

Cān'dy-tūft, n. [Said to be named from the island of *Candia*.] A plant and its flower.
Cāne, n. [L. *canna*; Gr. *κάννα*, *κάννη*; Heb. *qaneh*.] A reed;—sugar-cane;—a walking-staff.—2, v. a. [*pp.* caning, caned.] To beat with a cane.
Cāne'brāke, n. A thicket of canes.
Cā-nē'l'ā, n. [Late L.; from the *cane*-like quills of the dried bark.] A medicinal bark.
Cā-nēs'cent, a. [L. *canescere*, *canescentis*, inceptive form of *canere*, to be white.] Whitish; hoary.
Cā-nīc'ū-lā, n. [L. for "little dog."] The dog-star.
Cā-nīc'ū-lā, a. Belonging to the dog-star.
Cā-nīnē' [kā'nīn, H.], a. [L. *caninus*; *canis*, a dog.] Relating to or like a dog.
Cān'is-ter, n. [L. *canistrum*, Gr. *κάνιστρον*, a basket of reed; *κάνη*, or *κάννα*, a reed.] A box for tea, &c.;—a basket;—a kind of cannon-shot.
Cān'ker (kāng'kēr), n. [O. E. *cancre*, a variant of *cancer*.] An eating or corroding humor;—corrosion;—a disease in trees.—2, v. n. [*pp.* cankering, cankered.] To grow corrupt; to decay.—3, v. a. To corrupt; to corrode.
Cān'ker-ōus, a. Corroding like a canker.
Cān'ker-worm (-würm), n. A destructive worm; an insect or sort of small caterpillar.
Cānned (kānd), p. & a. Preserved in cans.
Cān'nē'l-cōal, n. [For *candle-coal*.] A variety of coal which burns with a bright flame. [canned.]
Cān'nēry, n. A place where meat, fruit, &c. are
Cān'nī-bāl, n. [From *Caribal*, an old form of *Carib*. The Caribs were a man-eating tribe dominant in the West Indies. The name signifies "a valiant man," and was varied to *Sp. canibal* from association with *canino*, dog-like, voracious.] A man who eats human flesh.
Cān'nī-bal-ism, n. The eating of human flesh.
Cān'nōn, n.; pl. **Cān'nōn**, or **Cān'nōns**. [It. *canone*, Fr. *canon*; from L. *canna*, a reed, a tube. The It. termination -one implies largeness.] A military engine for projecting balls; a great gun for battery, &c.
Cān'nōn-ādē, v. a. [*pp.* cannonading, cannonaded.] To attack with great guns.—2, n. An attack with cannon.
Cān'nōn-bāll, n. A ball or solid projectile for a **Cān'nōn-shōt**, cannon or a great gun.
Cān'nōn-ēēr, n. One who manages cannon.
Cān'nōt, v. n. To be unable;—a word compounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability.
Cān'ny, a. [Scot. *ken*, to know.—See **CAN**.] Cautious; prudent;—easy;—skillful.
Cā-nōē' (kā-nō'), n. [Carib, *cano*, a boat.] An Indian boat made of bark or a hollowed tree; a small boat. [canoe.]
Cā-nō'ist, or **Cā-nōē'ist**, n. One who manages a **Cān'ōn**. [Gr. *κανών*, a rule, a standard; *κάνη*, *κάννα*, a reed.] A rule or law, especially in ecclesiastical matters;—a list or catalogue;—the received books of Holy Scripture;—[L.; Late L. *canonicus*, one on the *canon* or clergy-list] a *clergyman* or dignitary in a cathedral;—a large printing type.—*Canon law*, ecclesiastical law.
Cañon, (kā'nōn), n. [Sp. *cañon*, a tube, a canyon, } non.] A deep, narrow gorge, or gulch, in the bottom of which a stream flows.
Cān'ōn-ēss, n. A woman having a prebend.
Cā-nōn'ī-cal, a. [L. *canonicus*.] Included in, or according to, the canon.
Cā-nōn'ī-cal-ly, ad. In a canonical manner.
Cā-nōn'ī-cals, n. pl. Full dress of a clergyman; dress prescribed in the canons.
Cā-nōn'ī-cate, n. The office of a canon.
Cān'ōn-ī-ty, n. Quality of being canonical.
Cān'ōn-ist, n. A man versed in canon law.
Cān'ōn-ist, a. Belonging to a canonist.
Cān'ōn-ī-zā'tion, n. Act of making a saint.
Cān'ōn-ize, v. a. [From *canon* in the sense of a list.] [*pp.* canonizing, canonized.] To declare one a saint.

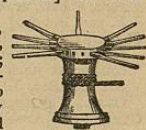


Cannon.

Cān'ōn-ry, } n. Office of a canon;—a benefice
Cān'ōn-ship, } in a cathedral church.
Cān'ō-py, n. [Fr. *canopée*, O. Fr. *canopé*; L. *canopeum*; Gr. *κανοπέον*, a bed with mosquito-netting; *κάνωβ*, a gnat; *κάνος*, a cone, and *ώψ*, face.] A covering over a throne or bed, or over the head;—a projecting moulding.—2, v. a. [*pp.* canopying, canopied.] To cover with, or as with, a canopy.
Cā-nō'rous, a. [L. *canorus*; *canere*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful; harmonious.
Cānt, n. [L. *cantare*, freq. of *canere*, to sing; Walloon, *cantier*, to sing.] A corrupt dialect; an affected manner of speech;—jargon; slang;—a toss; a throw.—2, a. Of the nature of slang;—colloquial.—3, v. n. [*pp.* canting, canted.] To speak whimsically or affectedly.—4, v. a. To sell by auction;—to toss;—[It. *canto*, a side; Dut. & Sw. *kant*, an edge.—Cf. L. *canthus*, Gr. *κάνθος*, a rim] to give a turn or an inclination to.
Cānt, a contraction for *cannot*. Compare *shan't*.
Cān'tā'b'ī-ly, n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A piece peculiarly adapted for singing; a cantilena; a melody.—2, ad. In a melodious manner; as in singing.
Cān'tā-lōupe [kā'n'tā-lōp, H.], n. [Named from *Cantalupe*, a castle in Italy.] A muskmelon.
Cān'tān'ker-ōus, a. [Possibly Celt. *can*, head, *tana*, shallow, *ceary*, wrong; the word is originally Anglo-Irish.] Ill-natured; contentious.
Cān'tā'ta, or **Cān'tā'ta** [kā'n'tā'ta, S. W. St. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.; kā'n'tā'tā, Ja. I. K.], n. [It., from L. *cantare*, to sing.] A poem set to music.
Cān'tēen', n. [Fr. *cantine*; It. *cantina*, a cellar, *cantinieta*, a cooler, a kind of pail.] A vessel for carrying liquors;—a drinking-house;—a cantine; a mess-chest.
Cān'ter, n. One who cants;—[said to be for *Canterbury* gallop, from the ambling gait of the pilgrims who rode to Canterbury] an easy gallop.—2, v. n. [*pp.* cantering, cantered.] To gallop easily or gently.
Cān'tha-ris, n.; pl. **Cān'thār'ī-dēs**. [L.; Gr. *κάνθαρις*.] Spanish flies, used for blistering.
Cān'tī-cle, n. [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, a song; *canere*, *cantum*, to sing.] A song;—Song of Solomon.
Cantilena (kān'tē-lā'nā), n. [It. & L.; in Latin it designated an old or familiar ditty.] A melody; a sentimental song;—formerly a kind of ballad, warlike, historical, or religious.
Cān'tī-lē-ver, n. [Cant in the old sense of a corner, or a border, and *lever*, a prop or support.] (*Arch.*) A projection which supports a cornice, moulding, bridge, &c.
Cān'tīl-lā'tion, n. [L. *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, frequentative of *canere*, to sing.] A chant.
Cān'tīnē' (kān'tēn'), n. [Fr.] A bottle-case, or set of bottles and glasses to contain liquor.
Cān'tle, n. [Fr. *chanteau*, O. Fr. *chantel*, *chantel*, dim. of *chant* or *chant*, a piece.—Cf. **CANT**.] A fragment; a piece;—the protuberant part of a saddle behind.
Cān'tō, n.; pl. **Cān'tōs**. [It.; L. *cantus*, a song.] A section of a poem;—a treble part in music.
Cān'tōn, n. [Fr. & Sp.; It. *cantone*, augmented form of It. *canto*, Fr. & O. E. *cant*, a border, a piece.] A division of a country;—a canto.—2, v. a. [*pp.* cantoning, cantoned.] To divide into parts;—to allot quarters to, as troops.
Cān'tōn-al, a. Relating to a canton.
Cān'tōn-mēt [kān'tōn'mēt, I. St.; kān'tōn'mēt, K.], n. [Fr. *cantonnement*.] Quarters for soldiers.
Cān'tor, n. [L. for "a singer."] The leader or precentor of a choir.
Cān'vās, n. [Fr. *canevas*, from L. *cannabis*, hemp, Gr. *κάνναβις*, Per. *kanab*, E. *hemp*.] A coarse linen, hempen, or cotton cloth for sails, tents, &c.;—the sails of a ship.
Cān'vās, v. a. [O. Fr. *canabasser*, to sift through *canvas*.] [*pp.* canvassing, canvassed.] To sift;

to examine; to debate;—to solicit, as votes of electors.—2, v. n. To solicit votes.—3, n. An examination;—solicitation.
Cān'vās-ser, n. One who canvasses.
Cā'ny, a. Full of canes; consisting of canes.
Cān-zō'nē, n. [It.; Fr. *chanson*; L. *cantio*, a song.] (*Mus.*) A lyric poem;—a song or air.
Cān-zō-nēt', n. [It. *canzonetta*.] A little song.
Caoutchouc (kō'chūk) [kō'chūk, St.; kōw'chūk or kō'chūk, H.], n. [South American, *cauchuc* or *caluchu*.] Gum-elastic or India-rubber.
Cāp, n. A covering for the head;—the top.—2, v. a. [A. S. *capepe*, Late L. *cappa* or *capa*, a cape or cope; Sp. *capa*, Basque, *capa*, a cape, cloak; the Late Latin, at least, sometimes meant a cap, or hood, as well as a cape.—Cf. Fr. *cap*, the head; but the latter is L. *caput*, while the other is of doubtful origin.] [*pp.* capping, capped.] To cover the top or end; to furnish with a cap;—to complete;—to excel.
Cā-pā-bil'ī-ty, n. Capableness; capacity.
Cā-pā-ble, a. [Fr.; Late L. *capabilis*, comprehensible,—later, able to hold; L. *capere*, to take, to hold.] Having capacity; intelligent; susceptible; adapted to; qualified for; able.
Cā-pā-citēs (kā-pā'shūs), a. [L. *capax*, *capacis*; *capere*, to contain.] Holding much; *comprehensive*; extensive; wide; large.
Cā-pā-citā-tē, v. a. [*pp.* capacitating, capacitated.] To make capable; to enable.
Cā-pā-cit'ī-ty, n. [Fr. *capacité*, L. *capacitas*.—See **CAPACIOUS**.] State of being capacious or capable; capaciousness; room;—*ability*. [to foot.
Cā-pā-piē', ad. [Fr. *de pied en cap*.] From head
Cā-pā-r'ī-son, n. [Fr. *caparaçon*, Sp. *caparazon*, a saddle-cover, variants of Fr. *chaperon*, Sp. *capiron*, a hood, these being augmented forms of Sp. *capa*, a cover, Fr. *chape*, a cope.—See **CAP**.] A superb dress for a horse.—2, v. a. [*pp.* caparisoning, caparisoned.] To dress pompously.
Capē, n. [Fr. *cap*, It. *capo*; from L. *caput*, a head.] A headland;—[Sp. *capa*, Fr. *cape*.—See **CAP** and **CORP**] neck-piece of a cloak.
Cā-pēll'mēis-ter (kā-pēll'mis'tēr), n. [Ger. for "chapel-master."] The director of music at court;—*kapellmeister*.
Cā-per, n. [L. *capere*, a goat.—See **CAPRIOLE**.] A leap; a prank;—[L. *capparis*, Gr. *κάνναρις*, Per. *kanbar*] a plant and its bud; a pickle.—2, v. n. [*pp.* capering, capered.] To dance; to leap; to skip. [A sort of writ.
Cā-pi-ās, n. [L. for "thou mayst take."] (*Law*).
Cāp-il-lā'ceous (kāp-il-lā'shūs), a. [L. *capillaceus*; *capilla*, a hair.] Hairly.
Cāp-il-lār'ī-ty, n. Quality of being capillary.
Cāp-il-lā-ry, or **Cā-pil-lā-ry**, a. [L. *capillaris*; *capilla*, a hair, which is akin to *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] Long and slender, like a hair; small; minute.—*Capillary attraction* causes the rising of fluids above the level in minute vessels, and of sap in vegetables.—2, n. A small blood-vessel.
Cāp-il-lōsē, a. [L. *capillosus*; *capilla*, a hair.] Hairly.
Cāp'ī-tā, a. [L. *capitatus*; *caput*, *capitis*, the head; the latter akin to Ger. *haupt*, E. *head*.] Relating to the head; affecting the head or life;—chief;—large;—excellent.—*Capital crime*, a crime punished by death.—*Capital punishment*, a punishment that takes away life.—2, n. [L. *capitellum* or *capitulum*, the top of a column.] The upper part of a column;—the chief town or city;—principal sum; the stock of a bank, a company, tradesman, &c.;—a large letter.
Cāp'ī-tā-ist, n. One who has a capital.
Cāp'ī-tā-l-izā'tion, n. The act of capitalizing or converting into capital;—the employment of capital letters.
Cāp'ī-tā-ize, v. a. [*pp.* capitalizing, capitalized.] To convert into capital;—to print in capitals.
Cāp'ī-tā-ly, ad. In a capital manner; chiefly.
Cāp'ī-tā'tion, n. [L. *capitatio*; *caput*, a head.] Nu-

meration by heads;—taxation on each individual; poll-tax. [principal public edifice.
Cāp'ī-tōl, n. [L. *capitolium*; *caput*, the head.] A **Cā-pit'ū-lār**, } n. [Late L. *capitulare*, a writing
Cā-pit'ū-lā-ry, } in chapters, or heads.] A statute; a body of statutes;—a member of a chapter.—2, a. [L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, a heading.] Relating to a chapter.
Cā-pit'ū-lāte, v. n. [Late L. *capitulati*, *capitulatus*, to arrange terms or heads of agreement.] [*pp.* capitulating, capitulated.] To yield on certain stipulations; to surrender by treaty.
Cā-pit'ū-lā'tion, n. [Late L. *capitulatio*.] Act of capitulating; surrender;—reduction into heads.
Cā-pi'vī (kā-pē've), n. Balsam. See **COPALBA**.
Cā'pon (kā'pn), n. [L. *capo*, Gr. *κάνων*.—Cf. Gr. *κόπτειν*, to cut; Slavic, *skopiti*, to castrate.] A castrated cock. [change into a capon.
Cā'pon-ize, v. a. [*pp.* caponizing, caponized.] To **Caponniere** (kāp'ō-nēr'), n. [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A covered lodgement, with a little parapet.
Cāp-pā-per, n. Coarse paper;—foolscap.
Capriccio (kā-p'rē'chō), n. [It.] (*Mus.*) A loose, irregular species of composition.
Cā-price', n. [Fr. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*; probably from L. *capere*, *capra*, a goat; some take it from It. *capo*, head, and *riccio*, bristling; bristling hair being regarded as a sign of strong emotions; *riccio* also means a hedgehog; L. *ericens*.] A sudden start of the mind; freak; fancy; whim.
Cā-prī'cious (kā-prish'ūs), a. Apt to change; *changeable*; fickle; whimsical.
Cā-prī'cious-ly, ad. Whimsically.
Cā-prī'cious-nēs (kā-prish'ūs-nēs), n. Quality of being capricious; caprice.
Cāp'rī-cōrn, n. [L. *capricornus*; *capere*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] The tenth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about December 21.
Cāp'rī-ōle, n. [Fr. *capriole*, from It. *capriolo*, a kid, *capriolo*, a kid's leaping; *capriolare*, to caper; L. *capreolus*, a wild goat.] A leap made by a horse without advancing;—dance.
Cāp'si-cūm, n. [Neo-Latin; L. *capsa*, a pod, or Gr. *κάντην*, to bite.] The red pepper, or its fruit.
Cāp-size', v. a. & v. n. [Cf. Sp. *capuzar*, to submerge.] [*pp.* capsizing, capsized.] To overturn; to upset.
Cāp'stan, n. [Sp. *cabrestante*, for *cabra*, goat, or engine, *estante*, standing, or upright; Fr. *cabestan*.] (*Naut.*) A machine employed in ships to weigh anchors, and to draw up any great weight;—called also *capstern*.
Cāp'sū-lār, } a. Relating to a capsule; hollow,
Cāp'sū-lā-ry, } as a chest.
Cāp'sū-lāte, or **Cāp'sū-lāt-ed**, a. Enclosed.
Cāp'sūle, n. [L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case, a pod.] (*Bot.*) The seed-vessel of a plant.—(*Anat.*) A membranous sac.
Cāp'tain (kāp'tin), n. [Fr. *capitaine*, It. *capitano*, L. *capitaneus*, chief, from *caput*, a head.] The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, or of a company of foot.
Cāp'tain-cy, } n. The post or office of a captain.
Cāp'tain-ship, }
Cāp'tion, n. [L. *captio*, a seizure, from *capere*, to take.] The act of taking a person by judicial process; a seizure; an arrest;—[badly formed from L. *caput*, the head] the heading of a page or chapter (in the last sense scarcely in good use).
Cāp'tious (kāp'shūs), a. [L. *captiosus*; *captare*, to snatch, frequentative of *capere*, *captum*, to take.] Apt to cavil; fault-finding.
Cāp'tious-ly, ad. In a captious manner.
Cāp'tious-nēs, n. Inclination to find fault.
Cāp'ti-vāte, v. a. [L. *captivare*, *captivatus*, to take captive; *captivus*, a captive; *capere*, *captum*, to take.] [*pp.* captivating, captivated.] To take prisoner;—to charm; to fascinate.



Capstan.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ů, ŷ, short; q, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Cáp'ti-vát-ing, a. Tending to captivate or charm; fascinating.

Cáp'ti-vát-ion, n. The act of captivating; charm.

Cáp'tive, n. [L. *captivus* (v. & a.), captive.—See CAPTIVATE.] One taken in war; a prisoner.—2, a. Made prisoner; taken by force.

Cap-tiv'i-ty, n. State of a captive; bondage.

Cáp'tor, n. [L.] One who takes prisoners, &c.

Cáp'ture (káp'tyur), n. [Fr. *capture*; L. *captura*; *capere*, *captum*, to take.] Act of taking;—a prize.—2, v. a. [pp. capturing, captured.] To take as a prize.
Syn.—*Capture* of an enemy; *seizure* of property; a *rich prize*.

Cáp-ú-chín' (káp-yú-shán'), n. [It. *cappuccino*, a cowl, a capuchin friar; dim. of *cappuccio*, a cowl, itself an augmented form of *cappa*, a cape, a hood.—See CAPE.] A Franciscan friar or nun:—a garment:—a pigeon.

Cáp-y-bá'ra, or **Cáp-y-bá'ra**, n. [Guarani, *capit-u-bara*, "he of the water-grass," or rushes; *capí*, grass, *ú*, water, *ba*, of the, *ra*, he.] A South American rodent resembling the guinea-pig, but in size equalling a small swine.

Cár, n. [O. Fr. *car*, Fr. *char*, L. *carrus*, Ger. *karre*, Celt. *car*, *karr*.—Cf. L. *carrus*, a chariot; Skr. *char*, to move.] A cart; a vehicle or carriage used on a railroad:—a chariot of war:—a constellation; the Great Bear.

Cár-a-bíne (kár'a-bin, St. I. K.), n. [Fr.] A firearm; a carbine.

Cár-a-bí-néer', n. One armed with a carbine.

Cár-ac, n. [See CARRACK.] A large Spanish ship.

Cár-a-cál, n. [Turk. *karah*, black, and *kulak*, ear.] A kind of lynx.

Cár-a-cóle, n. [Fr. *caracole*, a gambol, a half-turn; Sp. *caracol*, a snail, a turning; Gael. *car*, or *carach*, a turn.] An oblique tread of a horse.—2, v. n. [pp. caracoling, caracoled.] To move in caracoles.

Cár'afe, n. [Fr. *carafe*; It. *caraffa*; Ger. *karaffe*; Per. *karaba*, a flagon, a carboy; Arab. *garafa*, to draw, as water.] A bottle for water or wine.

Cár-a-ghéén', n. [Irish for "rock-moss."] A kind of sea-moss; Irish moss.

Cár'a-mél, n. [Fr. *caramel*, Sp. *caramelo*; Arab. *kora*, a ball, or Gr. *kárvon*, a nut, and Gr. *μέλι*, L. *mel*, honey.] A confection:—burnt sugar.

Cár-a-páce', n. [Catalan, *carabassa*, a calabash (q. v.); but as applied to a tortoise it may be connected with Sp. *galápago*, a tortoise.—Cf. Gr. *kápaβos*, L. *carabus*, a crab, a beetle.—See CRAB.] The upper shell, as of a tortoise or a crab.

Cár'át, n. [Arab. *qirat*, a kind of bean used as a weight; Gr. *κεράτιον*, dim. of *κέρας*, *képatos*, a horn.] A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed:—unit of fineness for gold.

Cár-a-ván' (or **kár'a-ván**), n. [Per. *karavan*.] A body of travelling merchants or pilgrims:—a large carriage.

Cár-a-ván'sa-ry, n. [Per. *karavan*, a caravan, and *saray*, an inn.] A kind of inn in the East.

Cár'a-vél, n. [Sp. *carabela*, Fr. *caravelle*, Gr. *kápaβos*, a kind of ship.—Cf. L. *carabus*, a boat of skins.] A light ship or vessel.

Cár'a-wáy, n. [L. *careum*, Gr. *káρον*, Fr. *carvi*, Sp. *alcarrúnya*, Arab. *karviyaya*.] A plant and its spicy seed. [carburet.]

Cár'bide, n. [From *carbon*, on type of *oxide*.] A [flower.]

Cár'bine, or **Cár'bíne**, n. [Fr. *carabine*, O. Fr. *calabrien*, *calabrin*, in which form, as in O. E., it designated a soldier rather than a weapon; O. Fr. *calabre* was a war-engine; probably connected in idea with Fr. *couleuvre*, O. E. *culver*, a serpent (see CULVERIN), in the sense of a piece of cannon; it is said to represent also Late L. *chadabula*, a catapult (q. v.), and the Gr. *καταβάλλειν*, to overthrow.] A small fire-arm.

Cár-bin-éer', n. Same as CARABINEER.

Cár-ból'ic, a. [Carbon, and L. *oleum*, oil.] Noting an antiseptic acid.

Cár'bón [kár'byn, H. Th.], n. [L. *carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal, charcoal; Aryan root *kar*, to burn.] (Chem.) The pure base of charcoal.

Cár-bo-ná'ceous, a. Containing carbon.

Cár-bo-ná'ri, n. pl. [It.] Colliers:—radical reformers in Italy.

Cár'bon-ate, n. (Chem.) A substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

Cár-bón'ic, a. Relating to, or containing, carbon; as, *carbonic acid gas*.

Cár-bo-nif'er-óus, a. Affording coal.

Cár'bon-ize, v. a. [pp. carbonizing, carbonized.] To char; to convert into charcoal.

Cár'bóy, n. [Per. *karaba*, a flagon; Arab. *qirbah*, a water-skin.] A large glass bottle.

Cár'bún-cle (kár'búng-kl), n. [L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, a coal.] A beautiful gem or precious stone:—a hard, inflammatory tumor.

Cár'bh-rét, n. (Chem.) A compound of carbon and some metallic or other simple substance.

Cár'ca-nét, n. [Dim. of Fr. *carcan*, a collar; Breton, *kerchen*, the breast; Icel. *querk*, the throat.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Cár'cass, n. [Fr. *carcasse*, a body; *carquois*, a quiver; It. *carcassa*, a shell, bomb; *carcasso*, a quiver; a hulk; Per. *tarkash*, Late L. *tarcassus*, a quiver.] A dead body of any animal; the human body, in contempt:—a bomb.

Cár'ci-nó-ma, n. [Gr. *καρκίνωμα*, or *καρκίνος*, a crab, a cancer; Skr. *karkas*, a crab.] A malignant tumor; a cancer.

Cár'ci-nóm'a-tóus, a. Cancerous.

Cárd, n. [L. *carta*, Gr. *χάρτιν*, Fr. *carte*, paper.] A small square piece of pasteboard used for purposes of business, civility, or playing at games:—a note; a message of civility; a billet:—[L. *carduus*, a thistle or teasel; *carere*, to card] an instrument for combing wool:—a paper containing the points of the compass.—2, v. a. [pp. carding, carded.] To comb; to open, as wool.—3, v. n. To play at cards; to game.

Cár'da-móm, n. [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. *καρδάμω-μον*.—Cf. Gr. *κάρδαμον*, cress; *αμύμον*, a kind of balsam; *κινναμόμον*, cinnamon (q. v.).] A medicinal, aromatic seed.

Cárd'-board, n. A kind of pasteboard.

Cár'di-ác, a. [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *καρδιακός*; *καρδία*, the heart (q. v.).] Relating to the heart:—cordial; strengthening.

Cár'di-nal, n. A dignitary in the Catholic church, next in rank to the pope:—a cloak.—2, a. [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge, that on which a thing turns.] Chief; principal.—*Cardinal numbers*, one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the *ordinal numbers*, first, second, third, &c.—*Cardinal virtues* (with the ancients), prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.—*Cardinal points*, north, south, east, and west.—*Cardinal signs*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

Cár'di-nal-áte, n. The office or rank of a cardinal.

Cár'di-nal-ship, n. [Named from its color, which resembles the "purple" (in reality a scarlet or "cardinal red") of a cardinal's vestments.] A fine red bird. [flower.]

Cár'di-nal-fló-w-er, n. A handsome red wild flower.

Cár'di-óid, n. [Gr. *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped; *καρδία*, the heart.] An algebraic curve.

Cár-dóon, n. [Sp. *cardon*, a thistle; L. *carduus*.] An esculent vegetable.

Cáre, n. [A.-S. *caru*, *cearu*, care, sorrow; Goth. *kara*, sorrow; not connected with L. *cura*, care.] Solicitude; anxiety; caution:—charge.—2, v. n. [pp. caring, cared.] To be anxious; to be inclined.

Syn.—*Care* for business; *care* for the flock; *charge* of youth.—*Solicitude* or *concern* for what is in danger; *anxiety* for what is in great danger.—Take *care*; give *heed*; use *caution*.

Cá-re-én', v. a. [Fr. *carène*, L. *carina*, a keel; Fr. *caréner*, to careen.—Cf. E. to *keel over*.] [pp. careening, careened.] (Naut.) To lay a vessel on one side, in order to talk and repair the other.—2, v. n. To lie on one side.

Cá-re-én'age, n. A place for repairing ships:—the act or the expense of careening.

Cá-ré-ér', n. [Fr. *carrière*, a race-course, a road.—See CAR and CARRY.] A course; a race; a procedure.—2, v. n. [pp. careering, careered.] To run with swift motion.

Cá-re-fúl, a. Full of care; provident; cautious.

Cá-re-fúl-ly, ad. Heedfully; providently.

Cá-re-fúl-ness, n. Vigilance; anxiety; care.

Cá-re-less, a. Having no care; heedless; inattentive; remiss; negligent; cursory.

Cá-re-less-ly, ad. In a careless manner.

Cá-re-less-ness, n. The habit of being careless.

Cá-ré-ná'ge, n. [Fr. *carénage*.] See CAREENAGE.

Cá-ré-ss', v. a. [Fr. *carresser*; L. *carus*, beloved.] [pp. caressing, caressed.] To treat with fondness; to fondle.—2, n. [Fr. *caresse*.] An act of endearment.

Cá-rét, n. [L. for "there is wanting;" *carere*, to lack.] This mark [x], which shows where something interlined should be read.

Cá-re-wór-n, a. Burdened with care.

Cár'gó, n.; pl. **Cár'góes**. [Sp. *carga*, *carga*; *car-gar*, to load, to charge (q. v.).] The lading of a ship or merchant-vessel; freight; burden.

Cár'i-bóu, or **Cár'i-bóó**, n. [Said to be Fr. *cerf-bœuf*, "bull-stag;" about Manila the buffalo is called *carabao*; the word is probably, however, of North American origin.] The American reindeer.

Cár'i-ca-túre, n. [It. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load, to charge; used with the idea of something overloaded or exaggerated.—See CHARGE.] An overcharged and ludicrous likeness of a person or a thing. [tured.] To burlesque.

Cár'i-ca-túre, v. a. [pp. caricaturing, caricatured.] To caricature.

Cár'i-ca-túrist, n. One who caricatures.

Cár'i-és, n. [L. for "rotteness."] Rotteness of a bone. [Shaped like a keel.]

Cár'i-nát-ed, a. [L. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.]

Cár'i-óle [or **kár'i-ál**, H.], n. [Fr.; It. *carrinola*, dim. of *carro*; L. *carrus*, a car (q. v.).] A light one-horse carriage.

Cár'i-ósi-ty, n. Ulceration of a bone.

Cár'i-óus, a. [L. *cariosus*, from *caries* (q. v.).] Rotten; ulcerated; as a bone.

Cárk, n. [Norman Fr. *karck*, cargo, charge (q. v.).—Cf. Kymric *karg*, burden, care, anxiety.] Anxiety; worryment.

Cár'king, a. Perplexing; wearing.

Cárle, n. [A.-S. *carl*, male; Sw. *karl*, a man; A.-S. *ceorl*, a freeman, a churl.] A churl:—[literally, male hemp, from its size] a kind of hemp.

Cár'lings, n. pl. [Fr. *escarlinge*, *carlinge*, a beam; Sp. *carlinga*.] Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.

Cár-lo-vín'gí-an, a. Relating to or descended from Charlemagne. [car.]

Cár'man, n.; pl. **Cár'mén**. A man who drives a **Cár'mel-íte**. [The order is dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel.] One of a certain order of friars or nuns.

Cár-mín'a-tive, n. [L. *carminare*, to card wool; hence, to expel foreign elements; or possibly L. *carmin*, *carminis*, a song, a charm, still other explanations are given.] Medicine to dispel wind.—2, a. Expelling wind.

Cár'mine, or **Cár'mine'**, n. [Sp. *carmin*, from *car-mes*, *carminis*.—See CRIMSON and KERMES.] A bright red or crimson color, paint, or pigment.

Cár'na'ge, n. [Fr. *carnege*; L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Slaughter; massacre; butchery.
Syn.—*Dreadful carnage*; *destructive slaughter*; *treacherous massacre*; *horrid butchery*.

Cár'nal, a. [L. *carnalis*; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Fleshly; not spiritual; lustful. [suavity.]

Cár'nal'i-ty, n. [L. *carnealitas*.] Fleshly lust; sensuality.

Cár'nal-ly, ad. In a carnal manner.

Cár'nás'sí-al, a. Adapted for eating flesh.

Carnassier (kár'nás'sér or kár'nás-se-á), a. & n. [Fr.; Late L. *carnerarius*, an executioner.] Noting animals that live exclusively on flesh.

Cár-ná'tion, n. [Fr. *carnation*, It. *carneagione*; from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] A flesh-color:—a fine flower, a variety of the pink.

Cár-nél'ian (kár-nél'yan), n. [Also written *cornelian*; Fr. *cornaline*; from L. *cornu*, a horn, from its horny look; influenced by L. *carnis*, fleshy, from its color.] (Min.) A red or flesh-colored precious stone; a species of chalcedony.

Cár-ne-óus, a. [L. *carnis*, fleshy; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Fleishy; fat; carnal.

Cár'ni-val, n. [Popularly derived from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell; but in reality it represents L. *carnis levamen*, a solace of the body; it has, however, been shaped strictly by the popular etymology.] A season of festivity before Lent:—revelry and feasting.

Cár-nív'ó-rá, n. pl. [L.] The flesh-eating animals.

Cár'ni-vóre, n. A flesh-eating animal; a zoöphagan; a sarcophagan; a carnassier.

Cár-nív'ó-róus, a. [L. *carnivorus*; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorare*, to eat.] Feeding on flesh.

Cár'ob, n. [Arab. *kharrub*.] A tree and its pod.

Cár'ol, n. [O. Fr. *carole*, *carval*, Cornish & Welsh; Breton, *karoll*, Manx, *carval*, Cornish & Welsh; Gael. *carroll*, harmony; Celt. *cor*, a turn.] A song of exultation; hymn; a lay.—2, v. n. [pp. carolling, carolled.] To sing; to warble.—3, v. a. To celebrate in song.

Cár'om, } v. n. [Shortened for *carambole*; Fr. *carrom*, } *carambolage*.] [pp. caroming, caromed.] To strike together, as billiard-balls.—2, n. [Fr. *carambole*, *carambolage*; Sp. *carambola*.] A collision of two or more balls in billiards.

Cár'o-mél, n. [See CARAMEL.] Sugar melted till it acquires a brown color; caramel.

Cá-rót'id, a. [Gr. pl. *καρωτίδες*; *καρος*, torpor, sleep; *καρωειν*, to stupefy, because heavy sleep was supposed to follow an increase of blood to the head; others derive the Gr. *καρωτίδες* from *καρπα*, the head, and *ωτός*, *ótrós*, the ear.] A term applied to two arteries.—2, n. One of two arteries of the neck, which convey the blood to the head.

Ca-róu'sal, n. [From CAROUSE.] A bacchanalian festival; a revelling; a carouse:—[Fr. *carrousel*, a tilt; Ital. *carosello*, *garosello*; from *gara*, contention.—Cf. *guerra*, war] a military pageant.

Ca-róúse', v. n. [Ger. *garaus*, end, finishing stroke; *gar*, completely, *aus*, out; formerly a drinking-cry.] [pp. carousing, caroused.] To drink hard; to revel.—2, n. A noisy drinking-match.

Cárp, n. [Sw. *karp*, Icel. *kahfi*, Ger. *karpfen*.] Found in the Teutonic and Celtic languages.] A pond or fresh-water fish.—2, v. n. & v. a. [L. *carpere*, to pluck, to slander. In the obsolete sense of "to speak" or "to talk" it is allied to Norse *karpa*, to boast.] [pp. carping, carped.] To find fault; to cavil.

Cár'pal, a. [See CARPUS.] Pertaining to the wrist.

Cár'pel, n. [Neo-L. *carpellum*; Gr. *καπρός*, fruit; this seems allied to L. *carpere*, to pluck, to gather.] (Bot.) One of the parts of a compound pistil, fruit, or seed-vessel.

Cár'pel-la-ry, a. Relating to carpels.

Cár'pen-ter, n. [Fr. *charpentier*; L. *carpentarius*, a wagon-maker; *carpentum*, a wagon.—Cf. Celtic *carbud*, a carriage or litter; L. *corbis*, Celt. *carb*, a basket.] A builder of houses.

Cár'pen-try, n. The trade or art of a carpenter.

Cár'pét, n. [Fr. *carpette*; Late L. *carpetta*, thick cloth; L. *carpere*, *captum*, to pluck, to card, as wool.] A cloth covering for the floor.—2, v. a. [pp. carpeting, carpeted.] To spread with carpets.

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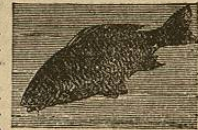
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Carp.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, è, ì, ò, ü, ŷ, short; ç, é, í, ó, ú, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

mén, sîr; mâve, nör, sôn; bâll, bür, rûle, úse.—ç, ç, ç, é, soft; ç, ç, ç, é, hard; ç, ç, ç, z; ç, ç, ç, z; this.

Cār'pet-bāg, n. A hand satchel.
Cār'pet-ing, n. Materials for carpets.
Cār'pet-knight (-nit), n. A soldier of untried valor or of no repute for courage.
Cār'ping, p. a. Captious; censorious.—2, n. Act of cavilling; censure.
Cār'pus, n. [Late L.; Gr. *καρός*.] The wrist.
Cār'rack, n. [Late L. *carraca*; allied to L. *carus*, a car, and E. *carry*.] A ship for freights. (Antiq.)
Car-rā'ra, a. [From *Carrara*, in Italy.] Noting a white marble used for statuary.
Cār'riage (kār'rij), n. [O. Fr. *carriage*, Fr. *charriage*, cartage; in Eng. at first a verbal noun from CARRY.—Cf. L. *carruca*, Gr. *καρούχα*, a carriage.] Act of carrying; conveyance:—a vehicle with wheels:—behavior; conduct; deportment.
Cār'riage-a-ble, a. Passable for a carriage.
Cār'ri-er, n. One who carries.
Cār'ri-on [kār'yun, K.], n. [O. Fr. *caroigne*, Fr. *charoigne*, Sp. *caroña*; L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Putrefying flesh.—2, a. Relating to feeding on carcasses. [short piece of ordnance.
Cār-rōn-ādē, n. [From *Carron*, in Scotland.] A cask.
Cār'rōt, n. [L. *carota*; Gr. *καρωτόν*.] An esculent garden vegetable.
Cār'rot-y, a. Like carrots; reddish.
Cār'ry, v. a. [O. Fr. *carier*, Fr. *charrier*, to cart.—Cf. CAR, CHARIOT.] [pp. carrying, carried.] To convey; to transport; to bear:—to effect:—to gain:—to behave.—2, v. n. To convey; to transport.—3, n. A portage, or place where it is necessary for travellers to carry their canoes.
Cār'ry-āll, n. [For *cariole*.] A light four-wheeled carriage.
Cār'ry-ing-trāde, n. Commerce between two countries carried on in ships of a third country.
Cār't, n. [O. Fr. *carrelle*; Fr. *charrette* (dim. of *char*, a cart); Irish, *cart*; W. *cart*.—See CAR, CHARIOT.] A carriage for burden, with two wheels.—2, v. a. [pp. carting, carted.] To carry in a cart.—3, v. n. To use carts for carriage.
Cār'tāge, n. The act of carting, or charge for it.
Cār'te (kār't), n. [Fr. a card, q. v.] A bill of fare:—[Fr. *quarte*, L. *quartus*, fourth; it is the fourth position in fencing] a kind of thrust and parry.
Cār'te-blānche (kār't-blānsh'), n. [Fr. for "white paper."] A blank paper intrusted to a person, to be filled up as he pleases:—unconditional terms.
Cār'tel (kār'tel' or kār'tsel), n. [Fr. *cartel*; It. *cartello*; L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, a paper.] An agreement between two states at war, relative to the exchange of prisoners:—a ship for exchanging prisoners:—a challenge.
Car-tē'shān (kār-tē'shān), a. Relating to Descartes, or to his philosophy.
Car-thū'shān (kār-thū'shān), n. A monk of the Chartreux.—2, a. Relating to monks so called.
Cār'ti-lāge, n. [L. *cartilago*, gristle.] An elastic substance; gristle. [ing of cartilage.
Cār'ti-lāg'i-nōus, a. [L. *cartilaginosis*.] Consist-
Car-tōg'ra-pher, n. A maker of maps.
Car-tōg'ra-phy, n. [L. *charta* (later *carta*), a paper (chart); Gr. *γράφω*, and *γράφω*, to write.] The construction of maps.
Car-tōn, n. [Fr. & Sp. *carton*, It. *cartone*, paste-board, augmented forms of Fr. *carte*, Sp. & It. *carta*, paper.] A sketch or pattern for tapestry; a painting or drawing on large paper.
Car-tōuche (kār-tōch'), n. [Fr. *cartouche*, It. *cartuccia*, *cartoccio*.—See CARD.] A case to hold musket-balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges:—a wooden bomb filled with shot:—a discharge given a soldier.—(Arch.) A modillion; a cornice:—a carved ornament.
Cār'tridge, n. [Corrupted form of *cartouche*.] A case filled with ammunition:—a charge of powder in a case.
Cār'tridge-bōx, n. A box for cartridges.
Cār'tū-lā-ry, n. [Late L. *cartularium* or *chartularium*; *charta*, a paper; *chartula*, a document.] A book of records:—[Late L. *cartularius*] a recorder.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, short; æ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, ʊ, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Cār't-wright (kār't'rit), n. A maker of carts.
Cār'un-ole, n. [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] A protuberance of flesh.
Ca-rūn'ōu-lar, a. Relating to a caruncle.
Carve, v. a. [O. E. *kerren*; A.-S. *ceorfan*; Ger. *kerben*; Dut. *kerren*.] [i. carved; pp. carving, carved or carven.] To cut matter into elegant forms; to sculpture:—to cut meat at the table.—2, v. n. To cut stone or meat.
Cār'vel, n. Same as CARAVEL.
Cār'ver, n. One who carves; a sculptor.
Cār'ving, n. The act of a carver; sculpture.
Cār-y-ā-tēs, n. pl. See CARYATIDES.
Cār-y-ā-tēs, n. pl. [L. for Gr. *καρυάτιδες*, literally, "women of Carys," a town in Laconia.] (Arch.) Figures of women, used instead of columns.
Cās'ca-bēl, n. [Sp.; from L. *scabellum*, a stool, a toe-castanet; dim. of *scammum*, a stool.] The knob of a cannon.
Cās-cādē [kās'kad, Co. D.], n. [Fr. *cascade*; It. *cascata*, part. of *cascare*, to fall; L. *casare*, *casare*, to waver; *cadere*, *casum*, to fall.] A small cataract; a waterfall.
Cās-ca-rillā, n. [Sp., dim. of *casaca*, bark.—Cf. *casca*, bark; *casco*, a potsherd; *cascar*, to break.—Cf. CASHIER and QUASH.] A medicinal bark.
Cās-e, n. [Fr. *case*; L. *capsa*, a chest, from *capere*, to receive.] A box; a sheath; a cover:—[Fr. *cas*, L. *casus*, a fall, a lot; *cadere*, *casus*, to fall] condition; circumstance; state:—a cause in court:—the frame containing a printer's types:—an inflection of nouns.—2, v. a. [pp. casing, cased.] To put in a case; to encase.
Cās-hārd-en (kās'hār-dn), v. a. [pp. casehardening, casehardened.] To harden on the outside, as iron, or to convert the outside of iron into steel. [ous principle of cheese.
Cās-se-ine, n. [L. *caseus*, cheese.] The nitrogen-
Cās-se-knife (kās'nif), n. [So called because formerly kept in a case or sheath.] A table-knife.
Cās-māte, n. [Fr. *casemate*; It. *casamatta*; Sp. *casamata*; probably *casca*, a house, and *matar*, to kill; since the besiegers were assailed from it.] A vault:—a casement.
Cās-ment (kās'ment or kās'ment), n. [From *case*, a frame.] (Arch.) A part of a window opening upon hinges:—a moulding.
Cās-se-ōus (kās'se-ōs or kās'she-ōs), a. [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Resembling cheese.
Cās-shōt, n. Iron or bullets enclosed in a case.
Cāsh, n. [Fr. *caisse*, a case, or chest; L. *capsa*, a box.—See CASE.] Money; ready money; coin:—applied also to bank-notes:—a Chinese copper coin perforated for stringing, and worth scarcely one-sixth of a cent.—2, v. a. [pp. cashing, cashed.] To pay money for; to turn into money.
Cāsh'-book (-būk), n. A book in which accounts of receiving and paying money are kept.
Ca-shew'-tree (ka-shū'trē), n. [Native Tupi name, *cassu*, *acajou*, &c.; *aca*, a branch, *ju*, a berry.] A West-Indian tree which bears the *cashew-nut*:—called also the *acajou* or *acajiba*.
Ca-shiēr' (ka-shēr'), n. [From CASH; Fr. *caissier*.] One who has charge of the money in a bank, &c.—2, v. a. [Ger. *caissiren*, Fr. *caisser*, to break, also to discharge; in the sense of "to break" it represents L. *quassare*, to quash; in the sense of "to discharge" it stands for L. *casus*, empty, *casare*, to annul.] [pp. cashiering, cashiered.] To discard:—to dismiss from a post or an office:—to break.
Cāsh'mēre, or **Cāsh-mēre'**, n. A shawl made of the finest wool of the Cashmere goat.
Cāsh'mē-rēt, n. A fabric resembling cashmere, used for ladies' dresses.
Cās'ing, n. The act of covering:—a covering.
Ca-si'nō, n. [It., dim. of *casa*, a house.] A building for social amusements.
Cāsk, n. [Sp. *casco*, a shell, a cask; origin disputed.] A hollow wooden vessel.

Cās'ket, n. [Fr. *casquette*, a cap, dim. of *casque*; but the E. *casket* in meaning corresponds with the Fr. *cassette*.] A small box for jewels:—a coffin:—a small rope for fastening a sail.
Cāsque (kās'k), n. [Fr. *casque*, Sp. *casco*, a cask, a helmet.] A helmet; armor for the head.
Cās-sā'dā, or **Cās'sā'dā**, n. See CASSAVA.
Cās-sā'tiōn, n. [L. *cassare*, *cassatum*, to annul; *cassus*, empty, vain.] Reversal of a sentence.
Cās-sā'vā, or **Cās'sā'vā** [kās-sā'vā, St. H.; kās-sā'vā or kās-sā'vā, I.], n. [Sp. *casabe*; native Haytian, *kasabi*.] The plant whose root yields tapioca; also, a flour prepared from its root.
Cās'si-ā (kās'si-shē-ā), n. [L. *casia*, *cassia*; Gr. *καρία*; Heb. *qetsiah*; *qatsa*, to cut.] A sweet spice:—a tree.
Cās'si-mēre [kās'j-mēr or kās'j-mēr, H.], n. [Fr. *casimir*.—Same as CASHMERE.] A thin woollen cloth:—written also *kerseymere*.
Cās'sock, n. [Fr. *casaque*; It. *cassacca*, from *casa*, a house, a shelter; L. *casa*, a cottage.] A long garment of a priest.
Cās'so-wā-ry, n. [Malay, *kasuaris*.] A large bird much like an ostrich.
Cāst, v. a. [Norse, *kasta*, to throw; *köstr*, a heap.] [i. cast; pp. casting, cast.] To throw; to fling; to send; to scatter:—to condemn:—to compute; to contrive:—to shed:—to found:—to bring forth abortively.—2, v. n. To grow into a form; to warp.—3, n. A throw; a casting:—a mould; a shape:—a shade of color; air or mien:—a stroke or touch:—a glance of the eye:—an assignment of parts.
Cās't-nēt, n. [Sp. *castañeta*; Sp. *castaña*, L. *castanea*, Gr. *καστανον*, a chestnut; said to be named from the sound, which resembles the snapping of chestnuts in the fire.] A small shell of ivory or hard wood, which stage-dancers rattle.
Cās't-g-wāy, n. A person lost or abandoned.
Cāste, n. [Port. *casta*, breed; L. *castus*, pure, chaste.] A distinct, hereditary class of people.
Cās't-lān, n. [Late L. *castellanus*; *castellum*, a castle.] The governor of a castle.
Cās't-lā-ny, n. The lordship of a castle.
Cās't-lāt-ed, a. Formed like a castle.
Cās't-ōr, n. One who casts:—a vial; a small wheel.
Cās't-ōry, n. pl. A frame for holding bottles.
Cās'ti-gāte, v. a. [L. *castigare*, *castigatus*, to chastise; *castus*, chaste, pure.] [pp. castigating, castigated.] To chastise; to correct. [correction.
Cās'ti-gā-tiōn, n. [L. *castigatio*.] Punishment; [L.] One who corrects.
Cās'ti-gā-tō-ry, a. [L. *castigatorius*.] Punitive; corrective.
Ca-tile'-sōap, n. Olive-oil soap.
Cāt'ing, n. The act of throwing, casting, or founding; a vessel or thing cast.
Cāt'ing-vōte, n. The vote given by a presiding officer when the other votes are equally divided.
Cāt'ir-on (-'tūrn), n. Iron moulded in a foundry.
Cāt'le (kās'li), n. [L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a camp.] A fortified house or mansion; a fortress:—a piece in the game of chess; rook.—2, v. a. [pp. casting, castled.] (Chess.) To cover the king with a castle, by a move.
Cāt'led (kās'lid), a. Furnished with castles.
Cāt'le-guārd (-gārd), n. A feudal tenure.
Cās'tōr, n. [L.; Gr. *καστωρ*; Skr. *kasturi*, Malay *kusturi*, musk; Per. *khaz*, a beaver.—Cf. *khazidan*, to creep, which might give *khaztar*, a creeper.] A beaver:—one of the Twins, or Gemini (Castor and Pollux):—a wheel or trundle:—a heavy woollen cloth.
Cās'tōr-ōil, n. Oil from seed of the *Palma Christi*.



Cassowary.

Cās-tra-me-tā'tiōn, n. [L. *castra*, a camp, and *metiri*, to measure, to lay out.] The act of forming camps.
Cās'trāte, v. a. [L. *castrare*, *castratum*.—Cf. Skr. *castra*, a knife.] [pp. castrating, castrated.] To emasculate; to geld. [trating.
Cās'trā'tiōn, n. [L. *castratio*.] The act of castrating.
Cās't-stēel, n. Steel fused and cast into bars.
Cās'ū-āl (kās'yū-āl), a. [L. *casualis*; *casus*, chance; *cadere*, *casum*, to fall (as a lot).] Happening by chance; fortuitous; incidental.
Cās'ū-āl-ly, ad. Accidentally.
Cās'ū-āl-ty (kās'yū-āl-te), n. An unforeseen accident, or event, or misfortune; chance.
Cās'ū-ist (kās'yū-ist), n. [Fr. *casuiste*; Late L. *casus conscientie*, a question of conscience.] One versed in casuistry; one who settles cases or questions of conscience.
Cās'ū-Is-ti-ā-l, a. Relating to casuistry or cases of conscience.
Cās'ū-Is-try (kās'yū-Is-try), n. The science which settles cases or questions of conscience.
Cāt, n. [Dut. & Dan. *kot*; Ger. *kater*, *katze*; Celt. *cat*; Breton, *ka*; Russ. *kot*; Turk. *kedî*; Arab. *qill*; Sp. *gato*; Fr. *chat*; L. *cattus*, *catta*.] A domestic feline animal:—a kind of whip:—[Icel. *katá*, a kind of ship] a coal-ship:—a double tripod.
Cāt'a, a. A prefix from Gr. *κατά*, down, through-out, against, &c. Before the sound of h it becomes *cat*; before a vowel it is often *cat*.
Cāt-a-phrē'sis, n.; pl. **Cāt-a-phrē'sēs**. [Gr. *κατά*, against, *φράσσειν*, to use, *χρῆσις*, use.] (Rhet.) A harsh metaphor; abuse of a trope.
Cāt-a-phrē'stic, a. [Gr. *καταφροστικός*, misusing, misused.] Forced; far-fetched.
Cāt-a-ōlysm, n. [Gr. *κατακλύσμος*; *κατά*, down, and *κλύειν*, to dash or wash.] A deluge:—a shower-bath.
Cāt-a-ōly'mal, a. Pertaining to or characterized by a cataclysm.
Cāt'a-cōmb (-kōm), n.; pl. **Cāt'a-cōmbs**. [Gr. *κατά*, downward, and *κῶμβη*, a hollow.—Cf. Skr. *kumbha*, a pot.] A subterranean place for burying the dead.
Cāt'a-cōn's'tics, n. [See CATA and ACOUSTICS.] The science of reflected sounds, or echoes.
Cāt'a-dī-ōp'tic, a. [Gr. *κατά*, against, im-
Cāt'a-dī-ōp'tic-ōal, f. plying reflection, and *διόπτρον*, a spy-glass.—See DIOPTRICS.] Reflecting and refracting light.
Cāt'a-fāluq' (-fālk'), n. [Fr.; Sp. *catalfalco*; *catar*, to see, to examine (O. Ger. *skata*, a spectacle), and *falco*, a stage or scaffold; *falco* is the E. *hawk*, a beam.] A lofty structure used at state funerals.
Cāt'a-lān, n. A native or inhabitant of Catalonia.
Cāt'a-lēc'tiō, n. [Gr. *καταληκτικός*, halting, stopping; *καταλήγειν*, to cease.] A verse wanting one syllable.
Cāt'a-lēp-sy, n. [Gr. *κατάληψις*, a seizure; *κατά*, down, and *λαμβάνειν*, to seize.] (Med.) A disease in which the action of the senses is suspended.
Cāt'a-lēp'tic, a. [Gr. *καταληπτικός*.] Pertaining to or affected by catalepsy.
Cāt'a-lōgue (kāt'a-lōg), n. [Gr. *κατάλογος*, a list; *κατά*, down, and *λέγειν*, to tell, to reckon.] A list of names of persons, or the titles of books, &c.—*Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books classed under the heads of their several subjects.—2, v. a. [pp. cataloguing, catalogued.] To make a list of.
Ca-tāl'pa, n. [Said to be named from the *Catawba*, a river and former Indian tribe of North Carolina.] (Bot.) A flowering tree.
Ca-tāl'y-sis, n. [Gr. *κατάλυσις*, dissolution; *κατά*, down, and *λύειν*, to loosen.] Chemical action depending on the presence of a substance which itself undergoes no change.
Cāt'a-lyt'ic, n. [Gr. *καταλυτικός*, solvent.] (Med.) A medicine which acts by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood.—2, a. Acting in an unexplained way.

mien, sîr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür rāle, ūse.—c, ç, é, soft; ç, ç, é, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

Cāt-a-mā-rān', n. [Hind. katmaram, a raft; Ma-



Catamaran.

layalam, kettamaram, a raft; Ma-

tie, and maram, timber.] (Naut.) A sort

of raft:—[Cf. Ger. katze, a cat; also a hag,

or crone; but catamaran is said to have

once meant a fire-raft or fire-ship, whence

its meaning extended to a scold or spitfire] a

scolding woman (a ludicrous use of the word).

Cāt-a-mōūnt, n. [Gr. καταμήνια; κατά,

down, throughout (sense of "every"), and μήν,

a month.] Menstrual discharges.

Cāt-a-mōūn-tain, n. [Gr. κατάμηνας, a

month.] Menstrual discharges.

Cāt-a-mōūn-tain, n. [Gr. κατάμηνας, a

month.] Menstrual discharges.

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month.] Menstrual discharges.

Cāt-a-mōūn-tain, n. [Gr. κατάμηνας, a

month.] Menstrual discharges.

Cāt-a-mōūn-tain, n. [Gr. κατάμηνας, a

Cāt'e-shīsm, n. [Late Gr. καθήκισμός.] A form

of instruction by questions and answers:—an

elementary book. [teaches the catechism.

Cāt'e-shīst, n. [Late Gr. καθήκιστής.] One who

teaches the catechism.

Cāt'e-shū [kāt'e-kōō, H.; kāt'e-shōō, St. L.; kāt'e-

shōō, N.], n. [Japanese, kale, tree, and chu,

juice; Malay, kashu; Fr. cachou.] An astringent

vegetable substance used in medicine, and as a

dyestuff.

Cāt'e-shū-men, n. [Gr. καθήκούμενος, instructed.

—See CATECHISE.] One who is in the rudiments

of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.

Cāt'e-gōr'i-cal, a. [Gr. κατηγορητικός, affirmative.

—See CATEGORICAL.] Absolute; positive, as opposed

to hypothetical:—direct; express.

Cāt'e-gōr'i-cal-ly, ad. Directly; positively.

Cāt'e-gō-ry, n. [Gr. κατηγορία, accusation, charge,

list; from κατηγορέω, to speak against, to ac-

cuse, to charge, to indicate, to prove, to assert;

κατά, against, ἀγορεύειν, to harangue; ἀγορά, a

market-place, an assembly.] A class or order

containing a great number of genera or species:

—an order of ideas; a predicament.

Cāt'e-na, or Ca-tē-na, n. [L. for "a chain."] A

chain of quotations from authors.

Cāt'e-na-ry, n. [L. catenarius, pertaining to a

chain.] A curve line formed by a rope or chain

suspended by both ends.

Cāt'e-nā-tion, n. [L. catenatio.] A regular con-

nection.

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nection.

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nection.

Cāth'o-lic, a. [Gr. καθολικός, general; κατά,

through, and ὅλος, the whole.] Universal; gen-

eral:—liberal.—Catholic church, literally, the

whole or undivided Christian church.—2, n. A

member of the Catholic church.

Ca-thōl'i-cism, n. The doctrine of, or adherence

to, the Catholic church; catholicism; liberality.

Ca-thōl'i-cōn, n. [Gr.; neuter form of καθολικός.

—See CATHOLIC.] A universal remedy; panacea.

Cāt'kin, n. [Dim. of cat; O. Dut. kalleken, a little

cat, an amment.—Cf. pussy, a child's name for an

ament; Gael. caitin, Fr. chaton, Fr. kitschen, a

'kitten, an amment.] A kind of inflorescence; an

ament. [name] a dismembering knife.

Cāt'ling, n. A kitten:—[from the inventor's

Cāt'mint, n. [Cat and mint; Fr. catatre, chatatre,

Cāt'nip, n. [From chat, a cat; also nepete, L. nepeta,

catnip.] A strong-scented perennial plant or

herb, much liked by cats.

Cāt'o-nine-tails, n. A whip with nine lashes.

Ca-top'tri-cal, a. Relating to catoptrics.

Ca-top'trics, n. pl. [Gr. κατοπτρικός, reflecting;

κατοπτρον, a mirror; κατά, down, back, and

ὀπταί, I see.] That part of optics which

treats of reflected light or reflected vision.

Cāt's-eye (kats'i), n. [Named from its gleam,

like that of a cat's eye.] A silicious mineral.

Cāt'skill, a. [From the Catskill mountains.] (Geol.)

Noting the fourth and closing period of the

Devonian age in America.

Cāt's-paw, n. [From the story of the monkey

which induced the cat to draw chestnuts out of

the fire.] The dupe of an artful person.

Cāt'sup, n. [East Indian, kishup.] A sauce.

Cāt-tail, n. A tall aquatic plant.

Cāt'tle, n. pl. [O. E. catel, chate, chetel, property,

chattels; Late L. caputale, property, capital;

caput, the head, the individual person; vivum

capitale, live stock.—See CAPITAL and CHIATEL.]

Beasts of pasture, as oxen, cows, &c.

Cāt'tle-show, n. An exhibition of cattle.

Cāt'ty, n. A Chinese weight of 1½ pounds.

Cāu-ca'sian, a. Relating to Mount Caucasus.

Cāu-cus, n.; pl. Cāu-cus-es. [Said to be from the

Cāu-dal, a. [L. cauda, a tail.] Relating to the

tail of an animal.

Cāu-date, or Cāu-dāt-ed, a. Having a tail.

Cāu-dēx, n.; pl. Cāu-dēx-es. [L.] (Bot.) The

trunk or stem of a tree.

Cāu-dle, n. [O. Fr. chaudel, chandel, Fr. chaudéau,

a warm drink; Fr. chaud, O. Fr. chaud, L. cadius,

cadius, hot; calere, to be hot.] A mixture of

wine, gruel, &c.

Cāught (kāv't), i. & p. from catch.

Cāul, n. [Celt. call, culla, a veil; Fr. cale, a hood.]

Part of a woman's cap; a kind of net-work:—

a membrane covering the intestines.

Cāu-lēs'cent, a. [L. caulis, Gr. καυλός, a stem.]

Having a perfect stem.

Cāu-li-ōō-er (or kōl'e-ōō-er), n. [L. caulis, Gr.

καυλός, a stem, a cabbage; Fr. chou-fleur, liter-

ally flower-cabbage; Sp. coliflor.] A species of

cabbage, differing little from broccoli.

Cāu'line, a. Belonging to a stem or stalk.

Cāu'lis, n. [L.] (Bot.) A stalk or stem.

Cāu'lik (kāv'ik), v. a. See CALK. [ing, a cause,

Cāu'sal, a. [L. causalis.] Relating to, or express-

ing, a cause.—(Phren.)

Cāu-sāl'i-ty, n. The agency of a cause.—(Phren.)

The faculty of tracing cause and effect.

Cāu-sā'tion, n. [L. causatio.] The act of causing.

Cāu-sā'tion-ism, n. The doctrine that every

event results from causation, or that for every

phenomenon there is a causal force.

Cāu'sā-tive, a. [L. causativus.] Acting as a cause.

Cāu'sā-tive-ly, ad. In a causative manner.

Cāu'se, n. [L. causa or causus.] That which pro-

duces an effect:—reason; motive; object:—side;

party:—a suit at law; legal process.—Final cause,

the end for which a thing is, or is done.—2, v. a.

[pp. causing, caused.] To effect as an agent; to

produce.

Cāu'se-less, a. Having no cause; groundless.

Cāu'se-way, n. [Corrupt form of causeway; Fr.

chaussée, Sp. calzada, a paved road; Late L. via

calciata, paved (literally cemented) road.] A

way or road formed of stones and other sub-

stances, and raised above the adjacent ground.

Cāu'sey, n. Same as CAUSEWAY.

Cāu'stic, n. [L. causticus; Gr. καυστικός; καίειν,

to burn.] A corroding and burning substance.

—2, a. Searing; burning; pungent; severe.

Cāu'stic'i-ty, n. The quality of being caustic.

Cāu'ter, n. [L. & Gr.] A searing-iron.

Cāu'ter-ism, n. The application of cautery.

Cāu'ter-i-zā'tion, n. The act of cauterizing.

Cāu'ter-ize, v. a. [Gr. καθηράζω.] [pp. cauter-

izing, cauterized.] To burn with a cautery; to

sear.

Cāu'te-ry, n. [Gr. καθήριον.] An instrument

or drug for cauterizing; a caustic:—cauteriza-

tion; cauterism.

Cāu'tion, n. [L. cautio; cavere, cautum, to heed.]

Provident care; prudence:—foresight; a pro-

visionary precept; a warning:—surety.—2, v. a.

[pp. cautioning, cautioned.] To give notice of

danger; to warn.

Cāu'tion-a-ry, a. Given as a pledge; warning.

Cāu'tious (kāv'shūs), a. [L. cautus.] Using cau-

tion; prudent; very careful; wary; watchful.

Cāu'tious-ly, ad. In a cautious manner.

Cāu'tious-ness, n. Watchfulness; care.

Cāv-al-cade', n. [Fr.; It. cavalcata; cavalcare, to

ride; cavallo, a horse.—Cf. L. caballus, Gr. κα-

βάλλω, Celt. capull, Icel. kapall, a horse.] A

procession on horseback.

Cāv-a-li-er' (kāv-a-lēr'), n. [Fr.; It. cavaliere.—

See CAVALCADE.] An armed horseman:—

a beau; a gentleman attending a lady:—a knight:

—a partisan of Charles I. of England.—2, a.

Gay; haughty; supercilious.

Cāv-a-li-er'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the Cava-

liers; after the manner of, or resembling, a cav-

alier; somewhat supercilious.

Cāv-a-li-er'ly, ad. Haughtily; disdainfully.

Cāv'al-ry, n. [Sp. caballería; It. cavalleria.—See

CAVALCADE.] Troops or soldiers that serve on

horseback.

Cāv-a-ti'na, n. [It.] (Mus.) A short air.

Cāve, n. [L. cavea, from cavus, hollow.—Cf. Skr.

gaha, gaha, Canarese gavi, Tamil kebi, a cave.]

A cavern; a grotto; a cell.—2, v. a. [pp. caving,

caved.] To make hollow.—3, v. n. To fall in.

Cā've-āt, n. [L. for "let him beware;" cavere, to

heed.] (Law.) A kind of process to stop pro-

ceeding:—a caution; a hint.

Cāv'en-dish, n. A particular sort of tobacco.

Cāv'ern, n. [L. caverna, from cavus, hollow.] A

hollow in the ground; a cave.

Cāv'ern-ous, a. [L. cavernosus.] Full of caverns.

Ca-vi-are' (kāv-ēr' or kav-yār') [kāv-ēr', S. W. J.

F. E.; kāv-ēr', P.; kāv-ēr', Ja.; kāv-yār',

Sm.; kāv-ēr-ā, N.; kav-yār', H.; kav-ēr',

St.], n. [Fr. caviar, cavial; It. caviaro; Turk.

havyar.] Food or sauce prepared from the roes

of sturgeon, &c.

Cāv'il, v. n. [L. cavillari, to taunt; cavilla, a jeer,

a scold.] [pp. cavilling, cavilled.] To raise

captious objections; to carp.—2, v. a. To treat

with objections.—3, n. A captious objection.

Cāv'il-ler, n. A captious disputant.

Cāv'i-ty, n. [Fr. cavité; Late L. cavitas; cavus,

hollow.] Hollowness; a hollow place.

Cāvo-rilievo (kāv-ō-rē-lev-ō), n. [It. for "hol-

low relief." (Sculpt.) A kind of rilievo, the

highest surface of which is only level with the

plane of the original stone.

Cā'vy, n. [Brazilian (Tupi) cabiai.] A South

American rodent animal.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; häir, hēr;

mien, sör; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—C. G, g, ģ, soft; ç, ç, ç, ģ, hard; ş as z; x as g; this.