to granulate. [called from its fertility.
Cŏrn'-brěad, n. Bread from the meal of maize.

Cörn'-cŏb, n. A spike of maize.

Cörn'-coc-kle, n. A purple flowering plant.
Cör'ne-a, n. [L.; from cornu, a horn.] The horny coat of the eye.

Cor'nel, n. [L. cornus, from its horny wood; cornu, a horn.] A hardy shrub, and its fruit.

Cör-nell'ian, n. A stone. See Carnelian. Cör'ne-oùs, a. [L. corneus; cornu, a horn.] Horny. Cör'ner, n. [O. Fr. cornier; Late L. cornerium, an angle; L. cornu, a horn; found in the Celtic tongues also.] An angle :-- a secret place :-- a scarcity of any security or article artificially created with a view to enhanced profits. -2, v. a. [pp. cornering, cornered.] To force into a corner:—to prevent from escape:—to create a scarcity, as of any article, by control of its supply.

Cör'ner-stone, n. The principal foundation-stone:

-an indispensable support.

Gör'net, n. [Fr. cornet, cornette; Sp. corneta; Ital. cornetto, dim. form from L. cornu, a horn.] A musical instrument:—[formerly a company of horsemen with a cornet-player attending an officer of cavalry, who bears the standard.

Cör'net-cy, n. The commission of a cornet. Cör'net-ist, n. A cornet-player.

Gör'nice, n. [Gr. κορωνίς, a curved line, a flour-ish, L. coronis; whence Ital. cornice, Fr. corniche, a cornice: akin to L. corona, a crown.] The top of a column ; a moulding.

Cor'nish, a. Relating to Cornwall in England. Corno pe-an, n. [Probably from cornucopia, from its shape: a rare and irregular word.] (Mus.) A wind instrument of the horn or trumpet kind

Cor-nu-co of plenty.

The horn of plenty.

Cor-nute', a. [L. cornutus.]

Having horns. Cornucopia.

Co-rol'la, n. [L.; dim. of corona, a crown.] (Bot.) The inner covering of a flower, or second envelope, which surrounds the stamens and pistil. Cor'ol-la-ry (or ko-rol'a-re), n. [L. corollarium, a surplus, a gratuity; properly, the gift of a corolla, or garland, besides the regular pay, as of an actor.] A consequent truth; a consequence.

Cornucopia.

Co-rō'na, n. [L., a wreath, a crown; Gr. κορωνός, curved.] (Arch.) A large flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature.—(Astron.)
A luminous ring or halo around the sun or moon:

A tuminous ring or nato around the sun or moon:
—a union of the stamens of a flower into a disk.

Cor'o-năsh, n. [Gaelic.] A funeral lament.

Co-ro'nal, or Cor'o-nal, n. [L. coronalis, of a crown (n. v.)] A crown; a garland.—(Anat.)

The frontal bone.—2, a. Relating to the crown; coronary.

Cor'o-na-ry, a. [L. coronarius.] Relating to, or like, a crown.

Cor-o-nation, n. Act of crowning.
Cor'o-ne, n. [Late L. coronarius, coronator; from corona, the crown.] An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any casual or violent death may have been occasioned.

Cor'o-net, n. [Fr.; O. Fr. corone, Fr. couronne, a crown.] A crown worn by the nobility.

Coryporal, n. [Corrupted from Fr. caporal, a corporal; Ital. capo, a chief; L. caput, the head.]
The lowest officer of the infantry.—2, a. [L. corporalis; corporis, the body.] Relating to the body.

to the body.

Cör'pe-ral-lx, ad. Bodily; in the body.

Cör'pe-rate, a. [L. corporare, corporatum, to shape; corpus, corporis, a body.] United in a body or a corporation; incorporated.

Cör'pe-rate-lx, ad. In a corporate capacity.

name, authorized to act as a single person. Cor'po-ra-tor, n. A member of a corporation.

Cor-po're-al, a. [L. corporeus; corpus, the body.]
Having a material body; not spiritual; corporal.

Having a material body; not spiritual; corporal. Corpo're-gal-ty, ad. In a bodily manner. Cör'po-sant, n. [Ital. corpo soulo, holy body: it is dreaded by sailors.] An electrical meteor at sea. Corps (kor), n.; pl. Corps, (korz). [Fr.; L. corpus, a body.] A body of forces or troops. Corps-d'armée (kor'där-mä'), n. [Fr.] A complete grand division of an army; army-corps.

Corpse, n. [Fr. corps; L. corpus.] A dead human

body; remains; a carcass; a corse.

Cörpse'-căn'dle, n. A candle made for the watching of a corpse before burial:—a phosphorescent light seen in church-yards.

Cör'pù-lènce, \ n. [L. corpulentia; from corpus, a Cör'pù-lèn-cy, \ body.] State of being corpulent; fatness; fleshiness.

Cör'pů-lěnt, a. [L. corpulentus; corpus, a body.]
Fleshy; fat; stout; lusty.
Cör'pŭs-ele (kör'pŭs-sl) [kör'pŭs-kl, H.; kör-pŭs'kl, N.], n. [L. corpusculum, dim. of corpus, a body.] A particle:—an ultimate organic body; a protoplasmic cell.

Cor-pus'cu-lar, a. Relating to corpuscles or atoms. Cor-rail', n. [Sp.; from corro, a ring.] Enclosed ground; an enclosure; a cattle-pen.—2, v. a. [pp. corralling, corralled.] To secure in a corral, as cattle; to pen.

Cor-rect', v. a. [L. corrigere, correctum; con-, completely, and regere, to lead, to rule.] [pp. correcting, corrected.] To free from faults or errors; to amend; to rectify :- to punish; to chastise .-2, a. Free from errors; accurate; true.
Cor-rec'tion, n. [L. correctio.—See Correct.] The

act of correcting; punishment; discipline; rep-

rehension:—amendment.

Cor-rec'tion-al, a. Tending to correct.

Cor-rec'tive, a. Tending to correct.—2, n. That which corrects.

Cor-rect'ly, ad. Accurately; faultlessly.
Cor-rect'or, n. [L.] He who or that which cor-

Cor'rei, or Cor'rie, n. [Scot.; Gael. cor, a corner.]
A hollow between hills, or a cleft or glen in a hill. Cor-re-late, v. n. [Con., together, and Relate.]
[pp. correlating, correlated.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.—2, v. a. To bring into mutual relation; to arrange as for comparison in order of mutual relations; to make coincident.

Cor-re-la'tion, n. Reciprocal relation.
Cor-rel'a-tive, a. Having a reciprocal relation,
as husband and wife, father and son.—2, n. He who or that which stands in a reciprocal rela-

tion, as a father and a son. Cor-re-spond', v. n. [L. con-, together, and re-spondere, to answer; re-, back, again, and spon-dere, to promise.] [pp. corresponding, corre-sponded.] To suit; to answer; to agree:—to

interchange letters.

Cör-re-spönd'ence, n. The act or state of corresponding; relation; adaptation:—epistolary intercourse:—interchange.

Cor-re-spond'ent, a. Suitable; adapted; fit .-2, n. One who corresponds; one who writes or interchanges letters.

Cor-re-spond'ent-ly, ad. In a fit manner. Corre-spond'ing, p. a. Agreeing to; suiting. br'ri-dor, n. [FT.; Sp. corretor, a lucilet, sollery; lery; correr, to run; L. currere.] A gallery:—

Corri-gen'da, n. pl. [L.—See Correct.] Things to be corrected; corrections to be made.

Cor'ri-gi-ble, a. Capable of being corrected.

Corrob'o-rant, a. [L. corroborans, corroborantis.— See Corroborante.] Strengthening.

maize:—[L. cornu, a horn] an excrescence on the foot.—2, v. a. [pp. corning, corned.] To sprinkle salt; to salt moderately; to pickle:—

colled by its pickle:—

composed of individuals, united under a common

Cor-rob-o-ra'tion, n. The act of confirming.

for-rob-o-ra-tion, n. In the an of comming.

for-rob-o-ra-tive, a. Tending to corroborate;

strengthening; confirming.

for-rode, v. a. [L. corrodere, corrosum; con-intensive, and rodere, to gnaw. [pp. corroding, corroded.] To cat away; to consume. [away.

Cor-ro'sive, a. Consuming; wearing away .-2, n. A corroding substance.—Corrosive sublimate, bichloride of mercury, a very acrid poison.

Cor'ru-gate, v. a. [L. corrugare, corrugatum; ru-gare, to ridge; ruga, a fold.] [pp. corrugating, corrugated.] To wrinkle or ridge up. Cor-ru-ga'tion, n. The act of wrinkling; a ridge,

or within.

cor-rupt', v. a. [L. corrumpere, corruptum; rumpere, to break.] [pp. corrupting, corrupted.] To
change from a sound to a putrescent state:—to debase; to defile:—to destroy the integrity of; to bribe.—2, v. n. To become putrid or vitiated.—3, a. Spoiled; tainted; putrid.

Cor-rupt'er, n. One who corrupts or vitlates.
Cor-rupt'i-bli'i-ty, \ n. Possibility of being corCor-rupt'i-ble-ness, \ rupted.

Cor-rupt'i-ble-ness, frupted.
Cor-rupt'i-ble, a. Susceptible of corruption.
Cor-ruption, n. [L. corruptio.] The act of corrupting:—quality of being corrupt:—putrescence; pus:—depravity; vice:—bribery.
Cor-rupt'ly, ad. With corruption; viciously.
Cor-sage', n. [Fr.—See Corruption; viciously.
Cor-sage', in. [Fr.—See Corruption; viciously.
Cor-sage', in. [Fr.—See Corruption; viciously.]

Cor'sair (kor'sar), n. [Fr. corsaire; L. cursus.

Gör'sair (Rör'sar), n. [Fr. corsaire; L. cursus, a course; Sp. corsa, a cruise, a voyage.—See Course.] A pirate;—a piratical vessel. Görse, or Görse, n. [See Conrse.] A dead body. Görse'let, n. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. cors, L. corpus, the body.] A light armor for the body. Gör'set, n. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. cors, L. corpus, the body.] An article of dress worn round the body bodice; stays.

Gör'tege (Rör'täzh), n. [Fr. cortège, It. corteggio, a train; corte a court attendants.—See Courr.]

a train; corte, a court, attendants.—See Court. A train of attendants; a retinue.

Cor'tes, n. pl. [Sp. corte, a court.] The legislative body of Spain and of Portugal.

Cör'tëx, n. [L.] Bark of a tree. Cör'ti-cal, a. Barky; belonging to the rind. Co-run'dum, n. [Hind. kurand.] A very hard

Co-rus'cate, v. n. [L. coruscare, coruscatum.] [pp. coruscating, coruscated.] To glitter; to flash; to shine.

Cor-us-ca'tion, n. A quick vibration of light. Corvée (kör-va'), n. [Fr.; Late L. corvada, corroata, for L. corrogata, summoned; con-, together,

cortogata, summoneu; cor., together, and rogare, to ask.) Compulsory, unpaid labor. Cör-větte', n. [Fr.; L. corbita, a freight-ship; corbis, a basket.] A vessel of war, less than a frigate:—an advice-boat. Gör'ymb, n. [L. corymbus; Gr. κόρυμβος.] (Bot.) A species of inflorescence.

Cor-y-phæ'ηs, n. [L.; Gr. κορυφαίος; κορυφή, the head.] The leader of the ancient dramatic

chorus:—a chief; a leader. Cŏr-y-phée (kŏr-e-fā), n. [Fr. (masc.): from cory-phæus; at first it meant a leading dancer.] A hallet-dancer.

Cō-sē'cant, n. [For L. complementi secans, secant of the complement.] The secant of the complement of an arc.

Cor-rob'o-rate, v. a. [L. corroborare, corroboratum, to strengthen; robur, strength, or oak.—See Roburs.] [pp. corroborating, corroborated.] To complement of the more certain; to strengthen; to confirm; to establish.

Co's-rob'o-rate, v. a. [La corroborate, corroboratum, corroborated.] To complement of the corroboration of a stranger has en red at the death of a collat-

Co'sine, n. [For L. complementi sinus, sine of the complement.] The sine o. the complement of an augle or of an arc.

Cō'si-ness, n. State of bei g cosey.

169

Corroded. To eat away; to consume. [away. Corroded.] To eat away; to consume. [away. Corroded.] To eat away; to consume. [away. Corroded.] A Corroded. Corr

the cosmos or general system of the universe.

Co<sub>5</sub>-mög'<sub>0</sub>-nĭst, n. One who writes a cosmogony.

Co<sub>5</sub>-mög'<sub>0</sub>-nĭst, n. [Gr. κοσμογονία; κόσμος, the world, and γένειν, to produce.] The science that treats of the origin of the world.

Cŏ<sub>5</sub>-m<sub>0</sub>-grāph'<sub>1</sub>-c<sub>1</sub>, α. Relating to cosmogra-Cŏ<sub>5</sub>-m<sub>0</sub>-grāph'<sub>1</sub>-cal, phy.

Cos-mög'ra-phy (koz-mög'ra-fe), n. [Gr. κοσμο-γραφία; κόσμος, the world, and γράφειν, to write.] The science, or a description, of the world, including astronomy, geography, and

geology.

Cos-mo-pol'i-tan, n. One who regards the interests of mankind at large.—2, a. Partaking of the nature of a cosmopolite; not provincial or

Cos-mop'o-lite, n. [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης; κόσμος, the world, and πολίτης, a citizen; πόλις, a city.] A citizen of the world.

Cos-mo-ra/ma [-ra/ma, H. St. N.], n. [Gr. κόσμος. the world, and ὅραμα, a spectacle; ὁράειν, to see.] An optical machine giving a picturesque exhibition of the world.

Cos'mos, n. [Gr. for "world," "order," "beauty."]

The world as a system :-the universe as the embodiment of harmony.

Cos'set, n. [Cf. It. casiccio, a house-lamb; casa, a house.] A lamb brought up by hand.—2, v. a. [pp. cosseting, cosseted.] To make a pet of; to fondle.

Cost (köst or käwst), n. [O. Fr. coster; Fr. coûter; Gor. kosten; L. constare, to stand at, to cost; stare, to stand.] That which is paid for any thing; price; charge; expense:—loss; damage; detriment.—2, v. a. [i. cost; pp. costing, cost.] To be bought for.

Sym.—The price or charge is what is asked for a thing; the cost or expense, what is given; the worth, what it will fetch; the value, what it

worth, what it will fetch; the value, what it ought to fetch.

Cos'tal, a. [L. costa, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs
Cos'tate, a. [L. costalus; costa, a rib.] Ribbed.
Cos'ter-mon'ger, n. [O. & Local E. costard, an apple,—properly, a ribbed apple, L. costa, O. Fr. coste, a rib, and Mongen (q. v.).] A dealer in apples and other fruit.

apples and other fruit.

Obs'tive, a. [Sp. constipatico, It. costipativo, Fr. constipé, constipated (q. v.).] Constipated.

Obs'tive-ness, n. State of being costive.

Cost'li-ness, n. State of being costive.

Cost'ly, a. Expensive; dear; of great price.

Obst'ly, a. Expensive; dear; of great price.

Cost'ma-ry, n. [L. costus; Gr. κόστος; mary may be from a supposed dedication to St. Mary.] An aromatic garden-herb.

Cos-tume' [kos'tum, N. I.], n. [Fr. for "fashion," "custom" (q.v.).] Style or mode of dress:—dress. Cos'tum-er [kos-tu'mer, N.], n. One who deals

tum-er [kys-tu link, N.], n. One who deals in, or is expert in, costumes.

Cot, n. [A.-S. cote; Dut. kot; Welsh, cwt; Ger. koth; Late L. cota, a cottage, hut, cover, or coat.] A small house; a cottage; a hut:—a dove-cot:—a cover for the finger:—a small bed; a hammock. Cō-tăn'gent, n. [From complement and tangent.]
(Math.) The tangent of the complement of an angle or an arc.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.-Ç, G, Ç, §, soft; Ç, G, Ç, ¸ , hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Cote, n. A cottage; a sheepfold; a cot.

Cō-te'n' po-ra-rg, n. See CONTEMPORARY.
Cō-te'n'ē' (kō-te-rē') [kō'te-rē, St. H. I. N. P. K.], n. [Fr.; originally, a club of cottagers, who rented land in common; Fr. cotter, a cottager.] A small association of friends; a club. [buskin. Co-thūr'nus, n. [L.; Gr. κόθορνος.] An ancient Gō-tī'daļ, a. [Con and Tidal.] Indicating equality of tidal level at the same time.
Co-tī'l'on (ko-tī'l'vu), n. [Fr. originally a pet.

Co-til'lon (ko-til'yun), n. [Fr.; originally, a petticoat; dim. of cotte, a coat (q. v.).] A brisk, lively dance, usually by eight persons.

Cot' quean, n. [Cot, a house, and quean, a wench.]
A man who busies himself in women's affairs. Cŏt'ta, n. [Late L. cota, cotta, a coat (q. v.).] short surplice.

short surplice.

Cot'tage, n. [See Cor.] A cot; a small dwelling.

Cot'tage, r. [See Cor.] A cot; a small dwelling.

Cot'tage, Cot'tage, cot'tage, r. Cot'tage, cot'tage, cot'tage, cot'ng, n. [Arab. qutun; Sp. algodon, coton; Fr. coton.] A plant:—the down of the cotton-plant:—cloth made of cotton.—2, a.

Made of cotton.
Cot-ton-ade', n. A stout fabric of cotton.
Cot'ton-gin, n. A machine

for cleaning cotton. Cŏt'ton-wood (-wûd), n.

The aspen-tree.

Cŏt'ton-y (kŏt'tn-e), a.

Full of cotton; downy.

Cŏt-y-lē'don, n. [Gr. κοτυ-ληδών; κοτύλη, a cup.] (Bot.) The seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant .- (Anat.) A

lobe of the placenta. Cot-y-led'o-nous, a. (Bot.) Having seed-lobes. tion which is concluded in position; forgery.

See Collocate [ ] pp. couching, couched.] To lie down; to stoop or bend.—2, v. a. To lay down; to hide; to include:—to fix; to phrase:—to re
to hide; to include:—to fix; to phrase:—to re
contracted of the property of the phrase in the property of the

Cotton-gin.

down; to stoop or bend.—2, v. a. To lay down; to hide; to include:—to fix; to phrase:—to remove, as cataracts from the eye.—3, n. A seat of repose; a bed.

Cöûn'an, a. (Her.) Lying down.

Cöûn'an, a. (Her.) Lying down.

Cöûn'fing, n. The act of bending:—the operation of removing a cataract.

Côu'gàr (kô'gàr), n. [Fr. conguar, from a South American name.] The American panther.

Cough (kôf or kâwf), n. [A.-S. hwosdan; Ger. husten; Sot. host; Dut kagehen.—Cf. Ger. keuchen, to puff, to gasp.] A convulsion of the lungs, with noise, to get rid of phlegm.—2, v. n. [pp. coughing, coughed.] To have the lungs convulsed.—3, v. a. To eject by a cough.

Could (kîd), i. from can. Was able.

Could (kîd), i. from can. Was able.

Could'ter (köl'ter), n. See Colter.

Countering back.

Coûn-ter-mārch, n. A substance which counteriritates.

Côûn-ter-iritate.] To iritate for the purpose of relieving irritate for.

Côûn-ter-irritated.] To irritate for the purpose of relieving irritate for.

Coûn-ter-mārd, n. A substance which counteriritates.

Côûn-ter-irritate.] To irritate for the purpose of relieving irritate for.

Côûn-ter-irritated.] To irritate for the purpose of relieving irritate for.

Côûn-ter-mārd, v. a. [pr. comtremander; L. contentermander, v. a. [pp. countermander].] To revoke.

Côûn-ter-mārd, v. a. [pp. countermander]. To revoke.

Côûn-ter-mārd, v. a. [pp. countermander].

C

advice: a convention; a diet. See Assembly. Cöûn'cil-lor, n. A member of a council.

Councilion, n. A member of a council.
Con'cil-man, n. A member of a council.
Con'sel, n. [Fr. consell; L. consilium; consulter,
to consult (q. v.).] Advice; direction; consultation:—secrecy:—a counsellor; lawyer.—2, v. a.
[pp. counselling, counselled.] To give advice;
to advice;

Cöûn'sel-lor, n. One who gives advice :- an at-

Gän'sel-lor, n. One who gives advice:—an attorney at law; a lawyer; an advocate.

Cön'sel-lor-ship, n. The office of counsellor.

To muscal notes in harmony.] The art or science of harmony:—an opposite point:—counterpane.

Cön'sel-lor-notes in harmony.] The art or science of harmony:—an opposite point:—counterpane.

Cön'sel-lor-ship, n. The office of counsellor.

To contrappunto, rf. contreappunto, rf. con

(q. v.), to comport one's self.] Form of the face; air; look; exterior appearance:—patronage; support.—2, v. a. [pp. countenancing, countenanced.] To support; to favor.

Cöntf'er, n. [See Count.] A reekoner:—the table of a shop, on which money is counted:—counter-tenor.—2, ad. [L. contra; Fr. contra.] Contrary to; in a wrong way.—3, a. [Mostly used as a prefix.] Adverse; opposite.

Cönn-ter-act, v. a. [pp. counteracting, counteracted.] To act contrary to; to frustrate.

Cönn-ter-action, n. Opposite action.

Cönn-ter-bal'ance, v. a. [pp. counterbalancing, counterbalanced.] To weigh against.

Cönn'ter-bal-ance, n. Opposite weight.

Cöûn-ter-changed, v. a. [pp. counterchanging, counterchanged.] To exchange:—to checker.

Cöûn'ter-charm, n. That which disenchants or dissolves a charm.

dissolves a charm.

Cöün-ter-chärm', v. a. [pp. countercharming, countercharmed.] To destroy enchantment.

Cöün-ter-chĕck', v. a. [pp. counterchecking, counterchecked.] To oppose; to check.

Cöün'ter-chĕck, n. A stop; rebuke.

Cöün-ter-drāw', v. a. [i. counterdrew; pp. counterdrawing, counterdrawn.] To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.

of a drawing through transparent paper.

Cöün'ter-ev'i-dence, n. Opposite evidence.

Cöün'ter-ex-ten'sion, n. (Surg.) The fixing of a limb during extension.

Cöün'ter-feit, v. a. [Fr. contrefail, p. from contrefairs, to forge, to imitate; L. contra, against, and facere, to make.] [pp. counterfeiting, counterfeitied.] To copy with an intent to deceive; to feign; to forge; to imitate.—2, v. n. To feign.

—3, a. Forged; fictitions; spurious; feigned; not genuine; deceitful.—4, n. An impostor:—that which is counterfeited; imposition; forgery.

Cöün'ter-feit-er, n. A forger; an impostor.

Cöün'ter-fit-er, n. A substance which coun-

trepoint, Fr. courtepointe, a back-stitch, an embroidered quilt; from L. culcita puncta, a stitched

quilt.] A cover for a bed.

quilt.] A cover for a bed.

Côûn'ter-pārt, n. A corresponding part; a copy:

—a duplicate:—a match:—a complement.

Côân-ter-plôt', v. a. & v. n. [pp. counterplotting,
counterplotted.] To oppose one plot by another.

Côân'ter-pôint, n. [It. contrappunto, Fr. contrepoint, literally, point against point, or the setting
of musical notes in harmony.] The art or

Cöûn'te-nance, n. [O. Fr. continence, deportment; Cöûn-ter-pöi'son, n. Antidote:—a poison which acts as an antidote to another poison.

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;

Coan'ter-sink, n. A cavity to receive the head of a screw:—a reamer; a tool for countersinking. a screw:—a reamer; a tool for countersinking.

Cöän'ter-ströke, n. A stroke returned. [ance.

Cöün'ter-ströke, n. A stroke returned. [ance.

Cöün'ter-tön'qr, n. [It. contratenore, a part which contrasts with the tenor; it is now replaced by the contralto. [Antiq.]

Cöün-ter-väil', v. a. [L. contra, against, and valere, to be effective.] [pp. countervailing, countervailed.] To be equal to; to balance.

Cöün-ter-work' (-würk'), v. a. [pp. counterworking, counterworked.] To counteract.

Cöün'ess, n. The wife of an earl or a count; a woman having the rank of a count or an earl.

Cöün'ing-höüse, l. A house or room where

Cönnt'ing-hönse, \ n. A house or room where Cönnt'ing-rôom, \ merchants keep their accounts and transact business.

and transact business.

Côānt'less, a. Numberless; innumerable.

Coun'tr;-fied (kun'tre-fid), a. Rustic; rude.

Coun'try, (kun'tre), n. [Fr. contrée, It. contrada, a country; L. contra, over against.—Cf. Ger. gegend, a country; gegen, against. The idea is that of the region round about, or in the neighhood, that which lies against.] A large tract of land; an inhabitad territory, a region; a na. land; an inhabited territory; a region; a nation:—rural parts, -opposed to town or city.—

2, a. Rustic; rural; rude.
Coun'try-dance, n. A kind of dance; a contradance. See Contradance.

dance. See CONTRADANCE.

Conn'try-man, (kin'tre-man), n. One born in the same country:—a rustic; a farmer. [country.

Conn'try-seat, n. A mansion or fine house in the Conn'try-seat, n. Fr. counte, late L. comitatus, originally, a district ruled by a count (q. v.).] A shire;

a circuit or district.

Conp (kô-pa'), n. [Fr.] A stroke; an exploit.

Coupé (kô-pa'), n. [Fr.; from couper, to cut, referring to its shape.]

kind of carriage. Coup'le (kup'pl), n. [Fr. couple; L. copula, a bond, a link.] Two; a pair; man and wife:—a link. man and wife:—a link.
—2, v. a. [pp. coupling,
coupled.] To join; to
marry.—3, v. n. To join
in embraces,
sub'let (kin').

Coupé. marry.—5, v. n. 10 Join in embraces. [lines of verse; a pair. Coup'let (kūp'let), n. [Fr., dim. of couple.] Two Coup'let (kūp'let), n. [Fr.; conper, to cut.] An interest certificate attached to transferable bonds.

interest certificate attached to transferable bonds.
Cour'age (kur'aj), n. [Fr. courage; Sp. corage; L.
cor, heart, spirit.] Bravery; valor; heroism.
Cou-ra'geous (kur-ra'jus), a. Brave; daring.
Cou-ra'geous-ly (kur-ra'jus-le), ad. Bravely.
Côu'riër (kô'ren), n. [Fr. courrier, coureur, formerly
courier, runner, courier; courier, L. currere, to
run.] A messenger sent in haste; an express;
a travelling attendant.

Tarvelling attendant.

Gourse (körs), n. [Fr. cours; L. cursus; currere, cursum, to run.] A race; career; progress:—series:
—order; conduct:—a service of dishes:—natural bent:—track in which a ship sails:—way; path:
—tendency; direction.—2, v. a. [pp. coursing, coursed.] To hunt; to pursue.—3, v. n. To run; to hunt.

[ship.—(Med.) Menses.

Gours'eş, n. pl. (Naut.) The principal sails of a Cours'ing (körs'ing), n. The sport of hunting.

Côûn'ter-rev-q-lū'tiọn, n. A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.
Côân'ter-soārp, n. [See Scarp.] (Fort.) That side of a ditch which is next to the camp.
Côân-ter-sīgn' (-sīn'), v. a. [pp. countersigning, countersigned.] To sign an order of a superior, in quality of secretary. [an official signature.
Côân-ter-sīgn' (-sīn'), v. a. [i. countersunk; pp. countersigning, countersunk,] To let the head of a serew or nail into a board, &c., so that it may not project.

Côân-ter-sign' (-sīn'), v. a. [i. countersunk; pp. countersigning, countersunk,] To let the head of a serew or nail into a board, &c., so that it may not project.

Cour'te-ous (kur'te-us or kort'yus), a. [Fr. courtois, courtly.—See Court. The courts of princes were long the chief schools of social refinement.]

were long the chief schools of social refinement.]
Elegant in manners; polite; well-bred; civil; urbane; complaisant; respectful.
Coür'te-ous-less, a.d. Politely; respectfully.
Coür'te-ous-less, n. Civility; politeness.
Coür-te-săn' [kor'te-zăn, I.; kor'te-zăn, N.], n.
[Fr. courtisane, Sp. cortesana, properly, a woman who is attached to a court (a. v.).] A prostitute.
Coür'te-sy (kür'te-se), n. [Fr. courtoisie.—See Courreous.] Elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance.—By courtesy, not of right, but by indulgence.
Coürte'sy (kür'tse), v. Act of respect or civility

ctvinty; compassance.—By courtesy, not of right, but by indulgence.

Courte'sy, (kürt'se), n. Act of respect or civility made by women and girls.—2, v. n. [pp. courtesying, courtesied.] To make a courtesy. [held. Court'-höüse, n. A building in which courts are Court'ier (kört'yer), n. One who frequents courts; a person of courtly manners.

Court'-lieft, n. [O. E. leet, a jurisdiction; L. lis litis, a law-suit.] A court held annually in a hundred, lordship, or manor.

Court'ij-nëss, n. Elegance of manners.

Court'ji-nëss, n. Elegance of manners.

Court'nam'tiqi (-shal), n.; pl. Courts'-mäa'tiqi.

A military court for trying military offences.

Court'-pläs-ter, n. Steking-plaster for the toilet.

Court'ship, n. The making of love:—wooing.

Court'-yard, n. An enclosure within a building.

Court'-yard, n. An enclosure within a building.

Court'-yard, n. [Fr.; L. consobrimus, the son of a mother's sister; sobrinus, a cousin, for soro-

of a mother's sister; sobrinus, a cousin, for soro-rinus; soror, a sister.] The child of an uncle or an aunt : - any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister .- Cousin-german,

a hist-coust.

Göve, n. [A.-S. cofa, Ital. cova, a den, a cave (q. v.).

—Cf. Basque cofa, a pit; Sp. cueva, a cave.] A small creek or bay:—a shelter; a recess.—2, c. a. [pp. coving, coved.] To arch over; to shelter.

Cöv'e-nănt (kūv'e-nănt), n. [Fr. conceuant; O. Fr.

covenant; L. convenire, to come together.—See CONVENE.] A solemn agreement; a written contract; a bargain; a deed.—2, v. n. [pp. covenanting, covenanted.] To bargain; to contract.
—3, v. a. To contract; to stipulate.

Cov'e-nant-er, n. One who makes a covenant:one who signed the "Solemn League and Covenant" in Scotland, in 1638.

Order, v. a. [Fr. courrir; L. cooperire, to conceal; operire, to cover.] [pp. covering, covered.] To overspread; to conceal; to hide.—2, n. A concealment; a screen; defence.

Cov'er-ing, n. Dress; vesture; a cover.
Cov'er-let, n. [Fr. couvre-lit; couvrir, to cover, and
lit, a bed.] The upper covering of a bed.

The upper covering of a bea.

(55v'er-lid, n. A coverlet.

(55v'ert, n. [0. Fr. covert; Fr. convert.—See Cover.]

A shelter; a defence; a thicket.—2, n. Sheltered; private; insidious.—(Law.) Under protections. tection, as a married woman.

Cov ert-ly, ad. In a covert manner.
Cov ert-ly, ad. In a covert manner.
Cov erthre, n. [O. Fr.; Fr. cowerture.] Shelter.
—(Law.) The legal state and condition of a married woman.

Cov'et (kŭv'et), v. a. [O. Fr. coveiler; Fr. convoiler, Ital. cubiture; L. cupere; to desire, ] [pp. coveting, coveted.] To desire eagerly or inordinately; to hanker after; to long for.—2, v. n. To have

mien, sir; move, nor, son; bull, bur, rule, use. - C, G, C, E, Soft; C, G, E, E, Hard; S as z; X as gz; this.

8 ov'et-ous (kuv'et-us), a. [L. cupidus, eager.—See COVET.] Inordinately desirous; eager for gain; avaricious. Cov'et-ous-ly, ad. Avariciously; eagerly.

172

Côv'et-ous-noss, n. State of being covetous. Côv'ey (ktiv'e), n. [Fr. couvée, a brood; couver, to brood; L. cubare, to lie down.] A flock, hatch, or brood of birds.

Cov'in, n. [Law Fr. covine, agreement; L. convenire, to agree.—See CONVENE and COVENANT.]
(Law.) A fraudulent agreement.

(Law.) A fraudient agreement.

Gov'ing, n. [See Cove.] A projection in a building.

Gov'in-ous, a. Fraudulent; dishonest.

Gow (köü), n.; pl. Gows, formerly Kine. [A.-S.

cu; Dut, koe; Ger, kuh; Str. go, ghau.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.—2, v. a. Dan. kue, to subdue; probably from COWARD .-

To depress with fear.

Côŵ'ard, n. [Fr. couard; It. codoardo, a coward, a hare, from coda, a tail.] One wanting courage; a poltroon.—2, a. Dastardly; timid; cowardly.
Côŵ'ard-Yee, a. Fear; habitual timidity.
Côŵ'ard-Yee, n. Feari'n!; pusillanimous.
Côŵ'ard-Ly, a. Feari'n!; pusillanimous.
Côŵ'cătch-e, n. An iron frame in front of a locomotive for clearing a railway track.
Côŵ'er, v. n. [Welsh, corian; Ger. kauern.—Cf. Scand, kura, kure, to lie quiet. The latter is regarded as the true source of the English word.]
[pp. cowering, cowered.] To sink by bending the knees:—to sink from fear.
Côŵ'hafe (kôw'aj, kôw'itch), n. [Hind. kawanch.]
A plant used in medicine.
Côŵ'-hërd, n. One who tends cows.

R plant used in including. G命学-hērd, n. One who tends cows. G命学-hērd, n. The skin of a cow:—a whip.—2, v. a. [pp. cowhiding, cowhided.] To whip with a cowhide.

Cowl, n. [O. E. couel; A.-S. cufle; Icel. kufl; L. 06wl, n. [O. B. conet; A. S. Cope; Coperation of the cucultus, a hood; A hood:—a chimney-cover. C5ŵ'-pŏx, n. The vaccine disease, C6ŵ'ry, n.; pl. C6ŵ'rieş, [Hindi, kauri; Beng. kari.] A small shell used as money.

Cöŵ'slip, n. [A.S. cuslippe, cusloppe; cu, cow, and sloppe, dung.] A plant, a species of primrose.
Cŏx'cōmb (kōks'kōm), n. [For cock's comb.] A

Cox-comp (Roberton), n. [For cox-s come.] In fop:—a flower.

Cox-comb'i-cal, a. Foppish; coxcomical.

Cox-comb'i-cal, a. Foppish; conceited.

Cox-comb'i-cal, a. Foppish; conceited.

Cox'swain (kok'swan or kox'sn), n. [Cock, a boat, conceited]. and swain.] A cockswain.

and swan.] A Cocasian.

Göy, a. [O. Fr. coi, coit; L. quietus, quiet (q. v.).]

Modest; reserved; shy.

Göy'ns, ad. In a coy manner; with reserve.

Göy'ns, a. Reserve; shyness; modesty.

Göy-o'tê (köi-o'tâ), n. [Mex. cayotl.] The small barking or prairie wolf:—written also cayote.

Göy'nn, n. A South American animal.

Cöy'(kiy), n. A cant word for cousin.

Coz (kuz), n. A cant word for cousin. Coz'en (kuz'zn), v. a. [Fr. cousiner, to claim kin-

dred with, to sponge upon.—See Cousin.] [pp. cozening, cozened.] To cheat; to trick.
Côz'en-age (kŭz'zn-aj), n. Fraud; deceit. Cō'zey, or Cō'zy, a. Snug. See Cosey. Crāb. n. [A.-S crabba;

răb, n. [A.-S crabba; Icel. krabbi; Sw. krabba; Ger. krabbe, krebs; Gr. κάραβος. — Cf. SCARA-BEUS.] A marine crus-tacean: — a small sour apple :- a peevish person: - an engine or machine for raising

weights :- a sign in the zodiac .- 2, a. Sour and degenerate, as fruit. [morose; harsh. Crab'bed, a. [Root of CRAB.] Sour; peevish;

Crab.

Grāb'bed-nēss, n. Sourness; asperity.
Grāb'bed-nēss, n. An apple-tree which bears crabs.
Grāck, n. [A.-S. cearcian, Dut. kraken, Ger. krachen, to crack; Dut. krak, Ger. krach, a crack.]

A sudden noise:—a fissure.—2, v. a. [pp. cracking, cracked.] To break into chinks; to split.—3, v. n. To burst; to open in chinks:—to talk; to brag.—4, a. Excellent; first-rate.
Crāck'-brāined (krāk'brānd), a. Crazy. [biscuit. Grāck'er, n. A small firework:—a boaster:—a hard Crāc'kle, v. n. [Frequentative of Crack.] [pp. crackling, crackled.] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent sharp sounds.—2, v. a. To cause to crack; to produce slight cracks on the surface of, as in the enamel of pottery.—3, n. Pottery which is subjected to a process which causes the glaze to crack in all directions. directions.

Crāck'ling, n. A small but frequent noise.

Crāck'nel, n. [Fr. craquelin; Dut. krakeling; from Crack.] A kind of hard, brittle cake.

[Dan. kue, to subdue; probably from Coward. — CRACK.] A kind of nard, of na which children are rocked:—a case for a broken bone:—a frame of timber for launching ships:
—a frame added to a scythe for grain.—2, v. a. [pp. cradling, cradled.] To cut with a cradle:—to rock.

Cräft, w. [A.-S. cræft, Scand. & Ger. kraft, force; Dut. kracht.] Manual art; trade:—cunning; art; fraud:—small sea-vessels.

Craft'i-ly, ad. Cunningly; artfully; skilfully. Crāft'i-ly, ad. Cunningly; artfully; skilfully. Crāft'i-nēss, n. Cunning; stratagem; art. Crāfts' man, n. An artificer; a mechanic. Crāft' x, a. Cunning; artful; shrewd; sly. Crāg, n. [Welsh, craig, Gael. creag, Ceit. car, a rock.] A rough, steep rock:—the neck. Crāg 'gx, a. Rugged; full of crags; cragged. Crāgs' man, n. One who climbs rocks. Crāke, n. [From its cry.—Cf. Croak, and Gr. κρέξ, L. crex, the rail.] A bird, the corn-crake. Grām, v. a. [A.-S. crimman, imp. t. cramm; Icel. bremin, Sw. krama. Dan, kramme, to squeeze; Ger.

kremja, Sw. krama, Dan. kramme, to squeeze; Ger. grimmen, to grip.] [pp. cramming, crammed, To stuff; to thrust in by force.—2, v. n. To ear

To stun; to thrust in by Torce. —2, v. n. To eat greedily or beyond satiety:—to study hard. Tramp, n. [Dut. & Scand. kramp; Ger. krampf.]
A spasmodic, painful contraction of the limbs; a check:—a piece of bent iron.—2, v. a. To restrain, to confine, to kind the form. Cramp, n. restrain; to confine :-- to bind :-- to affect with

cramp or spasm.

Crăm'ber-ry, n. [Ger. kranbeere, crane-berry.—
Cf. Sw. tranbür; trana, a crane.] An acid berry used for sauce.

used for sauce.

Cränch, v. a. See Craunch.

Cräne, n. [A.-S. cran; Dut. kraan; Ger. krahn, kranich; Gr. yépavos.] A bird:—a machine for raising weights:—a crooked pipe or siphou.—2, v. a. [pp. craning, craned.] To raise with, or as with, a cran = -3, v. n. To rise on tiptoe and stretch forward the neck.

or as with, a crane.—3, v. n. To rise on tiptoe and stretch forward the neck.

Crānes'bǐll, n. A plant, the geranium:—pincers.

Crā'ni-al, a. Relating to the cranium or skull.

Crā-ni-o-log'i-cal, a. Relating to craniology.

Crā-ni-o'log'i-cal, a. Relating to craniology.

Crā'ni-im [krān'yum, K.], n. [L. & Gr.—Cf. Gr. κάρηνον, the head.] The skull.

Crā'ni-tm [krān'yum, K.], n. [L. & Gr.—Cf. Gr. κάρηνον, the head.] The skull.

Crānk, n. [Dut. kranga, to zigzag.— Cf. Lap. kranket, to bend. Akin to Crinkle.] The end of an axis turned down; a contrivance for turning; a brace:—a quirk:—whim; absurd notion:—a whimsical person [Colloq.].—2, a. [Sw. krönga, Dut. krengen, to careen; Ger. krank, sick.] Liāble to be overset, as a ship:—distorted:—bold; sprightly.—3, v. n. [pp. crankle.]

Crān'kle, v. n. [Dut. kronkel, a crinkle (q. v.).]

[pp. crankling, crankled.] To run into angles; to crinkle.—2, v. a. To break into bends and angles.—3, n. A bend; a crinkle; hēr;

Crank'y, a. Full of absurd notions; whimsical; 

nying crannies. I of the a cranny or cran-nies; to haunt crannies.

Crāpe, n. [Fr. crêpe, O. Fr. crespe; L. crispus, crisp (q, v.).] A species of gauze made of silk, often dyed black, and used in mourning, &c. Crăp'û-lênce, n. Sickness caused by excess. Crăp'û-loŭs, or Crăp'û-lênt, α. [L. crapulosus, inclined to drunkenness; crapulentus, drunken; crapula, Gr. κραιπάλη, inebriation.] Ill from sur-

feit :- resulting from gluttony or drunkenness. Crăsh, v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. Scand. krasa, krase, a piece, a potsherd.—Cf. Crush, Clash, Craze.] [pp. crashing, crashed.] To make a loud, sudden noise.—2, v. a. To break or bruise; to crush.—3, n. A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as crush.—3, n. A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as of things falling:—[L. crassus, thick] a coarse [dense.

Crass, a. [L. crassus, thick .- Cf. GROSS.] Gross; Crăs'si-tude, n. Grossness; coarseness. Crătch, n. [Fr. crèche, a cradle, a manger; Prov.

linen cloth.

crepcha, a crib (q. v.).] A frame for hay to feed cattle in; a manger.

Crate, n. [L. crates, a hurdle,—Cf. Irish creathach, a hurdle.—See Cradle.] A pannier for crockery-

ware, &c.

Crā'ter, n. [L.; Gr. κρατήρ, a mixing-bowl; κεράνννμι, to mix.] The vent or mouth of a volcano. Cräunch (kränch), v. a. [Dut. schransen, to devour: imitative] [pp. craunching, craunched.]
To crush with the teeth; to chew with noise.

Cra-văt', n. [Fr. cravate, a cravat,—literally, a Croatian tie; Cravate, a Croatian.] Any thing

worn about the neck.

Crāve, v. a. [A.-S. craftan, Icel. krefja, Dan. kræve,
Sw. kräfva, to crave; Icel. krafta, a demand.] [pp.
craving, craved.] To ask earnestly; to long for.

Crāven (krāvn), n. [O. Fr. cravanté, acravanté, Gra'ven (kra'vn), n. [O. Fr. cravanté, acravanté, overthrown; cresanter, cravannter, to break, to conquer; Late L. crepantare, from L. crepere, to break, to cause to rattle. The derivation from crace, to beg, is discredited.] A coward; a poltroon.—2, a. Cowardly; base. [longing for. Crav'ing, n. Urgent desire.—2, a. That craves; Grâw, n. [Dan. kro; Sw. krājna, kroe.—Cf. Dut. kraag, Ger. kraagn, the neck.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

Crâw'fish, or Crāy'fish, n. [Corrupted from Fr. écrevisse; root of Ger. krebs. - See CRAB.] A crusta-ceous fish; the river lobster.

Crawfish. Crawl, v. n. [Scand. krafla, to grope; Dan. kravle, to creep.] [pp. crawling, crawled.] To creep; to move as a worm.—2, n. The well in a boat:—[probably the same as CORRAL] an enclosure of hurdles for fish and turtles.

Cray on (kra'un), n. [Fr., from craie, L. creta, chalk.] A kind of pencil:—a design or drawing done with a pencil or crayon.

done with a pencil or crayon.

Crāze, v. a. [A variant of Crash; Fr. écraser, to crush; Sw. krasa, to crack.] [pp. crazing, crazed.] To break:—to make crazy.—2, v. n.

To be or to become crazed; to act as a crazy person.—3, n. A freak; a whimsey; insanity.

Crā'zi-nēss, n. Disorder of mind; insanity.

Crā'zi-nēss, n. Disorder of mind; insanity.

person.—3, n. A freak; a whimsey; insanity. Cra'z;-nëss, n. Disorder of mind; insanity. Cra'zy, a. [See Craze.] Weak; disordered in mind; insane.

Crēak, v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. Fr. criquer, to creak; Ital. cricciare, L. crepere, to rattle.] [pp. creaking, creaked.] To make a harsh noise.—2, n. A grating sound.

[Fr. crême; L. cremor; probably allied to Scot. ream, Icel. rjomi, Ger. rahm, cream.] The oily part of milk:—the best part.—2, v. n.

[pp. creaming, creamed.] To gather on the surface.—3, v. a. To skim the cream from.
Crēam'-chēēṣe, n. A cheese enriched with cream.
Crēam'er-x, n. A coöperative dairy. [cream.
Crēam'gr-x, n. A coöperative dairy. [cream.
Crēam'y, a. Like cream; full of, or covered with,
Crēase, n. [Bret. kriz, a crease.—Cf. Welsh crych,
a wrinkle; Sw. krus, a curl; L. crispus, crisp.)
A mark made by doubling.—2, v. a. [pp. creasing, creased.] To mark any thing by doubling.
Crē'a-sōte, n. Sec Creosors.
Cre-āte', v. a. [L. creave, creatum, to make; Skr. kri, to make.] [pp. creating, created.] To cause to exist; to bring into being; to make; to produce; to form. [created:—the universe.
Cre-ā'tiye, a. Having the power to create; pertaining to creation.
Cre-ā'tor, n. One who creates; the Supreme
Being, who bestows existence.
Crēat'tire (kret'yur) n. [L. creatura.—Sec Cre-

Deling, who bestows existence.

Orēat'ure (krēt'yu) n. [L. creatura.—See Create: A being created; a man; a brute; any thing created:—a dependant.

Orèche (krāsh), m. [Fr.—See Cratch.] A protectory for infants; a public nursery.

Cré'dence, n. [L. credentia.—See CREED.] Belief; credit; reputation:—[L. credentia, confidence, assurance: formerly articles of food or drink were tasted at a side-table before being served, as a precaution against poisoning a side-table.

Crē'dent, a. Believing; easy of belief.
Cre-den'tial, a. Giving a title to credit.—2, n.
That which gives a title to credit; testimonial. Cred-i-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being credible. Cred'i-ble, a. [L. credibilis.—See CREDIT.] That may be believed; probable.

may be believed; procasie.

Ored'i-ble-ness, n. Credibility.

Ored'i-bly, ad. In a manner that claims belief.

Ored'it, n. [L. credere, creditum, to believe.] Belief in the veracity or ability of another; belief; lief in the veracity or ability of another; belief; trust:—good repute; honor; reputation; esteem:—faith:—influence:—property or sum due,—correlative of debt.—2, v. a. [pp. crediting, credited.] To believe; to confide in; to give credit to. Crěd'it-a-ble, a. Reputable; honorable. Crěd'it-a-ble, a. Reputable; honorably. Crěd'it-or, n. [L.] One to whom a debt is owed. Cre-div'lj-ty, n. [L. credultas.] Quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; credulousness. Crěd'ú-loūs, a. [L. credultas.] Easy of belief; unsuspectine.

suspecting. Crěď u-lous-ly, ad. In a credulous manner.

Crěď'h-lous-ly, ad. In a credulous manner.
Crěď'h-lous-něss, n. Credulity.
Crěšd, n. [L. credo, I believe.—See Credit.—Cf
Skr. graddha, faith.] A summary of articles of
faith; a confession of faith.
Crěšk [krik or krěk, H.], n. [A.S. crecca; Dut.
kreek; Fr. crique.—Cf. Icel. kriki, Welsh orig, a
crack, a chink.] A small port; a bay; an inlet:
—in some parts of America, a small river.
Crěšl, n. [Root of Cradle and Crate.] An osier
or wicker basket.

or wicker basket.

Crēēp, v. n. [A.-S. creopan, Dut. kruipen, Dan. krybe, Ger. kriechen, to creep.] [i. crept; pp. creeping, crept.] To move slowly, or as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl:—to fawn; to cringe.

Crēēp er, n. A creeping plant:—a small bird.

Crēēse, n. A Malay dagger; a kris.

Crêm'a-to-ry, n. A furnace for cremation.—2, a. Pertaining to cremation.

Crê'nate, a. [L. crena, a notch, a cranny (q. v.).]

Having notches; notched.

Grē'ōle, m. [Sp. criollo, for criadillo, or criado, created, well-bred; criar, to create.] A person born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but of European descent:—in Louisiana, a native of French descent.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç. Ç, ç, £, soft; Ç, Ç, Ç, £, kard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Crē'o-sōte, n. [Gr. κρεως, κρέως, flesh, and σώζειν, to preserve.] (Chem.) A powerfully antiseptic, oily liquid, obtained from distilling tar.

Crim'son (krīm'zn), n. [O. Fr. cramoisi; Per. & Crim'son (krīm'zn), n. [O. Fr Crep'i-tant, a. Crackling; rattling.

Crep'i-tate, v. n. [L. crepilare, crepitatum; crep to rattle.] [pp. crepitating, crepitated.] make a crackling noise.

make a crackling noise.

Crépt, i. & p. from ereep.
Creptis' ch-lar, a. [L. crepusculum, twilight; creper, dark]. Relating to twilight.
Cres-cen'do, m. & ad. [It. L. crescere, crescendum, to increase (q. n.).] (Mus.) Direction to the performer to increase the volume of sound.

Cres'cent, a. [L. crescere, crescentis, to increase.] Increasing; growing.—2, n. The moon in her state of increase :- a thing shaped like the in-

creasing moor for the creating the creating control of the creating control of the creating c

Crest, n. [L. crista; Fr. crête.] A plume of feathers: —the comb of a cock: —an ornament; a tuft:—pride.—2, r. a. [pp. cresting, crested.]

To furnish with a crest.

To furnish with a crest.

To furnish with a crest.

Crest'fâl-len (krest'fâl-ln), a. Humiliated.

Crest'fâl-len (krest'fâl-ln), a. Humiliated.
Cre-ta'ceoux (kre-ta'shus), a. [L. creta, chalk.]
Chalky.
Crē'tin, n. [Fr. crétin; etymology doubtful.] An Cre'tin-ism, n. A species of idiocy.
Cre-vāsse', n. [Fr.; creeer, to split, to cleave; L. crepare, to burst.] A gap; a gully; an opening in the embankment of a river.
Crēv'ice, n. [See Crevasse.] A crack; a cleft; a Crew (krü), n. [O. Norse, kru.—Cf. Local Sw. kri, to swarm. But the English word crew is more probably O. Fr. & O. E. george, an accrument, a under the complex of the complex of

to swarm. But the English word crew is more probably O. Fr. & O. E. accrue, an accrument, a reinforcement.] A ship's company; a band .-

2, 1 From crone.

Crew'el (kru'el), n. [Dut. krul, O. E. crulle, a curl, a twist.] A kind of yarn or thread.

Crib, n. [A.-S. cryb: Dut. krib: Dan. krybbe.—See CRATCH.] A manger; a stall:—a child's bed: a store :—a granary.—2, v. a. [pp. cribbing, cribbed.] To confine:—to pilfer.

Crib'bage, n. [From crib, to steal; or crib, a secret store.] A game at cards. Crib'ri-form, a. [L. cribrum, a sieve, and forma, form.] Having the form of a sieve.

Crick, n. [Probably from crook, a twist.] A painful stiffness in the neck or back.

Crick'et, n. [O. Fr. criquet; criquer, to creak.] An insect:—a stool:—[A.-S. cricc, a staff: akin to Crook: more probably from cricket, a stool, rejudge, κρίνειν, to decide.] One skilled in critiferring to the wicket] a game with bat and ball.

Crick'et-er, n. A player of cricket. Cri'coid, a. [Gr. κρίκος, a ring, and είδος, form.]

Cried, i. & p. from cry. [claims publicly.]
Cried, i. & p. from cried, i. & p.

Crim'i-nal, a. Of the nature of crime; faulty; contrary to law; guilty .- 2, n. A person guilty

Crimp, a. [Dut. & Ger. krimpen, to wrinkle.—See Cramp.] Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.— 2, n. An agent for purposes of decoy:—a crisped lock of hair.—3, v. a. [pp. crimping, crimped.] To curl or crisp the hair; to plait.

A cry, as of a frog or a raven. [pessimist. Cröak'er, n. One who croaks; an alarmist; a Cröak'er, n. A native of Croatia. Crö-chet' (krö-shā'), n. [Fr., dim. of croc, a hook, a crook.] A kind of knitting made with a small

Urim'son (krim'zn), n. [O. Fr. cramoist; Per. & Arab. qirmisti, crimson, kermes (p. v.).—Cf. Skr. krimi, an insect, kermes.] The color of red somewhat darkened with blue; a deep red color.—2, a. of a deep red.—3, e. a. [pp. crimsoning, crimsoned.] To dye with crimson.

Cringe, n. [A.-S. cringan, to sink down: akin to CRINKLE.] A servile bow; mean civility.—2, v. n. [pp. cringing, cringed.] To bow; to fawn; to flatter.

Crin'gle (kring'gl), n. [Icel. kringla, a ring, an orb

Grin'gle (kring'gl), n. [leel. kringen, a ring, an erb, a circle; Dut. kring, a ring.] (Nout.) A hole in the bolt-rope of a sail:—an iron ring.

Grin'kle (kring'kl), v. n. [Dut. krinkel, a turn: akin to Crince and Crans.] [pp. crinkling, crinkled.] To run in flexures; to wrinkle.— 2, v. a. To moniu in wrinkle; a sinuosity. To mould into inequalities .- 3, n. A

crī'nöid, n. [Gr. κρίνον, a lily, and είδος, form.]
 A stone-lily; a sea-lily:—an encrinite.
 Crīn'o-lĭne, n. [Fr. crin, L. crinis, hair, and Fr.

lin, L. linum, linen.] An expansive skirt worn

(Egypt. Ant.) A sphinx with a ram's

is lame. -2, v. a. [pp. crippling, crippled.] To lame; to make lame. crī'sis, n.; pl. Crī'sēs. [Gr. κρίσις; κρίνειν, to judge, to decide.] The time when any affair comes to its height; a critical time.

Crisp, a. [L. crispus.] Curled; brittle; friable; short.—2, v. a. [pp. crisping, crisped.] To curl; to twist; to indent.

to twist; to indent.
Cris'pin. n. [From St. Crispin or Crispinus, one of the patron saints of shoemakers.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Colloq.]
Crisp'ness, n. Quality of being crisp.
Crisp'x, a. Curled; crisp; short and brittle.
Criss'-criss, ad. [Said to be for Christ's cross.] So as to cross diagonally,—at cross purposes; in-

harmoniously. Crī-tē'ri-on, n.; pl. Crī-tē'ri-a. [Gr. κριτήριον.
—See Critic.] A standard by which any thing

cism; a judge of literary merit; a connoisseur;

Crit'i-cal, a. Relating to criticism; exact; discerning; captious :- relating to or producing a crisis; decisive.

critic.) An interior or bunging critic.

oriti-cise, v. a. [pp. criticising, criticised.] To
examine; to judge; to censure.—2, v. n. To act
the critic; to judge.—Often written criticise.

Oriti-cism, n. The art or act of judging of the
merits of a performance or a work; animadzersize, stricture, criticus.

contrary to law; guilty.—2, n.

of a crime.

Crim-i-nāl'i-ty, n. State of being criminal.

Crim'i-nāl-iy, ad. Wickedly; guiltily.

Crim'i-nāte, v. a. [L. criminare, criminatum.—See
CRIME.] [pp. criminating, criminated.] To accuse; to charge with crime; to blame; to censure.

Crim-i-nāl'tion, n. Act of criminating.

Croak (krōk), n. [Imitative.—Cf. L. crocive, to croak (Jromake a hoarse noise like a frog; to caw:—to murmur; to complain.—2, n. A cry, as of a frog or a raven. [pessimist.]

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;

hook:—a hook for knitting.—2, v. n. & v. a. [pp. crocheting, crocheted.] To knit with a crochet.

Crock, n. [A.-S. crocca; Dut. kruik; Sw. kruka; roce, n. [A.-D. crocca; Dut. krule; Sw. krule; Ger. krug; Celt. crog.—Cf. Skr. karaka, a waterpot; Cornish crogen, Welsh cragen, a shell.] A vessel:—a seat:—black soot.—2, v. a. [pp. crocking, crocked.] To defile with smut or soot.—3, v. n. To become smutty or sooty.

Crock'er-y, n. Earthen-ware. Croc'o-dile, or Croc'o-dile, n. [Gr. κροκόδειλος, a lizard.] A huge rep-

Croc-o-dil'e-an, \ n. Croc-o-dil'i-an, reptile of the crocodile kind. Crō'cus, n. [L.; Gr. κρό-κος; Arab. karkum; Skr. kunkuma.] L. pl. Grō'cī; Eng. Grō'cus-es.
A genus of early flow-

Crocodile. ering plants:-a yellow powder; a metal cal-

Cröft, n. [A.-S.—Cf. Dut. kroft, a hillock, a down or ridge.] A little farm.

Cröft'er, n. The tenant of a little farm. Crom'lech, n. [Welsh crom, bent, and llech, a stone.] A series of huge, flat stones raised upon

other stones set up on end.

Crône, n. [O. Dut. karonie, kronie, an old sheep; from Local Fr. carone, Fr. charogne, carrion (q. v.).]

An old ewe:—an old woman.

Crō'ny, n. A bosom companion; an associate. Grook (krûk) [krôk, S. W. I. K. C.], n. [Sw. krok; Dut. kreuk; Dan. krog; Welsh, crug; Fr. croc.] Any thing bent; a bend; a curve; a shepherd's hook.—2, v. a. [pp. crooking, crooked (krûkt).] To make crooked.—3, v. n. To bend; to be bent. Crook'ed (krûk'ed), a. Bent; not straight; wind-

Grow en Kraker, a. Bent; not straight; winding; oblique:—perverse; untoward:—dishonest.

Grook'ed-ly krûk'ed-le), ad. Not in a straight line:—untowardly; not compliantly.

Grôôn, v. n. [Scot.—Cf. Ger. rannen, to whisper.]

[pp. crooning, crooned.] To utter a low, nurmuring sound; to sing in a low tone; to hum.—2, v. a. To sing or utter in a crooning tone.—

-2, v. a. To sing of uter in a crooming tone.

3, n. A moan; a time.

Gröp, n. [A.-S., ear of corn, bird's craw, cluster, or bunch; Dut. krop; Ger. kropf.] The harvest; produce:—bird's craw.—2, v. a. [pp. cropping, cropped.] To cut off; to mow; to reap:—to feed

cropped.] To cut off; to mow; to reap:—to feed on.—3, n. n. To pasture; to eat. [cropped. Cröp'-ëared (kröp'ērd), a. Having the ears Cröp'per, n. A severe fall, as from a horse. Crō-quet (krō-kā'), n. [Fr., dim. of croc, a hook, a crook.] A kind of game.
Crō-quette' (krō-kāt'), n. [Fr., from croquer, to crush, to crunch.] A highly-spiced force-meat ball rolled in bread-crumbs and fried.
Crö'sier (krō'zher), n. [Late L. crocin crochin a

Crō'şier (krō'zher), n. [Late L. crocia, crochia, a crook; L. crux, crucis, a cross; O. Prov. croisier.]

crook; L. crux, crucis, a cross; O. Prov. croisier.]
An archishop's pastoral staff.
Cross (krös or kräus), n. [L. crux, crucis, O. Fr. crois, O. Norman croix, Prov. cros, crotz, a cross.]
One straight body or line placed at right angles over another:—a gibbet:—the ensign of the Christian religion:—misfortune; vexation:—an animal or a plant produced by interbreeding or mixing breeds; a hybrid.—2, a. Transverse; oblique:—peevish.—3, v. a. [pp. crossing, crossed.] To lay athwart:—to sign with the cross:—to cancel:—to pass over:—to thwart; to

Cross'bar, n. Part of a carriage; a lever. Cross'-bill, n. Bill of a defendant :- a bird with

Cross'-bow, n. A weapon for shooting. Cross'-breed, n. The offspring of parents of different breeds:—applied to animals.

Cross-bun, n. A cake marked with a cross.

. a. Cröss-ex-ăm-i-nā'tion, n. Examination of a witness of one party by the opposite party.

Cröss-ex-ām'ine, v. a. [pp. cross-examining, clear; cross-examined.] To examine a witness produced by the opposite party; to cross-question.

A clear cross'-eyed (-id), a. Having but eyes turned toward the nose. [transverse:-ill-natured. Cröss'-grained (krosgrand), a. Having the fibres cross'-ing a An innediment conscition; is Cross'ing, n. An impediment; opposition:—intersection:—the act or process of interbreeding

or mixing breeds.

Cross-questioning, cross-questioned.] To cross-questioning, cross-questioned. amine.

Cröss'-rōad, n. A road which crosses a road.
Crötch, n. [Icel. kroka, Fr. croc, crochet, a hook.
—See CROOK and CRUTCH.] A hook:—the fork

Crotch'et, n. [See CROTCH and CROCHET.] A note in music equal to half a minim; a quarter-note: -a piece of timber for a support :- marks or hooks in printing, [thus] :- a whim.

Crö'ton-öil, n. [Gr. κρότων, a tick: the seed whence the oil is derived resembles a tick.] Α

whence the off is derived resembles a tick.] A highly purgative oil.

Crönch, v. n. [Variant of Crook.] [pp. crouching, crouched.] To stoop low; to cringe.

Crôup (krôp), n. [Fr. croupe.—Cf. Icel. kropr, a hunch: akin to Crop and Group.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse:—[Scot. croup of crown to speak hearsely. Local Fr.

or crowp, to speak hoarsely; Local E. crop, the throat.—Cf. Crop, and Ger. kropf, goitre] a disease in the throat.

Crôu'pi-er, n. [Fr.; croupe, the rump of a horse, the end.—See CRUPPER.] One who presides at the lower end of a table:—one who presides at a gaming-table.

gammg-taoie.

Gröw (krö), n. [A.-S. crawe; Dan. krage; Dut. krau; Ger. krahe.] A large, black bird:—the noise of the cock:—an iron lever.—2, v. n. [A.-S. crawan, Ger. krühen: imitative.] [i. crew or crowed; pp. crowing, crowed.] To make the noise of a cock :- to boast; to exult; to Crow. bluster.

Crōw'-băr, n. An iron bar, used as a lever.
Crōw'-băr, n. [A.-S. croda.] A confused multitude;
the populace:—[Welsh, crwth] a fiddle.—2, v. a. [A.-S. creodan, Dut. kruijen, to push.] [pp. crowding, crowded.] To press close together; to fill confusedly; to encumber; to urge.—3, v. n. To swarm; to be numerous.

Crow foot (kro fut), n.; pl. Crow foots. [Probably a corruption of A.-S. clustwyrt, a buttercup; clus, a clue, a bulb, and wyrt, wort.] A plant,

curved; a check a bath, the buttercup.

Cröwn, n. [Fr. couronne; L. corona, a garland; Gr. κορώνη, the curved end of a bow; κορωνίς, curved; Welsh crum, round.] A diadem worn on the heads of emperors, kings, and other sovereigns:—top of the heads—recol nuwer:—honor:—

head:-regal power:-honor:-a silver coin:-a garland:-completion.-2, v. a. [pp. crowning, crowned.] To invest with the crowned.] To invest with the crown; to adorn:—to reward: -to complete.

mixing breeds; a hybrid.—2, a. Transverse; coblique:—peevish.—3, v. a. [pp. crossing, crossed.] To lay athwart:—to sign with the cross:—to cancel:—to pass over:—to thwart; to embarrass; to perplex.—4, v. n. To lie athwart another thing. Tross'bār, n. Part of a carriage; a lever. Tross'bār, n. Part of a carriage; a lever. Tross'-būr, n. Bill of a defendant:—a bird with crossed mandibles. Tross'-bōw, n. A weapon for shooting. Tross'-bōw, n. A weapon for shooting. Tross'-brēd, n. The offspring of parents of different breeds:—applied to animals. Tross'-būn, n. A cake marked with a cross.

Then sir; mông sir cât, boll bits of lates.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, son; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, G, Ç, g, soft; Ç, G, E, E, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

BIBLIOTECA FAC. DE MED. U. A. N. L.

Crû'ci-fÿ, v. a. [L. crucifigere, crucifizus; cruz, a cross, and figere, to fasten.] [pp. crucifying, crucified.] To put to death by nailing to the cross: —to subdue or overcome. [—unrefined. Crūde, a. [L. crudus, raw.] Raw; harsh; unripe:

Crude'ly, ad. In a crude manner.

Grade'ness, n. State of being crude.
Grad'di-tx, n. Unripeness; crudeness.
Cra'ei, a. [Fr.; L. crudelis, severe; crudus, raw, harsh.] Inhuman; hard-hearted; savage.

Crü'el-ly, ad. In a cruel manner. Grif'el-ly, ad. In a cruel manner.
Grif'el-ty, n. Quality of being cruel; barbarity.
Grif'et, n. [Dim. of O. Fr. cruye, a pitcher.—See CROCK.] A vial for vinegar or oil.
Griise (krūz), n. [Dut. kruisen, to cross; kruis, a cross.] A voyage to and fro.—2, v. n. [pp. cruising, cruised.] To sail about.
Griis'er, n. A person or vessel that cruises.

Crumb, or Crum, n. [A.-S. cruma; Dut. kruim; Dan. krumme; Ger. krume.—See Crumble.] The soft part of bread:—a small particle of bread: -a fragment. [The etymology is in favor of crum; yet crumb is quite as common.]-2, v. a. pp. crumbing, crumbed (krumd).] To break

Trum'pet, n. [Cf. A.-S. crompeht, wrinkled: root of Cramp, ] A kind of soft cake.

Crum'ple, v. a. [Frequentative of Cramp.—Cf. A.-S. crump, bent; Ger. krumm, crooked.] [pp. crumpling, crumpled.] To draw into wrinkles.—2, v. n. To shrink up; to contract.

-2, v. n. To shrink up; to contract.

Crūm'pled (krūm'pld), a. Twisted; crooked.

Crūm'py, a. Brittle; crisp.

Crūnch, v. a. [See Chaunch: imitative.] [pp.
crunching, crunched.] To chew with noise.

Crūm'per [krūp'per, Wb.], n. [Fr. croupiëre;
croupe, the rump.] A leather passing under a
horse's tail, to keep a saddle right. [the leg.

coin stamped with a cross.

Cru-sād'er, n. One employed in a crusade.

Crūse, n. [Dut. kroes; Icel. krus: akin to Crock.]

A small cup or vial; a cruet.

Crūsh, v. a. [Dan. kryste, Icel. kreysta, to squeeze.]

[pp. crushing, crushed.] To bruise; to squeeze; to subdue.—2, n. A collision; the act of rushing together.

to subduc.—2, n. A comision; the act of realing together:—a dense crowd.

Grüst, n. [L. crusta.] The hard, outer part of bread; an external coat, covering, or case.—
2, v. a. [pp. crusting, crusted.] To envelop; to cover with a case; to encrust.—3, v. n. To gather

Cück'qld, n. [Etymology doubtful.] An engine for punishing scolds; a ducking-stool.

Cück'qld, n. [O. Fr. coucuol; from concon, a cuckoo.

The cuckoo laws error in other birds' nests.] The or contract a crust

Crus-ta' ce-a (krus-ta'she-a) [-shā, H.], n. pl. [Neo-Latin, from L. crusta, a crust.] A class of articulated animals, as the lobster, crab, &c., having Skr. kukila: imitative of its note.] A well-known a shelly coating or crust.

Crus-tā'cean (-shan), n. A crustaceous animal.
Crus-tā'ce-ōl'o-ṣ͡u, n. That part of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals.

treats of crustaceous animals.

Crus-tā'ceous (krus-tā'shus), a. Relating to the crustacea; shelly; jointed.

Crūst'i-ly, ad. Peevishly; snappishly.

Crūst'i-nèss, n. Quality of being crusty.

Crūst'x, a. Covered with a crust:—morose.

Crâ'ci-ble, n. [Late L. crucibulum: nkin to Cruse and Crock.] A chemist's melting-pot.

Crq.eif'er-ois, a. [L. cruz, crucis, a cross, and ferre, to bear.] Having cross-shaped flowers.

Crâ'ci-fix, n. [L. cruzijizus, crucified.] A representation, in painting or in sculpture, of Christ on the cross.

Crâ-ci-fix'ion (krâ-ṣe-fik'shun), n. The act of crucifying:—the death of Christ.

Crâ'ci-form, a. [L. cruz, a cross, and forma, form.] Having the form of a cross.

Crâ'ci-fix, n. a. [L. cruzijizus, cruzi, a cross, and forma, form.] A cross in thing crutched.] To support on crutches.

Crā'ci-fix'ion (krâ-ṣe-fik'shun), n. The act of crucifying:—the death of Christ.

Crâ'ci-fix, n. a. [L. cruz, a cross, and forma, form.] A complain.] [pp. crying, cried.] To call aloud; to exclaim; to clamor:—to weep as a child; to lament.—2, v. a. To proclaim; to make mublic = 3 n. Lamention: weeping:—clamor:

176

public .- 3, n. Lamentation; weeping:-clamor;

outery.

(Τỹ ing, a. Demanding punishment or vengeance.

(Γỹ o-līte, n. [Gr. κρύος, frost, ice, and λίθος, a stone.] A valuable Greenland mineral.

Crypt, n. [L. crypta, Gr. κρύπτη, a vault; κρύπτειν, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave; a grave. to hide. A subterranean cell or cave; a grave. Cryp'to-gam, n. A plant which has no true flowers. Cryp'to-gam, n. Aplant which has no true flowers. Cryp-to-gam'i-a, n. pl. [Gr. κρυπτός, hide.n, and γαμείν, to marry.] Cryptogamous plants. Cryp-to-gam'ie, a. Having the fructification Cryp'to-gram, n. Concealed fructification. Cryp'to-gram, n. Cryp'to-gram, n. A writing in secret characters or ciphers.

Cryp-to-graph'ie, a. Relating to cryptography. Cryp-to-graph'ie, n. [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, and γράφειν, to write.] Writing in secret characters.

Υραφείν, το write.] writing in secret characters.
Crys'(tal, n. [L. crystallum; Gr. κρύσταλλος, ice, crystal; κρύσς, frost.] A regular solid body:—
a kind of glass:—the glass of a watch-case.—

2, a. Consisting of crystal; crystalline; clear. Crys'tal-line, or Crys'tal-line, a. [Gr. κρυστάλλινος.] Consisting of or like crystal; transpar-

[pp. crumbing, sinto small pieces.

Crim'ble, v. a. & v. n. [Ger. krümeln; Dut. krui-melen.] [pp. crumbling, crumbled.] To break into pieces.

Crim'pet, n. [Cf. A.-S. crompeht, wrinkled: root of Cramp.] A kind of soft cake.

Crim'ple, v. a. [Frequentative of Cramp.—Cf. A S. crumn. bent: Ger. krumm, crooked.] [pp. Crystallization.

A S. crumn. bent: Ger. krumm, crooked.] [pp. Crystallization.

Crim'ple, v. a. [Frequentative of Cramp.—Cf. A S. crumn. bent: Ger. krumm, crooked.] [pp. Crystallization.

Crim'ple, v. a. [Frequentative of Cramp.—Cf. of crystallization.

of crystallization.

Güb, n. [Irish cuib, a whelp; cu, a dog.] The young of a beast, as a bear or a fox.—2, v. n. [pp. cubbing, cubbed.] To bring forth (used of beasts).

Gübe, n. [L. cubus; Gr. xijSos.] A regular solid body with six square and equal sides:—the product of a number subtilided truic into itself. uct of a number multiplied twice into itself.—
Cube root, the number that produces the cube:

Crup' per [krup'per, Wb.], n. [Fr. croupière; croupe, the rump.] A leather passing under a horse's tail, to keep a saddle right. [the leg. Cru'ral, a. [L. crus, cruris, the leg.] Belonging to Cru-sāde', n. [Prov. crosada', Fr. croisada.—See Cross.] An expedition under the banner of the cross, to recover the Holy Land:—a Portuguese coin stamped with a cross. Cru-sād'er, n. One employed in a crusade.

Crus-sād'er, n. One employed in a crusade.

Crus-sād'er, n. One employed in a crusade.

Crus-sād'er, n. One kips j cel. krus: akin to Crock.]

A small cup or vial; a cruet.

Trish, n. a. [Dan. kruse leg.] belonging to Cubed.] To raise to the third power.

Cü'bic, n. [Arab. kababan; Hind. kubaba.] A small cup or cross provided. The cross coin stamped with a cross.

Cu'bic, n. [Gr. κύβιτον, L. cubicus, Gr. κύβιτον, L. cubitum, the elbow (that on which one reclines).—Cf. L. cubare, to lie down; Gr. κύπτον, to bend.] The forearm:—the arm from the elbow to the wrist:—a measure.

The Helbew cubit was nearly 23 inches: the The Hebrew cubit was nearly 23 inches; the

Roman, 17½.
Gi' böid, a . [Gr. κυβοειδής; κύβος, a cube, Cū-böid'al, and είδος, form.] Relating to or resembling a cube.

The cuckoo lays eggs in other birds' nests.] The husband of an adulteress. bird of various species.

Ort of Various spectes.

Ch-cill'late, or Ca'cul-late, a. [L. cucullatus, hooded; cucullus, a hood.] Hooded.

Ca'cam-ber, n. [L. cucumis, cucumeris.] A plant and its fruit. [an East Indian evergreen.

and its fruit. [an East Indian evergreen. Cū'cum-ber-trēē, n. A fine American shade-tree; Cū'cur-bit, n. [L. cucurbita, a gourd.] A gourd-shaped chemical vessel.

Cù-cur-bi-ta'ceous (-shus), a. Like a gourd.

Cud'bear, n. [From Cuthbert Gordon, who brought

tinto use.] A purple dyestuff.

6ud'dle, v. n. [Frequentative word from A.-S. cud, close, familiar, well known, O. E. couth, well known, from A.-S. cunnan, to know; but till.] Cultication; tillage;—the cf. Huddle.] [pp. cuddling, cuddled.] To lie close or snug; to hug.

with.—2, v. a. [pp. cudgelling, cudgelled.] To beat with a stick; to cane.

Che, n. [Fr. queue, a tail, a stick; L. cauda, a tail.] The tail or end of any thing:—a hint; an intimation:—a rod used in billiards.

other animas, as the beams, thate, alcoh, there is a serpentine, and others.] A species of ordnance, an intimation:—a rod used in billiards.

other animas, as the beams, thate, alcoh, the content of the property of

tail.] The tail or end of tail.] The tail or end of a seed in billiards.

Cuff, n. [Sw. kuffa, to push; Local Ger. kuffen, to box.] A blow with the first; a box; a stroke:—

[Cf. O. & Local Ger. kuffe, a coif (q. e.); etymology doubtful] the fold at the end of a sleeve:—

ogy doubtful] the fold at the end of a sleeve:—

ogy doubtful] the fold at the end of a sleeve:—

combrer, to inder; Ger. kummer, trouble, rubbish; Late L. cumbrus, L. cumulus, a heap.]

[pp. cumbering, cumbered.] To embarrass; to accumber.—2, n. Hinderance:—distress:—em-

cuirasse; Span. coraza; L. coriaceus, leathern; corium, leather.] A breastplate.

Uul-de-sac', n. [Fr.; cul, bottom, and sac, a sack.]
A blind passage. [Relating to cookery. cloud. Cü'li-na-ry, a. [L. culinarius; culina, a kitchen.]
Cüll, v. a. [Fr. cueillir, L. colligere, to collect (q. v.).] [pp. culling, culled.] To select from others; to pick out.
Cülls, n. pl. [See CULL.] Timber, oysters, or other goods of inferior grade:

Cül'ly, n. [L. culls, Fr. cul. the breach, the term.]

Cü'm'n. [L. culls, n. [L., a heap.] A heaped-up rain-cloud.
Cü'n. [A. cunnem, a wedge, and forma, a form.] Formed like a wedge.

Cü'n'ning, a. [A. S. cunnem, to know.—See Can.]
Skilful; artful:—sly; subtle; crafty.—2, n. Artifice; slyness; at.

was at first one of insult, and is still low or vulgar.] A man deceived; a vile wretch.—2, v.a. [pp. cullying, cullied.] To befool; to cheat.—Cf. Ger. kahm, mould; Fr. éeume, scum (q. v.), refuse.] A kind of coal:—coal-dust:—[L. culmus, a stalk.—See HAULM] the stem or stalk of grass.
Chi'men, n. [L.; a form of columen, the top.—See COLUMN.] A summit; a roof.
Culmn'f'erons. a. Producing stalks or culm.

Cul-mif'er-ous, a. Producing stalks or culm.
Cul'mi-nal, a. Pertaining to the culmen or top. Oul'mi-nate, v. n. [See CULMEN.] [pp. culmi-nating, culminated.] To be vertical or in the meridian; to rise to the highest point.

Tengious ceremonies.

Cul'ti-y-ble, a. Capable of cultivation.

Cul'ti-vate, v. a. [Fr. cultiver, Ital. coltivare, L. colvere, cultus, to till; Late L. cultivus, tilled.]

[pp. cultivating, cultivated.] To improve by tillage, care, or study; to till.

Cŭd, n. [A form of Quid.—See Chew.] Food reposited in the first stomach of an animal in order to rumination:—something to be chewed.

Cŭl'ti-vā-ted, p. a. Improved by culture; tilled. Cŭl'ti-vā-tion, n. The act of cultivating; culture, Cŭl'ti-vā-ter, n. One who cultivates; a farmer:—an agricul-tural implement.

> Cultivator. discipline and enlightenment acquired by intel-

lectual training; high civilization; refinement;

close or snug; to hug.

Chát'dx, n. [From Cuddle.] An apartment in a ship; a cook-room:—a three-legged stand:—a clown.

Chát'gel, n. [Welsh cogyl, a staff; Gael. cuigeal, a distaff; dim. forms, akin to Irish cuaill, a pole.—

Cf. Gr. κανλός, a stalk.] A short stick to strike the control of kinds of cannon were named from snakes and other animals, as the basilisk, drake, falcon,

Cum'ber-less, a. Free from anxiety. Con'ium, leather.] A breastplate.

Cuî-ras-siēr' (kwē-ras-sēr'), n. [Fr.] A soldier in a breastplate; a heavy cavalryman.

Cuish (kwis), n. [Fr. cuisse, the thigh; L. coza, the hip.] Armor for the thighs.

Cui-sîne' (kwe-zēn'), n. [Fr.; Ital. cucina, a kitchen (q. v.).] A kitchen:—cookery.

Cuil-dēēs' [kūl'dēz, S. J. F. Wb. St. I.], n. pl.

[Gael. cuilteach; either from Gael. gille, a servant, and de, God, or L. cultor Dei, worshipper of God.] Monks in Scotland. Cum'brous-ness, n. Quality of being cumbrous.

Cum' projs-ness, n. Quanty of being cuminous.

Cim' in, n. [L. cuminum, cyminum; Gr. κύμινον;

Heb. kammon.] An aromatic annual plant.

Cū' mi-lāte, v. a. [L. cumulare, cumulatum; cumulns, a heap.] [pp. cumulating, cumulated.] To accumulate.

of God.] Monks in Scotland.

Cůl-de-sac', n. [Fr.; cul, bottom, and sac, a sack.]

Ců'mů-la-tive, a. Increasing by additions.

Ců'mů-lůs, n. [L., a heap.] A heaped-up rain-

Gülly, n. pl. [See Cull.] Timber, oysters, or other goods of inferior grader
Gül'ly, n. [L. culus, Fr. cul, the breech: the term was at first one of insult, and is still low or vulgar.] A man deceived; a vile wretch.—2, v. a. [pp. cullying, cullied.] To befool; to cheat. [Dilm, n. [Welsh culm, Local E. coom, smut.—Cf. Ger. kahm, mould; Fr. εcume, scum (q. v.), refuse.] A kind of coal:—coal-dust:—[L. culmus, a stalk.—See HAULM] the stem or stalk of grass.
Cül'men, n. [L.; a form of columen, the top.—See Column.] A smaller, a form of columen, the top.—See Column.] A smaller, a form of columen smaller, a form of columen smaller, and the precious metals.

vessel, crucine, of cup, used in assaying the precious metals.

Cû-pel-la'tion, n. The act of assaying or refining.

Cû-pid'i-ty, n. [Fr. cupidité; L. cupiditas; cupere, to desire; cupido, cupidis, desire.] Unreasonable desire, particularly for wealth; avarice.

nating, culminated.] To be vertical or in the meridian; to rise to the highest point.

Cül-mi-nā'tion, m The act of culminating; the top:—transit of a planet through the meridian.

Cül-pa-bl'i-tx, n. State of being culpable.

Cül'pa-ble, a. [L. culpablis, blameworthy; culpapare, to blame; culpa, a fault.] Criminal; guilty; blamable; blameworthy.

Cül'pa-blx, ad. In a culpable manner.

Cül'prit, n. [Law L. culpatus, accused.—See Cultapable. The summary of copper.

Cül'prit, n. [Law L. culpatus, accused.—See Cultapable. The summary of copper.

Cült, n. [L. cultus, worship; colere, cultum, to tend, to cultivate,—hence, to worship.] Worship; religious ceremonies.

Cül'ti-vāte, v. a. [Fr. cultiver, Ital. coltivare, L. colere, cultus, to till; Late L. cultivus, tilled.] [pp. cultivating, cultivated.] To improve by tillage, care, or study; to till.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.-Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, A, c, F, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

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;