n. [NL. See CYNOSURE.] Bot. A small genus of Old World grasses, the dog's-tails, distinguished by the spike-like or capitate one-sided panicles. The only important species is C. cristatus, the crested dog's-tail.

κυνό-thi-a (sīn'thi-ā; a. fem. [L., fr. Gr. Κυνθία.] Of or from Mt. Cynthus, in Delos, where Apollo and Artemis were fabled to have been born. Hence, an epithet of Artemis, as Cynthia-us (masc.) is of Apollo.

κυνό-thi-a, n. 1. Artemis; hence, the moon personified. While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke Gently o'er the accustomed oak. Milton. 2. Queen Elizabeth; — often alluded to under this name in the literature of her time.

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in higher plants. b [cap.] A genus of small cup-shaped basidiomycetous fungi found on decaying wood.

κυνό-man-dra (sī'nō-mān'drā), n. [NL.; Gr. κύμαμα hump + άνδρ man; — from the thickened connective.] Bot. A genus of South American solanaceous shrubs or trees having large simple or divided leaves, and flowers resembling those of Solanum. C. betacea is the tree tomato, grown for ornament and for its edible egg-shaped fruit.

κυνό-nau'tes (sī'nō-nō'tēs; sī'nō-), n. [NL.; Gr. κύβος bent + ναύτης sailor.] Zool. The free-swimming bivalve larva of certain Polyzoa.

κυνό-nism (sī'nō-niz'm; sī'nō-), n. [Gr. κυνώρισμός, fr. κύβωσ a crooked piece of wood, a sort of pillory, fr. κύβος bent, stooping.] An ancient method of punishment by exposure in a pillory, thought by some to have included besmearing the criminal with honey, to attract insects, by others to have been mere exposure in a collar like the Chinese cangue.

κυνό-præ-a (sī-præ-ā), n. [NL.; cf. Gr. Κυπρία a name of Venus.] Zool. A genus of tænioglossate gastropod mollusks, including the cowries. See COWRIE. The shell is smoothly polished externally, being extensively covered in life by the reflected lobes of the mantle, and is often handsomely colored. It is convex above and flattened below, having a long narrow aperture cancellulate at each end, and entirely concealed spire in the adult condition. The genus is the type of a family Cypræidæ (-ī-dē) — cy-præ'id (-īd), a. & n. — cy-præ'i-form (-ī-fōrm), a.

κυνό-præ-s (sē-præ-s). Also cy-præ-s, adv. [OF. si præs so nearly (as may be).] Law. Lit., as nearly (as may be); — used of a rule for equitably construing wills so as to conform as nearly as possible to the intention of the testator when a gift has been made attempting to create a fee-tail estate or a charitable trust; and the court will carry out the testator's intention cy-præs (or cy-præs).

κυνό-præs, a. Also cy-præs. Designating, or in accordance with, the doctrine that certain wills (see CY PRÆS) are to be construed cy-præs. The doctrine is applied in English and Scots law and in some of the States of the United States, but has been rejected in a number of the States. — n. The cy-præs doctrine.

κυνό-præs (sī-præs), n. Also cy-præs (-præs). [ME. cipress, cyprës; perh. so named as being first made in Cyprus.] Obs. or Hist. 1. Any of various early textile fabrics, as cloth of gold, a kind of satin, or esp. a thin, transparent stuff (often called cyprës, or cyprës, lawn), the same as, or corresponding to, crape. It was either white or black, the latter being most common, and used for mourning; — hence used in Scot. and dial. Eng. to designate a black color. Lawn as white as driven snow. Cyprus black as e'er was crows. Shak.

2. A piece of this fabric, as a kerchief. Cyprës (sī-præs), n. [ME. cipress, cyprës, OF. ciprës, F. cyprès, L. cypræus, cypræus (cf. the usual L. form cypræus), fr. Gr. κυπάρισσος, perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. gopher, Gen. vi. 14.] 1. Any pineaceous tree of the genus Cypræus; also, its wood. Most species of cyprës are ornamental in cultivation on account of their dark green evergreen foliage and symmetrical habit, as the American C. macrocarpa and the European and Oriental C. sempervirens. The latter, being often planted in cemeteries and around tombs, is regarded as an emblem of mourning. Its wood is valuable in carpentry. See CYPRÆUS.

2. Any of several pineaceous trees of allied genera, as the Lawson's cyprës (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) and Sitka cyprës (C. nutkaensis) of the western United States, and the bald cyprës (Taxodium distichum and T. imbricatum) of the southern United States.

3. Any of several plants having foliage suggesting that of a cyprës, as the American polemoniaceous herb Gilia coronopifolia.

κυνό-præs-sed (-præs-sed), a. Having or overgrown with cypræs.

κυνό-præs-knee, n. One of the hard, hollow, conical outgrowths from the roots of the bald cyprës (Taxodium distichum), serving to aërate the root system.

κυνό-præs-moss, a. A moss (Hypnum cypræiforme) with cyprëslike foliage. b. A club moss (Lycopodium apinum) growing on mountains of Europe and America.

κυνό-præs-pine, n. Any pineaceous tree of the genus Callitris, esp. C. rhomboides and C. calcedula. Australasia.

κυνό-præs-spurge, n. An Old World spurge (Euphorbia cypræoides) the foliage of which somewhat resembles that of the cyprës. It is sometimes cultivated and has become a weed in the eastern United States.

κυνό-præs-vine, a. A convolvulaceous garden plant (Quamoclit quamooclit) with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves.

κυνό-præs-an (sī-præs-ān), a. [L. Cyprius, fr. Cyprus, Gr. Κύπριος.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus (the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite, anciently famous for her worship), the people of Cyprus, or their language; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), lewd or licentious.

κυνό-præs-turpentine, n. Chian turpentine. See TURPENTINE a.

κυνό-præs-an, n. 1. A one of the people of Cyprus; also, their dialect (see GREEK, n. 5). b. A lewd woman; a prostitute. 2. [L. Cyprius, prop. of Cyprus, Gr. Κύπριος.] Masc. prop. name. F. Cyprien (sē-prēs-ān); G. Cyprian (tsē-prēs-ān). — n. Cyprian and Justina. See JUSTINA.

κυνό-præs-rine (sī-præs-rin; -rin), a. [Cf. CYPRÆUS.] Of or pertaining to the cyprës.

κυνό-præs-ī-dæ (sī-præs-ī-dē; sī-præs-ī-), n. pl. [NL. See CYPRINID.] Zool. 1. A large family of soft-finned freshwater fishes, which includes the carp, barbel, tenches,

reams, goldfish, chubs, dace, shiners, etc., and most of the fresh-water minnows; the carp family. They have a single dorsal fin, and a more or less protracile mouth destitute of teeth, except for a few on the pharyngeal bones. The body is nearly always covered with cycloid scales and the air bladder large and divided into two parts. It is the largest family of fishes, containing about 2,000 species, a large majority of them of small size. They occur in most parts of the world except Australia, Madagascar, and South America. In the Old World many are important food fishes, but in North America, except in the Pacific States, they are nearly all small in size and of little importance, though numerous in species. cy-prin'id (sī-prin'id; sī-prin'id), a. & n. — cy-prin'i-form (sī-prin'i-fōrm; sī-prin'i-fōrm), a.

2. A family of bivalve mollusks of which the genus Cyprina is the type. cy-prin'o-don'tī-dæ (sī-prin'ō-dōn'tī-dē; sī-prin'ō-), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κυπρίνος a kind of carp + δόντις, δόντις, tooth.] Zool. A large family of small soft-finned fishes, including the killifishes and related minnows, many of which live equally well in fresh, brackish, or salt water. The body is usually compressed behind and depressed at the head, with under jaw projecting beyond the upper. The jaws bear the small teeth. Cf. ANABLES. — cy-prin'o-dont (-dōnt), cy-prin'o-dont'oid (-dōnt'oid), a. & n.

κυνό-prin'oid (sī-prin'oid; sī-prin'oid), a. [Gr. κυπρίνος a kind of carp + -oid.] Zool. Like or pert. to the carp family (Cyprinidæ). — n. One of the Cyprinidæ or Cyprinoidæ. cy-prin'oid-æ (sī-prin'oid-ē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See CYPRINOID.] Zool. A superfamily consisting of the carp family and several closely related families, as the suckers and loaches. — cy-prin'oid-æ-an (-ān), a. & n.

κυνό-prin'us (sī-prin'ūs), n. [NL., fr. L. cyprinus, Gr. κυπρίνος, a kind of carp.] Zool. The typical genus of fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, now usually restricted to the true carp (Cyprinus carpio).

κυνό-prin'ote (sī-prin'ōt; sī-prin'ōt), a. [F. Cypriot, Cypriot.] Of or pertaining to Cyprus; [Cyprion, — n. An inhabitant of Cyprus; also, the Cypriote Greek dialect. Cypriotè syllabary, a syllabary of great antiquity and disputed origin, in which the Cypriote is preserved.

κυνό-prin'pe-di-um (-pē-dī-um), n. [NL., fr. L. Cypris Venus + pes, pedis, foot; cf. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς foot.] Bot. A genus of mostly acaespitose or leafy-stemmed terrestrial orchids with large drooping flowers, usually showily colored or marked, the lip forming a large inflated sac or pouch. They are natives of temperate and tropical regions, 10 species occurring in North America and one in Great Britain. They are highly prized for greenhouse cultivation, and readily hybridize. The native species are known as lady's-slippers and moccasin flowers. Also [L. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

κυνό-pris (sī-pris), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κύπρις. See CYPRINAN.] 1. An epithet of Aphrodite. Cypridium (C. reginæ). 2. Zool. A genus of small ostracode Crustacea, having a light, strong, bivalve shell, found in stagnant fresh water.

κυνό-pris (sī-pris), n. The color of a cyprus cat. Scot. & Dial. Eng. cyprus cat. A kind of striped tabby cat; prob. so called from coming orig. from Cyprus. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

κυνό-pris-la (sī-pris-lā; n. pl. -læ (-læ)). [NL., fr. Gr. κυπρίνη hollow vessel.] Bot. A bicarpellary achene with adherent calyx tube, as in the aster. — cy-pris-lous (-lūs), a.

κυνό-pris-lo-mor-phæ (-lō-mōr'fē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κύπριος a swift + μορφή form.] Zool. A superfamily and sub-order of picarian birds having small feet and wings whose distal parts are much elongated. It includes the humming-birds, goatsuckers, and swifts. — cy-pris-lo-mor-ph' (-lō-mōr'f'), n. — cy-pris-lo-mor-ph' (-lō-mōr'f'), a.

κυνό-pris-no-de Bar-go-rac' (sē-pris-nō-dē bār'gō-rāk'), n. In Edmund Spenser's Faerie Queene (1597) of the same name, a witty, daring Gascon soldier of fortune, distinguished by a huge nose. In despair of winning for himself the précieuse Roxane, he wins her love for a slower-witted but handsome comrade, revealing his own passion only long afterward, when dying. Cyranus is in part modeled after a 17th-century soldier and poet of the same name.

κυνό-pris-na'ic (sī-pris-nā'ik; sī-pris-), a. [L. Cyrenaicus, fr. Cyrene, in Libya.] Pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northern Africa, and to Cyrene, its principal city; also, to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus, a native of Cyrene. — n. A native of Cyrenaica; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, who established a school at Cyrene. He taught that pleasure is the chief end of life, and that its essential nature is sensation of gentle motion. Later Cyrenaics elaborated the theory of hedonism.

κυνό-pris-nā-an (sī-pris-nā-ān), a. Pertaining to Cyrene, in Africa; Cyrenaic. — n. A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene; also, a Cyrenaic philosopher.

κυνό-pris-ri'ā (sī-pris-rī-ā), n. [NL., after Domenico Cirillo, or Eulamblichianus. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), 183, a. Zool. Cyprinoid. Rare. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. A variety of vesuvianite, colored blue by copper. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. Also -rin. [See CYPRINUS.] Physiol. Chem. Either of two protamines (a and β) contained in the spermatozoa of the carp. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. The fabric. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of MICROPODIDÆ. See SWIFT. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT.

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κυνό-prin'pe-di-um (-pē-dī-um), n. [NL., fr. L. Cypris Venus + pes, pedis, foot; cf. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς foot.] Bot. A genus of mostly acaespitose or leafy-stemmed terrestrial orchids with large drooping flowers, usually showily colored or marked, the lip forming a large inflated sac or pouch. They are natives of temperate and tropical regions, 10 species occurring in North America and one in Great Britain. They are highly prized for greenhouse cultivation, and readily hybridize. The native species are known as lady's-slippers and moccasin flowers. Also [L. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

κυνό-pris (sī-pris), n. [L., fr. Gr. Κύπρις. See CYPRINAN.] 1. An epithet of Aphrodite. Cypridium (C. reginæ). 2. Zool. A genus of small ostracode Crustacea, having a light, strong, bivalve shell, found in stagnant fresh water.

κυνό-pris (sī-pris), n. The color of a cyprus cat. Scot. & Dial. Eng. cyprus cat. A kind of striped tabby cat; prob. so called from coming orig. from Cyprus. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

κυνό-pris-la (sī-pris-lā; n. pl. -læ (-læ)). [NL., fr. Gr. κυπρίνη hollow vessel.] Bot. A bicarpellary achene with adherent calyx tube, as in the aster. — cy-pris-lous (-lūs), a.

κυνό-pris-lo-mor-phæ (-lō-mōr'fē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. κύπριος a swift + μορφή form.] Zool. A superfamily and sub-order of picarian birds having small feet and wings whose distal parts are much elongated. It includes the humming-birds, goatsuckers, and swifts. — cy-pris-lo-mor-ph' (-lō-mōr'f'), n. — cy-pris-lo-mor-ph' (-lō-mōr'f'), a.

κυνό-pris-no-de Bar-go-rac' (sē-pris-nō-dē bār'gō-rāk'), n. In Edmund Spenser's Faerie Queene (1597) of the same name, a witty, daring Gascon soldier of fortune, distinguished by a huge nose. In despair of winning for himself the précieuse Roxane, he wins her love for a slower-witted but handsome comrade, revealing his own passion only long afterward, when dying. Cyranus is in part modeled after a 17th-century soldier and poet of the same name.

κυνό-pris-na'ic (sī-pris-nā'ik; sī-pris-), a. [L. Cyrenaicus, fr. Cyrene, in Libya.] Pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country of northern Africa, and to Cyrene, its principal city; also, to a school of philosophy founded by Aristippus, a native of Cyrene. — n. A native of Cyrenaica; also, a disciple of the school of Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, who established a school at Cyrene. He taught that pleasure is the chief end of life, and that its essential nature is sensation of gentle motion. Later Cyrenaics elaborated the theory of hedonism.

κυνό-pris-nā-an (sī-pris-nā-ān), a. Pertaining to Cyrene, in Africa; Cyrenaic. — n. A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene; also, a Cyrenaic philosopher.

κυνό-pris-ri'ā (sī-pris-rī-ā), n. [NL., after Domenico Cirillo, or Eulamblichianus.

κυνό-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), 183, a. Zool. Cyprinoid. Rare. cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. A variety of vesuvianite, colored blue by copper.

κυνό-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. Also -rin. [See CYPRINUS.] Physiol. Chem. Either of two protamines (a and β) contained in the spermatozoa of the carp.

κυνό-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. The fabric. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — cy-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of MICROPODIDÆ. See SWIFT.

κυνό-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT.

κυνό-pris-rin (sī-pris-rin; -rin), n. [NL.] Syn. of CYPRINIDÆ. See SWIFT.

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ABYSSINIA, SILVER, TALARI



PERSIA, SILVER
KRAN



JAPAN, SILVER, TWENTY SEN



EGYPT, SILVER, TEN PIASTERS

cyto-plast (sī'tō-plāst), *n.* [*Cyto-* + *plast.*] *Biol.* The cytoplasmic contents of the cell, as distinguished from the nuclear contents. — **cyto-plasmic** (-plāst'ik), *a.*
cyto-to-ric-u-lum (sī'tō-rē-tīk'ū-lūm), *n.* [*NL. cyto-* + *reticulum.*] *Biol.* The network formed of the more solid part of the cytoplasm, as opposed to the *cytolymph.*
cyto-sine (sī'tō-sīn; -sēn), *n.* Also **-sin.** [*Cyto-* + *-ine.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, C₁₂H₁₆ON₂, got from carp sperm, herring testicles, and different nucleic acids, and also synthetically. It is a pyrimidine derivative.
cyto-stome (-stōm), *n.* [*Cyto-* + *-stome.*] *Zool.* The mouth of a unicellular animal.
cyto-toxin (sī'tō-tōk'sīn), *n.* [*Cyto-* + *toxin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum and having a toxic effect upon cells. See *SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.*
cy-to-tox'ic (sī'tō-tōk'sīk), *a.*

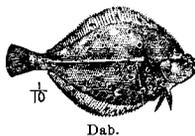
cytu-la (sī'tū-lā), *n.* [*NL. See cyto-*] *Zool.* The fertilized egg cell or parent cell of an organism. *Haekel.*
Cyz'icene (sīz'ī-sēn), *n.* [*L. Cyzicenus.*] *Class. Antig. Lit.,* or of pertaining to the ancient city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor; — used to designate a large banqueting hall in a house, built so as to open on a garden.
czar (zār; tsār; 277), **tsar** (tsār), *n.* [*Russ. tsar', fr. L. Caesar Cæsar; cf. OPol. czar, Pol. car.*] A king; an emperor; specif., the popular title of the former emperors of Russia; officially, their title as kings of Poland and some other parts of their empire; — in the Middle Ages assumed by various Slavonic rulers and ascribed also to the Mongol princes. The title was assumed in 1547 by Ivan IV., the Terrible; Nicholas II. was the last czar.
czar'e-ritch (zār'ē-ritch; tsār'-), **tsar'e-ritch** (tsār'ē;- *Russ. tsār'ich.*) A son of a czar of

Russia; — originally a title, later replaced by *grand duke.* The eldest son's title was *tsaresvitch* or *cesarevitch.*
cza-rov'na (zā-rēv'nā; tsā-), or **tsa-** [*Russ. tsar'erna.*] A daughter of a czar of Russia; — orig. a title.
cza-rī'na (zā-rē'nā; tsā-), **tsa-rī'na** (tsā-), *n.* [*CF. G. Zarin, Czarin, fem., Russ. tsaritsa.*] The title of an empress of Russia, corresponding to the emperor's title of *czar.*
czar'ish, tsar'ish, a. Of or pertaining to, or like, a czar.
czar'ism (zār'īz'm; tsār'-), **tsar'ism** (tsār'-), *n.* [*czar* + *-ism.*] Autocratic government exemplified by that of Russia under the czars; absolutism.
Czech (chĕk, *more correctly*, chĕk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs. This branch numbers more than 6,000,000, chiefly in Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the Czech language; Bohemian. See *SLAV.*
Czech'ic (-īk), **Czech'ish, a.**

D

D (dē). 1. The fourth letter of the English alphabet, into which it comes through the Latin and Greek from the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth.* Etymologically *d* is related most nearly to *t* and *th*, as, *E. deep, G. tief; E. daughter, G. tochter, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Skr. duhitri.* See *Guide to Pron.,* §§ 145, 146, and *ALPHABET, Illust.*
 2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a Fourth in order or class, or sometimes the numeral 4; as, *Class D; Company D.* **b Math.** [*L. c.*] Differentiation, or a fourth known quantity (*Alg.*); [*cap.*] derivation. **c [cap.] Music.** (1) The second tone in the model major scale (that of C), or the fourth tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See *CLERF, Illust.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See *KEYBOARD, Illust.* **d [cap.] Degree of curve.** **θ [cap.] Astron.** A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by sodium. **f [cap.] Debenture; divisional (bonds);** — used on the tape of stock tickers.
 3. As a numeral, D stands for 500. In this use it is strictly the second half of the sign **CD** (or **CD**), the original Etruscan numeral for 1,000. **D** stands for 500,000, sometimes for 5,000.
 4. As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **D.**: Various proper names, as Daniel, David, etc.; Dame (G. queen, in *Chess*); December; Deus (L. God); also **D**, the kernel of Deuteronomy, or Deuteronomic material generally or in any particular book, that later than **D** is formerly designated **D², D³** (*O. T. Criticism*); sometimes, didymium (see **D**); doctor (see **DEGREE**); formerly, dollar; Dominus (L. Lord); Dou; Double (*Hymnology*); Dublin; duchess; duke; Dutch; **d** (*L. leader*); **b** In the form **d**, or **D**: **da** (*L. give*); **dam** (in pedigrees); **date**; **daughter**; **day**; **dead**; **deciduous**; **decretum** (*L. decree*); **degree**; **democrat**, **democratic**; **deputy**; **destra** (*It., right (hand) in Music*); **denarius**, **denarius** (*L. penny, pence*); **desert**; **deserter**; [*often Ital.*] **dextro-**, as *d-tartaric acid (Chem.)*; **diameter**; **died**; **dime**; **door (Theater)**; **dorsal**; **dose**; **dowager**; **drizzling (Naut.)**. **D** and **M** columns. See *COMMUTATION COLUMNS.* — **D flat** (*Db*), *Music*, the tone a half step below **D**. — **D flat major**, **D major**, *Music*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps. — **D minor**, **D sharp minor**, *Music*, the minor scales or keys relative to **F** major and **F sharp major**, and having the same signatures respectively of one flat and six sharps. — **D sharp** (*D#*), *Music*, the tone a half step above **D**.
D (dē), *n., pl. D's, Ds (dēz). Also **dee; pl. DEES** (dēz). 1. The letter **D**, **d**, or its sound.
 2. An object like the letter **D** in shape or outline, as an eye of metal at the end of a harness trace, or a loop of iron attached to a saddle to suspend articles from.
D, *a.* Having the general form of the (capital) letter **D**; as, **D block**; **D valve**.
dab (dāb), *v. i.*; **DABBED** (dābd); **DAB'ING**. [*ME. dabbēn to strike; cf. OD. dabbēn to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, and G. tappen to grope.*] 1. To strike or hit with a sudden motion; to peck. "To dab him in the neck." *Sir T. More.*
 2. To dress the face of (stone) by picking or fretting.
 3. To strike or touch, or cause to strike, gently or so as to give a momentary pressure, as with a soft or moist substance; to tap; also, to apply by striking in that way; hence, to strike or pat with a dabber.
dab, v. t. 1. To make a dab at anything; to strike with a quick motion.
 2. To use a dabber, as in printing or etching.
3. Type Founding. To make a dab.
dab, n. 1. A blow; variously: **a** A gentle blow, as with the hand or some soft substance. **b** A sudden blow or hit; a peck, thrust, or sharp slap.
 A scratch of her claw, a dab of her beak. *Haughtone.**

2. A flattish mass of anything soft or moist.
 3. A small or slight amount, portion, or the like. *Rare.*
4. Dial. Eng. (pron. dāb; dāb). **a** A child's pinafore.
b An insignificant person; a chit. **c** A slattern.
 5. Refuse sugar foots.
6. Mech. An instrument, as a center punch, for dabbing, or marking, something; also, a mark or dot so made.
7. Die Sinking & Type Founding. An impression, esp. a trial one, of a die made by striking it into metal.
8. Print. & Engraving. A dabber.
dab (dāb), *n.* [*CF. DAB* a small mass.] Any flatfish; specif., any of several species of flounder, esp. the European *Limanda limanda*, and the sand dab or rusty dab (*L. ferruginea*) of America. *CF. SNEAR DAB.*
dab (dāb), *n.* [*OF* uncertain origin.] A skillful hand; a dabster; an expert. *Colloq. or Dial.*
dab'ber (dāb'ēr), *n.* One that dabs; specif.: **a** A pad or other device used by printers, engravers, etc., to apply ink, color, etc., evenly to a surface. **b** A brush used by stereotypers to force the dampened paper into the interstices of the type, or one used in gilding, photography, etc.
dab'ble (dāb'bl), *v. t.*; **DABBLED** (-līd); **DAB'BLING** (-līng). [*Freq. of dab; cf. OD. dabbelen.*] To wet by spashing or by little dips or strokes; to spatter; to sprinkle; to moisten. "Bright hair dabbled in blood." *Shak.*
dab'ble, v. i. 1. To play in water, as with the hands; to paddle or splash in mud or water.
 Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. *Wordsworth.*
 2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; to do something in a small way.
 Burns . . . began to dabble in politics. *J. C. Shairp.*
 3. To tamper; to meddle. *Obs.*
dab'bler (dāb'lēr), *n.* One who dabbles; esp., one who dips slightly into anything; a dilettante.
dab'by (-ī), *a.* [*CF. 3d DAN, 2.*] Moist; damp; wet and adhesive, as clothes.
dab'chick (dāb'chīk), *n.* [*For dappchick. Cf. DAP, DIP, DIPCHICK.*] A little grebe (*Podiceps fuscicollis*) of Europe, or the pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) of America, both remarkable for their quickness in diving.
da-bol'a (dā-boi'ā; dāb'ō-yā), *n.* A the jessur. **b** [*cap.*] The genus to which the jessur belongs.
dab'ster (dāb'stēr), *n.* [*CF. DAB* an expert.] *Dial. or Colloq.* 1. One who is skilled; an expert; an adept; a dab. 2. A dabber at anything; an unskilled hand. *Browning.*
da ca'po (dā kā'pō), [*It., from (the) head or beginning.*] *Music.* From the beginning; a direction to return to the first strain and repeat; — indicated by the letters **D. C.** Also, the strain so repeated.
da ca'po al fine (dā kā'pō al fīnē), from the beginning to the sign **fine**. — **da ca'po al segno** (dā kā'pō al sēgnō), (repeat) from the beginning to the sign **♯** or **J**.
dace (dās), *n.* [*For older dace, fr. OF. dars, F.*



Dab.

quiet streams; — called also *dare* and *dart*. **b** In North America, any of many cyprinoid fishes of the genera *Minnilus*, *Semotilus*, etc. The common black-nosed dace is *Rhinichthys atronanus*; the horned dace are species of *Semotilus*; the red dace is the redfin (which see).
Da-ce'lo (dā-sē'lō), *n.* [*NL.*] an anagram of *L. alcedo kingfisher.* *Zool.* The typical genus of daelonine kingfishers, including the laughing jackass (which see).
dachs'hund' (dāks'hōont'; dāks'hōond), *n.* [*G.; dachs* badger + *hund* dog.] One of a breed of small or medium-sized hounds with a long body and very short, crooked legs. It is used in Europe (esp. in Germany) for hunting the badger, fox, and other animals inhabiting burrows, and is a popular house dog in most parts of the world. The common variety has short, smooth hair, but a long-haired variety also exists. Dachshunds are of various colors, usually black and tan, or a shade of red or brown. They are intelligent and courageous, but often quarrelsome and obstinate.
Dac'ian (dā'shān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dacia (the ancient name of the country north of the Danube, west of the Dniester, and east of the Theiss) or its inhabitants. Originally Dacia was peopled by the *Daci* and *Getæ*. The former long withstood Roman aggression, but were conquered by Trajan. From the colonists settled in the country as a result of this conquest or from later colonists from the south of them the modern Roumanian speech is derived. — *n.* A native of Dacia.
da'cite (dā'sīt), *n.* [*From L. Dacia.*] See *DACIAN.* *Petrog.* A volcanic or intrusive rock, sometimes partly glassy, composed of plagioclase and quartz, with biotite, hornblende, or pyroxene. — **da-cit'ic** (dā-sīt'ik), *a.*
da-coit' (dā-kōit'), *n.* [*Hind. dakait.*] One of a class of numerous robbers, in India, who act in gangs. *CF. THUG.*
da-coit' (dā-kōit'), *v. t. & i.*; **DA-COIT'ED**; **DA-COIT'ING.** To practice dacoity; to maraud or plunder as a dacoit.
da-coit'y (-ī), *n.*; **pl. -ies** (-īz). [*Hind. dakaiti.*] Robbery by dacoits; robbery by an armed gang (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men. *Ord. E. I. D.*)
Da-cry'd'um (dā-kri'd'ūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. δακρυδών, dim. of δάκρυ* tear; — in ref. to the gummy exudations.] *Bot.* A genus of taxaceous trees of New Zealand, Australia, and the Malay region, resembling *Podocarpus*, but with orthopedic seeds. They are mostly tall evergreens with valuable timber, the species being called chiefly *pine* or *mountain pine*. See *RIMU, HUON PINE.*
dac'ry-o- (dāk'ri-ō), **dac'ry-** (dāk'ri-). [*Gr. δάκρυον* a tear.] Combining form indicating relation to tears, or to the lachrymal apparatus.
dac'ry-o-ad-e-ni'tis (-ād-ē-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL.; dacryo-* + *adenitis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.
dac'ry-o-cele (-sēl'), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-cele.*] *Med.* Hernia of a lachrymal sac.
dac'ry-o-cyst (-sīst'), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-cyst.*] *Anat.* The lachrymal sac.
dac'ry-o-cyst-i'tis (-sīst-ī'tis), *n.* [*NL.; dacryocyst* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.
dac'ry-o-lith (-līth'), *n.* [*dacryo-* + *-lith, -lithē.*] *Med.*
dac'ry-o-lite (-līt'), *n.* [*Gr. δάκρυον*] A calculus in the lachrymal duct.
dac'ry-o-ma (dāk'ri-ō'mā), *n.* [*NL.; dacryo-* + *-oma.*] *Med.* A stoppage of the minute orifices of the lachrymal canals. **b** A lachrymal tumor.
dac'ry-on (dāk'ri-ōn), *n.*; **L. pl. -RYA** (-ā). [*NL.*] *Anat.* The point of junction of the anterior border of the lachrymal bone with the frontal bone. See *CRANIOMETRY, Illust.*
dac'ry-ops (-ōps), *n.* [*NL.; dacryo-* + *Gr. ὄψ* eye.] *Med.* A cyst of the lachrymal gland due to stoppage of the ducts. **b** A watery state of the eye.



Dachshund. (3/4)

cy-to-prec' (prōkt), *n.* [*Cyto-* + *prec-*] *Zool.* Anal aperture of a unicellular animal.
cy-to-pyge (-pīj), *n.* [*Cyto-* + *Gr. πυγή* the rump.] = *CYTOPROCT.*
cy-to-soma. Also **cy-to-so'ma.** [*Cyto-* + *Gr. σῶμα* the cell body, as opposed to the nucleus. *Obs.* **b** A deeply staining filament or other structure pertaining to the cytoplasm. *R.*
cy-to-tax'is (-tāk'sīs), *n.* [*NL.*] See *CYTO-TAXIS.* *Physiol.* A form of chemotaxis in which isolated cells move toward each other. — **cy-to-tac'tic** (-tīk), *a.*
cy-toth'e-sis (-tōth'ē-sīs), *n.* [*NL.; cyto-* + *-thesis.*] *Physiol.* Changes in a cell or neuron tending toward regeneration.
cy-to-tox'ic (sī'tō-tōk'sīk), *n.* [*Cyto-* + *toxis.*] *Cytotoxic.*
cy-to-zo'a. *n., pl. -zoa.* [*NL.; cyto-* + *zoo.*] *Zool.* The Protozoa. *A gyp-*

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da. *Abb.* Danish.
D. A. Abb. Com. Documentary bill for acceptance. [*ance-d / a. Abb.* Days after accep-tion.]
D / A. Abb. Discharge afloat (*Chartering*); deposit account (*Banking*). [*COIN.*]
daal' der (dāl'ēr), *n.* [*D.*] See *da-an' (dāl'ēr), n.* [*Tag.*] A road. *Phil. I.*
dab (dāb; dāb), *v. t.* [*CF. DAUB, v.*] = *DAUB*, to plaster.
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dab, adv. With a dab; sharply.
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da bal'io (dā bāl'īō), [*It.*] *Music.* In dance style; in a sprightly manner.
dab'a-rēh (dāb'ā-rē), *Bib.* **Dab'ba-sheth** (shēth), *Bib.* **Dab'ba** + *sheth*, *n.* **tap, slap.** **dab'b'eh** (dāb'ē), *Var. of DUBBEL.*
dab'bing, n. pr. & vb. n. of DAB. **dab'bling, adv. of dabbing,** *pr. pres. pt.*
dab'd. Dabbled. *Ref. Sp.
dab'd' Rath (dāb'ēr-āth), *Bib.* **Dab'bereth** (-rēth), *D. Bib.* **dab'bit** de'us his quo'que n'ēm. [*L.*] God will grant an end to these also.
Virgil (Æneid, I, 190).
Dab'it-tis (dāb'ī-tis), *n. Logic.* See *WORK, fourth figure.*
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