141

Ehër'vil, n. [Gr. χαιρέφυλλον, pleasant leaf; χαίρεν, to rejoice, and φύλλον, leaf.] A plant with an esculent root.
Chess, n. [Fr. échèces; Gér. schach; from Per. shah, a king; literally, "game of kings."—See CHECK.] A game in which two sets of pieces are moved in opposition to one another:—a coarse

Chess'-board, n. A board to play chess on. Chess man, n. A piece or puppet for chess. Chest, n. [Gr. κίστη; L. cista; A.-S. cyste; Ger. kiste.] A large box or coffer:—the thorax of

the human body; the breast.
Chest'nut (ches'nut), n. [Fr. châtaigne; L. castanea; Gr. κάστανον, or κάρυον κασταναίον, nut of ζαείπια, a city in Pontus.] A tree and its nut.—2, α. Colored like a chestnut; brown.

nnt.—2, a. Colored like a chestnut; brown.
Chē'tah, n. See CHEETAH.
Chĕv-a-liĕr' (shēv-a-lēr'), n. [Fr.; cheval, L. ca-ballus, a horse.] A knight; a gallant man; a

cavalier.

Chevaux-de-frise (shev'ō-de-frēz'), n. pl. [Fr. for "horse of Friesland," a jocose name.] (Fort.) A piece of timber furnished with spikes

Chevaux-de-frise.

to defend a passage.

Cheviot (chiv'i-to or chev'i-to) [chē'vi-ot, I.], n.

[From the Cheviot Hills in England and Scotland.]

Noting a breed of sheep in Scotland especially valued for their wool:—a rough woollen fabric,

Noting a breed of sheep in Scothau Csp. valued for their wool:—a rough woollen fabric, used for men's clothing.

Che'ron (she'ron), n. [Fr. for "a rafter," from che'ron, a goat; the rafters are likened to two butting goats.—Cf. L. capreolus, a kid, a prop.]

(Arch.) A zigzag ornament.—(Mil.) A mark or badge on the sleeve.

Chew (chü), v. a. [A.-S. ceoran; Dut. kaawen; Ger. kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger. kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger. kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kanen; Tuss. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kanen; Tuss. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kanen; Russ. jexate; a variant of Chaw.—
Ger kan nate.—2, v. n. To ruminate; to muse.—3, n. A cud; a quid.

A cau; a quat.

chi-a'rō-os-cû'rō, chi-ar-os-cû'rō, or chi-a'rō-scû'rō, n. [It. for "clear-obscure."] The art of combining light and shade in painting; clare-

Chick'a-rēē, n. [From its call.] A red squirrel. Chick'en, n. [A.-S. cicen; Dut. kicken.—Cf. Ger. küchlein.] The young of a bird, particularly of a

hen:—a term for a young person.

Chick'en-pöx, n. A mild eruptive disease.

Chick'pēa (chik'pē), n. [Fr. chiche; It., cece; L. cicer.] A kind of pea.

Chick'wēēd, n. [Chick and weed; it is greatly relished by birds.] An annual plant or weed.

Chic'o-rx, n. Same as Chiccory. Chicory is the

Chie o-ry, n. Same as more common spelling.

Chīde, v. a. [A.-S. cidan.—Cf. Dan. kiede, to harass.] [i. chid; pp. chiding, chidden or chid.]

To reprove; to scold; to check.—2, v. n. To clamor; to scold.

Chīd'ing, n. Rebuke; quarrel:—noise. Chīd', a. [Fr. chef, a chief, a head; L. capul, the head; O. Fr. chief.] Principal; most eminent;

first; primary. -2, n. A commander; leader;

head.

Sym.—Chief city; principal person; first in rank.—Chief among savages; commander of an army; leader of a party; head of a family.

Chief ly, ad. Principally; eminently.

Chief tain, n. [L. capitanus; O. Fr. chevetain.—See Captain and Chief.] A leader; a commander; a chief.

a chief.

Chief tain-ry, \ n. State, dignity, or rank of a Chief tain-ship, \ chieftain.

Chif-fon-nier', n. [Fr.; chiffe, chiffon, a rag: possibly akin to Chaff, Chiff, or more probably to SHIVER. In the Rouchi patois (north of France) chife means "a cut;" Sp. chiffar, to pare 1 A rag-nicker. pare.] A rag-picker. Chiffonnière (shif-fon-ne-ar'), n. [Fr.] A work-

table; a what-not.

Chignon (shen-yōn), n. [Fr. for "the back of the neck;" properly "a little chaim" (Fr. chaine, chainon), from the chain of vertebral processes on the back of the neck.] The hair of a woman, gathered and resting on the back of the neck.

Chi'go (chē'go), n. [Said to be a Peruvian word.] See Chigre.

Chig're (chig'ger), n. [Said to be a Peruvian word.] A small insect of the flea kind, that

lodges under the skin.

Chil'blain, n. [Chill and blain.] A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by

Child'hood (-hûd), n. [A.-S. cild-had.] The state

of children; infancy; the properties of a child. Childrish, a. Like a child; trifling; puerile.

of combining light and shade in painting; clareobscure.

Chibouque (che-bôk'), n. [Turk.] A Turkish
Chie (shik), n. [Fr.; Ger. geschick, tact. geschicken, to despatch.] Style; knack; address;
elegance.—2, a. Stylish; graceful.

Ohi-ane' (she-kān'), n. [Fr. chicane, a quibble, a
wrangle; originally a kind of game like polo;
Late Gr. τ/νκάνιον, Per. chaugan, polo, or a bat.
A mean trick; chicanery.—2, v. n. [pp. chicaning, chicaned.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

Chi-α'-α'-x, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ, n. [Fr. chicaneric.] Mean arts of
wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [L. chicorium; Gr. κιχωριον; Fr.
chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [L. chicorium; Gr. κιχωριον; Fr.
chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [L. chicorium; Gr. κιχωριον; Fr.
chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [L. chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [Chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [Chi-α'-γ, n. [Chi-α'-γ-γ, n. [Chi-α'-γ, mould into which iron is cast in order to be chilled.—3, v. a. [pp. chilling, chilled.] To make cold; to depress:—to harden cast-iron by

suddenly cooling it.

Chil'li-ness, n. A sensation of shivering.

Chil'ly, or Chil'li, n. [Sp. chile.] Red pepper;

Chilly, a. Somewhat cold.—2, ad. Coldly. Chimb (chim), n. [Dut. kim; Sw. kimb; Ger. kimme.] The end of the staves of a barrel, &c.: capsicum.

—Written also chime and chime.

Chime, n. [Dan. kime, Local Sw. kimma, kimba, to chime; O. Fr. chimbe, a cymbal. Not improbably from root of CYMBAL.] A sound of belts; concord of sound.—2, v. n. [pp. chiming, chimed.] To sound in harmony; to agree.—3, -written also chime and chine. To move, strike, sound, or cause to sound v. a. To mo

CHIMERA

Chi-mere', n. [Fr. simarre; It. zimarra.] A bish

Chi-mer'i-cal, a. [See Chimera.] Imaginary; fanciful; unreal.

fanciful; unrean.
chi-mer'i-cal·ly, ad. In a chimerical manner.
chim'ney, m.; pl. Chim'neys. [Fr. cheminée; Late
L. caminata; L. caminus, Gr. κάμινος, a furnace; καίειν, to burn.] A passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.

Chim'ney-cör'ner, n. The fireside. Chim'ney-piēce (chim'ne-pēs), n. The ornamental work round a fireplace.

work round a mephace. Chim'ney-pôt, n. A pot or tube put on the top of a chimney to induce a draught. Chim'ney-swal'low (-swòl'lō), n. A species of swift; a swallow-like bird, building its nest in

chimneys.

chimneys.

Chim'ney-swēēp'er, n. A cleaner of chimneys.

Chim-pān'zee, n. [West African.] A large ape.

Chin, n. [A.-S. cin.; Dut. kin.; Gr. yévv; ; Ger. kim.

—Cf. Icel. kim, Dan. kind, Goth. kinnus, L. gena,

Skr. ganda, the cheek.] The lowest part of the

Skr. ganda, the cheek.] The lowest part of the human face.

Chi'na, n. [Name of the country whence at first it was imported.] Porcelain.

Chi'na, a-tay, n. See Kaoline.

Chi'na, -clay, n. See Kaoline.

Chi'na, -grass, n. (Bot.) The fibre of a Chinese nettle, from which is manufactured grass-cloth.

Chi'n'a, -ink, n. See Indian-ink.

Chin'a, -pin, n. [Fr., from an American India.

Chin'qua, -pin, n. [Fr., from an American India.

Chin'qua, -pin, n. [Fr., from an American India.

Chinch, n. [Sp. chinche, It. cimice, L. cimex, cimics, a bug.] A bed-bug:—a destructive insect.

Chin-chi'l'la, n. [Sp.-Amer., apparently a dim. of local chinche, a ksunk; the latter name (properly 'a bed-bug') is given to the skunk on account of its offensive smell, which, however, the chinchilla does not have.] A small

does not have.] A small South American animal

South American animal noted for its fine fur.

Chine, n. [Fr. échine, the spine; Ger. schiene, a spinit.—Cf. Suin.] The backbone or spine:—[see Chima] the ends of a barrel or cask (written the chimal state of the spine). also chimb and chime) :- [A.-S. cinu, Dut. keen, a

also chimb and chime):—[A.-S. chim, Date. Rech, a cleft; A.-S. chima, to split] a deep groove or cleft worn into sea-cliffs by a stream.—2, v. a. [pp. chiming, chimed.] To cut into pieces or chines. Chī-nēse', n. The language or people of Chima. Chǐmk, n. [Dim. of chine, a cleft.] A narrow aperture; an opening: —a slight jingting or tinkling sound.—2, v. a. [pp. chinking, chinked.] To shake so as to make a sound.—3, v. n. To sound

Shake so as to make a sound.—S, r. h. To sound by striking each other.

Chintz, n. [Hind. chhint, chhit, chintz; chhinta, chhit, a spot; Skr. chitra, spotted.—Cf. CHEETAH, also Ger. zitz, Dut. sits, chintz.] Cotton cloth printed with colors.

printed with colors.

(Phyp. v. a. [A dim. variant of Chop.] [pp. chipping, chipped.] To cut into small pieces; to hack.—2, v. n. To break or crack; to chap.—3, n. A small piece cut or broken off.—3, v. n. [Imitative.] To chirp like a small bird.

Chip'muck, n. [Called also chipping-squirrel, Chip'munk, from its call.] A striped squirrel; ground-squirrel.

Chip ping, n. Act of cutting off; a chip.

Chip ping-bird, n. A small North AmeriChip ping-spăr row, can bird. See Chipping-BIRD .- 2, a. Covered

chi-rōg'ra-pher, n. A writer. chi-rō-graph'io, a. Relating to chirography; chi-rō-graph'i-cal, written.

ghi-mē'ra, n. [L.]; pl. chi-mē'ras. [Gr. χίμαιρα, a she-goat, a monster with a goat's body; χίμα-ρος, a goat.—Cf. Icel. gymbr, a lamb.] A feigned monster:—an odd fancy; an illusion.

A bid. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and γρα-φειν, to write.] Art of writing; handwriting. chi-rōl'o-gy, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and λόγος, discourse.] The art of conversing by the hands

and fingers; dactylology.

chi'ro-mān-oy, π. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the hand; palmistry.

painisty.

phī-ron'o-my, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and νόμος,
haw.] The science or rules of gesticulation and law.] The s

pantonnine.

ghī-röp'o-dīst, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and πούς, ποδός, the foot.] A surgeon for the hands and feet, or for corns and bunyons.

To make a cheerful noise, as birds.—2, n. The voice of birds or of insects.

Chirp'ing, n. The gentle noise of birds. Chir rup, v. a. [pp. chirruping, chirruped.] To quicken; to cheer up.—2, n. A chirp.

quicken; ιο cheer up. -z, n. A chirp.
chî-rür'śe-on, n. (Gr. χειρουργός. -See Chirurgen:) A surgeon. [Antiq.]
chī-rūr'ģe-ry, n. [Gr. χειρουργία; χείρ, the
hand, and eρχειν, to work.] Surgery.
chī-rūr'ģi-cal, a. [Gr. χειρουργικός.] Surgical;
portainjng to surgery.

Chi-rur gi-cal, a. [Gr. χειρουργικό».] Surgical; pertaining to surgery.

Chis'el, n. [Fr. ciseau; O. Fr. cisel, chisel; Late L. cisellus, sciselum; L. sicilicula, dim. of sicilies, a sickle; from secare, to cut, influenced by scindere, to cut. But cf. It. cesello, a chisel, which seems to be from cædere, cæsum, to cut.] A tool for puring wood or stone.—2, v. a. [Fr. ciseler.] paring wood or stone.—2, v. a. [Fr. ciseler.]

[pp. chiselling, chiselled.] To cut or carve
with a chisel:—to cheat.

Ch't, n. [A.-S. cid, sprout.—Cf. Kith.] A child;
a baby:—a sprout of corn.

Ch't'-chat, n. Prattle; idle talk; chat.

Chit'tar-lings, n. pl [Local E. chitter, to shiver, to tremble; from their gelatinous quality.] Food

to tremine; rioli their generations quarty; J commade of swines' entrails.

Chi-vāl'rio [chiv'al-rik, I. C.; shiv'ql-rik, N.], a. Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

Chiv'al-rois, a. Knightly; gallant.

Chiv'al-ry, or Chiv'al-ry, n. [Fr. chevalerie. cheral, L. caballus, a horse.] The system of knighthood, with its usages and customs; knighthood:

hood, with its usages and customs; knighthood:
—the body of knights. [A sedative drug,
chlö'ral.n. [First syllables of chlorine and alcohol.]
chlö'ral.ism. n. The morbid condition of the
system sometimes induced by chloral.
chlö'rate, n. (Chem.) A salt composed of chloric
acid and a base.
chlö'ric, a. Noting an acid containing chlorine.

chlo'ride, n. (Chem.) A compound of chlorine and some other substance.

Chlö'rine, n. [Gr. χλωρός, green; the gas is of a greenish color.] An element obtained from com-

ghlo'ro-form, n. [First syllables of chlorine and formyl.] (Chem.) A liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime with diluted alcohol:—used to produce insensibility in surgical operations. -2, v. a. [pp. chloroforming, chloroformed.] To put under the influence of chloroform; to render insensible by chloroform.

phlo'ro-phyl, n. [Gr. χλωρός, green, and δύλλον, a leaf.] The green coloring-matter of plants. phlo-rō'sis, n. [From Gr. χλωρός, green.] (Med.)

chlo-ro'sis, n. [From Gr. ххаров, green.] (мем.)
The green sickness.
chlo-rôt'ic, a. Affected by chlorosis,
Chōak (chok), v. a. See Choke.
Chŏck, n. [Akin to Сноке.] A sort of wedge to
confine a cask.

confine a cask.

Chŏck'-full, a. Quite full.

Chŏc'o-late, n. [Mex. chocolatl.] A preparation of cacao; the liquor made by a solution of it.

Chŏce, n. [Fr. choix; choisir, Goth. kiusan, to choose.—See CHOOSE.] The power or act of choosing; election; option:—best part:—thing chosen.—2, a. Select; precious; very valuable.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, G, Ç, Ş, soft; Ø, G, Ç, Ş, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Choir (kwīr), n. [Fr. charr; L. chorus.—See Cho-Rus.] An assembly or band of singers; quire:
—the part of a church where the singers are placed:—the chancel.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. choiring, choired.] To sing together.

Chōke, v. a. [Icel. koka, to gulp; akin to Cough and Chuckle: imitative.] [pp. choking, choked.] To suffocate: to ston up.—2, v. n. To be choked!

A band of singers; a concert:—a song between the acts of a tragedy:—verses of song in which

placed:—the chancel.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. choiring, choired.] To sing together.

Zhōke, v. a. [Icel. koka, to gulp; akin to Couch and CHUCKLE: imitative.] [pp. choking, choked.]

To suffocate; to stop up.—2, v. n. To be choked. or obstructed .- 3, n. A contraction in the bore

Chöke'-damp, n. [Choke, and damp, a vapor or gas.] Carbonic acid; a noxious vapor in coalmines and wells.

Chōke'-pear, n. An unpalatable pear.

Chōke'-pear, n. An unpalatable pear.

phŏl'a-gŏgue, n. [Gr. χολογωγός; χόλος, bile,
and ἀγειν, to lead; ἀγωγός, leading.] A medicine carrying off bile.

phŏl'er, n. [L. cholera, Gr. χολή, bile.—Cf. Gall:
the ancients associated melancholy and anger with excess of bile.] The bile:—anger; rage. chöl'e-ra, n. [L. for "bile," or "biliousness; Gr. χολέρα, cholera.—See Choler.] (Med.) disease accompanied by vomiting and purging,

chôl-e-rā'ic, a. Pertaining to cholera.

chôl-e-rā'ic, a. Pertaining to cholera.

chôl'e-ra-môr' bus, n. [L. for "cholera the disease."] A painful disease attended with purging

made of fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, &c.

and vomiting.

hol'er-ic, α. [Gr. χολερικός.] Full of choler; Chol'er-ic, a.

angry; irascible. chō-li-ăm'bic, n. [Gr. χωλός, lame, and ιαμβος, an iambus, from its halting movement.] A kind of verse.

Chôôşe, v. a. [A.-S. ceosan; Dut. kiezen; Ger. kiesen; Goth kinson; akin to L. gustare, to taste, Skr. jush, to relish.] I chose; pp. choosing, chosen.]
To prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect.—
2, v. n. To have power of choice; to prefer.

 λ. n. 10 have power to choice; to present
 chop, v. a. [0. Dut. koppen, Dut. kappen, Ger. kappen, Sw. kappa, Gr. κόπτειν, to cut.] [pp. chopping, chopped.] To cut with a quick blow. —2, v. n. To do or act with a quick motion. A small piece or cut of meat; a cleft :-

3, n. A small piece or cut of meat; a cleit.

[Hind. chhap, a stamp, a copy] a permit; quality.

Chöp'-fāll'en (-fāl'ln), a. See Chap-rallen.

Chöp'-höüse, n. A house of entertainment.

Chöp'ping, p. a. Stout; large:—tumbling.

Chöps, n. pl. The mouth of a beast. See Chaps.

An instrument used in China, &c., Chop'stick, n. An instrument used in China, &c.,

cho-răg'ic, α. [Gr. χοραγικός.] Pertaining to a cho-rag'ic, a. [Gr. χοραγκος; χορός, chorus, and cho-ragus, n. [Gr. χοραγκος; χορός, chorus, and cho-ragus, n. [Gr. χοραγκος; χορός, chorus, and christi-in'i-ty (krist-ye-an'e-te), n. [L. christi-anitas.] The religion taught by Christ; the re-

hō'ral, a. [Late L. choralis; chorus, a choir.] Belonging to, or singing in, a choir.—2, n. [Late

Belonging to, or singing in, a choir.—2, n. [Late L. chorale.] A kind of psalm-time. chō'ral-l_χ, ad. In the manner of a chorus. chōrd, n. [L. chorda, Gr. χορδή, a gut, a string.—See Corn.] The string of a musical instrument:—a certain combination of notes; harding the choice of the choral chorac cho ment:—a certain community of thotes, have mony.—(Geom.) A right line which joins the two ends of an arc of a circle.—2, v. a. [pp. chording, chorded.] To furnish with strings.

Chōre, n. A small job. [U. S.] See Char. (Chording, chorded, a dance.—See Chorus.]

St. Vitus's dance.

phō-ri-ăm'bic, n. [Gr. χορείος, a trochee (literally, "belonging to the chorus"), and ταμβος, an iambus.] The foot of a verse consisting of four yllables; as, anxietas.

pho'ri-on, n. [Gr. xopiov, L. corium, Skr. kar, leather, skin.] (Anat.) The exterior membrane that inwraps the feetus.

Chor'is-ter, n. [Fr. choriste.] A singer in cathedrals, or in a concert :- a leader of a choice chō'ro-grāph, n. [Gr. χωρός, place, and γράφειν, to describe.] An instrument or kind of protractor used for constructing triangles.

chor-o-graph'ic, chorography.

A band of singers; a concert:—a song between the acts of a tragedy:—verses of song in which the company join the singer.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. chorussing, chorussed.] To sing as in a Chōṣe, i. from choose. See Choose. [chorus. Chōṣe (shōz), n. [Fr.; It. cosa; from L. causa, a cause (q. v.).] À thing; personal property Chōṣ'en (chō'zn), p. part. from choose. Chough (chūf), n. [A.-S. ceo, Dan. kaa, Dut. kaaure, a chough, or daw,—from the cry.] A bird like

Chöûse, v. a. [Turk. chiaus, chaush, a herald, a sergeant; alluding to a chicans who in 1609 committed great frauds in London.] [pp. chousing, choused.] To cheat; to trick.—2, n. A bubble;

a trick or sham.

Chö@'-chö@, n. [Pidgin-English (not Chinese) for "food," or "a meal."] A pickle composed of various ingredients, as cucumbers, tonatoes, &c.

made of fresh fish bolled with biscult, pork, &c. —2, v. a. [pp. chowdering, chowdered.] To make into chowder. Chöw ry, n. [Hind.] A fly-brush or fly-fan. Chres-tôm a-thy, n. [Gr. χρηστομάθεια; χρηστός, good, and μαθείν, to learn.] A book of instruction.

Chrism, n. [Gr. χρίσμα; χρίειν, to anoint.] Urc-

tion used in sacred cerem Chris'ma-to-ry, n. [Late L. chrismatorium.] A little oil-vessel.

ittle oil-vessel.

chris'om (kriz'um), n. The white vesture anointed with chrism formerly put on a child in baptism.

christ'en (kris'su), c. a. [A.-S. cristen, a Christian; christnian, to christen.] [pp. christening, christened.] To baptize; to name.

christ-en-döm (kris'sn-düm), n. [A.-S. cristendom; Ger. christenhum.] The regions the inhabitants

of which profess Christianity; the whole body of Christians.

christening (kris'sn-lng), n. Baptism.
chris'tian (krist'yan), n. [Gr. χριστιανός; Χριστός, Christ, or anointed.] Α disciple of Christ;
a believer in Christianity:—in a general sense, an inhabitant of Christendom.—2, a. Pertain-

anitas.] The religion taught by Christ; the religion of Christians. ghris'tian-Ize, v. a. [Gr. χριστιανίζειν.] [pp. christianizing, christianized.] To render Chris-

chris'tian-name, n. A name given in baptism.

chris'tian-name, n. A name green in deposition, ohrist'mas (kris'mas), n. [Christ and mass.] The festival of Christ's nativity, December 25; Christmas-day.

christ'mas-box, n. A box for collecting Christmas presents:—a Christmas present.

christ'mas-ēve, n. The evening next before

Christ'mas-tide, n. The Christmas season. christ mas-tree. n. A small tree set up in the house, with presents, &c., hanging from it for distribution on Christmas-eve.

distribution on Christmas-eve.

shris-tõl'9-ξχ, n. [Gr. Χριστός, Christ, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise relating to Christ.

shrō'māte, n. A salt containing chromic acid.

shro-māt'ic, a. [Gr. χρωματικός ; χρώμα, color:
it is said that in music intermediate notes were once written in colors; but probably the term indicates simply a "shading," like a variation in tint or color; in Gr. the term may mean "florid," "artificial."] Relating to color, or to semitones in music. semitones in music

Chro-mat'ics, n. The science of colors.

chrō-ma-tŏg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. χρώμα, χρώματος, color, and γράφειν, to write.] A discourse on chrome, n. A sort of metal; chromium

CHROMATOGRAPHY

chro'mic, a. Noting an acid containing chromium. chrō'mi-um, n. [Gr. χρωμα, color, paint: many of its compounds are used as pigments.] A whitish, brittle metal.

chro'mo, n. A picture printed in oil-colors. chromo-lith'o-graph, n. A lithographic picture in oil-colors:—often abbreviated into chromo.

in on-colors:—oten abbreviated into chromo. Chro'mo-lith-o-graph'io. α. Pertaining to, or produced by, chromo-lithography. φhro'mo-li-thóg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. χρωμα, color, and Lirthographs in various colors.

hroims-sphēre, n. [On type of atmosphere; Gr. χρῶμα, color, and σφαίρα, a sphere.] The atmosphere of the sun, outside the photosphere. chrō-mo-sphēr'ic, α. Of or pertaining to the

Chron'ie, a. [Gr. χρονικός; χρόνος, time.] Of long

duration, as a disease:—opposed to acute.

chrön'i-cle, n. [Gr. χρονικά (βιβλία); from χρόνος, time.] An historical register of events; annals; archives; a record; a history. -2, v. a. [pp. chronicling, chronicled.] To record; to register. Chron'i-cler, n. A recorder of events.

phrön'o-gram, n. [Gr. χρόνος, time, and γράμμα, a writing.] An inscription in which the date is expressed by numeral letters.

Chrön'9-graph, n. [Gr. χρόνος, time, and γράφειν, to record.] An electric instrument for measuring and recording time.

and recording time.

chro-nol'o-ger, \(\) n. One who is versed in chrochro-nol'o-gest, \(\) nology.

chron-o-log'i-o, \(\) a. Relating to chronology;

chron-o-log'i-o, \(\) in the order of time.

chron-o-log'i-cal-ly, \(ad. \) By chronology.

chro-nol'o-gy, \(n. \) [Gr. \(xporoxoyi_a \) xporox, time,

and \(xdoyors, \) treatise. The science of computing

and \(xdoyors, \) treatise. The science of computing

and \(xdoyors, \) treatise. The science of computing

and \(xdoyors, \) treatise \(xdoyors, \) treatise. The science of computing

and \(xdoyors, \) treatise \(xdoyors, \) treatis view of events and dates.

¢hro-nŏm'e-ter, n. [Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, a measure.] A time-keeper, or instrument for a measure.] A time-keeper, or measuring time with exactness.

chron-o-met'ric,) a. Relating to the measure-chron-o-met'ri-cal, (ment of time.

chrön-o-mět'rj-cal, j ment of time. chrys'a-lid, n. A chrysalis. chrys'a-lis, n.; pl. chry-sal'i-dēs. [Gr. χρυσαλ-λίς; from χρυσός, gold.—Cf. Late L. aurelia, a chrysalis; from aurum, gold; referring to the color of some kinds. The pupa of an insect; au-Chrysalis.

Øhrys'o-ber-yl, n. [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρυλ-λος, beryl.] A precious stone.

gold, and πράσον, a prase, a leek.—See Prase.]

A pale-green precious stone.

Chüb, n. [Probably named from its chubby shape.

—Cf. Sw. kubb, a block.] A river-fish.

Chüb'ed, a. Plump; chubby.

Chüb'by, a. [Cf. Local Sw. kubbug, fat, plump.]

Plump; short and thick.

Chück, v. n. [Imitative, like Chuck...] [pp. chucking, chucked.] To make a noise like a hen.—

2, v. a. To call as a hen:—[a form of Shock, or

Shake] to strike gently:—to throw by a quick SHAKE] to strike gently:—to throw by a quick motion; to pitch.—3, n. The voice of a hen:—a pat or blow:—a part of a turning-machine.

Chickle, v. n. [Imitative, and allied to Choke.] skin over. [kinds. [pp. chuckling, chuckled.] To laugh convul-

sively; to laugh inwardly with triumph .- 2. v. a. To call as a hen:—to fondle.—3, n. A short, suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or derision.

Chum, n. [Said to stand for comrade.—Cf. A.-S.

cuma, a. guest.] A chamber-fellow; associate.
Chū'nam, n. Stucco; mortar; lime. [India.]
Chūnk, n. [Local E. chump, a block; junk, a lump.
—Cf. HUMP.] A short, thick piece of any thing.
Chūnk'y, a. Short and thick.
Chūrch, n. [A.-S. circ, cirice; Scot. kirk; Ger. kirche;

from Gr. κυριακόν, the Lord's house; κύριος, lord master. The collective body of Christians: -a particular body of Christians :- a place of divine worship:—the clerical body, in distinction from the laity:—ecclesiastical authority.—2, v. a. [pp. churching, churched.] To assist to return thanks in church.

Syn.—The use of church in the sense of a house of public worship is limited, in England, to houses of the kind belonging to the Episcopal or established form of religion, the houses of public worship among the dissenters being styled meetworship among the dissenters being styled meeting-houses or chapels; but in this country this distinction is not adhered to. [church. Chürch'ing, n. The act of returning thanks in Chürch'lx, a. Befitting the church.

Church'man, n. An ecclesiastic :- an Episcopalian. Church'-mem-ber, n. One in communion with a church

Church'-rate, n. A rate or tax for parish pur-Chürch'-wâr-den, n. An officer of the church.
Chürch'-yārd, n. The burial-ground adjoining a church, or belonging to a church.

Chürl, n. [A.-S. ceorl, a freeman, a husbandman; Scand. & Ger. karl, a man.] A surly man:—a

scand. & Ger. karl, a man.] A surly man:—a miser:—a rustic.
Chürl'ish, a. Rude; brutal:—avaricious.
Chürl'ish-nēss, n. Rudeness; niggardliness.
Chürn, n. [Icel. kirna, Sw. kürna, a churn; Ger. & Dut. kernen, to churn; from the root Kernel, Con. The idea seems to be the extraction of the kernel or quintessence.] A vessel in which cream is churned.—2, v. a. [pp. churning, churned.] To agitate, as in a churn.—3, v. n. To work at a churn; to imitate the action of a churn.

churn'ing, n. The act of making butter.
Chüse, v. a. See Choose. [spout; a shoot. chûte (shut), n. [Fr.] An inclined trough or Chut'ngy, n. [Hind. chaini.] A condiment or pickle.

chy-la ceous (-shus), a. Belonging to chyle. chyle, n. [Gr. χυλός, juice; χύειν, χέειν, to pour.]

A milky fluid formed in the alimentary canal and separated from the chyme.

ghy-li-fac'tion, n. The act or the process of phrys-an'the-mum, n. [L.; Gr. χρυσός, gold, and ανθεμον, flower.] A genus of plants.

phγys-el-e-phan'tine, α. [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and ἐλεφάντινος, made of ivory; ἐλεφας, an elephant ivory.] Made of gold and ivory.

phγys'o-ber-yl, n. [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρυλλος, beryl]. A precious stone to making chyle. [chyle. or ghyl-i-fac'tive, α. Making chyle. [chyle.] σ'hy-li-fac'tive, or ghyl-i-fac'tive, α. Making chyle.

phγys-el-e-phan'tine, α. [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρυλλος, beryl]. A precious stone to the process of the proces

phrys'9-ber-yl, n. [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρνλ-λος, beryl.] A precious stone. (chym'[is-try, n. See Chemistry. Chy'n. [Ic. κπια, onions; L. cœpα, an onion, stone.] A precious stone. (chy'n'[is-try, n. See Chemistry. Chy'n, n. [Gr. κάπια, onions; L. cœpα, an onion, dim. (late) cœpula; Fr. ciboule, Sp. cebolla, an onion; but Fr. & Sp. represent L. cœpulla, an onion-field, onions collectively.] A sort of small

Gi-bō'ri-ŭm, n. [L.; Gr. κιβώριον, a cup,—properly, a water-lily.] A pyx or cimbarium. Gi-cā'da, n. [L.]; pl. Ci-cā'da, or Ci-cā'daş. The harvest-fly, or tree-locust.

Ci-ca'la, or Ci-ca'la, n. [It.] A

cicada.

Cĭc'a-trĭce, n. [L. cicatrix.] A scar.

Cĭc-a-tri-zā'tion, n. Act of healing

Cic'a-trize, v. a. & v. n. [pp. cica-trizing, cicatrized.] To heal; to skin over. [kinds.



mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ùse.—Ç, G, ç, §, soft; Ç, G, e, ¸, hard; ş as z; ¾ as gz; this.

or antiquities.

Cic.e.ro'ni-an, a. Resembling Cicero.

Cicisbeo (che-chis-bā'ō or se-sis'be-ō), n. [It.] A
gallant attending a lady; a dangler about

women.

67'der, m. [Sp. sidra; Fr. cidre; L. sicera, Gr. orisepa, Heb. shekar, strong drink.—Cf. Magyar esiger, Roumanian cipher, cider; Arab. sulr, sakr, drunkenness.] The juice of apples fermented.

61-devant (st-de-väh'), ad. [Fr.; literally, herebefore.] Formerly.

61-gär', m. [Sp. ciaerro: said to be from ciaerral.

before.] Formerly.

Ci-gar', n. [Sp. cigarro; said to be from cigarral, a garden, an orchard, one kind of tobacco being called garden-tobacco; cigarral, an orchard, is from cigarra, a cicada, which especially frequents groves.] A little roll of tobacco for smoking.

Cig-a-rette', n. [Fr.] A small cigar:—a small smoking-tube formed by rolling up a pinch or two of tobacco, in tissue-gaper.

smoking-tupe formed by forming up a patch of two of tobacco in tissue-naper. in:

Oil'i-āt-ed, α. Furnished with cilia.

Oi-lit'oious (se-lish'us), α. [L. cilicium, Gr. κιλίκιον, hair-cloth, a garment of goat's hair; literally, cilician cloth.] Made of hair.

ally, cilician cloth.] Made of hair.

CM'[-1 m, n.: pl. CM'[-a, [L., an eyelid,—later, an eyelash.] A hair, or a hair-like filament. [ing. Ci'ma, n. [See CxM.] (Arch.) A kind of mould-Gim-ba'ri-um, n. [Late L.: Gr. κυμβόου, a cup; O. Fr. cimarre, a wine-bowl.] A vessel in which the eucharist is reserved; a ciborium.

CM'm'e-ter. n. A Turkish sword. See Scymtan

Cim'e-ter, n. A Turkish sword. See Scymitar. Cim'e-ter, n. A Turkish sword. See Scymhar.

Cim-mē'ri-an, a. [From Cimmeria, now the Crimea, formerly thought to be a very dark country, probably from some notion of the long nights of the Arctic regions.] Extremely dark.

Cin-shō'na, n. [Named in 1742 in honor of the Countess of Chinchon (Spain, 1638).] Peruvian or Jesuits' bark, or the tree which produces it.

Cin'sho-nine, n. An alkaloid of cinchona.

Cinct'ure (singkt/yur), n. [L. cinctura, a girdle; cingere, cinctus, to gird.—Cf. skr. kanchi, a girdle.]

A band worn round the head or the body; belt; sash; girdle.

sash; girdle.

Cin'der, n. [Icel. sindr, Dan. & Sw. sinder, Ger. sinder, dross; probably not the Fr. cendre, L. cinis, cineris, ashes.] Relics of burnt coal or wood:—ashes:—a mass ignited and quenched.

Cin-e-matics, n. See KINEMATICS. [CINEREOUS. Cin-e-rā'(cous (-shus), a. [L. cineraceus.] Same as Cin'e-ra-rx, a. [L. cinerarius; cinis, cinaris, ashes. -Cf. Gr. κόνις, dust; Skr. kana, powder.] Re-

Cfi (r. κόνις, dust; Skr. kana, powder.] Relating to, or like, ashes.
Cin-ę-rā'tiọn, n. Act of reducing to ashes.
Cin-e-rā'tiọn, n. Act of reducing to ashes; ash-clored.

Cin-e-ri''tious (sīn-ẹ-rīsh'us), a. [L. cinericius.]
Cin'na-bar, n. [Gr. κιντάβαρι; Per. singifrah, zin-jafr.] A red sulphuret of mercury.
Cin'na-mon, n. [L. cinnamomum, Gr. κινάμωμον, Heb. qinnamon, possibly allied to qaneh, cane.—But cf. Malay kajmanis, cinnamon; kaju, wood, manis, sweet.] The spicy bark of a tree of Asia.
Cinque (sīngk), n. [Fr. cinq. L. quinque, five.] The number five in dice.

Unque (singk), n. [Fr. caq, L. quaque, nve.] The number five in dice.

Cinque'-foïl (singk'-), n. [Fr. cinq-feuilles, five leaves.] An astringent plant.

Ci'on, n. A shoot to be engrafted. See SCION.

Ci'pher, n. [Fr. chiffre; Arab. sifr.—See Zero.]

The arithmetical character 0:—a figure; a character of the strength of the significant of the significan acter :- a secret manner of writing, or a key to it.—2, v. n. [pp. ciphering, ciphered.] To practise arithmetic; to compute by figures.—

Circus.] Of the circus.

Circuinate, a. [L. circinate, circinates, to make round; circina, a pair of dividers.] Rolled up or round; circinus, a pair of dividers.] Rolled up or circum-scribe, v. a. [L. circum, around, and circinus, a pair of dividers.] Rolled up or scribere, scriptum, to write.] [pp. circumscribing, scribere, scriptum, to write.] turned like a shepherd's crook.

Cicerone (chē-che-rō'ne) or sīs-e-rō'ne), n.; It. pl. Cīr'cle, n. [A.-S. circul; Fr. cercle; L. circulus, dim. of circus; Gr. κίρκος, a ring.] A curved line continued till it ends where it legan, having all its talker.] A guide; one who explains curiosities or antiquities.

Cīţ-e-rō'ni-an, a. Resembling Cicero.
Cīġ-e-rō'ni-an, a. Resembling Cicero.
Cicisbeo (chē-che-rō'ne) γ s-sis'b e-ō), n. [It.] A guider, a dander, about a stronger a lady: a dander about a commany:—a district; a province.—

tract of country visited by the judges of a court. -2, v. a. [pp. circuiting, circuited.] To move round.

Cir-cu'i-tous, a. Roundabout; not direct. Cir-cū'i-tous-ly, ad. In a circuitous manner. Cir'cū-lar, a. Round, like a circle; spherical; circulating. - Circular letter, a letter sent to sexeral persons on some common affair .- 2, n. A

circular letter.
Cir'cù-late, v. n. [pp. circulating, circulated.] To move round; to spread, -2, v. a. To spread;

Cir-cu-la'tion, n. Act of circulating; circular

Cir-cu-la'tion, n. Act of circulating; circular motion:—extent of diffusion:—currency of money, or of a substitute for money.

Cir'cu-la-to-ry, n. A chemical vessel.—2, a. Circular; going round. [much used as a prefix. Cir'cum. [L. for "around," "about."] A word Cir'cum. [L. for "around," "about."] A word Cir-cum-am'bi-en-cy, n. Act of encompassing. Cir-cum-am'bi-ent, a. [See Ambient.] Surround-

Cir-cum-am'bu-late, v. n. [L. circum, about, and

Cir-oum-am bu-jate, v. n. | L. circum, about, and ambulare, to walk.] [pp. circumambulating, circumambulated.] To walk round.

Gir'oum-cise, v. a. [L. circum, around, and cwedere (cideve), cisum, to cut.] [pp. circumcising, circumcised.] To cut off the foreskin.

Gir-cum-cir'sion (sir-kum-sizh'un), n. The act of circum-cir'sion (sir-kum-sizh'un), n. The act of circumcising; a Jewish rite.

Gir-cum-duct', v. a. [L. circum, about, and ducere, ductum, to lead.] [pp. circumducting, circumducted] To lead about:—to nullify.

cumducted.] To lead about:—to nullity.

Gir-edm'fer-ence, n. [L. circumferentia; circum, about, and ferre, to bear.] A line that bounds the space of a circle; periphery; orb; circle.

Gir-cum-fe-re'rital (shall), a. Circular.

in a sines.

Re
Re
To mark with the circumflex.

Gir-cum-fkx, f-circum, around, and flectere, flexum, to bend;

To mark with the circumflex.

Gir-cum-fkx, m. An accent denoting a long syl-

To mark with the circumnex.

Cir'cum-flex, n. An accent denoting a long syllable,—marked in Greek [^], in Latin [^].

lable,—marked in Greek [], in Latin [*].

Gr-cum-füse*, v. a. [L. circumfunder, circumfusen, funder, to pour.] [pp. circumfusen, circumfused.] To pour round.

Gr-cum-fü'sion, n. A pouring round.

Gr-cum-ja'cent. a. [L. circumjacere, circumjacentis; jacere, to lie, to throw.] Lying round; surpounding.

Cir-cum-lo-cu'tion, n. [L. circumlocutio; circum, around, and loqui, locutus, to talk.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; use of indirect expressions.

Cîr-cum-lôc'u-to-ry, a. Periphrastical. Cîr-cum-nav'i-ga-ble, a. That may be circum-navigated or sailed round.

fir-cum-năv'j-gāte, v. a. [L. circumnavigare; circum, around, and navigare, to sail; navis, a ship.] [pp. circumnavigating, circumnavigated.]

practise arithmetic; to compute by ngures.—
3, v. a. To write in occult characters.

Cir-con'sian (sir-sen'shan), a. [L. circensis.—See Circon.] Of the circus.

Circingly of the circus.

Circingly of the circus.

Circingly of the circus.

Circum-pā'lar, a. [See Pole.] Round or near the pole.

—a circumlocution:—a class of people; a community; a company:—a district; a province.—2, v.a., 1pp, circling, circled.] To move round; to enclose.—3, v.n. To move circularly.

Cir'clet (sir'klet), n. A little circle.

Cir'cuit (sir'kl), n. [L. circuire, circuitus, to go around; circum, around, and ive, to go.] Act of moving round:—the space enclosed; extent:—a course:—visitation of judges:—a district or tract of country wisited by the judges of a court.

Gir cum-spect-ness, a. Catabousy.
Gir cum-spect-ness, n. Vigilance; caution.
Gir cum-stance, n. [L. circumstanta, a surrounding, an attribute; circum, around, and stare, stantis, to stand.] An adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; incident; event.—pl. One's state or condition; state of affairs.—2, v. a. [pp. circumstancing, circumstanced.] To place relatively or in some situation

CIRCUMSCRIPTION

Cir-cum-scrip'tion, n. [L. circumscriptio.] The

act of circumscribing; boundary; limitation;

Gr-cum-stan usa-τ, ticular manner.

Gr-cum-stan'tjals, n. pl. Things not essential.

Gr-cum-stan'tjals, n. pl. Things not essential.

Gr-cum-stan'tjale (-she-āt, v. n. [pp. circum-stantiating, circumstantiated.] Το place in a particular condition:—tosubstantiate by particulars.

Giv-τρη, n. [Gr. κίτρον; L. circus, the orange-tree.] A fruit resembling a lemon.

Green A fruit resembling a lemon.

Green A fruit resembling a lemon.

Cîr-cum-val-la tion, n. [L. circumvallatio; cir-cumvallare, to wall in; circum, around, and val-lare, vallatus, to build a wall; vallum, a wall (q. v.).] A trench bordered with a parapet; an enclosing fortification.

Cir-cum-vent', v. a. [L. circumvenire, to deceive; circum, around, and venire, ventum, to come.] [pp. circumventing, circumvented.] To deceive;

[pp. circumventing, circumvented.] To deceive; to cheat tion, n. [L. circumventio.] Fraud; Cir-cum-ventive, a. Deluding; cheating.
Cir-cum-volve', v. a. & v. n. [L. circum, around, and volvere, volutum, to roll.] [pp. circumvolved.]
To roll round.

A circle:—a round valley. [like a tendril. Cir'ri-pēd, n. [L. cirrus, a curl, or tuft, and pes, pedis, a fot.] One of a group of crustaceans, including the ba nacles.

Cir'rus, n.; pl. Cir'ri. [L., a tuft or curl; root of Circle.] A curled or tufted form of clouds; the fringe-like locomotive or prehensile organ of certain invertebrates.

Certain invertebrates.

(Fis-Al'pine, a. [L. cisalpinus; cis, on this side of, and Alipes, the Alps.] On this side of the Alps.

(Cis-at-lan'tic, a. [L. cis, on this side of, and Ar-LANTIC.] On this side of the Atlantic.

Cis'co, n. [Probably from a North American In-

dian name.] A fresh-water fish.

dian name.] A fresh-water fish.
Ols'pa-dane, a. [L. cis, on this side, and Padus,
Po; padanus, of the Po.] South of the river Po.
Ols's soid, n. [Gr. κισσοειδής; κισσός, ivy, and
είδος, form.] (Geom.) A kind of curve.
Olst, n. [L. cista; [r. κίστη; Ε. chest; Scot. & Celt.
kist: cyst is an entirely distinct word, though
often confounded with it.] A case; a hollow
tumor. See Cysr.

tumor. See Cysr.

Cis-tër'cian, n. [From Citeaux (L. Cistercium), in France, the site of their first abbey.] One of a

circumscribed.] To write around; to enclose; Cit'a-del. n. [Fr. citadelle; It. citadella, a small town, dim. of città, formerly citade, a town; L. civitas, civitatis, a city.] A fortress, on a com-

manding position, near a city.

Ci-tā'tion, n. [L. citatio.] Quotation; words quoted:—summons to appear before a judge.

bound.

Cir-cum-scrip'tive, a. Marking the outlines.
Cir'cum-spect, a. [L. circumspectus, prudent; circum, around, and specere, spectus, to look.] Cautions; discreet.

[fulness.

[fulness.]

[fulness.

[fulness.]

[fulness.

[fulness.]

[fulness.] Cir-cum-spec'tiq, a. Cir'cum-spectly, ad. Cantiously. o quote.

to quote.

Cith'a-ra, n. [L.; Gr. κιθάρα.—See Guitar.] An ancient form of the guitar.

Cith ern, n. A kind of guitar.

Cit'i-zen (-zn), n. [Fr. citopen, O. Fr. citeain; cute, a city (q. v.). The z in reality stands for y. Formerly printers, chiefly in Scotland, used the letter z for y. The custom still survives in a tew proper names (as Dalzell, da-yel') and in some Scottish legal works (as emilian).

circumstancing, circumstanceu.] 10 partively or in some situation.

Circum-stăn'tial (-shal), a. Accidental; not essential; incidental:—particular; minute.

Circum-stăn'tial-ly, ad. In a minute and particular manner.

Circum-stăn'tials, n. pl. Things not essential.

Circum-stăn'tial (-shal), a. Accidental; not essenti

Cit'y, n. [Fr. cité; L. civitas, civitatis; civis, a citizen; root of HIVE, HOME, and QUIET (Skeat).] A large town incorporated.—(Eng.) A corporate town which is the see of a bishop.—2, a. Relating to a city.

Cive, n., or Cives, n. pl. [L. cæpa, an onion.—See CIBOL.] A species of leek. Civ'et, n. [Fr. civette; Late Gr. ζαπέτιον; Arab. zabad, zubad;

Per zabad.] A small quadruped; a musky perfume from the civet.

Civ'ic, a. [L. civicus; civis, a citizen.] Relating to civil affairs or honors. ing, circumoved.] To for found.

Off 'ous, n.; pl. Cir'cus-eş. [L.; Gr. κίρκος, κρίκος, a ring.] An area for sports, with seats around for spectators.

Cirque (sërk), n. [Fr. for "circle," or "circus."]

Cirque (sërk), n. [Fr. for "circle," or "circus."]

state or country; the Roman law .- Civil war, an intestine war. Ci-vil'ian (se-vil'yan), n. One versed in civil law:

Or-VITAM (S-VITYMI), N. One versed in CVITIAM:
—one in a civil capacity.

Ci-vII'1-ty, n. [L. civilitas; civis, a citizen.] The quality of being civil; urbanity; refinement; politeness; courtesy; attention; complaisance.

CIV-11-1-25/tion, n. The act of civilizing; civility:

—culture; state of being civilized.
Civ'il-īze, v. a. [pp. civilizing, civilized.] To reclaim from savageness; to educate and polish; to enlighten.

to enlighten.

Civ'il-īz-er, n. One who civilizes.

Civ'il-ly, ad. In a civil manner:—politely.

Civ'il-scr'vice, n. The body of unmilitary public servants:—the public service.

Clāb'ber, n. [Irish, clabar, mud; claba, thick.—

Cf. lopper, to curdle.] Thick sour milk; bonnyclabber.—2, v. n. [pp. clabbering, clabberd.]

To become thick or coagulated:—said of milk.

Clack, n. [Dut. klakken, to clatter; Fr. claque, a sharp noise:—a purely imitative word.] An often repeated and importunate noise:—an instrument that strikes:—prate.—2, v. n. [pp. clacking, clacked.] To make a sudden, sharp

France, the site of their monks.

Cla'tern, n. [L. cisterna; from cista, a chest, as caverna is from cavea, a cave.] A reservoir or receptacle for water; a fountain; a vessel to hold water.

[A plant; the rock-rose. Cla'm, n. [Late L.; L. cistlns, Gr. κίστος, κίσθος.] (Gt, n. A citizen:—used in contempt.

Git'a-ble, α. Suitable to be quoted:—liable to be summoned.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ỹ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ỹ, short; ą, ę, į, q, u, x, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hêr; mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç. G. ç. g., soft; Ø, G. g., g. hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

147

•Clāim'a-ble, a. That may be claimed. Clāim'ant, n. One who claims. Clāir-vöÿ'ance, n. [Fr.] Clear-seeing; sight of things invisible to the eye.

Cláir-vöj ant, a. [rr. clair, clear, and royant, seeing; roir, L. ridere, to see.] Relating to ance.—2, n. One who has, or claims, the pe ver of clairvoyance.

Clam, n. [A variant of Clamp; Dan. klamme, a

Ham, a. [A variant of CLAMF; Dan. Ramme, a clamp, or squeeze; Sw. klämma, to squeeze; A.-S. dom, a bond; Ger. klemmen, to pinch.] A small bivalve mollusk or shell-fish.—2, v. a. [From CLAMMY.] [pp. clamming, clammed.] To clog with any glutinous matter.—3, v. n. To be except to still.

Clam'or-ous, a. Vociferous; noisy.
Clamp, n. [Dut. klamp; klampen, to grapple; Dan. klampe, to clamp.]
An instrument to clasp or hold pieces together.—2, v. a. [pp. clamping, clamped.] To strengthen by a clamp.—40 strengthen Clamps.

clamp:—to stamp.

Clam, n. [Celt. clann, offspring; said to be from

Clân, n. [Celt. clann, onspring; saut to be roll to planta, a plant, a slip.] A family; a tribe. Clan-dĕs'tine, a. [L. clandestims; akin to clam, secretly.] Secret; hidden. Clâng, n. [Imitative: Gr. κλαγγή, a clang; L. clangere, to clang.] A sharp, shrill noise; clank. —2, v. n. [pp. clanging, clanged.] To make a shrill noise.—3, v. a. To strike together with a shrill noise.—3, v. a. To strike together with a clangered for the first rank; Greek or Latin. Clās'sie, n. An author of the first rank; Clās'sie, n. An author of the first rank; Clās'sie, n. An author of Greek or Latin. [shrill sound; clang.

noise.

Jian'gor, n. [L., from clangere, to clang.] A loud, Olank, n. [Imitative; Dut. klank, a clank.] A shrill noise, as of a chain; clang.—2, n. [pp. clanking, clanked.] To make a shrill noise; to Clan'nish, a. Disposed to unite in clans. [chink. Clan'nish-ly, ad. In a clannish manner.

Clan'nish-ness, n. A disposition to unite in clans,

clar'nish-ness, n. A disposition to unite in clans, or after the manner of clans.

Clan'shy, n. Association of persons in clans.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classification; classifying.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classification; classifying.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classification; classifying.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classification; classifying, classified.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classification; classifying, classified.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classified; only classifying.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classified; classifying. classifying. classifying. classifying. classifying. Class'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classifying.

Clas'sif'i-ca-to-ry, a. Of or relating to classified; classifying. c

plause :- to begin or move briskly.-3, n. A plause:—to begin of more brisky:—5, n. A loud explosion of thunder:—an act of applause; a blow:—[Dut. klapoor; O. Fr. clapoir; Irish, clab, thick] a venereal infection.

Oläp'board (kläb'börd), n. A thin, narrow board, used for the covering of wooden houses:—a

stave.—2, v. a. [pp. clapboarding, clapboarded.] To cover with clapboards.

Clap'per, n. One who, claps; tongue of a bell.
Clap'-trap, n. [Originally a trap or machine to create applause in a theatre.] An artifice to in-

create applause in a theatre.] An artifice to insnare.

Clâque (klâk), n. [Fr.—See CLACK.] In theatres, aband of persons hired to applaud a piece.

Clârence, n. [From William IV. of England, once Duke of Clarence; the title came to England through Philippa of Hainault, heiress of the honor of Klarenza, a Frankish duchy in Greece.] A light, four-wheeled carriage.

Clâr'et, n. [Fr. claret, O. Fr. claret; Late L. clavis, passive participle from L. claudere, to article or stipulation.

Clâr'ete, a. [L. clavare, clavatem, to nail; clavus, a nail.] Club-shaped:—set with knobs.

Clâr'e-ein, n. [Fr. clavete, Sate Clavisymba-lum; L. clavis, a key; Sp. clavectimbalo, literally, a keyed cymbal.] A harpschord.

Clâr'i-shōrd, n. [Late L. clavichordium; L. clavis, a key, and chorda, a string.] See Clarichord.

Clâr'i-shōrd, n. [L. clavare, clear-sounding, and chorda, a string.] A musical instrument.

Clâr'i-chōrd, n. [L. clavis, a key; akin to L. claudere, to shut.] The collar-bone.

Cla-vic'h-lar, a. Relating to the clavicle, or collar-bone.

Clăr-i-fi-ca'tion, n. The act of clarifying.
Clăr'i-fi-er, n. He who or that which clarifies.
Clăr'i-fi, v. a. [Fr. clavifier; L. clarificare; clarus, clear, and facere, to make.] [pp. clarifying, clarified.] To make pure or clear; to purify, as liquor:—to brighten.—2, v. n. To clear up; to

grow bright.

Clari-net, n. [Fr. clarinete, Sp. clarinete; a dim. variant from CLARION.] A musical wind instrument; a kind of hautboy:—often written

Clar'i-on, n. [Fr. clairon, O. Fr. clarion, claron; Sp. clarin; Late L. clario; L. clarus, clear.] A kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone.

Clăr'i-tude [L. claritudo], or Clăr'i-ty [L. claritas],

To clog with any glutinous matter,—3, v. n. 10 be moist; to stick.

Clăm'ber, v. n. & v. a. [Akin to Clime, and to Ger. klammern, to clasp; Icel. kambra, to clamp.]

[pp. clambering, clambered.] To climb with difficulty.—2, n. A difficult climb.

Clăm'my, a. [A.-S. clam, clay; Dut. klam, moist.] Yiscous; glutinous; slimy.

Clăm'or, n. [L. clamor; clamare, to call out.] A loud noise; an outcry; vociferation; an uproar.—2, v. n. [pp. clamoring, clamored.] To make outcries; to vociferate.

Clăm'or, ois, a. Vociferous; noisy.

grab.] A kind of hook:—an embrace.—2, v. a. [pp. clasping, clasped.] To shut with a clasp; to embrace.
Clāsp'er, n. He who or that which clasps.
Clāsp'er, n. A knife which folds into the handle; a jackknife.
Clāss, n. [L. classis or clasis, class, assembly, fleet; root call, to call, convoke, as in calare, clamare, to call out.] A number of persons or things equal in route. a runk; as endors a division; a sat as of

Clas'sic, n. An author of the first rank, commonly of Greek or Latin:—a work of a classic author:—one versed in the classic authors.

Clās'si-cal-ly, ad. In a classical manner.

Clās'si-clze, v. a. [pp. classicizing, classicized.]

To make classic.

Olăs'si-fī-a-ble, a. That may be classified.
Olăs-si-fi-că'tion, n. Act of arranging into
classes; arrangement.

range in classes; to class.

clas'sis, n; pl. clas'sēs, [L.—See Class.] Order;
body; class:—a convention:—a judicatory.

clas'māte, n. One of the same class.

clat'ter, v. n. [Imitative: Dut. kluter, a rattle;
kluter, to rattle] [n. clasticing, the class.]

klateren, to rattle.] [pp. clattering, clattered.] To make a confused noise.—2, v. a. To cause to sound and rattle.-3, n. A confused noise;

a rattle:
Clāt'ţer-Ing, n. A noise; a rattle; a clatter.
Clāuṣe, n. [Late L. clausa, a period; properly a
perfect passive participle from L. claudere, to
close.] Part of a sentence:—a member:—an

Clavier (klä've-ā), n. [Fr. for "keyboard," Ger. for "piano;" L. clavis, a key.] An assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte; a key-like the clause of the cl

board:—a piano-forte.
Claw, n. [A-S. claww; Dut. klaaww; Scand. klo;
Ger. klaue: robel ly akin to CLEAVE, GLUE, and
CLEW.] The nail or foot of a bird or animal -2, v. a. [pp. clawing, clawed.] To tear with

claws; to scratch. [claws. Clawed, a. Furnished with Clawe-ham'mer, n. A hammer with a clutch to extract nails. Clay (kla), n. [A.-S. ckey; Dut. & Ger. klei.] An unctuous,

clay (klā), n. [A.S. ckæg; Dut. & Ger. klei.] An unctuous, tenacious earth; argillaceous earth; argillaceous earth; argillaceous earth; alumina.—2, v. a. [pp. claying, clayed.] To cover with clay; to purify with clay.

clāy'ey, a. Consisting of or like clay:—soiled.

clāy'möre, n. [Geal. claidheamh (pron. nearly kli-ev); Welsh cleddyf, a sword, and Gael. mor; Welsh mawr, great.] A large two-handed sword.

Clēan, a. [A.-S. ckæe.—Cf. Celt. glam, pure: possibly akin to O. Ger. kleine, fine, Ger. klein, small.] Free from dirt and impurity: not foul:

""

**Consisting of or like clay:—soiled. (clergy, or exemption from punishment. Clēr'gy.—man, n. One of the clergy.

Clēr'ic, a. Relating to the clergy, to a clerk, klein or klerk, p., [L. clericus:—See Clergy.]

A secretary or book-keeper; a writer:—one appointed to read the responses in the church service:—a clergyman; a scholar; a shopman's

Silān, a. [A.-S. clene.—Cf. Ceit. gan, personal libān, a. [A.-S. clene.—Cf. Ceit. gan, personal libān, a. [A.-S. clene.—Cf. Ceit. gan, personal liban, and liban l

cleaning, cleaned.] To free from dirt; to cleanses.

Cléan'li-něss (klen'le-nès), n. Cleanness.
Cléan'li, něss (klen'le-nès), n. Cleanness.
Cléan'li, (klěn'le), a. Clean; neat; pure.
Clèan's, n. Neatness; purity.
Clèanse (klen'le), a. L. a clean manner.
Clèan'ness, n. Neatness; purity.
Clèanse (klen'le), a. a. [A.-S. clensian.—See Clean.]
[pp. cleansing, cleansed.] To free from dirt or impurity; to purity; to sour; to clean.
Clèar (klèr), a. [L. clarus, bright, loud, illustrions; Fr. clair, O. Fr. cler-] Bright; serene; perspienous; transparent:—indisputable; manifest:—exempt; free.—2, ad. Plainly; clean; quite.—3, n. Space within walls or any covering.—4, v. a.
[pp. clearing, cleared.] To make clear; to free from obscurity; to acquit:—to cleanse.—5, v. n.
To grow bright, fair, or disengaged.
Cléar'ance, n. Act of clearing:—the certificate given by the collector of a port that a ship has been properly entered and cleared.
Cléar'ance, n. Act of clearing:—the certificate given by the collector of a port that a ship has been properly entered and cleared.
Cléar'ang. L. Brightly; plainly; evidently.
Cléar'ang. A. Brightly; plainly; evidently.
Cléar'ancess, n. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Brightly; plainly; evidently.
Clear'ancess, n. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Brightly; plainly; evidently.
Clear'sno-pa, a. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, n. Act of clearing:—the certificate given by the collector of a port that a ship has been properly entered and cleared.
Cléar'ly, a. Brightly; plainly; evidently.
Cléar'sno-philos; or clearing in the collection in the form of a bow, on the end of the tongue of a cart, wagon, &c.
Cléw (klū), n. [A.-S. cliven, cliwe; direction:—corner of a sail,—2, v. a. [pp. cleking, click, to tap, to clear the sails.
Clich'sno-pa, a. Clear the sails.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Transparency; distinctness.
Cléar'sno-pa, a. Clear the s

Gleav'age, n. Act or manner of splitting.
Gleave (klev), v. n. [A.-S. cleoften; Dut. kleven;
Dan. klæbe; Ger. kleben; perhaps akin to Glue.]
[i. cleaved (clave); pp. cleaving, cleaved.] To
adhere; to stick; to hold to; to unite aptly.—2, amere; to stack; to hold to; to time aptly—2, v. a. [A.-S. cleofan; Dut. kloven; Icel. klipla; Ger. klieben.—Cf. Gr. γλύφειν, to hollow, L. glubere, to peel.] [i. clove or cleft (clave); pp. cleaving, cloven or cleft.] To split; to divide; to separate.
—3, v. n. To part asunder; to separate.

Clench. See CLINCH.
Clanch(er, n. An unanswerable argument.
Clope, v. a. [A.-S. cleopian, clipian, to call; Scot. clep, to tel.—Cf. Dut. klappen, to prattle.] [i. clept; pp. cl. ping, clept or yclept.] To call—2, v. n. To call. [Obs.]

2, v. n. To all. [Obs.]

clop'sy-dra, or Clop-sy'dra, n. [L. & Gr.; Gr. κλέπτεν, L. clepese, to steal, to withdraw, and υδωρ, water.] A water-clock among the ancients.

cler'gy, n. [L. clericatus, Fr. clerge, clerge, clergy, learning; Late L. clericus, a priest; Gr. κληρικόs, clerical; κλήρος, a lot,—later, clergy.] The body set apart for the services of religion; priest-bood—amonsed to latter.

and Cleave, to adhere.] A steep rock; a preci-Cliff y, a. Broken; craggy, [pice. Clim-ac-ter'ic (or kli-mak'ter-ik), n. [Gr. κλι-μακτήρ, a ladder-step; κλίμαξ, a ladder; κλίνευ, to lean.] A critical year in human life, when some great change is supposed to befall the body. The 63d year is called the grand climateric. Clim-ac-ter'ic,] a. [Gr. κλιμακτηρικός.] Re-Clim-ac-ter'i-cal.] lating to critical periods of life. Clim-ac-ter'i-cal.] L. clima; L. clima; Gr. κλίμα, κλίματος, a slope, a zone, a clime; κλί-νευ, to slope.] A snace upon the surface of the

-3, v. n. To part as under; to separate.
 Clēav'er, n. A butcher's axe or large knife.
 Clēt, n. [Fr. clef, a key; L. clavis.] (Mus.) A character or mark for the key.
 Clēt, i. & p. from cleave. [Icel. kluft; Dan. klöft; Sw. kluft, a cave: akin to v. a. Cleave.] Divided.—2, n. A space made by splitting; crevice.
 Clēm'a-tīs, n. [Gr. κληματίς, dim. of κλήμα, κλήματος, a twig; κλάειν, to lop or prune] Α plant and its flower. [mildness. Clēm'en-ox, n. [L. clementia.] Lenity; mercy;
 Clēm'en-ox, n. [L. clementia.] Lenity; mercy;
 Clim'a-tīze, v. a. [pp. climatizing. climatized.]
 To acclimate.—2, v. n. To become acclimatized.

mîen, sïr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, G, ç, §, soft; Ø, Ø, Ø, g, Š, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hêr;

which is lower or less impressive, to that which is higher or more impressive.

Climb (klim), v. n. [A.-S. climban, clymmian; Dut. klimnen.] [i. climbed (clomb); pp. climbing, climbed (clomb).] To ascend with labor; to get or mount up.—2, v. a. To ascend; to mount.

or mount up.—2, v. a. To ascend; to mount.

Climb'er (klim'er), n. One who climbs.

Clime, n. [L. clima; Gr. Acipa.] Climate; region.

Clinch, v. a. [0. Fr. cleache, Dan. & Ger. klinke, a latch; Dut. klinke, Dan. klinke, to rivet.—See CLINK.] [pp. clinching, clinched.] To grasp; to contract; to rivet.—2, v. n. To hold fast; to dathere.—3, n. A clincher; a hold-fast; a grip:—a pun; a witty saying:—part of a cable.

Clinch'er, n. One that clinches; a cramp:—an unanswerable reply.

unanswerable reply.

Cling, v. n. [O. E. clingen, to stiffen, to adhere;
A.-S. clingan, to shrivel; Dan. klynge, to cluster.]

[i. clung; yp. clinging, clung.] To hang upon

Clöke, n. An outer gar-

y twining round: to adhere. Cling'stone, n. A kind of peach, the pulp of which adheres to the stone

of the students.

Clink, v. a. [Imitative, like clank, click, clack:
Dut. klinken, to tinkle, Dan. klinge, Sw. klingu,
To ring; to jingle; to clank.—2, v. n. To emit
a small, sharp noise.—3, n. A sharp tinkling
the students.

Close'.—solid:—secret; trusty; sly; retired:
—Intent:—near to:—penurious:—restricted to
few; not open.—2, ad. Densely; closely.
Close'-fist-ed, a. Penurious; parsimonious.
Close'-hauled, a. Heading close to the point
whence the wind is blowing.

a small, sharp noise.—3, n. A sharp tinking noise; clank.

Clink! er, n. [Dan. klinke; Dut. klinken; klinken, to clink.] Slag which forms in stoves and furnaces.

Clin, v. a. [Iccl. klippa; Dan. klippe: akin to Clirk, to embrace, since both imply pressure.] [pp. clipping, clipped.] To cut with shears; to curtail:—[A.-S. clippam, akin to Cleave] to embrace.

—2, n. A clasp:—a stroke:—wool produced in a series.

of equal fellows.] A party; a coterie.

Clo-ā'ca, n. [L.] A sewer; a drain:—the common outlet of the alimentary and urinary canals in some animals.

in some animals.

Clōak (klōk), n. [O. Fr. cloque, cloche, a bell, a cloak; Late L. cloca, a bell, a cape,—See Clook.]

An outer garment; a cover.—2, v. a. [pp. cloaking, cloaked.] To cover as with a cloak; to hide.

Clōak'ing, n. Cloth for cloaks.

Clōak, n. [A.-S. clucqa, Irish, cloq, clogan, Welsh, cloch, Late L. cloca, Fr. cloche, Icel. klukka, a bell;

Dut. klok, Sw. klocka, Ger. glocke, a bell, a clock.]

A machine to show time:—an insect; a beetle:
—embroidery on a stocking.

Dut. klok, Sw., klocka, Ger. glocke, a bell, a clock.]

A machine to show time:—an insect; a beetle:
—embroidery on a stocking.

Clöck'—work (-würk), n. The machinery of a clock; well-adjusted work.

Clöd, n. [A variant of Ctor; Sw. klodd, kladd, a lump.] A lump of earth or clay:—a dolt.—2, clock, well-adjusted to clous; such a deliberative body.

1 mm. [pp. clodding, clodded.] To gather into concretions; to clot.—3, v. a. To pelt with clods.

Clöd'hor, per w. A clown: a rustic.

Clöd'hor, in [A.-S. clud, a mass: akin to Ctor.] A collection of vapors suspended in the air, and so condensed as to be visible:—something that covers: obscurity:—a crowd—2 v. a. [m. Clod'hop-per, n. A clown; a rustic.

Cli-ma-tōl'o-gy, n. [Gr. κλίμα, climate, and λό-'γος, discourse.] A treatise on climate.

Cli'max, n. [Gr. κλίμα, g. ladder; κλίνειν, to lean.] Gradation; ascent.—(Rhet.) A figure by which the sentence rises gradually, from that which is lower or less impressive, to that which is higher or more impressive.

Climb (klim), v. n. [A.-S. climban, clynnmian; Dut. klimnen.] [i. climbed (cloub); pp. climbing, climbed (cloub).] To ascend with labor: to get a wooden spee.

Climb (cloub). To ascend with labor: to get a wooden spee.

Climb (cloub) a very speech sp

cade; a piazza.—2, v. a. [pp. cloistering, cloistered.] To shut up in

148

ment. See CLOAK. Clŏn'ic, α. [Gr. κλόνος, agitation.] Convul-



Which adheres to the stone. Cling's, a. Apt to cling; adhesive. Cling's, a. Pertaining to a bed:—confined to Clin'i-cal, the bed; bedridden. Clin'i-cal, the bed; bedridden. Gr. $\kappa \lambda i \nu i$, one bedridden; Gr. $\kappa \lambda i \nu i$, one bedridden; Gr. $\kappa \lambda i \nu i$, to recline. One confined to a bed of sickness:—a medical one confined to a bed of sickness:—a medical clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of sickness and the clind; to confine to a bed of s Clin'ic.] λ. Pertaining to a bed:—confined to Clin'ic.al, ζ the bed; bedridden.
Clin'ic.al. ζ the bed; bedridden.
Clin'ic.a. [L. cliaicus, one bedridden; Gr. κλινικός, of a bed; κλίνη, a bed; κλίνειν, to recline.] One confined to a bed of sickness:—a medical lecture at the bedside or in presence of patients. Clin'inque (kle'-nëk), n. [Fr.] (Med.) That branch of medical education which imparts instruction by the examination of patients in the presence of the students.
Clink, v. a. [Imitative, like clank, click, clack: Dut. klinken, to tinkle. Dan klinne. Sw. klinna.
—a passage; a narrow street:—the precinct of a cathedral or abbey.
Close, a. [Sr. clos, part. of clore, to shut; L. claudere, clausum, to shut.—Cf. Gr. κλείεν, to chudere, clausum, to shut.—Cf. Gr. κλείεν, to chude; to terminate:—to enclose:—to join; to close; la field:—a passage; a narrow street:—the precinct of a cathedral or abbey.
Clise, a. [See the verb.] Shut fast; tight:—compact:—solid re-eventy sly; retired:—the precinct of the compact:—solid re-eventy sly; retired:—the precinct of the compact re-eventy sly; retired:—the precinct of the compact re-eventy sly; retired:—the precinct of the clausum, to shut.—If the clausum, the cl

season.

Clip'per, n. One who clips:—a barber:—[from the colloquial clip, to run, with the idea of moving the legs swiftly, like a pair of shears.—Cf. Cutten] a sharp, fast-salling vessel.

Clip'ngn, n. Act of cutting; a part cut off. Clique (klāk), n. [Fr. clique, Ger. klicke, a faction; Fr. cliquer, to rattle, with the idea of a noisy party; or from root of Ger. gleich, like; a circle of equal fellows.] A party; a coterie.

Shut up in a closet; to conceal.

Clös'ing, n. Period; conclusion; termination.
Clös'are (klō'zhur), n. Act of shutting up.
Clös, 'a. Sw. klot, a ball; Ger. kloss, a lump; klotz, a block.—Cf. A.-S. cleotan, to split.]
Any thing clotted; concquilation:—a clod.—2, v. a.

Etc. A. Sw. klot, a ball; Ger. kloss, a lump; klotz, a block.—Cf. A.-S. cleotan, to split.]

To shut up in a closet; to conceal.
Clöş'ing, n. Period; conclusion; termination.
Clöş'ing, n. Act of s

to coagulafe.
Clöth (klöth or kläwth), n.; pl. Clöths (kläwthz).
[A.-S. clad; Icel. klædi; Dan. klæde.—Cf. Ger. kleid, Dut. klæda a garment.—See also Chour.]
Any thing woven for dress; a woven fabric:—a covering for the table:—the clerical profession.
Clöthe (klöth), v. a. [Ger. kleiden; Dut. klæden; Scand. klæda.—See Chorn.] [i. clothed or clad; pp. clothing, clothed or clad.] To cover with garments; to dress; to invest.
Clöthes (klöthz or klöz), n. pl. Garments; dress; vesture: amparel.

vesture; apparel.
Cloth'ier (kloth'yer), n. A maker or seller of cloth or clothes:—a fuller of cloth.

covers; obscurity: -a crowd. -2, v. a. [pp.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

clouding, clouded.] To darken with clouds; to obscure.—3, v. n. To grow cloudy or obscure. Clöäd'i-něss, n. State of being cloudy; obscurity. Clöäd'less, a. Without clouds; clear.

Cloud'-rack, n. Broken clouds.

Cloud, A. Covered with clouds; dark.
Clough (kluf or klof), n. [Dut. kloof; Icel. kloft:
akin to Cleave.] A cliff; a ravine.
Clough (kloft), n. [Late L. clavus, a certain weight;
O, Fr. clou.] Allowance in weight.
Clöüt, n. [A.-S. clut; Gael. clud; Welsch, clut.] A

cloth for any mean use; a patch; a stroke or blow.—2, v. a. [pp. clouting, clouted.] To patch; to cover with a cloth:—to strike [Vulg.]. patch; to cover with a cloth:—to strike [ving.].
Clöve, i. from cleave.—z, n. [Fr. clon, L. clavus, a
nail, from its shape.] A spice:—a weight:—
[see CLOUGH] a cleft; a gorge in a mountain.
Clö'ven (klö'vn), p. from cleave. Cleft.
Clö'ven-foot-ed (klö'vn-fût-ed), a. Having the
for divided.

foot divided.
Glöve'-pink, n. [It has somewhat the odor of cloves.] A carnation pink.
Glöver, n. [A.-S. ckefre; Dut. klaver; Dan. kliver; Sw. klifver: root of Cleaves, from its divided leaves.] A kind of plant; trefoil.

Clöwn, n. [Icel. klunni; Fris. klünne; Sw. kluns; from klunn, a log.—See Clump. The derivation

from L. colonus, a colonist, a rustic, is discredited.] A rustic; a coarse man; a buffoon. Clöwn'ish, a. Coarse; rough; ill-bred.

Clön' jah. E. Coarse; rough; Ill-bred. Clön' jah.ness. n. Rusticity; incivility. Clöy, v. a. [O. Fr. cloyer, for clover, to nail; en-cloyer, to stop, to cloy; influenced in English by Clos.] [pp. cloying. clowed.] The settlets CLOG.] [pp. cloying, cloyed.] To satiate; to fill to loathing; to glut.

nii to loathing; to glut.

Clüb, n. [Icel. klubba, klumba; Sw. klubb, klubba;
Dan. klub: akin to Clumr.] A heavy stick:—
[cf. Local Sw. klubb, a clump, as of trees; a
crowd, as of men; various other derivations are
given] a small society:—a share:—(Sp. basto,
cudgel, club at cards; but cf. Dan. klöver, Dut.
kluver, clover, or club at cards] suit of cards.—
2, v. n. [pp. clubbing, clubbed.] To join in a
common expense.—3 v. a. To pay to a common expense.—3 v. a. To pay to a common

2, v. n. [pp. clubbing, clubbed.] To join in a common expense.—3, v. a. To pay to a common reckoning:—to beat.

clib'-foot (-ftl), n. A distorted foot.

clib'-foot-ed (-ftl-ed), a. Having crooked feet.

clib'-hôûse, n. A house in which a club meets.

clib'-law, n. The law of rude force. [plants.

clib'-môss, n. A name for various evergreen.

clib'-rôôm, n. A room in which a club meets.

clib'-rôôm, n. A room in which a club meets.

click, v. n. [Dut. klokken, Dan. klukke, Ger. glucken,

L. glocire, to cluck; Dan. kluk, a cluck: imita
tive.] [pp. clucking, clucked.] To call chick
ens, as a hen.—2, v. a. To call, as a hen calls

chickens.—3, n. A call, like that of a hen.

clid'di-fôrm, a. [Late L. cludis, a nail, and forma,

form.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform; arrow-headed.

Clue, m. See CLEW. Clump, n. [Dut. klomp; Dan. & Sw. klump, klimp: a variant of CLAMP or CLUB.—See LUMP.] A shapeless mass:—a cluster of trees. Clum'si-ly, ad. In a clumsy manner.

Clum'şi-ness, n. Awkwardness; unhandiness. Clum'şy, a. [O. E. clums, to benumb; Local Sw. klummsen, benumbed with cold: cognate with CLAIP, CLUMP.] Awkseard; heavy; unhandy. Clinch, n. [Allied to Chump and Clinc, as wring to wench, hump to hunch, stink to stench, &c.]
The bed of the lower chalk; an indurated clay.

The bed of the lower chair; an industric charles (Cling, i. & p. from cling. Clins' ter, n. [A.-S. clyster, Icel. klastr; Icel. klast, Sw. klase, Local Sw. klyse, klifsa, a bunch; Sw. klibba, A.-S. cliffan, to adhere, to cleave.] A bunch:—collection; body.—2, v. n. [pp. clustering, clustered.] To grow in clusters.—3, v. a. To collect: to rather.

To collect; to gather.

Clutch, v. a. [Soot. clook, a claw; cleek, to catch; from A.-S. gelæccan, to catch; læccan, to seize; whence Larch.] [pp. clutching, clutched.] To gripe; to grasp.—2, n. Grasp:—a claw:—the

number of eggs a fowl sits upon .- pl. The number of eggs a fowl sits upon.—pl. The talons; hands, in a sense of rapacity or cruelty. Clut't ter, n. [Welsh, cludair, a heap.] A bustle; disorder; clatter.—2 v. n. [pp. cluttering, cluttered.] To make a noise or bustle.—3, v. n. To disorder; to confuse. [sembling a shield. (lyp'e-ate, a. [L. clupeus, a shield.] (Bot.) Re-Clys'ter, n. [L.; Gr. κλυστήρ; κλυζευ, to wash; I. cluze to nurgel An injection, into the rec-L. cluere, to purge. An injection into the rectum. [with), and implying association.

Co. A Latin prefix, identical with con (for cum,

Goach (kōch), n. [It. cocchio; Sp. coche; Fr. coche; Ger. kutsche; Ruthenian, kocija; Servian, kocije; Pol. kocy; Hung. kocsi; Albanian, kotsi; Roumanian, cocie; said to be named from Kitsee, formerly Kotsee, a town of Hungary; some derive it from It. cocca, a boat; Fr. coche, probably al-lied to L. concha, a shell.—See CONCH.—Cf. Ron-manian ghioaca, a shell.]—A four-wheeled pleas-ure-carriage; a carriage for travelling:—a tutor; a trainer.—2, v. n. & v. a. [pp. coaching, coached.]
To ride or carry in a coach:—to act as coach or tutor to; to prepare one for an examination or to pass any ordeal; to train.

Cōach'-bŏx, n. The seat of the driver of a coach.

Coach'-dog, n. A spotted dog kept to attend the carriage.

Cōach'man, n. The driver of a coach.

Cō-ād'ju-tānt, a. Helping; assisting.
Cō-ād-ju'tor, n. [Co, and L. adjutor, assistant; adjuvare, to assist.] A fellow-helper; an assistant bishop.
Cō-ad-ju'trix, n. [L.] A female assistant.
Cō-ad-vent'ure, n. [Co and Adventure.] A joint

adventure.—2, v. n. [pp. coadventuring, coadventured.] To adventure together.

Co-ag'ú-la-ble, a. Capable of coagulation.
Co-ag'ú-late, v. a. [L. coagulare, coagulation, to curdle; coagulum, rennet; co, together, and agere, to drive.] [pp. coagulating, coagulated].
To force into concretions.—2, v. n. To run into concretions.

concretions.—2, v. n. 10 run into concretions.—[tion; congelation, Co-āg-ù-lā'tiọn, n. Act of coagulating; concre-Co-āg' ù-lūm, n. [L.] A clot:—a mass of curd. Cōal, n. [A.-S. col; Ger. kohle.] A solid inflammable substance or fossil used for fuel:—cinder: —charcoal.—2, v. a. [pp. coaling, coaled.] To burn to charcoal:—to provide with coal.—3, v. n. To take in coal.

Cō-a-lĕsce' (kō-a-lĕs'), v. n. [L. co (cum), together, and alescere, frequentative of alere, to feed.] [pp. coalescing, coalesced.] To unite in a body or in masses; to grow together; to join.

Cō-a-lĕs'cence, n. Union; concretion.
Cō-a-lĕs'cent, a. Growing together; united.
Cō-a-l'''tion (kō-a-lish'un), n. [L. coalitus; from coalescere, coalitum, to coalesce.] Union into one mass, body, or party; junction; alliance.

Cōal'-mēas-ure, n. A stratum containing coal.
Cōal'-mīne, n. A mine in which coals are dug.
Cōal'-pt, n. A pit wherein coals are dug.
Cōal'-tār, n. A kind of tar from coal.

Coam'ings, n. pl. [For combings, from comb, a ridge.] The raised edges about a ship's hatches. To adjust, as parts to each other.

To adjust, as parts to each other. Co-ap-ta'tion, n. [L. coaptatio.] Adjustment of

parts to each other. Coarse (kors), a. [From course, meaning ordinary, in the regular or common course.] Not fine; not refined :- not soft :- rough ; rude :- gross ; indelicate; vulgar.

Gārse'ly, ad. In a coarse manner.
Gāarse'ness, n. Rudeness; grosaness.
Gāast (köst), n. [L. costa, rib, side; O. Fr. coste,
Fr. cote, a hill-side.] The edge or border of a
country bounded by the sea; shore; frontier.— 2, v. n. [pp. coasting, coasted.] To sail close by or near the coast:—to slide down hill.—3, v. a. To sail near; to keep close to.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, G, Ç, ğ, hard; ş as z; ¾ as gz; this-

Cōast'er (kōst'er), n. He who or that which sails hear the shore; a small trading-vessel.
Cōast'ing, p. a. Keeping near the coast.—2, n.
Act of sailing near the coast:—act of sliding

down hill. Coast'-line, n. The line or boundary of a coast.

Coast'wise, ad. Along the coast.
Coast'wise, ad. Along the coast.
Coat (Köl), n. [A.-S. cote, a coat, or cot; Fr. cotte,
a skirt; Late L. cota, cotta, cottas, a tunic; from
the root of Cor.] An upper garment:—petiticat:
—the hair or fur of a beast:—any tegument.—2,
v. a. [pp. coating, coated.] To cover; to invest.
Coat'ing, n. Act of covering; a covering:—cloth
for coats. Cōck'e-tj, n. A young cock.
Cōck'e-tj, n. Fr. cachet; but according to old
writers it is from L. quo quietus, words formerly
occurring in the document.] A ticket from the

Goats. (κόκs), v. a. [Cf. cog, to wheedle, to befool; Welsh coeg, foolish, vain.] [pp. coaxing, welsh coeg, foolish, vain.] [pp. coaxing, coaxed.] To wheedle; to cajole; to entice.
Göb, n. [O. E. cob, a lump, a knob, the head; Welsh, cob, cop, a tuft; Dut. kop, Ger. kopf, the head; Gr. κόβη, the head; L. cupa, a cup.] A pony:—a coin:—a spike of maize:—a male swan:—a composition of clay and gravel.
Göbalt, or Göb'alt, n. [Ger.; a variant of kobold, a goblin of the mines; Gr. κόβαλος; so called because the ore was troublesome to the miners.]
A gray metal.
Göb'ble, v. a. [O. Fr. cobler, coubler, L. copulare, to join.] [pp. cobbling, cobbled.] To mend or make carsely -2 n. [Welsh, cubdal, a skiff.]
Late L. coquiance, to serve in a kitchen, to cook; Fr. coquiance, to serve in a kitchen, to cook; an old rustic idea that London was a cocagne.

A gray metal.

C5b'ble, v. a. [O. Fr. cobler, coubler, L. copulare, to join.] [pp. cobbling, cobbled.] To mend or make coarsely.—2, n. [Welsh, ceubal, a skiff; ceuo, to dig out.] A fishing-boat:—[dim. of cob, a lump] a round stone:—a lump of coal:—a diving bird.

diving bird.

Cöb'bler, n. A mender of old shoes.

Cöb'-nüt, n. A boy's game:—a large nut.

Cö'bra, or Cö'bra-de-cä-pël'lō, n. [Port. for "serpent of the hood;" L. coluber, a snake.] An exceedingly venomous snake.

Cöb'wĕb, n. [Welsh, cop, A.-S. coppa, a spider, and Web.] The web or net of a spider; a trap.—2, a. Fine, slight, or flimsy.—3, v. a. [pp. cobwebbing, cobwebbed.] To cover with, or as with cobwebs

coctanuta.] A substance consisting of dried insects, used in dyeing scarlet.

Cōch'le-a-ry, a. [Gr. κοχλίας, a snail, a screw;
L. coctea, a snail, a spiral.] Having the form of a screw.

Cōch'le-āt-ed, a. Of a screw form.

Cōch, a. [Fr. coq, 0. Fr. coc; imitative of the bird's note.] The male of birds:—a handle and spout to let out water:—[Il. cocca, Fr. coche, a notch.—See Coc] part of a gunlock:—[Dan. kok, cott.]

Cottanuta.] A substance consisting of dried insects, a spice cottan, a spiral.

Cottanuta.] A substance consisting of dried insects, a lace case of the chrysalis.

Co-cōch'er-X, n. A place for silk-worms.

Cōc'tile.a. [L. coctis; coquere, cockum, to cook.]

Made by baking, as brick.

Cōc'tile, a. [L. coctis; coquere, to cook.] The act of boiling or digesting.

Cōd, n. [A.-S. cod, a bag; Icel. koddi, a pillow; Sw. kudde, a cushion; Bret. god, a pouch; Ger. hode, scrotum.] The case or husk containing seeds; a bag. Odeh'le-at-ed, a. Of a screw form.
Odek, n. [Fr. coq, O. Fr. coc; imitative of the bird's note.] The male of bird's:—a handle and spout to let out water:—[It. cocca, Fr. coche, a notch.—See Coc] part of a gunlock:—[Dan. kok, Sw. koka, Icel. kökh; a lump] a heap of hay:—form of a hat:—style of a dial.—2, v. a. [Gael. coc.] [pp. cocking, cocked.] To set up:—to fix. Odek-āde', n. [Fr. cocarde; coq, a cock; a reference to the cock's comb, or to a tuft of cock's feathers.] A ribbon or badge on the hat.
Odek-āde', n. [Malay kakatua;

Cock-a-too', n. [Malay, kakatı

kakak, a cackling.] A bird of Cock a-trice, n. [Late L. cocatrix, cocatrix, a crocadrilus, Sp. cocotriz, a crocodile (q. v.).]

A kind of serpent fabled to rise from a cock. the parrot kind.

A kind of serpent lanted to fise
from a cock's egg:—basilisk.
Cŏck'bōat, n. [O. E. cog, Dut.
kog, Welsh, cwch, Icel. kuggr,
Fr. coche, a boat.—Cf. Gr. κόγχη, a shell.—See Conch.] A small boat of a

morning.

Cŏck'er, n. A cock-fighter:—[used in hunting woodcock] a kind of spaniel used by sportsmen.

—2, v. a. [Welsh, cocri, to fondle; gogi, to dandle.] [pp. cockering, cockered.] To pamper:

—to spoil by indulgence.

[Kök'er, M. a. A vange cock.]

custom-noise.

65¢'kle (κδικ'kl), n. [Gr. κόχλος; Fr. coquille.—

Cf. L. conchalium; Gr. κογχύλου, dim. of κόγχη, a conch. There are many closely related Celtic words.] A small testaceous fish or mollusk:—

an old rustic idea that London was a cocagne [Fr.], or fairy-land, al-ounding in luxuries free to all.] A native or citizen of London,—in con-

Cock'ney-dom, n. The native region or home of Göck'ney-döm, n. The native region or home of cockneys; London:—also, cockneys collectively. Göck'pit, n. The area where cocks fight.—(Naul.)
The after part of the orlop deck.
Göck'rōach, n. [Sp. cucaracha; Port. carcacha.—Cf. Sp. cuca, a caterpillar, coco, a grub.] An insect; a species of beetle.
Cöck's'-comb (köm), n. A plant; a flower.
Göck'spitr, n. Virginian hawthorn; medlar.
Cockswain (kök'swän or kök'sn), n. (Naul.) The officer who commands the cockboat:—steersman

cobwebbing, cobwebbed.] Το cover with, cobwebs.

Co'ca, n. [South American.] A narcotic leaf.
Co'ca, n. [Fort. coco, a mask, formerly a skull or head, from the monkey-like appearance of the end of the nut.—Cf. Fr. coque, a shell, L. concha, a shell.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [Fr. cocon, dim. of coque, a shell, L. Cocoh', n. [Fr. cocon, dim. of coque, a shell, L. cocha, a shell.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A narcotic leaf.
Co'ca, (a kok.), n. [Port. coco, a mask, formerly a skull or head, from the monkey-like appearance of the end of the nut.—Cf. Fr. coque, a shell, L. concha, a shell.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South American.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for cacao] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Co'ca, n. [South Ame

seeds; a bag.

Cöd, or Cöd'fish, n. [L. gadus; Gr. yáôo; Local Ger. gadde.] A common sea-fish. [composition. Cö'dä, n. [It.; L. cauda, the tail.] (Mus.) Close of a Cöd'dle, v. a. [Fr. cadeler, to pamper; O. Fr. cadel, a starveling, a helpless waif; L. catulus, Late L. catellus, a whelp; the latter probably a dim. of catus, a cat; in the sense of "to boil" it may be allied to CAUDLE.] [pp. coddling, coddled.] To parboil; to indulge; to pamper.

Cōde, n. [Fr.; L. codez, caudez, originally scaudez, a tree-trunk, a wooden tablet, a book, a writing.] A collection or digest of laws.

Cö'dex, n.; pl. Cöd'i-cēs, [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.

book; a code.

Côd'ger, n. [Variously explained; perhaps from cottager, a rustie; probably Scot. cadger, a hawker, a pedler.] A rustie; a clown; a miser.

Côd'i-cil, n. [L. codicillus, dim. of codex, codicis, a writing.] An appendage to a will.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hêr;

Co-dĭl'la, n. [Dim. of L. cauda, It. coda, a tail.— Cf. Tailings.] Coarse part of fax or hemp; tow.
5d'ling, n. [Probably an apple to coddle, or boil.]
A kind of apple :—a small cod.

Og'nāte, a. [L. cognatus; co-, with, and natus
(gnatus), born; nasci (gnasci), to be born.] Allied
by blood; kindred; akin. Cod'ling, n. [Probably an apple to coddle, or boil.]
A kind of apple :—a small cod.

Cō-ef-fi''cien-cy (kō-ef-fish'en-se), n. [See Co-, and Efficiency; Joint efficiency; coöperation.
Cō-ef-fi''cient, n. That which unites in action with something else :- a numerical factor .- 2,

Cooperating. [mortar for bombs. Cooperating. [mortar for bombs. Cooperating. Coe'hōrn, n. [From the inventor's name.] A small Coe'h-āc (se'le-āk), a. [Gr. κοιλιακός; κοιλία, the abdomen; κοίλος, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly. [rank. [rank. comaissance or comnoissance; L. co-, together, and gnoseere, to know.] Observation; knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Comaissance or comnoissance or comnoissance; L. co-, together, and gnoseere, to know.] Observation; knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.—(Law.) Judical notice; trial; right to try. Commissione or knowledge.

Cō-ē'qual, a. [Co- and equal.] Equal; of the same Cō-e-qual';-ty (kō-e-kwol'e-te), n. State of being coequal; equality with another.

coequai; equanty with another.

65-ëree', v. a. [L. coercere, to compel; co, with, and arcere, to force.] [pp. coercing, coerced.]

To restrain; to force; to compel.

65-ër'ci-ble, a. Capable of being coerced.

65-ër'cive, a. Restrainit; check:—compulsion.

65-ër'cive, a. Restraining:—constraining.

Co-es-sen'tial, a. [Co- and essential.] Of the same

Co-es-sen-ti-al'i-ty (ko-es-sen-she-al'e-te), n. Par-Oō-es-sōn-ti-āl'j-ty (ko-es-son-sne-ar-g-te), n. far-ticipation of the same essence. [nal. Oō-e-tër'nal, a. [Co- and eternal.] Equally eter-Oō-e-tër'ni-ty, n. Equal or joint eternity. Oō-ē'val, a. [L. cogwas; co-, with, and ævum, age.] Of the same age with another.—2, n. One of the

Syn .- Coeval is one of the same age; contemporary, one living at the same time.

ray, one fiving at the same time.

\$\begin{align*} 2\bar{0} - \bar{0} - \bar

Co-ex-ten'sive, a. Having the same extent.
Coffee, n. [Arab. qahueh.] A berry of the coffeetre, and the drink made from it.

Tree, and the drink made from n.

65f fee-höüse, n. A house of entertainment.

65f fee-höüse, n. A pot for holding coffee.

05f fer, n. [Fr. coffre; Sp. cofre.—See COFFIN.] A

chest; a money-chest:—a treasure. (Arch.) A sunk panel in vaults .- 2, v. a. [pp. coffering, coffered.] To treasure up.

Coff fer-dam, n. An enclosure formed of piles, to exclude water, in order to construct piers, &c. Off fin, n. [Gr. κόφινος, L. cophinus, a basket; O. F. cofin.] A chest in which a dead body is interred:—the hoof of a horse's foot above the coronet :- a wooden frame used in printing .-2, v. a. [pp. coffining, coffined.] To enclose in a offin: to cover.

coffin; to cover. [of slaves. Coff fle, n. [Arab. kafila, a caravan.] A caravan Ogg, v. a. [Welsh, oveg, empty, vain; Gael. ooca.] pp. cogging, cogged.] To flatter; to wheedle; to falsify:—to fix cogs in a wheel.—2, v. n. To lie; to wheedle.—3, n. [Celt. cog; Sw. kugga.—Cf. It. cocca, Fr. coche, a knot.] The tooth of a wheel:—[Dut. koy.—See Coots] a little boat:—[Welsh, cogan, a bowl; Gael. cuach, a cup; allied to Cock, a boat] a pitcher. [viction. Cog.—cy, n. Force; power of compelling con-

to Cock, a boat] a pitcher. [viction. Cocken.cx, n. Force; power of compelling con-Cockent, a. [L. cogere, cogentis, to compel; co-together, and agere, to drive.] Forcible; compelling assent. Syn .- Cogent reason; forcible reasoning; strong

language; convincing argument.
Cog'i-ta-ble, a. That may be thought about.

Cog'i-tate, v. n. [L. cogiure, cogiutum, to think; co, together, and agitare, to agitate, frequent. of agere, to drive,] [pp. cogitating, cogitated.] To think; to meditate.

Odd:i-fi-cā'tion, n. The act of codifying.
Odd'i-fy, v. a. [pp. codifying, codified.] To form into a code or system.
Odd'ila, n. [Dim. of L. cauda, It. coda, a tail.—
A French brandy.

A kim of apple :—a small cod.

65d'-Hv-er ôil, n. A medicinal oil distilled from the livers of certain fish, chiefly of the cod.

65-ef-fil'cien-ey (kō-ef-fish'en-se), n. [See Co-, and EFFICENCY.] Joint efficiency; coöperation. Cog'ni-tive, a. Pertaining to cognition :- know-

ing. [examined, Cog'ni-za-ble, a. Capable of being perceived or

Cog ni-zant, a. Having cognizance of Cog nizent, a. Raving cognizance of Cog nizent, and cognized.] To perceive; to recognize.

Cog-nō'men, n. [L.; co-, for cum, together, and gnomen, old form of nomen, a name.] The last of the three names by which Romans of good family were designated :- a surname; a family name

name.

(og-nōw'i-nal, a. Belonging to the surname.

(og-nōs'ci-ble, a. That may be known.

Cog-nō'vi, n. [L. for "he knew;" cognoscere, to know.]

(Law.) Acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's cause.

(ōg'-whēēl, n. A wheel furnished with cogs.

(ō-hāb'it, v. n. [L. cohabiture; co-, together, and habiture, to dwell.] [pp. cohabiting, cohabited.]

To dwell or live together.

(ō-hāb'it, ts'tion. * [L. cohabiturio.] The act of Cō-hăb-i-tā'tion, n. [L. cohabitatio.] The act of

Cō-hêir' (kō-àr'), n. [Co-, together, and heir.]

A joint heir. A joint heir.

(\$\tilde{0}_{-}\hat{h}\tilde{a}ir(ss), n.\$ A joint heiress.

(\$\tilde{0}_{-}\hat{h}\tilde{e}ir(s), n.\$ [L. cohkeree; co-, and herere, hesum, to stick.] [pp. cohering, cohered.] To stick together:—to agree.

stick together:—to agree.

Co-hē'rence, \ n. The act of cohering; cohesion;
Co-hē'ren-ox, \ consistent connection. [connected.
Co-hē'rent, \ a. Sticking together; consistently
Co-hē'sion (kc-hē'zhun), \ n. [See COHERE.] The
act of cohering; the attraction by which the
particles of bodies are kept together. See Ar-TRACTION.

TRACTION.

60-hë'sive, a. Having the power of sticking.

60-hë'sive-nëss, n. Quality of being cohesive.

65'no-bāte, v. a. Fr. cohober; Sp. cohobar; an alchemistic word.] [pp. cohobating, cohobated.]

To distil again; to redistil.

 To distit again; to redistit.
 Cō-họ-bā'tiọn, n. Repeated distillation.
 Cō'họrt, n. [L. cohors, cohortis, a form of cors or chors, a court, an enclosure.—Cf. Gr. χόρτος, L. hortus, a garden.] A body of about five hundred soldiers.

enciose in a [of slaves. A caravan Gael. occa.]

to wheedle; 2, v. n. To w. kugga.—

a tooth of a corner; L. cuneus, a wedge.] A corner; a corner; L. cuneus, a wedge.] A corner; a corner; L. cuneus, a wedge.] A corner; a corner; L. cuneus, a wedge.]

gnet, a corner; L. caneus, a wedge.] A corner:
—a wooden wedge.

Cöll, v. a. [O. Fr. coillir, cuillir; L. coiligere, to collect (q. v.).] [pp. coiling, coiled.] To gather into a narrow compass; to twist.—2, n. A twist; a spiral:—[Celt. goill, a struggle] perplexity.

Cön, n. [Fr. coin, L. cuneus, a wedge: akin to Hone, Cone.] Money bearing a legal stamp; metallic or hard money, as gold and silver.—2, v. a. [pp. coining, coined.] To stamp money:
—to invent.

Chyn'a & n. Act or art of coining:—invention.

-to invent.

Göin'age, n. Act or art of coining:—invention.

Gō-in-cīde', v. n. [L. co-, together, and incidere, to fall upon; in, on, and cadere, to fall.] [pp. coinciding, coincided.] To occupy the same space; to agree with; to concur.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, G, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, A, Ç, Ş, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.