

- BUTT**, *but*, *v.i.* and *v.t.*, to strike with the head, as a goat, etc.—*n.* the thick and heavy end: a push with the head of an animal: a mark to be shot at: one who is made the object of ridicule. [O. Fr. *boter*, to push, strike, from O. Ger. *bozen*, to strike (see **BEAT**).]
- BUTT**, *but*, *n.* a large cask: a wine-butt = 128 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather. See **BOOR**, of which it is a doublet. Cf. A.S. *bytte*, a bottle.]
- BUTTE**, *but'*, *n.* in the far West, a detached hill or ridge rising abruptly, but not high enough to be called a mountain.
- BUTT-END**, *but'-end*, *n.* the striking or heavy end: the stump. [See **BUTT**, to strike.]
- BUTTER**, *but'er*, *n.* an oily substance obtained from cream by churning.—*v.t.* to spread over with butter. [A.S. *buter*; Ger. *butter*; both from L. *butyrum*—Gr. *boutyron*—*bous*, ox, *tyros*, cheese.]
- BUTTERCUP**, *but'er-kup*, *n.* a plant of the crow-foot genus, with a cup-like flower of a golden yellow, like *butter*.
- BUTTERFLY**, *but'er-flī*, *n.* the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects, so called perh. from the butterfly-like color of one of the species.
- BUTTERINE**, *but'er-ēn*, *n.* an artificial fatty compound, sold as a substitute for *butter*, and upon the manufacture and sale of which an internal revenue tax is now imposed in the United States.
- BUTTERMILK**, *but'er-milk*, *n.* the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning.
- BUTTER-WEIGHT**, *but'er-wāt*, *n.* more than full weight: a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or stipulated for: from an old local custom of allowing 18 to 22 oz. to the pound of butter. [Swift.]
- BUTTERY**, *but'er-i*, *n.* a storeroom in a house for provisions, esp. liquors. [Fr. *boutillerie*, lit. "place for bottles." See **BUTLER**, **BOTTLE**.]
- BUTTHORN**, *but'thorn*, *n.* a kind of starfish, *Asterias aurantiaca*. [The first part of the word is prob. the *but* of *halibut*, the second part from its spiny surface.]
- BUTTOCK**, *but'ok*, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind. [Dim. of **BUTT**, end.]
- BUTTON**, *but'n*, *n.* a knob of metal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress by means of a buttonhole: the knob at the end of a foil.—*v.t.* to fasten by means of buttons. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push; cf. W. *botwm*, a button.]
- BUTTRESS**, *but'res*, *n.* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall: any support or prop.—*v.t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress. [Prob. from O. Fr. *bretesche*, a battlement.]
- BUXOM**, *buks'um*, *adj.* yielding, elastic: gay, lively, jolly. [M.E. *buxum*, pliable, obedient—A.S. *būgan*, to bow, yield, and affix *some*.]
- BUY**, *bi*, *v.t.* to purchase for money: to bribe:—*pr.p.* buying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bought (bawt). [A.S. *bycgan*; Goth. *bugjan*.]
- BUYABLE**, *bi'a-bl*, *adj.* capable of being bought or of being obtained for money. "The spiritual fire which is in that man is not buyable nor salable."—*Carlyle*.
- BUYER**, *bi'er*, *n.* one who buys: a purchaser.
- BUZZ**, *buz*, *v.i.* to make a humming noise like bees.—*v.t.* to whisper or spread secretly: familiar slang for, to address a young lady in coquetry (Amer.).—*n.* the noise of bees and flies: a whispered report. [From the sound.]
- BUZZARD**, *buz'ard*, *n.* a bird of prey of the falcon family: a blockhead. [Fr. *buzard*—L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon.]
- BY**, *bi*, *prep.* at the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.—*adv.* near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away.—**BY AND BY**, soon, presently.—**BY THE BYE**, by the way, in passing. [A.S. *bi*, *big*; Ger. *bei*. L. *ambi*, Gr. *amphi*, Sans. *abhi*.]
- BY-FORM**, *bi'-form*, *n.* a form of a word slightly varying from it. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BYGONE**, *bi'gon*, **BY-PAST**, *bi'-past*, *adj.* past.—*n.* a past event.
- BYLAW**, *bi'law*, *n.* the law of a city, town, or private corporation: a supplementary law or regulation. [From Ice. *byar-lög*, Dan. *by-lov*, town or municipal law; Scot. *bir-law*; from Ice. *bya*, to dwell. See **BOWER**. *By*, town, is a suffix in many place-names. The form *by* in bylaw, esp. in its secondary meaning, is generally confused with the prep.]
- BYNAME**, *bi'nām*, *n.* a nickname. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BYPATH**, *bi'pāth*, *n.* a side path. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BYPLAY**, *bi'plā*, *n.* a scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BY-PRODUCT**, *bi'-prod-ukt*, *n.* a secondary or additional product: something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material; as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.
- BYROAD**, *bi'rōd*, *n.* a retired sideroad.
- BYSTANDER**, *bi'stand'er*, *n.* one who stands by or near one: hence, a looker-on.
- BYWAY**, *bi'wā*, *n.* a private and obscure way.
- BYWORD**, *bi'wurd*, *n.* a common saying: a proverb.
- BYZANT**, *bi'zant*, **BYZANTINE**, *bi'zantīn*, *n.* a gold coin of the Greek empire, struck at *Byzantium* or Constantinople, valued at 75 dollars.

C

CAB, *kab*, *n.* short for **CABRIOLET**.

CAB, *kab*, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure — nearly 3 pints. [Heb. *kab*—*kabab*, to hollow.]

CABAL, *ka-bal'*, *n.* a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself.—*v.i.* to form a party for a secret purpose: to plot:—*pr.p.* caballing; *pa.p.* caballed.—*n.* **CABALL'ER**, a plotter or intriguer. [Fr. *cabale*; from **CABALA**.]

CABALA, *kab'a-la*, *n.* a secret science of the Jewish Rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture.—*n.* **CAB'ALIST**, one versed in the cabala. [Chal. *kabbel*, to receive.]

CABBAGE, *kab'āj*, *n.* a well-known kitchen vegetable. [Fr. *cabus*, headed (*choux cabus*, a cabbage); from L. *caput*, the head.]

CABIN, *kab'in*, *n.* a hut or cottage: a small room, especially in a ship.—*v.t.* to shut up in a cabin. [W. *cab*, *caban*, a rude little hut.]

CABINET, *kab'in-et*, *n.* a small room or closet: a case of drawers for articles of value: a private room for consultation —hence **THE CABINET**, the advisers of the President.

CABINET, *kab'in-et*, *adj.* confidential: secret: private. In accordance with this sense the term *cabinet council* was long

in general use before it became specifically applied in politics.

Those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated.—*Massinger*.

Others still gape t' anticipate The cabinet designs of Fate.—*Hudibras*.

CABINET-MAKER, *kab'in-et-māk'er*, *n.* a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture.

CABLE, *kā'bl*, *n.* a strong rope or chain which ties anything, especially a ship to her anchor: a nautical measure of 100 fathoms. [Fr.—Low L. *caplum*, a halter —*capto*, to hold.]

CABOOSE, *ka-bōōs'*, *n.* the kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. [Dut. *kombuis*, a cook's room.]

CABRIOLET, *kab-ri-ō-lā'*, *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr. *cabriole*, formerly *capriote*, the leap of a kid; the springing motion being implied in the name of the carriage—L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

CACAO, *ka-kā'ō*, *n.* the chocolate-tree, from the seeds of which chocolate is made. [Mex. *kakahuatl*.]

CACAO-BUTTER, *ka-kā'ō-but'er*, *n.* the oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*). [See **CACAO**.]

CACHINATION, *kak-in-ā'shun*, *n.*, loud laughter. [L. *cachinno*, to laugh loudly —from the sound.]

CAKLE, *kak'l*, *n.* the sound made by a hen or goose.—*v.i.* to make such a sound. [E.; cog. with Dut. *kakelen*—from the sound.]

CACODOXY, *kak'ō-dok-si*, *n.* a false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, esp. in matters of religion: heresy. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, doctrine.]

CACOGASTRIC, *kak'ō-gas-trik*, *adj.* pertaining to a disordered stomach or dyspepsia: dyspeptic. "The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence."—*Carlyle*. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *gastēr*, the stomach.]

CACOPHONY, *ka-kof'ō-ni*, *n.* a bad, disagreeable sound; discord of sounds.—*adj.* **CACOPH'ONOUS**. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound.]

CACTUS, *kak'tus*, *n.* an American plant, generally with prickles instead of leaves. [Gr.]

CAD, *kad*, *n.* a low fellow. [Short for **CADET**.]

CADASTRE, *ka-das'ter*, *n.* the head survey of the lands of a country: an ordnance survey.—*adj.* **CADASTRAL**. [Fr.—Low L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax—L. *caput*, the head.]

CADAVEROUS, *ka-dav'er-us*, *adj.* looking like a dead body: sickly-looking. [L. *cadaver*, a dead body—*cado*, to fall dead.]

CADDY, *kad'i*, *n.* a small box for holding tea. [Malay *kati*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]

CADE, *kād*, *n.* a barrel or cask. [L. *cadus*, a cask.]

CADENCE, *kā'dens*, *n.* (*lit.*) a falling: the fall of the voice at the end of a sentence: tone, sound, modulation. [Fr.—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CADET, *ka-det'*, *n.* the younger or youngest son: in the army, one who serves as a private in order to become an officer: a student in a military school.—*n.* **CADET' SHIP**. [Fr. *cadet*, formerly *capdet*—Low L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, the head See **CAPTAIN**.]

CADI, *kā'di*, *n.* a judge in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *kadhī*, a judge.]

CADRE, *kā-dr*, *n.* a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a regiment forming the staff: the skeleton of a regiment: the staff. [Fr., from L. *quadrum*, a square.]

CADUCOUS, *ka-dū'kus*, *adj.*, falling early

as leaves or flowers. [L. *caducus*—*cado*, to fall.]

CÆSARISM, sē'zer-izm, *n.* a system of government resembling that of a *Cæsar* or emperor: despotic sway exercised by one who has been put in power by the popular will: imperialism.

CÆSURA, CÆSURA, sē-zū'ra, *n.* a syllable cut off at the end of a word after the completion of a foot: a pause in a verse. —*adj.* CÆSURAL. [L.—*cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

CAFFEINE, kaf'e-in cr kaf-ē'in, *n.* the active principle of coffee and tea. [Fr. *cafféine*. See COFFEE.]

CAFTAN, kaf'tan, *n.* a Persian or Turkish vest.

CAGE, kāj, *n.* a place of confinement: a box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals. [Fr.—L. *cavea*, a hollow place.]

CAIRN, kārn, *n.* a heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave. [Celt. *karn*.]

CAITIFF, kā'tif, *n.* a mean, despicable fellow. —*adj.* mean, base. [O. Fr. *caitif* (Fr. *chétif*)—L. *captivus*, a captive—*capio*, to take.]

CAJOLE, ka-jōl, *v.t.* to coax: to cheat by flattery. —*ns.* CAJOLER, ka-jōl'er, CAJOLERY, ka-jōl'er-i. [Fr. *cajoler*, O. Fr. *cageoler*, to chatter like a bird in a CAGE.]

CAKE, kāk, *n.* a piece of dough that is baked or cooked: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass baked hard. —*v.t.* to form into a cake or hard mass. —*v.i.* to become baked or hardened. [Sw. *kaka*, Ger. *kuchen*—*kochen*; all borrowed from L. *coquo*, to cook.]

CALABASH, kal'a-bash, *n.* a vessel made of a dried gourd-shell: the gourd. [Sp. *calabaza*, the gourd—Ar. *qar aybas*, dried gourd.]

CALAMITOUS, kal-am'i-tus, *adj.* making wretched: disastrous.

CALAMITY, kal-am'i-ti, *n.* a great misfortune: affliction. [Fr. *calamité*—L. *calamitas*. *Ety. dub.*]

CALAMUS, kal'a-mus, *n.* an Indian sweet-scented grass.

CALASH, ka-lash', *n.* a light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top: a hood worn by ladies to protect their bonnets. [Fr. *calèche*—Ger. *kalesche*; of Slav. origin, as Bohem. *kolesa*, Russ. *kolo*, a wheel.]

CALCAREOUS, kal-kā're-us, *adj.* like or containing chalk or lime. —*n.* CALCAREOUSNESS. [L. *calcarius*, from *calx*.]

CALCINE, kal-sin' or kal'sin, *v.t.* to reduce to a *calx* or chalky powder by the action of heat. —*v.i.* to become a *calx* or powder by heat. —*n.* CALCINATION, kal-sin-ā'shun.

CALCIUM, kal'si-um, *n.* an elementary substance present in limestone and chalk. [L. *calx*, chalk.]

CALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* a style of engraving like *chalk-drawing*. —*adj.* CALCOGRAPHICAL. [L. *calx*, and Gr. *graphē*, writing—*graphō*, to write.]

CALCULATE, kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to count or reckon: to adjust. —*v.i.* to make a calculation: to estimate. —*adj.* CALCULABLE. [L. *calculo*, to reckon by help of little stones—*calculus*, dim. of *calx*, a little stone.]

CALCULATION, kal'kū-lā'shun, *n.* the art or process of calculating: estimate.

CALCULATIVE, kal'kū-lāt-iv, *adj.* relating to calculation.

CALCULATOR, kal'kū-lāt-or, *n.* one who calculates.

CALCULUS, kal'kū-lus, *n.* one of the higher branches of mathematics: a stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body. —*pl.* CALCULI, kal'kū-li.

CALDRON, kawl'dron, *n.* a large kettle for boiling or heating liquids. [L. *caldarium*—*calidus*, hot—*caleo*, to grow hot.]

CALEDONIAN, kal-e-dō'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Caledonia* or Scotland.

CALENDAR, kal'en-dar, *n.* a register of the months: an almanac: a list of criminal causes for trial. [L. *calendaris*, relating to the *calends*—*calendæ*.]

CALENDER, kal'en-der, *n.* (a corruption of CYLINDER) a press consisting of two rollers for smoothing and dressing cloth: a person who calenders, properly a calenderer. —*v.t.* to dress in a calender. [Gr. *kylin-dros*—*kylin-dō*, to roll.]

CALENDS, kal'endz, *n.* among the Romans, the first day of each month. [L. *calendæ*—*calo*, (r. *kaleō*, to call, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed.)

CALENTURE, kal'en-tūr, *n.* a kind of fever or delirium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr. and Sp.—L. *caleo*, to be hot.]

CALF, kāf, *n.* the young of the cow and of some other animals: a stupid, cowardly person. —*pl.* CALVES. kāvz. [A.S. *cealf*; Ger. *kalb*, Goth. *kalbo*.]

CALF, kāf, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg behind: also calf-skin leather; as, a book bound in *calf*. [Ice. *kalfi*; perh. the same word as the preceding, the root idea being to be *fat*, *thick*.]

CALF-LOVE, kāf-luv, *n.* a youthful, romantic passion or affection, as opposed to a serious, lasting attachment or love. "It's a girl's fancy, just, a kind o' *calf-love*: let it go by."—Mrs. Gaskell.

CALIBRE, CALIBER, kal'i-ber, *n.* the size of the bore of a gun: diameter: intellectual capacity. [Fr. *calibre*, the bore of a gun; It. *calibro*.]

CALICO, kal'i-kō, *n.* cotton cloth first brought from *Calicut* in the East Indies.

CALIF, CALIPH, kā'hif or kal'if, *n.* the name assumed by the successors of Mohammed. [Fr.—Ar. *khalifah*, a successor.]

CALIFATE, CALIPHATE, kal'if-āt, *n.* the office, rank, or government of a calif.

CALIGINOSITY, ka-lij'i-nos'i-ti, *n.* dimness, obscurity, hidden meaning. "I dare not ask the oracles; I prefer a cheerful *caliginosity*, as Sir Thomas Browne might say."—George Eliot.

CALIGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, ka-lig'ra-fi, *n.* beautiful hand-writing. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful (akin to E. *hale*), *graphē*, writing.]

CALIPERS, kal'i-perz, CALIPER-COMPASSES, kal'i-per-kum'pas-ez, *n.* compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies. [Corr. of CALIBER.]

CALISTHENICS, CALLISTHENICS, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* exercises for the purpose of promoting *gracefulness*, as well as *strength* of body. —*adj.* CALISTHENIC. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength.]

CALIX. See CALYX.

CALK, kawk, *v.t.* to stuff (as if pressed with the foot) oakum into the seams of a ship to make it water-tight: to roughen a horse's shoe to keep it from slipping. —*n.* CALKER. [O. Fr. *cauguer*—L. *calcere*, to tread under foot—*calx*, the heel.]

CALL, kawl, *v.i.* to cry aloud: to make a short visit. —*v.t.* to name: to summon: to appoint or proclaim. —*n.* a summons or invitation: an impulse: a demand: a short visit: a shrill whistle: the cry of a bird. [A.S. *ceallian*; Ice. *kalla*, Gr. *ger-*, in *gēryein*, to proclaim.]

CALLING, kawl'ing, *n.* that to which a person is called (by a divine voice, as it were) to devote his attention: trade: profession: occupation.

CALLOSITY, kal-os'i-ti, *n.* a hard swelling on the skin. [L. *callositas*—*callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUS, kal'us, *adj.*, hardened: unfeeling or insensible. —*adv.* CALLOUSLY—*n.* CALLOUSNESS.

CALLOW, kal'ō, *adj.* not covered with feathers: unfledged. [A.S. *calu*; Dut. *kaal*, L. *calvus*, bald.]

CALM, kām, *adj.* still or quiet: serene, tranquil. —*n.* absence of wind: repose: serenity. —*v.t.* to make *calm*: to quiet. —*adv.* CALMLY. —*n.* CALMNESS. [Fr. *calme*; from Low L. *cauma*.—Gr. *kauma*, noonday heat—*kaio*, to burn.]

CALOMEL, kal'ō-mel, *n.* a preparation of mercury much used as a medicine: the white sublimate got by the application of heat to a mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, which is black. [Gr. *kalos*, fair, *melas*, black.]

CALORESCENCE, kal-o-res'ens, *n.* in physics, the transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility; a peculiar transmutation of the invisible calorific rays, observable beyond the red rays of the spectrum of solar and electric light, into visible luminous rays, by passing them through a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon, which intercepts the luminous rays and transmits the calorific. The latter, when brought to a focus, produce a heat strong enough to ignite combustible substances, and to heat up metals to incandescence; the less refrangible calorific rays being converted into rays of higher refrangibility, whereby they become luminous. [L. *calor*, heat.]

CALORIC, ka-lor'ik, *n.*, heat: the supposed principle or cause of heat. [L. *calor*, heat—*caleo*, to be hot.]

CALORIFIC, kal-or-if'ik, *adj.*, causing heat: heating. —*n.* CALORIFICA'TION. [L. *calor* and *facio*, to make.]

CALOTTE, ka-lot', *n.* a skull-cap: esp. a skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics. [Fr.]

CALOTYPE, kal'ō-tip, *n.* a kind of photography. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image.]

CALOTYPIST, kal'ō-tip-ist, *n.* one who takes photographs by the calotype process: in the extract used loosely and equivalent to photographer.
I imprint her last
On the void at last,
As the sun does whom he will
By the *calotypist's* skill.—Browning.

CALTROP, kal'trop, *n.* a plant with prickly fruit: an instrument armed with four spikes, formerly strewn in the way of an enemy's cavalry. [A.S. *coltræpe*.]

CALUMET, kal'ū-met, *n.* a kind of pipe, smoked by the American Indians, regarded as a symbol of peace. [Fr.—L. *calamus*, a reed.]

CALUMNIATE, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.* to accuse falsely: to slander. —*v.i.* to spread evil reports. —*ns.* CALUMNIATION, CALUMNIATOR.

CALUMNIOUS, ka-lum'ni-us, *adj.* of the nature of calumny: slanderous. —*adv.* CALUMNIOUSLY.

CALUMNY, kal'um-ni, *n.* false accusation: slander. [L. *calumniā*—*calvere*, to deceive.]

CALVE, kāv, *v.i.* to bring forth a calf.

CALVINISM, kal'vin-izm, *n.* the doctrines of *Calvin*, an eminent religious reformer of 16th century.

CALVINIST, kal'vin-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrines of *Calvin*.

CALVINISTIC, kal-vin-ist'ik, CALVINISTIC, kal-vin-ist'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Calvin* or Calvinism.

CALX, kalks, *n.*, chalk or lime: the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent

heat.—*pl.* CALYXES, kalk'séz, or CALCES, kal'séz. [L. *calx*, a stone, limestone, lime; allied to Gael. *carraig*, a rock.]
CALYX, CALIX, kal'iks or ká'liks, *n.* the outer covering or cup of a flower.—*pl.* CALYXES, CAL'YCES, or CAL'ICES. [L.; Gr. *kalýx*—*kalýptō*, to cover.]
CAMBRIC, kám'brik, *n.* a kind of fine white linen, originally manufactured at *Cambray* in Flanders.
CAME, kám—did come—*past tense* of COME.
CAMEL, kam'el, *n.* an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. [O. Fr. *camel*—L. *camelus*—Gr. *kamēlos*—Heb. *gamal*.]
CAMELLIA, ka-mel'ya, *n.* a species of evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan. [Named from *Camellus*, a Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.]
CAMELOPARD, kam-el'ō-pārd or kam'el-ō-pārd, *n.* the giraffe. [L. *camelopardalis*; from Gr. *kamēlos*, the camel, and *pardalis*, the panther.]
CAMELOT, kam'lot, *n.* see CAMLET.
CAMEO, kam'ē-ō, *n.* a gem or precious stone, carved in relief. [It. *cammeo*; Fr. *camée*—Low L. *cammeus*, traced by Littré to Gr. *kamnein*, to work.]
CAMERA, kam'er-a, **CAMERA OBSCURA**, kam'er-a ob-skū'ra, *n.* an instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a white surface placed within a *dark chamber* or box: used in photography. [L.]
CAMERATED, kam'er-āt-ed, *adj.* divided into *chambers*: arched or vaulted.
CAMESTRES, ka-mes'trēz, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word designating a syllogism of the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premiss, a universal negative minor, and a universal negative conclusion.
CAMLET, kam'let, *n.* a cloth originally made of *camels'* hair, but now chiefly of wool and goats' hair. [Fr.—Low L. *camelotum*—L. *camelus*.]
CAMOMILE, CHAMOMILE, kam'ō-mīl, *n.* a plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine. [Gr. *chamaimēlon*, the earth-apple, from the apple-like smell of its blossoms—*chamai*, on the ground, *mēlon*, an apple.]
CAMP, kamp, *n.* the ground on which an army pitch their tents: the tents of an army.—*v.i.* to encamp or pitch tents. [Fr. *camp*, a camp—L. *campus*, a plain.]
CAMPAIGN, kam-pān', *n.* a large open field or plain; the time during which an army keeps the field.—*v.i.* to serve in a campaign. [Fr. *campagne*; from L. *campania*—*campus*, a field.]
CAMPAIGN, kam-pān', *v.t.* to employ in campaigns. "An old soldier . . . who had been *campaigned*, and worn out to death in the service."—*Sterne*.
CAMPAIGNER, kam-pān'er, *n.* one who has served several *campaigns*.
CAMPANIFORM, kam-pān'i-form, **CAMPANULATE**, kam-pān'ū-lāt, *adj.*, in the form of a bell, applied to flowers. [It. *campana*, a bell, and FORM.]
CAMPANILE, kam-pān-ē'lā, *n.* Italian name for a church-tower from which bells are hung. [It.—*campana*, a bell, also a kind of balance invented in *Campania*.]
CAMPANOLOGY, kam-pān-ol'o-ji, *n.* a discourse on, or the science of, bells or bell-ringing. [It. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]
CAMPESTRAL, kam-pes'tral, *adj.* growing in or pertaining to *fields*. [L. *campestris*, from *campus*.]
CAMP-FOLLOWER, kamp-fol'ō-er, *n.* any

one who follows in the train of an army, but takes no part in battle.
CAMPHOR (in *B.*, **CAMPHIRE**), kam'for, *n.* the white, solid juice of the laurel-tree of India, China, and Japan, having a bitterish taste and a pleasant smell. [Fr. *camphre*—Low L. *camphora*—Malay *kapur*, chalk.]
CAMPHORATED, kam'for-āt-ed, *adj.* impregnated with camphor.
CAMPHORIC, kam-for'ik, *adj.* pertaining to camphor.
CAMP-STOOL, kamp'stōōl, *n.* a seat or stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used.
CAN, kan, *v.i.* to be able: to have sufficient power:—*pa.t.* COULD. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know (how to do a thing), to be able, pres. ind. *can*; Goth. *kunnan*, Ger. *können*, to be able. See KNOW.]
CAN, kan, *n.* a vessel for holding liquor. [A.S. *canne*; cf. L. *canna*, a reed, Gr. *kannē*, a reed.]
CANAL, kan-al', *n.* an artificial water-course for navigation: a duct in the body for any of its fluids. [L. *canalis*, a water-pipe; akin to Sans. *khan*, to dig.]
CANARD, ka-nār' or ka-nārd', *n.* an extravagant or lying story. [Fr.]
CANARY, ka-nā'ri, *n.* a wine from the *Canary Islands*: a bird orig. from the *Canary Islands*.
CANCEL, kan'sel, *v.t.* to erase or blot out by crossing with lines: to annul or suppress:—*pr.p.* can'celling; *pa.p.* can'celled. [Fr. *cancel*—L. *cancellus*, from *cancelli*, railings, lattice-work, dim. of *cancer*.]
CANCELLED, kan'sel-āt-ed, *adj.* crossed by bars or lines.
CANCER, kan'ser, *n.* an eating, spreading tumor or *canker*, supposed to resemble a crab: a sign of the zodiac. [L. *cancer*; cog. with Gr. *karkinos*, Sans. *karkata*, a crab.]
CANCEROUS, kan'ser-us, *adj.* of or like a cancer.
CANDELABRUM, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick.—*pl.* CANDELA'BRA. [L.]
CANDID, kan'did, *adj.* frank, ingenuous: free from prejudice: fair, impartial.—*adv.* CAN'DIDLY.—*n.* CAN'DIDNESS. [Fr. *candid*—L. *candidus*, white—*candeo*, to shine.]
CANDIDATE, kan'di-dāt, *n.* one who offers himself for any office or honor, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white.—*ns.* CAN'DIDATURE, CAN'DIDATESHIP. [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*.]
CANDLE, kan'dl, *n.* wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick: a light. [A.S. *candel*—L. *candela*, from *candeo*, to glow.]
CANDLE-COAL, *n.* the same as CANNEL-COAL.
CANDLEMAS, kan'dl-mas, *n.* a festival of the R. Catholic Church in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the 2d of February, and so called from the number of candles used. [CANDLE and MASS.]
CANDLESTICK, kan'dl-stik, *n.* an instrument for holding a candle, orig. a *stick* or piece of wood.
CANDLEWOOD, kan'dl-wood, *n.* the wood of a West Indian resinous tree, *Amyris balsamifera*. Called also *Rhodeswood*.
CANDOR, kan'dur, *n.* freedom from prejudice or disguise: sincerity: openness. [L. *candor*, whiteness, from *candeo*, to be shining white.]
CANDY, kan'di, *n.* a sweetmeat made of sugar: anything preserved in sugar.—*v.t.* to preserve or dress with sugar: to congeal or crystallize as sugar.—*v.i.* to become congealed:—*pr.p.* can'dying;

pa.p. can'died. [Fr. *candi*, from Ar. *qand*, sugar.]
CANE, kān, *n.*, a reed, as the bamboo, etc.; a walking-stick.—*v.t.* to beat with a cane. [Fr. *canne*—L. *canna*—Gr. *kannē*, a reed.]
CANINE, ka-nīn', *adj.* like or pertaining to the dog. [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.]
CANISTER, kan'is-ter, *n.* a box or case, usually of tin: a case containing shot, which bursts on being discharged. [L. *canistrum*, a wicker-basket, Gr. *kanastron*—*kannē*, a reed.]
CANKER, kang'ker, *n.* small sores in the mouth: a disease in trees, or in horses' feet: anything that corrupts or consumes.—*v.t.* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy: to infect or pollute.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt: to decay. [Same as L. *cancer*, orig. pronounced *canker*.]
CANKEROUS, kang'ker-us, *adj.* corroding like a canker.
CANKER-WORM, kang'ker-wurm, *n.* a worm that *cankers* or eats into plants.
CANNABIN, kan'na-bin, *n.* a poisonous resin extracted from hemp, by exhausting the bruised plant (*Cannabis indica*) with alcohol. To this resin are due the narcotic effects of hashish or *bhāng*. [See BHANG.]
CANNEL-COAL, kan'el-kōl, **CANDLE-COAL**, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* a very hard, black coal that burns without smoke, like a candle. [Prov. *cannel*, candle.]
CANNIBAL, kan'i-bal, *n.* one who eats human flesh; also an animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species. "They (worms) are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed."—*Darwin*.—*adj.* relating to cannibalism. [Span. a corr. of *Caribals* (English *Caribs*), the native name of the W. India islanders, who ate human flesh: prob. changed into a word expressive of their character, from L. *canis*, a dog.]
CANNIBALISM, kan'i-bal-izm, *n.* the practice of eating human flesh.
CANNON, kan'un, *n.* a great gun used in war: a particular stroke in billiards. [Fr. *canon*, from L. *canna*, a reed. See CANE.]
CANNONADE, kan-un-ād', *n.* an attack with cannon.—*v.t.* to attack or batter with cannon.
CANNONEER, CANNONIER, kan-un-ēr', *n.* one who manages cannon.
CANNOT, kan'ot, *v.i.* to be unable. [CAN and NOT.]
CANOE, ka-nōō', *n.* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [Sp. *canoa*, which like Fr. *canot* is from Carib *canoa*.]
CANOEIST, CANOIST, ka-nōō'ist, *n.* one who practices the paddling of a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.
CANON, kan-yun', *n.* a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by water-courses. [Sp., a hollow, from root of CANNON.]
CANON, kan'un, *n.* a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: the genuine books of Scripture, called the *sacred canon*: a dignitary of the Church of England: a list of saints canonized: a large kind of type. [A.S., Fr., from L. *canon*—Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod—*kannē*, a reed.]
CANONIC, ka-non'ik, **CANONICAL**, ka-non'ik-al, *adj.* according to or included in the *canon*: regular: ecclesiastical.—*adv.* CANON'ICALLY.
CANONICALS, ka-non'ik-alz, *n.* the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church *canons*.
CANONICITY, kan-un-is'i-ti, *n.* the state

of belonging to the *canon* or genuine books of the Scripture.

CANONIST, kan'un-ist, *n.* one versed in the *canon* law.—*adj.* CANONIST'IC.

CANONIZE, kan'un-iz, *v.t.* to enrol in the *canon* or list of saints.—*n.* CANONIZA'TION.

CANONRY, kan'un-ri, *n.* the benefice of a *canon*.

CANOPY, kan'o-pi, *n.* a covering over a throne or bed: a covering of state stretched over the head.—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy:—*pr.p.* can'opying; *pa.p.* can'opied. [Fr. *canapé*, O. Fr. *conopée*—L. *conopeum*—Gr. *kōnōpeion*, a mosquito curtain—*kōnōps*, a mosquito.]

CANOROUS, kan-ō'rus, *adj.*, *musical*: melodious. [L. *canorus*, from *canor*, melody—*cano*, I sing.]

CANSTICK, kan'stik, *n.* a candlestick. *Shak.*

CANT, kant, *v.i.* to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way.—*n.* a hypocritical or affected style of speech: the language peculiar to a sect: odd or peculiar talk of any kind. [Lit. to sing or whine; L. *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.]

CANT, kant, *n.* (*orig.*) an edge or corner: an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk.—*v.t.* to turn on the edge or corner: to tilt or toss suddenly. [Dut. *kant*; Ger. *kante*, a corner.]

CANTABANK, kan'ta-bangk, *n.* a singer on a stage or platform; hence, a common ballad singer: in contempt. (Rare.) [L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing, and It. *banco*, a bench. Comp. MOUNTEBANK.]
He was no tavern cantabank that made it,
But a Squire minstrel of your Highness' court.
—Sir H. Taylor.

CANTANKEROUS, kan-tang'ker-us, *adj.* cross-grained: perverse in temper.—*n.* CANTAN'KEROUSNESS.

CANTATA, kan-tā'ta, *n.* a poem set to music, interspersed with recitative. [It. —L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.]

CANTEEN, kan-tēn', *n.* a tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors: a barack-tavern. [Fr. *cantine*—It. *cantina*, a small cellar, dim. of *canto*, a corner.]

CANTER, kan'ter, *n.* an easy gallop.—*v.i.* to move at an easy gallop.—*v.t.* to make to canter. [Orig. *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury.]

CANTHARIDES, kan-thar'i-dēz, *n.pl.* Spanish flies, used for blistering. [L. *cantharis*, beetle, pl. *cantharides*.]

CANTICLE, kan'ti-kl, *n.* a song:—in *pl.* the Song of Solomon. [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*.]

CANTILEVER, kan'ti-lēv'er, *n.* (*arch.*) a wooden or iron block projecting from a wall to bear mouldings, balconies, and the like. The principle has been applied in the construction of bridges to support enormous weights.

CANTO, kan'tō, *n.* division of a *song* or poem: the treble or leading melody.

CANTON, kan'tun, *n.* a small division of territory: also, its inhabitants: a division of a shield or painting.—*v.t.* to divide into cantons: to allot quarters to troops. [Fr., a corner, a division.]

CANTONAL, kan'tun-al, *adj.* pertaining to or divided into cantons.—*n.* CANTONMENT (also pron. CANTŌNMENT), the quarters of troops in a town.

CANVAS, kan'vas, *n.* a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on: the sails of a ship. [Fr. *canevas*—L. and Gr. *cannabis*—E. HEMP.]

CANVASS, kan'vas, *v.t.* to sift, examine: to discuss: to solicit votes.—*n.* close examination: a seeking or solicitation.—*n.* CAN'VASSER. [Lit. to sift through *canvas*.]

CANY, kán'i, *adj.* full of or made of canes.

CANYON. Same as CAÑON.

CANZONET, kan-zō-net', *n.* a little or short song. [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, a song: from L. *canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

CAOUTCHOUC, kōd'chook, *n.* the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in S. America and Asia: India-rubber. [S. American.]

CAP, kap, *n.* a covering for the head: a cover: the top.—*v.t.* to put on a cap: to cover the end or top:—*pr.p.* capp'ing; *pa.p.* capped'. [Low L. *cappa*, a cape or cope.]

CAPABLE, kāp'a-bl, *adj.* having ability, power, or skill to do: qualified for.—*n.* CAPABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *capio*, to hold, take or seize.]

CAPACIOUS, kap-ā'shus, *adj.* including much: roomy: wide: extensive.—*adv.* CAPA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* CAPA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *capax*, *capacis*—*capio*, to hold.]

CAPACITATE, kap-as'i-tāt, *v.t.*, to make capable: to qualify.

CAPACITY, kap-as'i-ti, *n.* power of holding or grasping a thing: room: power of mind: character.

CAPARISON, ka-par'is-un, *n.* the covering of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a war-horse.—*v.t.* to cover with a cloth, as a horse: to dress very richly. [Fr. *caparaçon*—Sp. *caparazon*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, cover—Low L. *cappa*.]

CAPE, kāp, *n.* a covering for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak: a cloak. [O. Fr. *cape*—Low L. *cappa*.]

CAPE, kāp, *n.* a head or point of land running into the sea: a head-land. [Fr. *cap*—L. *caput*, the head.]

CAPER, kā'per, *n.* the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. [Fr. *câpre*—L. and Gr. *capparis*; from Pers. *ka-bar*, capers.]

CAPER, kā'per, *v.i.* to leap or skip like a goat: to dance in a frolicsome manner.—*n.* a leap: a spring. [It. *capriolare*—*capriolo*, a kid—L. *caper*, a goat.]

CAPER—SPURGE, kā'per-spurj, *n.* see SPURGE.

CAPILLARITY, kap-il-ar'it-i, *n.* name given to certain effects produced by liquids in contact with capillary tubes.

CAPILLARY, kap'il-a-ri or ka-pil'a-ri, *adj.* as fine or minute as a hair: having a very small bore, as a tube.—*n.* a tube with a bore as fine as a hair:—in *pl.* the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. [L. *capillaris*—*capillus*, hair, akin to *caput*, the head, akin to E. HEAD.]

CAPITAL, kap'it-al, *adj.* relating to the head: involving the loss of the head: chief: principal: important.—*adv.* CAP'ITALLY. [Fr.—L. *capitalis*—*caput*, the head.]

CAPITAL, kap'it-al, *n.* the head or top part of a column or pillar: the chief or most important thing: the chief city of a country: a large letter: the stock or money for carrying on any business.

CAPITAL, kap'i-tal, *v.t.* to furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. "The white column capitalled with gilding."—Charlotte Brontë.

CAPITALISM, kap'it-al-izm, *n.* the state of having capital or property: possession of capital. "The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac."—Thackeray.

CAPITALIST, kap'it-al-ist, *n.* one who has capital or money.

CAPITALIZE, kap'it-al-iz, *v.t.* to convert into capital or money.

CAPITATION, kap-it-ā'shun, *n.* a numbering of every head or individual: a tax on every head. [Fr.—Low L. *capitatio*—*caput*, the head.]

CAPITOL, kap'it-ol, *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the top of a hill: in the U.S. the house where Congress meets. [L. *Capitolium*—*caput*, the head.]

CAPITULAR, kap-it'ul-ar, CAPITULARY, kap-it'ul-ar-i, *n.* a statute passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court: a member of a chapter.—*adj.* relating to a chapter in a cathedral: belonging to a chapter.—*adv.* CAPIT'ULARLY. [See CHAPTER.]

CAPITULATE, kap-it'ul-āt, *v.i.* to yield or surrender on certain conditions or heads.—*n.* CAPITULA'TION.

CAPON, kā'pn, *n.* a young cock cut or castrated. [A.S. *capun*—L. *capo*—Gr. *kapōn*—*koptō*, to cut. See CHOP.]

CAPOTE, ka-pōt', *n.* a kind of cloak. [Fr., dim. of *cape*, a cloak.]

CAPRICE, ka-prēs', *n.* a change of humor or opinion without reason: a freak. [Fr. *caprice*—It. *capriccio*; perh. from L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

CAPRICIOUS, ka-prish'us, *adj.* full of caprice: changeable.—*adv.* CAPRI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* CAPRI'CIOUSNESS.

CAPRICORN, kap'ri-korn, *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac, like a horned goat. [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, *cornu*, a horn.]

CAPRIOLE, kap'ri-ōl, *n.*, a caper: a leap without advancing. [O. Fr. *capriole*.—It. *capriola*—L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat.]

CAPSICUM, kap'si-kum, *n.* a tropical plant, from which cayenne pepper is made. [From L. *capsa*, a case, its berries being contained in pods or capsules—*capio*, to hold.]

CAPSIZE, kap-siz', *v.t.* to upset. [Ety. dub.]

CAPSTAN, kap'stan, *n.* an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board ship. [Fr. *cabestan*; ety. dub.]

CAPSULAR, kap'sul-ar, CAPSULARY, kap'sul-ar-i, *adj.* hollow like a capsule: pertaining to a capsule.

CAPSULE, kap'sul, *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant: a small dish. [Fr.—L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case—*capio*, to hold.]

CAPTAIN, kap'tin or kap'tan, *n.* a head or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship: the overseer of a mine. [O. Fr. *capitain*—L. *caput*, the head.]

CAPTAINCY, kap'tin-si or kap'tan-si, *n.* the rank or commission of a captain.

CAPTION, kap'shun, *n.* the act of taking an arrest. [L. *captio*—*capio*, to take.]

CAPTIOUS, kap'shus, *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offence: critical: peevish.—*adv.* CAP'TIOUSLY.—*n.* CAP'TIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *captiosus*—*capto*, to snatch at.]

CAPTIVATE, kap'tiv-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to take or make captive: to charm: to engage the affections. [See CAPTIVE.]

CAPTIVATING, kap'tiv-āt-ing, *adj.* having power to engage the affections.

CAPTIVE, kap'tiv, *n.* one taken: a prisoner of war: one kept in bondage.—*adj.*, taken or kept a prisoner in war: charmed or subdued by any thing.—*n.* CAPTIV'ITY. [L. *captivus*—*capio*, *captus*.]

CAPTIVE, kap'tiv, *v.t.* to take captive: to capture.

CAPTOR, kap'tor, *n.* one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

CAPTURE, kap'tūr, *n.* the act of taking: the thing taken: an arrest.—*v.t.* to take as a prize: to take by force. [Fr. *capture*—L. *captura*—*capio*, to take.]

CAPUCHIN, kap-ū-shēn', *n.* a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears: a hooded pigeon. [Fr. *capucin*—It. *cappuccino*, a small cow!—Low L. *cappa*. See CAP, CAPE.]

CAR (old form CARR), *kār*, *n.* a light vehicle moved on wheels: a railway carriage, (*poetic*) a chariot. [Fr. *char*, O. Fr. *car*: *char*—L. *carrus*; from Celt. *cār*, allied to Lat. *currus*.]

CARABINE, *kar'a-bin*, CARBINE, *kār'bin*, *n.* a short light musket. [Fr. *carabine*, O. Fr. *calabrin*, a carabineer—*calabre*, a machine for casting stones—Low L. *chadabula*—Gr. *katabolē*, overthrown—*kataballō*—*kata*, down, and *ballō*, to throw. The name was transferred to the musket after the invention of gunpowder.]

CARABINEER, *kar-a-bin-ēr'*, CARBINEER, *kār-bin-ēr'*, *n.* a soldier armed with a carabine.

CARACK, *kar'ak*, *n.* a large ship of burden. [Fr. *caraque*, Sp. *carraca*; perh. from Low L. *carica*, a load—root of CAR.]

CARACOLE, *kar'a-kōl*, *n.* the half-turn which a horseman makes: a *winding* stair.—*v. i.* to turn half round, as cavalry in wheeling. [Fr. *caracote*—Sp. *caracol*, the spiral shell of a snail—Ar. *karkara*, to turn.]

CARAFE, *ka-raf'*, *n.* a water-bottle for the table. [Fr.—Sp. *garrafa*—Ar.]

CARAT, *kar'at*, *n.* a weight of 4 grains: 1-24th part of pure gold. [Fr.—Ar. *qirat*—Gr. *keration*, a seed or beam used as a weight.]

CARAVAN, *kar'a-van*, *n.* a company of travelers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the East: a large close carriage. [Fr. *caravane*—Pers. *kārvān*.]

CARAVANSARY, *kar-a-van'sa-ri*, CARAVANSERA, *kar-a-van'se-ra*, *n.* a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop. [Pers. *kārvānsarāi*—*kārvān*, caravan, *sarāi*, inn.]

CARAVEL, *kar'av-el*, *n.* a kind of light sailing vessel. [Fr.—It. *caravella*—L. *carabus*—Gr. *karabos*, a barque.]

CARAWAY, *kar'a-wā*, *n.* a plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment. [Sp. *alcaravea*—Ar. *karviya*—Gr. *karon*.]

CARBIDE, *kār'bid*, *n.* a carbon-metallic compound.—Old word, CARBURET, *n.*

CARBOLIC ACID, *kar-bōl'ik as'id*, *n.* an acid produced from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant. [L. *carbo*, coal.]

CARBON, *kār'bon*, *n.* an elementary substance, widely diffused, of which pure charcoal is an example. [Fr. *carbone*—L. *carbo*, coal.]

CARBONACEOUS, *kār-bon'ā'she-us*, CARBONIC, *kār-bon'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon.

CARBONARI, *kār-bon-ār'i*, *n.* members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of this century. [It. "charcoal-burners."]

CARBONATE, *kār'bon-āt*, *n.* a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

CARBONIC, *kār-bon'ik*, *adj.* relating to carbon. CARBONIC ACID is an acid formed of carbon and oxygen, generally gaseous, and evolved by respiration and combustion.

CARBONIFEROUS, *kār-bon-if'er-us*, *adj.* producing carbon or coal. [L. *carbo*, and *fero*, to produce.]

CARBONIZE, *kār'bon-iz*, *v. t.*, to make into carbon.—*n.* CARBONIZATION.

CARBUNCLE, *kār'bung-kl*, *n.* a fiery red precious stone: an inflamed ulcer. [L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, a coal.]

CARBUNCULAR, *kār'bung'kū-lar*, *adj.* belonging to or resembling a carbuncle: red: inflamed.

CARBURET, *kār'bū-ret*, *v. t.* to combine with carbon or a compound of it: specifically, to saturate, as inflammable vapor,

by passing it through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, for the purpose of intensifying the illuminating power. *E. H. Knight*.

CARBURETOR, *kār'bū-ret-er*, *n.* an apparatus of various forms by which coal-gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, to confer or intensify illuminating power. *E. H. Knight*.

CARBURIZE, *kār'bū-riz*, *v. t.* same as CARBURET.

CARCANET, *kār'ka-net*, *n.* a collar of jewels. [Fr.—Bret. *kerchen*, the neck.]

CARCASS, CARCASE, *kār'kas*, *n.* a dead body or corpse: the framework of anything: a kind of bombshell. [Fr. *carcasse*, a skeleton—It. *carcasso*, a quiver, *hull*, *hulk*—Low L. *tarcasius*—Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver.]

CARD, *kārd*, *n.* a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it: a note. [Fr. *carte*—L. *charta*, Gr. *chartēs*, paper. CARTE is a doublet.]

CARD, *kārd*, *n.* an instrument for combing wool or flax.—*v. t.* to comb wool, etc. [Fr. *cardé*—L. *carduus*, a thistle.]

CARDER, *kārd'er*, *n.* one of an association of Irish rebels, so termed because they punished their victims by driving a wool or flax card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine. *Miss Edgeworth*.

This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
Feroocious leaders of atrocious bands.—*Hood*.

CARDIAC, *kār'di-ak*, CARDIACAL, *kār'di-ak-al*, *adj.* belonging to the heart: cordial: reviving. [L.—Gr. *kardiakos*—*kardia*, the heart.]

CARDINAL, *kār'din-al*, *adj.* denoting that on which a thing hinges or depends: principal.—*n.* a dignitary in the R. C. Church next to the pope. [L. *cardinalis*—*cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge.]

CARDINALATE, *kār'din-al-āt*, CARDINALSHIP, *kār'din-al-ship*, *n.* the office or dignity of a cardinal.

CARDOPHAGI, *kār-dof'a-ji*, *n. pl.* eaters of thistles; hence, donkeys. "Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey!"—*Thackeray*. [Gr. *kardos*, a thistle, and *phago*, to eat.]

CARE, *kār*, *n.* anxiety, heedfulness: charge, oversight: the object of anxiety.—*v. i.* to be anxious: to be inclined: to have regard. [A. S. *caru*; Goth. *kara*, sorrow, Ice. *kæra*, to lament, Celt. *car*, care: allied to L. *carus*, dear.]

CAREEN, *ka-rēn*, *v. t.* to lay a ship on her side to repair her bottom and keel. [Fr. *caréner*—*carène*—L. *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel.]

CAREENAGE, *ka-rēn'āj*, *n.* a place where ships are careened: the cost of careening.

CAREER, *ka-rēr'*, *n.* a racecourse: a race: course of action; also, onset. *Milton*.—*v. i.* to move or run rapidly. [Fr. *carrière*—O. Fr. *car*, a race. See CAR.]

CAREFUL, *kār'fool*, *adj.* full of care: heedful: in B., anxious: in Dan. iii. 16, at a loss, puzzled.—*adv.* CAREFULLY.—*n.* CAREFULNESS.

CARELESS, *kār'les*, *adj.* without care: heedless: unconcerned.—*adv.* CARELESSLY.—*n.* CARELESSNESS.

CARESS, *ka-res'*, *v. t.* to treat with affection: to fondle: to embrace.—*n.* any act or expression of affection. [Fr. *caresser*—It. *carezza*, an endearment—Low L. *caritia*—L. *carus*, dear.]

CARET, *kā'ret*, *n.* a mark, ^, used in writing when a word is left out. [L. *caret*, there is wanting.]

CARGO, *kār'go*, *n.* what a ship carries: its load. [Sp. from Celtic root of CAR.]

CARICATURE, *kar-i-ka-tūr'*, *n.* a likeness of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous.—*v. t.* to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness. [It. *caricatura*—*carricare*, to load, from root of CAR.]

CARICATURIST, *kar-i-ka-tūr'ist*, *n.*, one who caricatures.

CARIES, *kā'ri-ēz*, *n.* rottenness or decay of a bone. [L.]

CARINA, *ka-rī'na*, *n.* in bot. same as Keel: in zool. a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum of all existing birds except the Curosores. [L., the keel of a boat. See CARINATE.]

CARINARIA, *kar-i-nā'ri-a*, *n.* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, of the order called Heteropoda or Nucleobranchiata, whose shells are known to collectors under the name of Venus' slipper and glass nautilus. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The creature itself is about 2 inches in length, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched by the aid of a microscope. [L. *carina*, a keel, from the shape.]

CARINATE, *kar-i-nā'tē*, *n. pl.* Huxley's second order of the class Aves, the other two being Saururæ and Ratitæ. The Carinate include all the living flying birds, that is, all existing birds except the Curosores, and are characterized by the fact that the sternum is furnished with a prominent median ridge or keel, whence the name. [From L. *carina*, a keel.]

CARINATE, *kar-i-nāt*, CARINATED, *kar-i-nāt-ed*, *adj.* shaped like a keel: keeled: specifically, (a) in bot. having a longitudinal ridge like a keel: applied to a calyx, corolla, or leaf; (b) in zool. applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled, a character of all existing birds except the cursorial. [L. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.]

CARIOLE, *kar'i-ōl*, *n.* a light one-horse carriage, used in Norway. [Fr. *carriole*—root of CAR.]

CARIOUS, *kā'ri-us*, *adj.* affected with caries.

CARKING, *kār'king*, *adj.* distressing, causing anxiety. [A. S. *cearc*, care; allied to CARE.]

CARMELITE, *kār'mel-it*, *n.* a monk of the order of Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century: a kind of pear.

CARMINE, *kār'min*, *n.* a crimson color. [Fr. or Sp. *carmin*—Sp. *carmesin*, crimson—*carmes*, cochineal—Ar. *qirmizi*, crimson. Same root as CRIMSON.]

CARNAGE, *kār'nāj*, *n.* slaughter. [Fr. *carnage*, from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARNAGE, *kār'nāj*, *v. t.* to strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies. "That *carnaged* plain."—*Southey*.

CARNAL, *kār'nal*, *adj.* fleshly: sensual: unspiritual.—*adv.* CARNALLY. [L. *carnalis*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARNALIST, *kār'nal-ist*, *n.* a sensualist: a worldling.

CARNALITY, *kar-nal'i-ti*, *n.* state of being carnal.

CARNARIE, CARNARY, *kār'na-ri*, *n.* a bone-house attached to a church or burial-place: charnel-house. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARNATE, *kār'nāt*, *adj.* invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern INCARNATE, which word, however, is used in the extract as if the *in* were privative. "I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established."—*Richardson*.

CARNATION, kar-nā'shun, *n.* flesh-color: a flesh-colored flower. [L. *carnatio*, fleshiness.]

CARNELIAN, kar-nē'li-an, *n.* a corr. of CORNELIAN, owing to a supposed ety. from *carneus*, fleshy.]

CARNIVAL, kār'ni-val, *n.* a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent: riotous feasting or merriment. [Fr. *carneval*—It. *carovale*—Low L. *carnelevamen*, solace of the flesh—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levamen*, solace—*levare*, to lighten.]

CARNIVORA, kar-niv'ō-ra, *n.pl.* order of flesh-eating animals.

CARNIVOROUS, kar-niv'ō-rus, *adj.* flesh-eating. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *voro*, to eat.]

CAROL, kar'ol, *n.* a song of joy or praise.—*v.i.* to sing a carol: to sing or warble.—*v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song:—*pr.p.* car'olling; *pa.p.* car'olled. [O. Fr. *carole*; It. *carola*, orig. a ring-dance; ety. dub., either dim. of L. *chorus*, a choral dance, or from Bret. *koroll*, a dance, W. *carol*, a song—root *car*, circular motion.]

CAROTID, ka-rot'id, *adj.* relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. *karōtīdes*—*karos*, sleep, deep sleep being caused by compression of them.]

CAROUSAL, kar-owz'al, *n.* a *carouse*: a feast.

CAROUSE, kar-owz', *n.* a drinking-bout: a noisy revel.—*v.i.* to hold a drinking-bout: to drink freely and noisily. [O. Fr. *carous*, Fr. *carrouse*—Ger. *gar aus*, quite out!—that is, empty the glass.]

CARP, karp, *v.i.* to catch at small faults or errors.—*adv.* CARP'INGLY. [Ice. *karpa*, to boast, modified in meaning through likeness to L. *carpo*, to pluck, deride.]

CARP, karp, *n.* a fresh-water fish. [In all Teut. lang., also Fr. and It.]

CARPENTER, kār'pent-er, *n.* a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, etc.—*n.* CARPENTRY, kār'pent-ri, the trade or work of a carpenter. [Fr. *charpentier*, O. Fr. *carpentier*—Low L. *carpentarius*—*carpentum*, a car, from root of CAR.]

CARPENTER, kār'pent-er, *v.i.* to do carpenter's work: to practice carpentry. "Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and carpenters with great ardor."—*Dickens*.
*He varnished, he carpentered, he glued."
—*Miss Austin*.

CARPER, karp'er, *n.* one who carps or cavils.

CARPET, karp'pet, *n.* the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with a carpet:—*pr.p.* and *n.* car'peting; *pa.p.* car'peted. [Fr. *carpette*—Low L. *carpeta*, a coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces—L. *carpere*, to pluck.]

CARRIAGE, kar'ij, *n.*, act or cost of carrying: a vehicle for carrying: behavior: (B.) baggage.

CARRIAGE-COMPANY, kar'ij-kum-pa-ni, *n.* people who keep their carriages: those wealthy people who pay visits, etc., in their own carriages. "There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as 'seeing a great deal of carriage-company.'"—*Thackeray*.

CARRIAGED, kar'ijd, *adj.* behaved: mannered. [See CARRIAGE.] "A fine lady . . . very well *carriaged* and mighty discreet."—*Pepys*.

CARRION, kar'i-un, *n.* the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal.—*adj.* relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh. [Fr. *carogne*—Low L. *caronia*—L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARRONADE, kar-un-ād', *n.* a short can-

non of large bore, first made at Carron in Scotland.

CARROT, kar'ut, *n.* an eatable root of a reddish or yellowish color. [Fr. *carotte*—L. *carota*.]

CARROTY, kar'ut-i, *adj.*, carrot-colored.

CARRY, kar'i, *v.t.* to convey or bear: to lead or transport: to effect: to behave or demean.—*v.i.* to convey or propel as a gun:—*pr.p.* carr'ying; *pa.p.* carried. [O. Fr. *carier*, from root of CAR.]

CART, kært, *n.* a vehicle with two wheels for conveying heavy loads.—*v.t.* to convey in a cart. [Celt. *cart*, dim. of CAR.]

CARTAGE, kært'āj, *n.* the act or cost of carting.

CARTE, kært, *n.* a bill of fare: a term in fencing. [Fr.—L. *charta*, Gr. *chartēs*, paper. See CARD.]

CARTE-BLANCHE, -blānsh, *n.* a white or blank card, with a signature at the foot, which may be filled up at the pleasure of the receiver: unconditional terms. [Fr. *carte*, and *blanche*, white.]

CARTE-DE-VISITE, -viz-it', *n.* a photographic portrait pasted on a small card.

CARTEL, kār'tel, *n.* a paper of agreement for exchange of prisoners. [Fr. *cartel*—It. *cartello*, dim. from root of CARTE.]

CARTER, kært'er, *n.* one who drives a cart.

CARTESIAN, kar-tē'zhi-an, *adj.* relating to the French philosopher *Des Cartes*, or his philosophy.

CARTILAGE, kār'ti-lāj, *n.* a tough, elastic substance, softer than bone: gristle. [Fr.—L. *cartilago*, ety. of which is doubtful.]

CARTILAGINOUS, kār-ti-laj'in-us, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of cartilage: gristly.

CARTOON, kār-tōon', *n.* a preparatory drawing on strong paper, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, etc.: any large sketch or design on paper. [Fr. *carton* (It. *cartone*), augmentative of CARTE.]

CARTOUCHE, kār-tōōsh', *n.* a case for holding cartridges: a case containing bullets to be discharged from a mortar: (arch.) an ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up. [Fr.—It. *cartoccio*—L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTRIDGE, kār'trij, *n.* a paper case containing the charge for a gun. [Corruption of CARTOUCHE.]

CARTULARY, kār'tū-lar-i, *n.* a register-book of a monastery, etc.: one who kept the records. [Low L. *cartularium*—*chartula*, a document—*charta*, paper.]

CARVE, karp, *v.t.*, to cut into forms, devices, etc.: to make or shape by cutting: to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces: to apportion or distribute.—*v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor. [A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut, to hew; Dut. *kerven*, Ger. *kerben*, to notch. See GRAVE.]

CARVER, karp'er, *n.* one who carves: a sculptor.

CARYATIDES, kar-i-āt'ēz, CARYATIDES, kar-i-āt'i-dēz, *n.pl.* (arch.) figures of women used instead of columns for supporters. [L. *Caryates*, Gr. *Karyatides*, the women of *Caryæ*, a town in Arcadia.]

CASCADE, kas-kād', *n.* a waterfall. [Fr. *cascade*—It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, L. *cado*, *casus*, to fall.]

CASE, kās, *n.* a covering box or sheath. [Fr. *caisse*, O. Fr. *casse*—L. *capsa*, from *capio*, to receive.]

CASE, kās, *v.t.* to put in a case or box.

CASE, kās, *n.* that which falls or happens: event: particular state or condition: subject of question or inquiry: statement of facts: (gram.) the inflection of nouns, etc. [Fr. *cas*—L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

CASEIN, CASEINE, kās'e-in, *n.* an organic

substance, contained in milk and cheese. [Fr.—L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASEMATE, kās'māt, *n.* a bomb-proof chamber or battery in which cannon may be placed to be fired through embrasures. [Fr.; ety. dub.]

CASEMENT, kās'ment, *n.* the case or frame of a window: a window that opens on hinges: a hollow moulding.

CASH, kash, *n.* coin or money: ready money.—*v.t.* to turn into or exchange for money: to pay money for. [A doublet of CASE, a box—O. Fr. *casse*, a box or till.]

CASHIER, kash-ēr', *n.* a cash-keeper: one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money.

CASHIER, kash-ēr', *v.t.* to dismiss from a post in disgrace: to discard or put away. [Ger. *cassiren*—Fr. *casser*—L. *cassare*—*casus*, void, empty.]

CASHMERE, kash'mēr, *n.* a rich kind of shawl, first made at Cashmere, in India.

CASINO, kas-ē'nō, *n.* a room for public dancing. [It.; from L. *casa*, a cottage.]

CASK, kask, *n.* a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops. [Fr. *casque*, Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask.]

CASKET, kask'et, *n.*, a little cask or case: a small case for holding jewels, etc.

CASQUE, CASK, kask, *n.* a cover for the head: a helmet. [A doublet of CASK.]

CASSIA, kash'ya, *n.* a species of laurel-tree whose bark is cut off on account of its aromatic qualities: wild cinnamon: the senna-tree. [L. *cassia*—Gr. *kasia*; from a Heb. root, to cut.]

CASSIMERE, kas-i-mēr' (also spelled KERSEYMERE), *n.* a twilled cloth of the finest wools. [Corr. of CASHMERE.]

CASSOCK, kas'ok, *n.* a vestment worn by clergymen under the gown or surplice. [Fr. *casaque*—It. *casacca*—L. *casa*, a cottage, a covering.]

CASSOWARY, kas'ō-war-i, *n.* an ostrich-like bird, found in the E. Indies. [Malay *kassuwaris*.]

CAST, kast, *v.t.*, to throw or fling: to throw down: to throw together or reckon: to mould or shape.—*v.i.* to warp:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cast.—*n.* act of casting: a throw: the thing thrown: the distance thrown: a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye: a chance: a mould: the form received from a mould: manner: the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors: the company of actors to whom such have been assigned. [Scan.; as Ice. *kasta*, to throw.]

CASTAWAY, kast'a-wā, *n.*, one cast away, an outcast.

CASTE, kast, *n.* one of the classes into which society in India is divided: any class of society which keeps itself apart from the rest. [A name given by the Port. to the classes of people in India, Port. *casta*, breed, race—L. *castus*, pure, unmixed.]

CASTELLAN, kas'tel-an, *n.* governor or captain of a castle.

CASTELLAR, kas'tel'er, *adj.* belonging or pertaining to a castle. "Ancient *castellar* dungeons."—*Walpole*.

CASTELLATED, kas'tel-āt-ed, *adj.* having turrets and battlements like a castle. [L. *castellatus*.]

CASTER, kast'er, *n.* a small wheel on the legs of furniture.—in *pl.* small cruets.

CASTIGATE, kas'tig-āt, *v.t.*, to chastise: to correct: to punish with stripes. [L. *castigo*, *castigatus*, from *castus*, pure.]

CASTIGATION, kas-tig-ā'shun, *n.* act of castigating: chastisement: punishment.

CASTIGATOR, kas'tig-āt-or, *n.* one who castigates.

CASTING, kast'ing, *n.* act of casting or

moulding: that which is cast: a mould; also same as WORM-CAST. "I resolved . . . to weigh all the castings thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms."—*Darwin*.

CAST-IRON. See under IRON.

CASTLE, kas'l, *n.* a fortified house or fortress: the residence of a prince or nobleman. [A.S. *castel*—L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place: from root *skad*, as E. *shade*.] Formerly a term applied to a kind of helmet. Some commentators have unnecessarily given *casque* or *helmet* as the equivalent of *castle* in the following passage:—

Which of your hands hath not defended Rome,
And reared aloft the bloody battle-ax,
Writing destruction on the enemy's castle?—*Shak.*

CASTOR, kas'tor, *n.* the beaver: a hat made of its fur. [L., Gr. *kastōr*; cf. Sans. *kasturi*, musk.]

CASTOR-OIL, kas'tor-oil, *n.* a medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant, the *Ricinus communis*. [Ety. dub.]

CASTRATE, kas'trāt, *v.t.* to deprive of the power of generation, to geld: to take from or render imperfect.—*n.* CASTRATION. [L. *castrare*.]

CASTRATE, kas'trāt, *n.* one who has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated: a eunuch.

CASUAL, kash'ū-al, *adj.* accidental: unforeseen: occasional. [L. *casualis*—*casus*. See CASE.]

CASUALISM, kash'ū-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that all things exist or that all events happen by chance, that is, with an efficient, intelligent cause, and without design.

CASUALIST, kash'ū-al-ist, *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

CASUALTY, kash'ū-al-ti, *n.* that which falls out: an accident: a misfortune.

CASUIST, kash'ū-ist, *n.* one who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

CASUISTIC, kash'ū-ist'ik, CASUISTICAL, kash'ū-ist'ik-al, *adj.* relating to cases of conscience.

CASUISTRY, kash'ū-ist-ri, *n.* the science or doctrine of cases of conscience.

CAT, kat, *n.* a common domestic animal. [In Teut., Celt., Slav., Ar., Turk., and Late L.]

CATACLYSM, kat'a-klizm, *n.* a flood of water: a deluge. [Gr. *kataklysmos*—*kata*, downward, *klyzein*, to wash or dash.]

CATACLYSMIST, kat'a-kliz-mist, *n.* one who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

CATACOMB, kat'a-kōm, *n.* a hollow or cave underground used as a burial-place. [It. *cataomba*, Low L. *catacumba*—Gr. *kata*, downward, and *kymbē*, a hollow, akin to W. *cwm*, a hollow.]

CATAPALQUE, kat'a-falk', *n.* a temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph: a tomb of state. [Fr.—It. *catapalco*—Sp. *catar*, to see, and *falco*, from the Ger. root of BALCONY. SCAFFOLD is a doublet through Fr. *échafaud*.]

CATALEPSY, kat'a-lep-si, *n.* a disease that seizes suddenly.—*adj.* CATALEPTIC. [Gr., from *kata*, down, *lambanō*, *lēsomai*, to seize.]

CATALOGUE, kat'a-log, *n.* a list of names, books, etc.—*v.t.* to put in a catalogue:—*pr.p.* cat'aloguing; *pa.p.* cat'alogued. [Fr.—Late Lat.—Gr., from *kata*, down, *logos*, a counting.]

CATAMARAN, kat'a-ma-ran', *n.* a raft of three trees, used by the natives of India and Brazil. [Tamul "tied logs."]

CATAPHRACT, kat'a-frakt, *n.* a cavalry

soldier, horse and man being both in complete armor. [Gr. *kataphraktos*, covered—*kata*, quite, *phrassō*, to inclose.]

CATAPULT, kat'a-pult, *n.* anciently a machine for throwing stones, arrows, etc.; an instrument used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. *catapulta*—Gr. *katapeltēs*—*kata*, down, *pellō*, to throw.]

CATAPULTIER, kat'a-pul-tēr, *n.* one who manages or discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade*.

CATARACT, kat'a-rakt, *n.* a great waterfall: a disease of the eye which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. [Gr. *kata*, down, *arassō*, to dash, to rush.]

CATARRH, kat-ār', *n.* a discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, especially of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself.—*adj.* CATARRHAL. [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *katarrhoos*—*kata*, down, *rheō*, to flow.]

CATASTROPHE, kat-as'trō-fē, *n.* an overturning: a final event: an unfortunate conclusion: a calamity. [Gr. *kata*, down, *strophō*, to turn.]

CATASTROPHISM, kat-as'trō-fizm, *n.* the theory or doctrine that geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden, violent physical causes, rather than to continuous and uniform processes.

CATCAL, CATCALL, kat'kaw'l, *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to condemn plays.

CATCH, kach, *v.t.*, to take hold of: to seize after pursuit: to trap or ensnare: to take a disease by infection.—*v.i.* to be contagious:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* caught (kawt).—*n.* seizure: anything that seizes or holds: that which is caught: a sudden advantage taken: a song the parts of which are caught up by different voices. [A doublet of CHASE, from O. Fr. *cachier*—L. *captiare* for *captare*, inten. of *capere*, to take. See CHASE.]

CATCHPENNY, kach'pen-i, *n.* any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money.

CATCHPOLL, kach'pōl, *n.* a constable.

CATCHUP, kach'up, CATSUP, kat'sup, KETCHUP, kech'up, *n.* a liquor extracted from mushrooms, etc., used as a sauce. [Prob. of E. Indian origin.]

CATCHWORD, kach'wurd, *n.* among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker: the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page.

CATECHETIC, kat-e-ke't'ik, CATECHETICAL, kat-e-ke't'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to a catechism.—*adv.* CATECHETICALLY.

CATECHISE, kat'e-kiz, *v.t.* to instruct by question and answer: to question: to examine.—*n.* CATECHISER. [Gr. *katēchizō*, *katēcheō*, to din into the ears—*kata*, down, *ēcheō*, to sound.]

CATECHISM, kat'e-kizm, *n.* a book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers.

CATECHIST, kat'e-kist, *n.* one who catechises.

CATECHUMEN, kat-e-kū'men, *n.* one who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity. [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, being taught, *p.* of *katēcheō*, to teach.]

CATEGORICAL, kat-e-gor'ik-al, *adj.* positive: absolute: without exception.

CATEGORY, kat'e-gor-i, *n.* what may be affirmed of a class: a class or order. [Gr. *katēgoria*—*kata*, down, against, *agoreuō*, to harangue, declare.]

CATER, kā'ter, *v.i.* to provide food, entertainment, etc.—*n.* CATERER. [Lit. to act as a cater, the word being orig. a substantive, and spelled *catour*—O. Fr. *acat* (Fr. *achat*), a purchase—Low L. *ac-*

captare, to buy—L. *ad.* to, *captare*, intensive of *capere*, to take.]

CATERPILLAR, kat'er-pil-ar, *n.* a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants. [O. Fr. *chattepeleuse*, a hairy cat—*chatte*, a she-cat, *peleuse*—Lat. *pilosus*, hairy.]

CATERWAUL, kat'er-wawl, *v.i.* to make a noise like cats.

CATES, kätz, *n.pl.* dainty food. [O. E. *acates*—root of CATER.]

CATGUT, kat'gut, *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, and used as strings for musical instruments.

CATHARTIC, kath-ärt'ik, CATHARTICAL, kath-ärt'ik-al, *adj.* having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels: purgative. [Gr. *kathartikos*, fit for cleansing, from *katharos*, clean.]

CATHARTIC, kath-ärt'ik, *n.* a purgative medicine.

CATHEDRAL, kath-ē'dral, *n.* the principal church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.—*adj.* belonging to a cathedral. [L. *cathedra*—Gr. *kathedra*, a seat.]

CATHOLIC, kath'ol-ik, *adj.*, universal: general, embracing the whole body of Christians: liberal, the opp. of exclusive: the name claimed by its adherents for the Church of Rome as the representative of the church founded by Christ and his apostles: relating to the Roman Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]

CATHOLICISM, ka-thol'i-sizm, CATHOLICITY, kath-ol-is'it-i, *n.* universality: liberality or breadth of view: the tenets of the R. Catholic Church.

CATHOOD, kat'hood, *n.* the state of being a cat. "Decidedly my kitten should never attain to cathood."—*Southey*.

CATKIN, kat'kin, *n.* a loose cluster of flowers like a cat's tail growing on certain trees, as hazels, etc. [CAT, and dim. suffix *-kin*.]

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kat'ō-nin'tälz, *n.* a whip with nine lashes.

CATOPTRIC, kat-op'trik, *adj.* relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection. [Gr., from *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, *optomai*, to see.]

CATOPTRICS, kat-op'triks, *n.sing.* the part of optics which treats of reflected light.

CAT'S-PAW, kats-paw, *n.* the dupe or tool of another: (*naut.*) a light breeze. [From the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

CAT-THYME, kat'tim, *n.* *Teucrium Marum*, a plant belonging to the Labiatae, one of the germanders, formerly used in medicine.

CATTLE, kat'l, *n.pl.* beasts of pasture, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows; sometimes also horses, sheep, etc. [O. Fr. *catel*, *chatel*—Low L. *capitale*, orig. capital, property in general, then esp. animals—L. *capitatus*, chief—*caput*, the head, beasts in early times forming the chief part of property.]

CAUCUS, kaw'kus, *n.* a party combination or meeting for influencing elections, esp. in Amer. [Ety. dub.; perh. a corr. of *calkers'* club, the nickname of a Boston clique about 1706.]

CAUDAL, kaw'dal, *adj.* pertaining to the tail: having a tail or something like one. [L. *cauda*.]

CAUDLE, kaw'dl, *n.*, a warm drink given to the sick. [O. Fr. *chaudel*—Fr. *chaud*—L. *calidus*, hot.]

CAUGHT, kaw't, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CATCH. CAUL, kaw'l, *n.* a net or covering for the head: the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [O. Fr.

cale, a little cap—Celt. *calla*, a veil, hood.]

CAULDRON. See CALDRON.

CAULIFLOWER. kaw'h-flow-er, *n.* a variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. *caulis*, cabbage, and FLOWER. See COLE.]

CAULK. See CALK.

CAULKER. kaw'k-er, *n.* a dram: a glass or other small quantity of spirits. (Slang.) [Perhaps so called from being regarded as keeping all tight, keeping out the wet.] "Take a *caulker*? . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne." —*Kingsley.*

CAUSAL. kaw'zal, *adj.* relating to a cause or causes.

CAUSALITY. kawz-al'i-ti, *n.* the working of a cause: (*phren.*) the faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

CAUSATION. kawz-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of causing: the bringing about of an effect.—LAW OF UNIVERSAL CAUSATION is the law or doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result or sequel of some previous event or phenomenon without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it is sure to take place.

CAUSATIONISM. kawz-ā'shun-izm, *n.* same as Law of Universal Causation. [See under CAUSATION.]

CAUSATIONIST. kawz-ā'shun-ist, *n.* one who believes in causationism or in the operation of the law of causation.

CAUSATIVE. kawz-ā-tiv, *adj.* producing an effect: causing.—*adv.* CAUSATIVELY.

CAUSE. kawz, *n.* that by or through which anything is done: inducement: a legal action.—*v.t.* to produce: to make to exist: to bring about. [Fr. *cause*—L. *causa*.]

CAUSELESS. kawz'les, *adj.* having no cause or occasion.—*adv.* CAUSELESSLY.—*n.* CAUSELESSNESS.

CAUSEUSE. kō-zēz, *n.* a small sofa or settee for seating two persons. [Fr., from *causer*, to converse.]

CAUSEWAY. kawz'wā, CAUSEY, kawz'e, *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone. [O. Fr. *caucie*, Fr. *chaussée*—L. *calciata*—*calx*, chalk, because built with mortar.]

CAUSTIC. kaws'tik, *adj.*, burning: severe, cutting.—*n.* a substance that burns or wastes away the flesh. [L.—Gr. *kauistikos*—*kaiō*, *kauō*, to burn.]

CAUSTICITY. kaws-tis'i-ti, *n.* quality of being caustic.

CAUTERIZATION. kaw-ter-iz-ā'shun, CAUTERISM, kaw'ter-izm, CAUTERY, kaw'ter-i, *n.* a burning with caustics or a hot iron.

CAUTERIZE. kaw'ter-iz, *v.t.* to burn with a caustic or a hot iron. [Fr. *cautériser*—Gr. *kautēr*, a hot iron—*kaiō*, to burn.]

CAUTION. kaw'shun, *n.* heedfulness: security: warning.—*v.t.* to warn to take care. [Fr.—L. *cautio*—*caveo*, to beware.]

CAUTIONARY. kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* containing caution: given as a pledge.

CAUTIOUS. kaw'shus, *adj.* possessing or using caution: watchful: prudent.—*adv.* CAUTIOUSLY.—*n.* CAUTIOUSNESS.

CAVALCADE. kav'al-kād, *n.* a train of persons on horseback. [Fr.—It. *cavallo*—L. *caballus*, Gr. *kaballēs*, a horse, a nag.]

CAVALIER. kav-al-ēr', *n.* a knight: a partisan of Charles I.—*adj.* like a cavalier; gay: warlike: haughty.—*adv.* CAVALIER'LY. [Fr.—It. *cavallo*. See CAVALCADE.]

CAVALRY. kav'al-ri, *n.*, horse-soldiers. [Fr. *cavalerie*—It.]

CAVE. kāv, *n.* a hollow place in the earth: a den. [Fr.—L. *cavea*—*cavus*, hollow. CAGE is a doublet.]

CAVEAT. kā've-at, *n.* (*lit.*) let him take

care: a notice of warning: a notice to stop proceedings in a court. [L.—*caveo*, to take care.]

CAVENDISH. kav'en-dish, *n.* tobacco moistened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.

CAVERN. kav'ern, *n.* a deep hollow place in the earth. [L. *caverna*—*cavus*, hollow.]

CAVERNOUS. kav'er-nus, *adj.* hollow: full of caverns.

CAVIARE, CAVIAR. kav-i-ār', *n.* an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, etc. [Fr. *caviar*—It. *caviale*—Turk. *havâr.*]

CAVIL. kav'il, *v.t.* to make empty, trifling objections: to use false arguments:—*pr.p.* cavilling; *pa.p.* cavilled.—*n.* a frivolous objection.—*n.* CAVILLER. [O. Fr. *caviller*—L. *cavillor*, to practice jesting—*cavilla*, jesting.]

CAVITY. kav'i-ti, *n.*, a hollow place: hollowiness: an opening. [L. *cavitas*—*cavus*, hollow.]

CAVO-RILIEVO. kā'vō-rē-lē-ā'vō, *n.* in *sculp.* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. [It.]

CAW. kaw, *v.i.* to cry as a crow.—*n.* the cry of a crow.—*n.* CAW'ING. [From the sound. See CHOUGH.]

CAZIQUE. ka-zēk', *n.* a chief in certain parts of America at the time of its discovery. [Span. *cacique*, orig. Haytian.]

CEASE. sēs, *v.i.*, to give over: to stop: to be at an end.—*v.t.* to put an end to. [Fr. *cesser*—L. *cesso*, to give over—*cedo*, to yield, give up.]

CEASELESS. sēs'les, *adj.* without ceasing: incessant.—*adv.* CEASELESSLY.

CEDAR. sē'dar, *n.* a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood.—*adj.* made of cedar. Also CEDARN. [L.—Gr. *kedros*.]

CEDE. sēd, *v.t.* to yield or give up to another.—*v.i.* to give way. [L. *cedo*, *cessum*, to go away from.]

CEIBA. sē-ē'bā or thā-ē'bā, *n.* the silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Ceiba*). [Sp.]

CELL. sēl, *v.t.* to overlay the inner roof of a room. [See CHILING.]

CEILING. sē'ling, *n.* the inner roof of a room. [M. E. *syle* or *cyll*, a canopy—Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy, a ceiling—L. *caelum*, the vault of heaven. Cf. Gr. *koilos*—E. HOLLOW.]

CELADON. sēl-ā-don, *n.* a soft, pale, sea-green color, so called from the name of the hero of the romance "Astrée," popular in France in the Louis XIV. epoch. "Porcelain beautiful with celadon."—*Longfellow.*

CELANDINE. sēl'an-dīn, *n.*, swallow-wort, a plant of the poppy family, so named because it was supposed to flower when the swallows appeared, and to perish when they departed. [O. Fr. *celidoine*—Gr. *chelidonium*—*chelidōn*, a swallow.]

CELEBRATE. sēl-e-brāt, *v.t.* to make famous: to distinguish by solemn ceremonies. [L. *celebro*, -atum—*celeber*, frequented.]

CELEBRATION. sēl-e-brā'shun, *n.*, act of celebrating.

CELEBRITY. sēl-eb'ri-ti, *n.* the condition of being celebrated: fame. [L. *celebritas*—*celeber*.]

CELERITY. sēl-er'it-i, *n.* quickness: rapidity of motion. [Fr.—L. *celeritas*—*celer*, quick—*cello*, Gr. *kellō*, to drive, urge on.]

CELERY. sēl'er-i, *n.* a kitchen vegetable. [Fr. *céleri*—L. and Gr. *selinon*, parsley.]

CELESTIAL. sēl-est'yal, *adj.* heavenly: dwelling in heaven: in the visible heavens.—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.—*adv.*

CELESTIALLY. [L. *coelestis*—*caelum*, heaven; Gr. *koilos*, E. HOLLOW.]

CELIBACY. sēl'i-bas-i or sē-lib'as-i, *n.* a single life: an unmarried state. [L. *caelebs*, single.]

CELIBATE. sēl'i-bāt, *adj.*, pertaining to a single life.—*n.* one unmarried.

CELL. sēl, *n.* a small room: a cave: a small shut cavity. [L. *cella*, conn. with *celare*, to cover.]

CELLARET. sēl-ar-et', *n.* an ornamental case for holding bottles. [A diminutive of CELLAR.]

CELLAR. sēl'ar, *n.* a cell under ground where stores are kept. [L. *cellarium*—*cella*.]

CELLARAGE. sēl'ar-āj, *n.* space for cellars: cellars: charge for storing in cellars.

CELLULAR. sēl'ū-lar, *adj.* consisting of or containing cells. [From L. *cellula*, a little cell.]

CELLULOID. sēl'ū-loid, *n.* an artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibre, and much used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc., in the manufacture of piano-keys, buttons, billiard-balls, shirt cuffs, etc. The cellulose is first reduced by acids to pyroxyline, camphor is then added, and the mixture is subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. The compound may then be moulded by heat and pressure to any desired shape, and it becomes hard, elastic, and capable of taking on a fine finish. [From *cellulose*, and Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance.]

CELT. selt, *n.* a cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows. [Founded on *Celte* (translated "with a chisel"), perh. a misreading for *certe* ("surely"), in the Vulgate, Job xix. 24.]

CELT. selt, *n.* one of the Celts, an Aryan race, now represented by the Welsh, Irish, and Scottish Highlanders.—*adj.* CELT'IC. [L. *Celtae*; Gr. *Keltoi* or *Keltaí*.]

CEMENT. se-ment', *n.* anything that makes two bodies stick together: mortar: a bond of union. [L. *cæmenta*, chips of stone used to fill up in building a wall, *cædimenta*—*caedo*, to cut off.]

CEMENT. se-ment', *v.t.* to unite with cement: to join firmly.

CEMENTATION. sem-ent-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of cementing: the process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, etc.—done by surrounding them with a cement or powder and exposing them to heat.

CEMETERY. sem'e-ter-i, *n.* a burying-ground. [Low L. *cæmeterium*—Gr. *koimētērion*—*koimāō*, to lull to sleep.]

CENOBITE. sēn'ō-bit or sē'nō-bit, *n.* one of a religious order living in a community, in opposition to an ANCHORITE: a monk.—*adjs.* CENOBIT'IC, CENOBIT'ICAL. [L. *cænobita*—Gr. *koinobios*, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.]

CENOTAPH. sēn'ō-taf, *n.* (*lit.*) an empty tomb: a monument to one who is buried elsewhere. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

CENSER. sēns'er, *n.* a pan in which incense is burned. [Fr. *encensoir*—Low L. *incensorium*.]

CENSOR. sēn'sor, *n.* in ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals; in modern times, an officer who examines books or newspapers before they are printed, and whose permission is necessary for their publication: one who censures or blames. [L.—*censeo*, to weigh, to estimate.]

CENSORIAL. sēn-sō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.

CENSORIOUS. sēn-sō'ri-us, *adj.* expressing

censure: fault-finding. — *adv.* CENSORIOUSLY. — *n.* CENSORIOUSNESS.

CENSORSHIP, sen'sor-ship, *n.* office of censor: time during which he holds office.—CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS, a regulation of certain governments, by which books and newspapers must be examined by officers, whose approval is necessary to their publication.

CENSURABLE, sen'shūr-a-bl, *adj.* deserving of *censure*: blamable.—*adv.* CENSURABLY.—*n.* CENSURABLENESS.

CENSURE, sen'shūr, *n.* an unfavorable judgment: blame: reproof. — *v.t.* to blame: to condemn as wrong. [L. *cen-sura*, an opinion, a severe judgment—*censeo*, to estimate or judge.]

CENSUS, sen'sus, *n.* an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. [L. *census*, a register.]

CENT, sent, *n.*, a hundred: an American coin—the hundredth part of a dollar.—PER CENT, *by the hundred.* [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

CENTAGE, sent'aj, *n.* rate by the hundred.

CENTAL, sen'tal, *n.* a weight of 100 lbs. proposed for general adoption, legalized in 1878 in Eng., but not in U. S.

CENTAL, sen'tal, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: reckoning or proceeding by the hundred. [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

CENTAUR, sen'tawr, *n.* a fabulous monster, half-man half-horse. [L.—Gr. *ken-tauros*; *ety. dub.*]

CENTENARY, sen'ten-ar-i, *n.* a hundred: a century or hundred years.—*adj.* pertaining to a hundred.—*n.* CENTENARIAN, one a hundred years old. [L.—*centeni*, a hundred each—*centum*.]

CENTENNIAL, sen'ten'i-al, *adj.* happening once in a hundred years. [Coined from L. *centum*, and *annus*, a year.]

CENTESIMAL, sen'tes'i-mal, *adj.*, hundredth.—*adv.* CENTESIMALLY. [L. *centesimus*—*centum*.]

CENTIGRADE, sen'ti-grād, *adj.* having a hundred degrees: divided into a hundred degrees, as the centigrade thermometer, in which freezing-point is zero and boiling-point is 100°. [L. *centum*, and *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

CENTIPED, sen'ti-ped, CENTIPEDE, sen'ti-pēd, *n.* an insect with a hundred or a great many feet. [L. *centum*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

CENTNER, sen'tner, *n.* a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight.

CENTRAL, sen'tral, CENTRIC, sen'trik, CENTRICAL, sen'trik-al, *adjs.*, relating to, placed in, or containing the centre.—*advs.* CENTRALLY, CENTRICALLY.

CENTRALIZE, sen'tral-iz, *v.t.* to draw to a centre.—*n.* CENTRALIZATION.

CENTRE, CENTER, sen'ter, *n.* the middle point of anything: the middle.—*v.t.* to place on or collect to a centre.—*v.i.* to be placed in the middle:—*pr.p.* cen'tring, cen'tering; *pa.p.* cen'tred, cen'tered. [Fr.—L. *centrum*—Gr. *kentron*, a sharp point—*kentō*, to prick.]

CENTRIFUGAL, sen-trif'ū-gal, *adj.* tending to flee from the centre. [L. *centrum*, and *fugio*, to flee from.]

CENTRIFUGENCE, sen-trif'ū-jens, *n.* the tendency to fly off from the centre: centrifugal force or tendency. *Emerson*.

CENTRIPETAL, sen-trip'et-al, *adj.*, tending toward the centre. [L. *centrum*, and *peto*, to seek.]

CENTUPLE, sen'tū-pl, *adj.*, hundred-fold. [L. *centuplex*—*centum*, and *plico*, to fold.]

CENTURION, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* among the Romans, the commander of a hundred men. [L. *centurio*.]

CENTURY, sen'tū-ri, *n.*, a hundred, or something consisting of a hundred in

number: a hundred years. [L. *centuria*—*centum*.]

CEPHALIC, se-fal'ik, *adj.* belonging to the head. [Gr. *kephalikos*—*kephalē*, the head.]

CEPHALOTRIPSY, sef'a-lō-trip-si, *n.* in *obstetrics*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotribe: the operation of crushing the head of the foetus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison*.

CERACEOUS, se-rā'shus, *adj.*, of or like wax.

CERAMIC, se-ram'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to pottery. [Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth, and suffix *-ic*.]

CERASTES, se-ras'tēz, *n.* a genus of poisonous African serpents, having a horny scale over each eye. [L.—Gr. *kerastēs*, horned—*keras*, horn.]

CERE, sēr, *v.t.* to cover with wax.—*ns.* CERE'CLOTH, CERE'MENT, a cloth dipped in melted wax in which to wrap a dead body. [L. *cera*; *cog.* with Gr. *kēros*, Gael. *ceir*, beeswax.]

CEREAL, se're-al, *adj.* relating to corn or edible grain.—CEREALS, se're-alz, *n.pl.* the grains used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc. [L. *cerealis*—*Ceres*, the goddess of corn or produce.]

CEREBELLUM, ser-e-bel'um, *n.* the hinder and lower part of the brain. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*.]

CEREBRAL, ser'e-bral, *adj.*, pertaining to the cerebrum.—*n.* CEREBRATION, action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

CEREBRALISM, ser'e-bral-izm, *n.* in *psychol.* the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

CEREBRALIST, ser'e-bral-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

CEREBRUM, ser'e-brum, *n.* the front and larger part of the brain. [L. *cerebrum*, the brain, of which *cere* = Gr. *kara*, the head, M. E. *hernes*, brains, Scot. *harns*.]

CEREMONIAL, ser-e-mō'ni-al, *adj.* relating to ceremony.—*n.* outward form: a system of ceremonies.—*adj.* CEREMO'NIALY.

CEREMONIOUS, ser-e-mō'ni-us, *adj.*, full of ceremony: particular in observing forms: precise.—*adv.* CEREMO'NIOUSLY.—*n.* CEREMO'NIOUSNESS.

CEREMONY, ser'e-mo-ni, *n.* a sacred rite: the outward form, religious or otherwise. [Fr.—L. *cærimonia*, from root. *kar*, to make, do.]

CERTAIN, ser'tān or ser'tin, *adj.* sure: fixed: regular: some: one.—*adv.* CER'TAINLY.—*ns.* CER'TAINTY, CER'TITUDE. [Fr. *certain*—L. *certus*, old part. of *cerno*, to decide.]

CERTIFICATE, ser-tif'i-kāt, *n.* a written declaration of some fact: a testimonial of character.—*v.t.* to give a certificate.—*n.* CERTIFICA'TION. [Fr. *certificat*—L. *certus*, and *facio*.]

CERTIFY, ser'ti-fi, *v.t.*, to make known as certain; to inform: to declare in writing:—*pr.p.* cer'tifying; *pa.p.* cer'tified. [Fr. *certifier*—L. *certus*, and *facio*, to make.]

CERULEAN, se-rōō'le-an, *adj.*, sky-blue; dark-blue: sea-green. [L. *cæruleus* = *cæruleus*—*cælum*, the sky.]

CERUSE, se'rōōs, *n.* white-lead, the native carbonate of lead. [Fr.—L. *cerussa*, *conn.* with *cera*, wax.]

CERVICAL, ser'vi-kal, *adj.* belonging to the neck. [Fr.—L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck.]

CERVINE, ser'vin, *adj.* relating to deer. [L. *cervus*, a stag; akin to E. *hart*.]

CESAREAN, se-zā're-an, *adj.* the Cesarean operation is taking a child out of the body of its mother by cutting. [L. *cædo*, *cæsus*, to cut.]

CESS, ses, *n.* a tax.—*v.t.* to impose a tax. [Shortened from *ASSESS*.]

CESSATION, ses-ā'shun, *n.* a ceasing or stopping: a rest: a pause. [Fr.—L.; see *CEASE*.]

CESSION, sesh'un, *n.* a yielding up. [Fr.—L.; see *CEDE*.]

CESSPOOL, ses'pōōl, *n.*, a pool or hollow in which filthy water collects. [Acc. to Skeat, from Celt. *soas-pool*, a pool into which foul messes flow. Cf. Scot. *soas*, a mixed dirty mess.]

CESTUS, ses'tus, *n.* the girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love: an ancient boxing-glove loaded with lead or iron. [L.—Gr. *kestos*, a girdle.]

CESURA. See CÆSURA.

CETACEOUS, set-ā'shus, *adj.* belonging to fishes of the whale-kind. [L. *cete*—Gr. *kētos*, any sea-monster.]

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAFE, chāf, *v.t.*, to make hot by rubbing: to fret or wear by rubbing: to cause to fret or rage.—*v.i.* to fret or rage.—*n.* heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion. [Fr. *chauffer*—L. *calefacere*—*caleo*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]

CHAFER, chāfer, *n.* a kind of beetle. [A.S. *ceafor*.]

CHAFF, chaf, *n.* the case or covering of grain: empty, worthless matter.—*adjs.* CHAFFY, CHAFF'LESS. [A.S. *ceafor*; Ger. *kaff*.]

CHAFF, chaf, *v.t.* to banter.—*n.* CHAFF'ING. [A corr. of *chafe*.]

CHAFFER, chāfer, *v.t.*, to buy.—*v.i.* to bargain: to haggle about the price. [M.E. *chapfare*, a bargain, from A.S. *ceap*, price, *faru*, way—a business proceeding.]

CHAFFINCH, chaf'insh, *n.* a little song-bird of the finch family. [Said to delight in *chaff*. See *FINCH*.]

CHAGRIN, sha-grēn, *n.* that which wears or gnaws the mind: vexation: ill-humor.—*v.t.* to vex or annoy. [Fr. *chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin used for rasping or polishing wood.]

CHAIN, chān, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things coming after each other: anything that binds: a measure of 100 links, 66 feet long.—*v.t.* to bind with or as with a chain. [Fr. *chaîne*—L. *catena*.]

CHAIR, chār, *n.* something to sit down upon: a movable seat for one, with a back to it: the seat or office of one in authority.—*v.t.* to carry one publicly in triumph. [Fr. *chaire*—L. *cathedra*—Gr. *kathēdra*—*kathēzomai*, to sit down.]

CHAISE, shāz, *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage, for two persons, drawn by one horse. [Fr., a Parisian pronunciation of *chaire*. See *CHAIR*.]

CHALCEDONY, kal-sed'ō-ni or kal', *n.* a variety of quartz of a milk-and-water color.—*adj.* CHALCEDON'IC. [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.]

CHALCIDIDÆ, kal-sid'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of lizards, with long, snake-like bodies, but having minute fore and hind limbs present; the scales are rectangular, and arranged in transverse bands which do not overlap. All the members of the group are American. *H. A. Nicholson*. [Gr. *chalkēis*, a kind of lizard, and *eidōs*, resemblance.]

CHALCOPYRITE, kal-ko-pir'it, *n.* yellow or copper pyrites. [Gr. *kalkos*, copper, and *pyrites*, from *pyr*, fire. See under *PYRITES*.]

CHALDAIC, kal-dā'ik, CHALDEE, kal'dē, *adj.* relating to *Chaldea*.

CHALDRON, chaw'l'drun, *n.* a coal-measure holding 36 bushels. [Fr. *chaudron*. See *CALDRON*.]

CHALICE, chal'is, *n.* a cup or bowl: a

- communion-cup. — *adj.* CHAL'ICED. [Fr. *calice*—L. *calix, calicis*; Gr. *kylix*, a cup. CALYX is a different word, but from the same root.]
- CHALK, *chawk*, *n.* the well-known white substance, a carbonate of lime.—*v.t.* to rub or manure with chalk.—*adj.* CHALK'Y.—*n.* CHALK'INESS. [A.S. *cealc*, like Fr. *chaux*, O. Fr. *chaulx*, is from L. *calx*, limestone.]
- CHALLENGE, *chal'enj*, *v.t.* to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or any kind of contest: to claim as one's own: to accuse: to object to.—*n.* a summons to a contest of any kind: exception to a juror: the demand of a sentry. [O. Fr. *challenge*, a dispute, a claim—L. *calumniā*, a false accusation—*calui, caluere*, to deceive.]
- CHALYBEAN, *ka-lib'e-an*, *adj.* forged by the *Chalybes* of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel: well-tempered. [See CHALYBEATE.]
- CHALYBEATE, *ka-lib'e-āt*, *adj.* containing iron.—*n.* a water or other liquor containing iron. [Gr. *chalyps, chalybos*, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]
- CHAMBER, *chām'ber*, *n.* an apartment: the place where an assembly meets: an assembly or body of men met for some purpose, as a chamber of commerce: a hall of justice: the back end of the bore of a gun.—*adj.* CHAM'BERED.—*n.* CHAM'BERING, in B., lewd behavior. [Fr. *chambre*—L. *camera*—Gr. *kamara*, a vault, a room; akin to Celt. *cam*, crooked.]
- CHAMBERLAIN, *chām'ber-lān* or *-lin*, *n.* an overseer of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman: treasurer of a corporation.—*n.* CHAM'BERLAINSHIP. [O. Fr. *chambrelenc*; O. Ger. *chamerling*—L. *camera*, a chamber, and affix *ling* or *lenc*—E. *ling* in *hireling*.]
- CHAMBERLIN, *chām'ber-lin*, *n.* a servant in an inn, in olden times, who united in himself the offices of chambermaid, waiter, and boots. [A form of CHAMBERLAIN.]
- CHAMELEON, *ka-mēl'yun*, *n.* a small lizard famous for changing its color. [L. *chamaeleon*—Gr. *chamaileōn*—*chamai* (= L. *humū*), on the ground, *leōn*, a lion—a dwarf-lion.]
- CHAMOIS, *sham'waw* or *sha-moi'*, *n.* a kind of goat: a soft kind of leather originally made from its skin. [Fr.—Ger. *gemse*, a chamois.]
- CHAMOMILE. See CAMOMILE.
- CHAMP, *champ*, *v.i.* to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing.—*v.t.* to bite or chew. [Older form *cham*. from Scand., as in Ice. *kiapta*, to chatter, *kiaptr*, the jaw.]
- CHAMPAGNE, *sham-pān'*, *n.* a light sparkling wine from *Champagne*, in France.
- CHAMPAIGN, *sham-pān'*, *adj.*, *level*, open.—*n.* an open, *level country*. [A doublet of CAMPAIGN, from O. Fr. *champaigne*—L. *campania*, a plain.]
- CHAMPAIN, *sham-pān'*, *adj.* champaign.
- CHAMPION, *cham'pi-un*, *n.* one who fights in single combat for himself or for another: a successful combatant: a hero.—*n.* CHAM'PIONSHIP. [Fr.—Low L. *campio*—Low L. *campus*, a combat—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games; whence also are borrowed A.S. *camp*, a fight, *cempa*, a warrior, Ger. *kämpfen*, to fight.]
- CHANCE, *chans*, *n.* that which falls out or happens: an unexpected event: risk: opportunity: possibility of something happening.—*v.t.* to risk.—*v.i.* to happen.—*adj.* happening by chance. [Fr.—Low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall.]
- CHANCEL, *chan'sel*, *n.* the part of a church where the altar is placed, formerly inclosed with *lattices* or rails. [O. Fr.—L. *celluli*, lattices.]
- CHANCELLOR, *chan'sel-or*, *n.* the president of a court of *chancery* or other court.—*n.* CHAN'CELLORSHIP. [Fr. *chancelier*—Low L. *cancellarius*, orig. an officer that had charge of records, and stood near the *cancelli* (L.), the crossbars that surrounded the judgment-seat.]
- CHANCE-MEDLEY, *chans'med-li*, *n.* the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence. [*Chance*, a corruption of Fr. *chaude*, hot, *mêlée*, fray, fight.]
- CHANCERY, *chan'ser-i*, *n.* the highest English court next to the parliament; in the United States a lower court of equity. Also a pugilistic term for the position of an opponent's head when it is under one's arm, so that it may be held and pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence, sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament. [Fr. *chancellerie*.]
- CHANDELIER, *shan-de-lēr'*, *n.* a frame with branches for holding lights. [Fr.—Low L. *candelaria*, a candlestick—L. *candela*, a candle.]
- CHANDLER, *chand'ler'*, *n.* orig. a candle maker and dealer: a dealer generally. [Fr. *chandelier*.]
- CHANDLERY, *chand'ler-i*, *n.* goods sold by a chandler.
- CHANGE, *chānj*, *v.t.* to alter or make different: to put or give one thing or person for another: to make to pass from one state to another.—*v.i.* to suffer change.—*n.* alteration or variation of any kind: a shift: variety: small coin: also used as a short term for the Exchange.—TO PUT THE CHANGE ON, to trick: to mislead: to deceive: to humbug. "I have put the change upon her that she may be otherwise employed."—Congreve. "You cannot put the change on me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain."—Sir W. Scott. [Fr. *changer*—Late L. *cambiare*—L. *cambire*, to barter.]
- CHANGEABLE, *chānj'a-bl*, *adj.* subject or prone to change: fickle: inconstant.—*adv.* CHANGE'ABLY.—*n.* CHANGE'ABLENESS.
- CHANGEFUL, *chānj'fool*, *adj.*, *full of change*: changeable.—*adv.* CHANGE'FULLY.—*n.* CHANGE'FULNESS.
- CHANGELESS, *chānj'les*, *adj.*, *without change*: constant.
- CHANGELING, *chānj'ling*, *n.* a child taken or left in place of another: one apt to change.
- CHANNEL, *chan'el*, *n.* the bed of a stream of water: the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor: a strait or narrow sea: means of passing or conveying. [O. Fr. *chanel* or *canel*—L. *canalis*.]
- CHANT, *chant*, *v.t.*, *to sing*: to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner.—*n.*, *song*: melody: a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung. [Fr. *chanter* (It. *cantare*)—L. *canto*—*canto*, to sing.]
- CHANTER, *chant'er*, *n.*, *one who chants*: a chief singer: the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.
- CHANTICLEER, *chant'i-klēr*, *n.* a cock. [M. E. *chaunte-cleer*, from CHANT and CLEAR.]
- CHANTRY, *chant'ri*, *n.* an endowed chapel in which masses are *chantered* for the souls of the donors or others. [O. Fr. *chanterie*—*chanter*, to sing.]
- CHAOS, *ka'os*, *n.* a confused, shapeless mass: disorder: the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Crea-
- tor. [L. and Gr. *chaos*—root *ha*, to gape, seen also in Gr. *chainō*, *chaō*, to gape, to yawn.]
- CHAOTIC, *kā-ō'tik*, *adj.*, *like chaos*: confused or disordered.
- CHAP, *chap* or *chop*, *v.t.*, *to cut*: to cleave, split, or crack.—*v.i.* to crack or open in slits:—*pr.p.* *chapping*; *pa.p.* *chapped*, *chapt*. [E.; Dut. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, to cut. See CHIP.]
- CHAP, *chap*, CHOP, *chop*, *n.* a cleft, crack, or chink.
- CHAPBOOK, *chap'book*, *n.* a small kind of book or tract, at one time carried about for sale by chapmen.
- CHAPEL, *chap'el*, *n.* place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a palace or a private dwelling: a dissenters' place of worship. [Fr. *chapelle*, O. Fr. *capele*—Low L. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, a cloak or cope: such a small cope was kept in the palaces of kings on which to administer oaths; the name was transferred to the sanctuary where the capella was kept, and hence to any sanctuary containing relics. *Littré*.]
- CHAPELRY, *chap'el-ri*, *n.* the jurisdiction of a chapel.
- CHAPERON, *shap'e-rōn*, *n.* a kind of hood or cap: one who attends a lady in public places as a protector.—*v.t.* to attend a lady to public places. [Fr., a large hood or head-dress, and hence a person who affords protection like a hood—*chape*, a hooded cloak—Low L. *cappa*. See CAPE.]
- CHAP-FALLEN, *chap-fawin*. Same as CHOP-FALLEN.
- CHAPITER, *chap'i-ter*, *n.* the head or capital of a column. [Fr. *chapitel*—Low L. *capitellum*, dim. of L. *caput*, the head.]
- CHAPLAIN, *chap'lān*, *chap'lān* or *chap'lin*, *n.* a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or family.—*ns.* CHAP'LAINCY, CHAP'LAINSHIP. [Fr. *chapelain*—Low L. *capellanus*—*capella*. See CHAPEL.]
- CHAPLET, *chap'let*, *n.* a garland or wreath for the head: a rosary. [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, a hat—Low L. *capa*, a cape.]
- CHAPLET, *chap'let*, *v.t.* to crown or adorn with a chaplet. "His forehead *chapeleted* green with wreatly hop."—Browning.
- CHAPMAN, *chap'man*, *n.* one who buys or sells: a dealer. [A.S. *ceap-man*—*ceap*, trade, and *man*. See CHEAP.]
- CHAPS, *chaps*, *n.pl.* the jaws. [N. E. and Scot. *chafts*—Scand., as Ice. *kjaptr*, the jaw. See JOWL.]
- CHAPT, *chapt*, *pa.p.* of CHAP.
- CHAPTER, *chap'ter*, *n.*, *a head* or division of a book: a corporation of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church: an organized branch of some society or fraternity. [Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]
- CHAPTER, *chap'ter*, *v.t.* to divide or arrange into chapters, as a literary composition.
- CHAR, *chār*, *n.* work done by the day: a turn of work: a job.—*v.i.* to work by the day. [A.S. *cierr*, a turn, space of time—*cyrran*, to turn.]
- CHAR, *chār*, *n.* a red-bellied fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red blood-colored.]
- CHAR, *chār*, *v.t.* to roast or burn until reduced to carbon or coal:—*pr.p.* *charring*; *pa.p.* *charred*. [Ety. dub.; acc. to Skeat, because wood is turned to coal, from CHAR, a turn of work.]
- CHARACTER, *kar'ak-ter*, *n.* a letter, sign, or figure: the peculiar qualities of a person or thing: a description of the qualities of a person or thing: a person with his peculiar qualities. [Fr. *caractère*—

- L. character**—Gr. *charaktēr*, from *charassō*, to cut, engrave.]
- CHARACTERIZE**, kar'ak-ter-iz, *v.t.* to give a *character* to: to describe by peculiar qualities: to distinguish or designate.—*n.* CHARACTERIZA'TION. [Gr. *charaktēr-izō*.]
- CHARACTERISTIC**, kar-ak-ter-is'tik, **CHARACTERISTICAL**, kar-ak-ter-is'tikal, *adj.* marking or constituting the peculiar nature.—**CHARACTERIS'TIC**, *n.* that which marks or constitutes the character.—*adv.* CHARACTERIS'TICALLY. [Gr.]
- CHARADE**, shar-ād', or -ād, *n.* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables and of the whole; the charade is often acted. [Fr.; *ety. dub.*]
- CHARCOAL**, chār'kōl, *n.*, coal made by charring or burning wood under turf.
- CHARGE**, chārj, *v.t.* to lay on or load: to impose or intrust: to fall upon or attack: to put to the account of: to impute to: to command: to exhort.—*v.i.* to make an onset.—*n.* that which is laid on: cost or price: the load of powder, etc., for a gun: attack or onset: care, custody: the object of care: command: exhortation: accusation. [Fr. *charger*—Low L. *carricare*, to load—L. *carrus*, a wagon. See CAR, CARGO.]
- CHARGEABLE**, chārj'a-bl, *adj.* liable to be charged: imputable: blamable: in B., burdensome.—*n.* CHARGE'ABLENESS.—*adv.* CHARGE'ABLY.
- CHARGER**, chārj'er, *n.* a dish capable of holding a heavy charge or quantity: a horse used in charging, a war-horse.
- CHARILY**, CHARINNESS. See CHARY.
- CHARIOT**, char'i-ot, *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage: a car used in ancient warfare. [Fr., *dim.* of *char*, a car, from root of CAR.]
- CHARIOT**, char'i-ot, *v.t.* to convey in a chariot.
- CHARIOTEER**, char'i-ot-ēr', *n.* one who drives a chariot.
- CHARITABLE**, char'i-ta-bl, *adj.*, full of charity: of or relating to charity: liberal to the poor.—*adv.* CHAR'ITABLY.—*n.* CHAR'ITABLENESS.
- CHARITY**, char'i-ti, *n.* in New Test., universal love: the disposition to think favorably of others, and do them good: almsgiving. [Fr. *charité*—L. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear.]
- CHARLATAN**, shār'la-tan, *n.* a mere talking pretender: a quack. [Fr.—It. *ciarlatano*—*ciarlare*, to chatter, an imitative word.]
- CHARLATANRY**, shār'la-tan-ri, *n.* the profession of a *charlatan*: undue or empty pretension: deception.
- CHARLOCK**, chār'lok, *n.* a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in cornfields. [A.S. *cerlice*—*cer*, unknown, *lic* = *leek*, a plant.]
- CHARM**, chārm, *n.* a spell: something thought to possess hidden power or influence: that which can please irresistibly.—*v.t.* to influence by a charm: to subdue by secret influence: to enchant: to delight: to allure.—*adv.* CHARM'INGLY. [Fr. *charme*—L. *carmen*, a song.]
- CHARMER**, chārm'er, *n.*, one who enchants or delights.
- CHARNEL**, chār'nel, *adj.* containing flesh or carcasses. [Fr. *charnel*—L. *carnalis*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]
- CHARNEL-HOUSE**, chār'nel-hows, *n.* a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.
- CHART**, chārt, *n.* a map of a part of the sea, with its coasts, shoals, etc., for the use of sailors. [L. *charta*, a paper. See CARD.]
- CHARTER**, chārt'er, *n.* a formal written paper, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges: a patent: grant: immunity.—*v.t.* to establish by charter: to let or hire, as a ship, on contract. [Fr. *chartre*—L. *chartarium*, archives—*charta*.]
- CHARTER-PARTY**, chārt'er-pār-ti, *n.* a mutual charter or contract for the hire of a vessel. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, (*lit.*) a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each party.]
- CHARTISM**, chārt'izm, *n.* the principles of a party who sprung up in Gt. Britain in 1838, and who advocated the people's charter—viz. universal suffrage, etc.
- CHARTIST**, chārt'ist, *n.* one who supports *chartism*.
- CHARWOMAN**, chār-woom'an, *n.* a woman who chars or does odd work by the day.
- CHARY**, chār'i, *adj.* sparing: cautious.—*adv.* CHAR'ILY.—*n.* CHAR'INESS. [A.S. *cearig*—*cearu*, care.]
- CHASE**, chās, *v.t.* to pursue: to hunt: to drive away.—*n.* pursuit: a hunting: that which is hunted: ground abounding in game. [Fr. *chasser*—Low L. *caciare*—L. *capto*—*capio*, to take.]
- CHASE**, chās, *v.t.* to incase: to emboss. [See ENCHASE.]
- CHASE**, chās, *n.* a case or frame for holding types: a groove. [Fr. *châsse*, a shrine, a setting—L. *capsa*, a chest. See CASE.]
- CHASER**, chās'er, *n.*, one who chases: an enchanter.
- CHASM**, kazm, *n.* a yawning or gaping hollow: a gap or opening: a void space. [Gr. *chasma*, from *chaimō*, to gape; connected with CHAOS.]
- CHASTE**, chāst, *adj.* modest: refined: virtuous: pure in taste and style.—*adv.* CHASTE'LY. [Fr. *chaste*—L. *castus*, pure.]
- CHASTEN**, chās'n, *v.t.* to free from faults by punishing: hence, to punish: to correct. [Fr. *châtier*, O. Fr. *chastier*—L. *castigare*—*castus*, pure.]
- CHASTENESS**, chāst'nes, **CHASTITY**, chas'ti-ti, *n.*, purity of body, conduct, or language.
- CHASTISE**, chas-tiz', *v.t.* to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction: to reduce to order or to obedience.—*n.* CHASTISEMENT, chas'tiz-ment.
- CHASUBLE**, chaz'ū-bl, *n.* the uppermost garment worn by a R. C. priest at mass. [Fr.—Low L. *casubula*, L. *casula*, a mantle, *dim.* of *casa*, a hut.]
- CHAT**, chat, *v.i.* to talk idly or familiarly.—*pr.p.* chat'ting; *pa.p.* chatt'ed.—*n.* familiar, idle talk. [Short for CHATTER.]
- CHATEAU**, sha-tō', *n.* a nobleman's castle: a country-seat. [Fr., O. Fr. *châtel*, *castel*—L. *castellum*, *dim.* of *castrum*, a fort.]
- CHATEL**, chat'l, *n.* any kind of property which is not freehold. [Doublet of CAT-TLE.]
- CHATTER**, chat'er, *v.i.* to talk idly or rapidly: to sound as the teeth when one shivers. [From the sound.]
- CHATINESS**, chat'i-nes, *n.* the quality or state of being chatty: talkativeness.
- CHATY**, chat'i, *adj.*, given to chat: talkative.
- CHAUVINIST**, shō'vin-ist, *n.* a person imbued with chauvinism, which means an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or excessive military enthusiasm.
- CHAUVINISTIC**, shō-vin-ist'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism: fanatically devoted to any cause.
- CHEAP**, chēp, *adj.* low in price: of small value.—*adv.* CHEAP'LY.—*n.* CHEAP'NESS. [Orig. GOOD CHEAP, *i.e.*, a good bargain; A.S. *ceap*, price, a bargain; A.S. *ceapan*, Ice. *kaupa*, Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; Scot.
- coup*—all borrowed from L. *caupo*, a huckster.]
- CHEAPEN**, chēp'n, *v.t.* to make cheap: to beat down in price.
- CHEAT**, chēt, *v.t.* to deceive and defraud.—*n.* a fraud: one who cheats. [A corr. of ESCHEAT, the seizure of such property being looked upon as robbery.]
- CHECK**, chek, *v.t.* to bring to a stand: to restrain or hinder: to rebuke.—*n.* a term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king: anything that checks: a sudden stop: in B., a rebuke. [Fr. *écheq* = Pers. *shah*, king—(mind your) king!—*v.t.* to compare with a counterpart or authority in order to ascertain correctness.—*n.* a mark put against items in a list: a token: an order for money (usually written CHEQUE): any counter-register used as security: a checkered cloth. [From the practice of the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were settled by means of counters on a checkered cloth.]
- CHECK-BOOK**, chek'-book, *n.* a bank-book containing blank checks, for the use of persons having accounts with the bank.
- CHECKER**, CHEQUER, chek'er, *v.t.* to form into little squares like a chessboard or checker, by lines or stripes of different colors: to variegate or diversify.—*n.* a chessboard. [Fr. *échiquier*, O. Fr. *eschiquier*, a chessboard—*écheq*.]
- CHECKERS**, chek'erz, *n.pl.* a game played by two persons on a checkered board; also called DRAUGHTS.
- CHECKMATE**, chek'māt, *n.* in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: a complete check: defeat: overthrow.—*v.t.* in chess, to make a movement which ends the game: to defeat. [Fr. *écheq et mat*; Ger. *schachmatt*—Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead.]
- CHEEK**, chēk, *n.* the side of the face below the eye. [A.S. *ceace*, the cheek, jaw.]
- CHEEP**, chēp, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird. [From the sound, like CHIRP.]
- CHEEPER**, chēp'er, *n.* one who or that which cheeps, as a young chicken: specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game birds.
- CHEER**, chēr, *n.* that which makes the countenance glad: joy: a shout: kind treatment: entertainment: fare.—*v.t.* to make the countenance glad: to comfort: to encourage: to applaud. [O. Fr. *chiere*, the countenance—Low L. *cara*, the face—Gr. *kara*, the head, face.]
- CHEERFUL**, chēr'fool, *adj.*, full of cheer or good spirits: joyful: lively.—*adv.* CHEER'FULLY.—*n.* CHEER'FULNESS.
- CHEERLESS**, chēr'les, *adj.*, without cheer or comfort: gloomy.—*n.* CHEER'LESSNESS.
- CHEERY**, chēr'i, *adj.*, cheerful: promoting cheerfulness.—*adv.* CHEER'ILY.—*n.* CHEER'INESS.
- CHEESE**, chēz, *n.* the curd of milk pressed into a hard mass: also the inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low curtsy; hence, a low curtsy. "What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making cheeses? that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsy."—*De Quincey*. "She and her sister both made these cheeses in compliment to the newcomer, and with much stately agility."—*Thackeray*. [A.S. *cese*, *cyse*, curdled milk; Ger. *käse*; both from L. *caseus*; cf. Gael. *caise*.]
- CHEESECAKE**, chēz'kāk, *n.* a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, chēz'mung'ger, *n.* a dealer in cheese.

CHEESY, chēzi, *adj.* having the nature of cheese.

CHEETAH, chē'tah, *n.* an eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hind. *chittā*.]

CHEMIC, kem'ik, **CHEMICAL**, kem'i-kal, *adj.*, belonging to chemistry.—*adv.* CHEMICALLY.

CHEMICALS, kem'ik-alz, *n. pl.* substances used for producing chemical effects.

CHEMICO-ELECTRIC, kem'ik-ō-lek'trik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to electricity resulting from chemical action: galvanism: also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity.

CHEMISE, she-mēz', *n.* a lady's shift. [Fr. *chemise*—Low L. *camisia*, a nightgown—Ar. *qamis*, a shirt.]

CHEMISETTE, shem-e-zet', *n.* an undergarment worn by ladies over the chemise. [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.]

CHEMIST, kem'ist, *n.* one skilled in chemistry.

CHEMISTRY, kem'is-tri formerly CHYMISTRY, *n.* the science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another. [From the ancient ALCHEMY, which see.]

CHEMOSMOSIS, kem-os-mō'sis, *n.* chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc. [From *chem-* in chemistry, and *osmosis*.]

CHEMOSMOTIC, kem-os-mō'tik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

CHEQUE, **CHEQUER**. See CHECK, CHECKER.

CHERISH, cher'ish, *v. t.* to protect and treat with affection. [Fr. *chérir*, *chérissant*—*cher*, dear—L. *carus*.]

CHEROOT, she-rōōt', *n.* a kind of cigar. [Ety. unknown.]

CHERRY, cher'i, *n.* a small bright-red stone-fruit: the tree that bears it.—*adj.* like a cherry in color: ruddy. [Fr. *cerise*—Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry-tree, said to be so named from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, from which the cherry was brought by Lucullus.]

CHERT, chert, *n.* a kind of quartz or flint: hornstone. [Ety. dub.]

CHERTY, chert'i, *adj.*, like or containing chert.

CHERUB, cher'ub, *n.* a celestial spirit: a beautiful child.—*pl.* **CHERUBS**, **CHERUBIM**, **CHERUBIMS**. [Heb. *kerub*.]

CHERUBIC, che-rōōb'ik, **CHERUBICAL**, che-rōōb'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to cherubs: angelic.

CHESS, ches, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board like that used in checkers. [Corr. of CHECKS, the *pl.* of CHECK.]

CHEST, chest, *n.* a large strong box: the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [A.S. *cyste*, Scot. *kist*—L. *cista*—Gr. *kistē*.]

CHESTNUT, **CHESNUT**, ches'nut, *n.* a nut or fruit inclosed in a prickly case: the tree that bears it.—*adj.* of a chestnut color, reddish-brown. [M.E. *chesten-nut*—O. Fr. *chastaigne*—L. *castanea*—Gr. *kastanon*, from *Castana*, in Pontus, where the tree abounded.]

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE, she-val'-de-frēz, *n.* a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry.—*pl.* **CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE**, she-vō'-de-frēz. [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, *Frise*, Friesland; a jocular name.]

CHEVALIER, shev-a-lēr', *n.* a cavalier: a knight: a gallant man. [Fr.—*cheval*—L. *caballus*, a horse.]

CHEW, chōō, *v. t.* to cut and bruise with the teeth. [A.S. *ceowan*; Ger. *kauen*: conn. with JAW and CHAPS.]

CHIARO-OSCURO, ki-ār'ō-os-kōō'rō. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CHIBOUK, **CHIBOUQUE**, chi-book', *n.* a Turkish pipe for smoking. [Turk.]

CHICANE, shi-kān', *v. i.* to use shifts and tricks, to deceive.—*n.* **CHICANERY**, trickery or artifice, esp. in legal proceedings. [Fr. *chicane*, sharp practice at law, through a form *zicanum*, from Low Gr. *tzikanion*, a game at mall—Pers. *tchau-gan*.]

CHICORY. See CHICORY.

CHICK, chik; **CHICKEN**, chik'en, *n.* the young of fowls, especially of the hen: a child. [A.S. *cicen*, a dim. of *cocc*, a cock.]

CHICKEN-HEARTED, chik'en-hārt'ed, *adj.* as timid as a chicken: cowardly.

CHICKEN-POX, chik'en-poks, *n.* mild skin-disease, generally attacking children only.

CHICKLING, chik'ling, *n.* a little chicken.

CHICKWEED, chik'wēd, *n.* a low creeping weed that birds are fond of.

CHICORY, **CHICCORY**, chik'o-ri, *n.*, *succory*, a carrot-like plant, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorée*—L. *cichorium*, succory—Gr. *kichōrion*.]

CHIDE, chid, *v. t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words:—*pr. p.* chid'ing; *pa. t.* chid, (obs.) chōde; *pa. p.* chid, chidd'en. [A.S. *chidan*.]

CHIEF, chēf, *adj.*, head: principal, highest, first.—*n.* a head or principal person: a leader: the principal part or top of anything. [Fr. *chef*—L. *caput*, the head; Gr. *kephalē*, Sans. *kapala*.]

CHIEFLY, chēf'li, *adv.* in the first place: principally: for the most part.

CHIEFTAIN, chēf'tān or 'tīn, *n.* the head of a clan: a leader or commander.—*ns.* **CHIEFTAINCY**, **CHIEFTAINSHIP**. [From CHIEF, like CAPTAIN, which see.]

CHIFFONIER, shif-on-ēr', *n.* an ornamental cupboard. [Fr., a place for rags—*chiffon*, a rag.]

CHIGNON, shē-nong', *n.* an artificial arrangement of hair at the back of the head. [Fr., meaning first the nape of the neck, the joints of which are like the links of a chain—*chaînon*, the link of a chain—*chaîne*, a chain.]

CHILBLAIN, chil'blān, *n.* a blain or sore on hands or feet caused by a chill or cold. [CHILL and BLAIN.]

CHILD, child, *n.* (*pl.* CHILDREN), an infant or very young person: one intimately related to one older: a disciple:—*pl.* offspring: descendants: inhabitants. [A.S. *child*, from the root *gan-*, to produce, which yields Ger. *kind*, a child.]

CHILDBED, child'bed, *n.* the state of a woman brought to bed with child.

CHILDE, child, *n.* a title formerly given to the eldest son of a noble, till admission to knighthood. [Same word as CHILD.]

CHILDERMAS-DAY, chil'der-mas-dā, *n.* an anniversary in the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day, held December 28th, to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [CHILD, MASS, and DAY.]

CHILDHOOD, child'hood, *n.*, state of being a child.

CHILDISH, child'ish, *adj.*, of or like a child: silly: trifling.—*adv.* CHILD'ISHLY.—*n.* CHILD'ISHNESS.

CHILDKIND, child'kind, *n.* children generally. "All mankind, womankind, and childkind."—*Cartyle*. [Child and kind, on type of *markind*, *womankind*.]

CHILDLESS, child'les, *adj.*, without children.

CHILDLIKE, child'lik, *adj.*, like a child: becoming a child: docile: innocent.

CHILLAD, kil'i-ad, *n.* the number 1000: 1000 of any thing. [Gr.—*chilioi*, 1000.]

CHILL, chil, *n.*, coldness: a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens.—*adj.* shivering with cold: slightly cold: opp. of cordial.—*v. t.* to make chill or cold: to blast with cold: to discourage.—*n.* **CHILL'NESS**. [A.S. *cyle*, coldness, *celan*, to chill. See COLD, COOL.]

CHILLY, chil'i, *adj.* somewhat chill.—*n.* **CHILL'INESS**.

CHIME, chim, *n.* the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: agreement of sound or of relation:—*pl.* a set of bells.—*v. i.* to sound in harmony: to jingle: to accord or agree.—*v. t.* to strike, or cause to sound in harmony. [M. E. *chimbe*, O. Fr. *cymbale*—L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal—Gr. *kymbalon*.]

CHIMERA, ki-mē'ra, *n.* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any idle or wild fancy. [L. *chimæra*—Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat.]

CHIMERICAL, ki-mer'i-kal, *adj.* of the nature of a chimera: wild: fanciful.—*adv.* CHIMERICALLY.

CHIMNEY, chim'ni, *n.* a passage for the escape of smoke or heated air. [Fr. *cheminée*—L. *caminus*—Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace, prob. from *kaiō*, to burn.]

CHIMNEY-PIECE, chim'ni-pēs, *n.* a piece or shelf over the chimney or fireplace.

CHIMNEY-SHAFT, chim'ni-shaft, *n.* the shaft or stalk of a chimney which rises above the building.

CHIMPANZEE, chim-pan'zē, *n.* a species of monkey found in Africa. [Prob. native name of the animal.]

CHIN, chin, *n.* the jutting part of the face, below the mouth. [A.S. *cinn*; Ger. *kinn*, Gr. *genys*.]

CHINA, chin'a, *n.* a fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China: porcelain.

CHINCOUGH, chin'kof, *n.* a disease attended with violent fits of coughing: whooping-cough. [E.; Scot. *kink-host*, Dut. *kinkhoeste*. See CHINK, the sound.]

CHINE, chin, *n.* the spine or backbone, from its thorn-like form: a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking. [Fr. *échine*—O. Ger. *skina*, a pin, thorn; prob. conn. with L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.]

CHINESE, chi-nēz', *adj.* of or belonging to China.

CHINK, chingk, *n.* a rent or cleft; a narrow opening.—*v. i.* to split or crack. [A. S. *cinn*, a cleft, *cinan*, to split.]

CHINK, chingk, *n.* the *clink*, as of coins.—*v. i.* to give a sharp sound, as coin. [From the sound.]

CHINKERS, chingk'erz, *n. pl.* coin: money. (Slang.)

Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly?
So let us see your chinkers.—*Sir H. Taylor*.

CHINTZ, chints, *n.* cotton cloth, printed in five or six different colors. [Hind. *chint*, spotted cotton cloth.]

CHIP, chip, *v. t.* to chop or cut into small pieces: to diminish by cutting away a little at a time:—*pr. p.* chipping; *pa. p.* chipped.—*n.* a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off. [Dim. of CHOP.]

CHIROGRAPHER, ki-rog'ra-fer, **CHIROGRAPHERIST**, ki-rog'ra-fist, *n.* one who professes the art of writing.

CHIROGRAPHOSOPHIC, ki-rō-graf'ō-sof'ik, *n.* an expert in chirography: a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley*. (Rare.) [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphō*, to write, and *sophos*, wise.]

CHIROGRAPHY, ki-rog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of writing or penmanship.—*adj.* CHIRO-

GRAPH'IC, [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphē*, writing.]

CHIROLOGIST, kī-rol'o-jist, *n.* one who converses by signs with the hands.

CHIROLOGY, kī-rol'o-ji, *n.* the art of *discoursing with the hands* or by signs as the deaf and dumb do. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *logos*, a discourse.]

CHIROPODIST, kī-rop'o-dist, *n.* a *hand and foot doctor*: one who removes corns, bunions, warts, etc. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.]

CHIROTÓNÝ, kī-rot'o-ni, *n.* imposition of hands in ordaining priests. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *teinō*, to hold out.]

CHIRP, cherp, **CHIRRUP**, chir'up, *n.* the sharp, shrill sound of certain birds and insects.—*v. i.* to make such a sound. [From the sound.]

CHIRURGEON, kī-rur'jun, *n.* old form of **SURGEON**.—*n.* **CHIRUR'GERY**, now **SURGERY**.—*adj.* **CHIRUR'GICAL**, now **SURGICAL**. [Fr. *chirurgien*—Gr. *cheiourgos*—*cheir*, the hand, *ergon*, a work.]

CHISEL, chiz'el, *n.* a tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, etc.—*v. t.* to cut, carve, etc. with a chisel.—*pr. p.* chis'elling; *pa. p.* chis'elled. [O. Fr. *cisel*—Low L. *cisellus*—L. *sicilicula*, dim. of *sicilis*, a sickle, from *seco*, to cut.]

CHIT, chit, *n.* a baby: a lively or pert young child. [A.S. *cith*, a young tender shoot.]

CHITCHAT, chit'chat, *n.* chatting or idle talk: prattle. [A reduplication of **CHAT**.]

CHIVALRESQUE, shiv'al-resk, *adj.* pertaining to chivalry: chivalrous. "Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance."—*Miss Burney*. [Fr. *chevaleresque*.]

CHIVALRIC, shiv'al-rik, **CHIVALROUS**, shiv'al-rus, *adj.*, pertaining to chivalry: bold: gallant.—*adv.* **CHIV'ALROUSLY**.

CHIVALRY, shiv'al-ri, *n.* the usages and qualifications of *chevaliers* or knights: the system of knighthood: heroic adventures. [Fr. *chevalerie*—*cheval*—L. *caballus*, a horse. See **CAVALRY**.]

CHLORAL, klō'ral, *n.* a strongly narcotic substance obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol. [Word formed by combining *chlor-* in *chlorine*, and *al-* in *alcohol*.]

CHLORALISM, klō'ral-izm, *n.* in *med.* a morbid state of the system arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral.

CHLORIC, klō'rik, *adj.*, of or from *chlorine*.

CHLORIDE, klō'rid, *n.* a compound of *chlorine* with some other substance, as potash, soda, etc.

CHLORINE, klō'rin, *n.* a pale-green gas, with a disagreeable, suffocating odor. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green.]

CHLORITE, klō'rit, *n.* a soft mineral of a greenish color, with a soapy feeling when handled.

CHLOROFORM, klō'ro-form, *n.* a colorless volatile liquid, much used to induce insensibility. [Orig. a compound of *chlorine* and *formic acid*; Gr. *chlōros*, and *formic acid*, so called because orig. made from ants, L. *formica*, an ant.]

CHLOROSIS, klor-ō'sis, *n.* a medical name for green-sickness. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green.]

CHOCOLATE, chok'o-lāt, *n.* a kind of paste made of the pounded seeds of the *Cacao theobroma*: a beverage made by dissolving this paste in hot water. [Sp. *chocolate*; from Mexican *kakaluatl*. See **CACAO**, **COCOA**.]

CHEROGRYL, kē'rō-gril, *n.* a name of the *Hyrax syriacus* or rock-rabbit. [Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *gryllos*, a pig.]

CHEROPOTAMUS, ker-ō-pot'a-mus, *n.* a genus of fossil ungulate quadrupeds of the group *Suidæ*, remains of which have been found in the gypsum beds of Mont-

martre, near Paris. [Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *potamos*, a river.]

CHOICE, chois, *n.* act or power of *choosing*: the thing chosen: preference: the preferable or best part.—*adj.* worthy of being chosen: select. [Fr. *choix*—*choisir*; from root of **CHOOSE**.]

CHOIR, kwir, *n.* a *chorus* or band of singers, especially those belonging to a church: the part of a church appropriated to the singers: the part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen. [Fr. *chœur*—L. *chorus*—Gr. *choros*.]

CHOKER, chōk, *v. t.* to throttle: to suffocate: to stop or obstruct.—*v. i.* to be choked or suffocated. [Ety. dub., prob. from the sound.]

CHOKER-DAMP, chōk'-damp, *n.* carbonic acid gas, so called by miners from its often causing suffocation.

CHOKEY, chōk'i, *adj.* 1, same as **CHOKY**; 2, inclined to choke: having a choking sensation in the throat. (Colloq.) "The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*."—*T. Hughes*.

CHOLER, kol'er, *n.* the *bile*: anger or irascibility, once supposed to arise from excess of bile. [O. Fr. *cholere*—L., Gr. *cholera*—Gr. *cholē*, bile. Cf. E. **GALL**.]

CHOLERA, kol'er-a, *n.* a disease characterized by *bilious vomiting* and purging. [Gr. *cholera*—*cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERAIC, kol'er-ā'ik, *adj.*, of the nature of *cholera*.

CHOLERIC, kol'er-ik, *adj.* full of *choler* or anger: petulant.

CHOOSE, chōōz, *v. t.* to take one thing in preference to another: to select.—*v. i.* to will or determine:—*pa. t.* chōse; *pa. p.* chōs'en. [A.S. *ceosan*; *cog.* with Dut. *kiesen*, Goth. *kiesan*, to choose, and akin to L. *gustare*, to taste.]

CHOP, chop, *v. t.* to cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces.—*v. i.* to shift suddenly, as the wind:—*pr. p.* chopping; *pa. p.* chopped'. [From a Low-Ger. root found in Dut. *kappen*, also in Ger. *kappen*, to cut; cf. Gr. *koptō*, from a root *skap*, to cut.]

CHOP, chop, *n.* a *piece chopped off*, esp. of meat.

CHOP, chop, *v. t.* to exchange or barter: to put one thing in place of another:—*pr. p.* chopping; *pa. p.* chopped'. [M.E. *copen*—O. Dut. *koop*, to buy. Same root as **CHEAP**.]

CHOP, chop, *n.* the *chop* or *jaw*, generally used in *pl.* [See **CHAPS**.]

CHOP-FALLEN, chop'-fawln, *adj.* (*lit.*) having the *chop* or lower jaw *fallen down*: cast-down: dejected.

CHOPPER, chop'er, *n.* one who or that which *chops*.

CHOPSTICKS, chop'stik, *n.* two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese instead of a fork and knife.

CHORAL, kō'ral, *adj.* belonging to a *chorus* or choir.—**CHORAL SERVICE**, a church service of song: said to be *partly* choral when only canticles, hymns, etc., are chanted or sung, and *wholly* choral when, in addition to these, the versicles, responses, etc., are chanted or sung.

CHORD, kord, *n.* the string of a musical instrument: a combination of tones in harmony: (*geom.*) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc. [L. *chorda*—Gr. *chorde*, an intestine.]

CHORISTER, kor'ist-er, *n.* a member of a *choir*.

CHORUS, kō'rus, *n.* a band of singers and dancers, esp. in the Greek plays: a company of singers: that which is sung by a chorus: the part of a song in which the company join the singer. [L. *chorus*—Gr. *choros*, orig. a dance in a ring.]

CHOOSE, chōz, *pa. t.* and *obs. pa. p.* of **CHOOSE**.

CHOSEN, chōz'n, *past participle* of **CHOOSE**.

CHOUGH, chuf, *n.* a kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast. [A.S. *ceo*: from the cry of the bird—**CAW**.]

CHOUSE, chows, *v. t.* to defraud, cheat, or impose upon.—*n.* one easily cheated: a trick. [Turk. *chiaus*, a messenger or envoy. A *chiaus* sent to England in 1609 committed gross frauds upon the Turkish merchants resident in Britain; hence *chouse*, to act as this *chiaus* did, to defraud.]

CHRISM, krizm, *n.* consecrated or holy oil: unction. [O. Fr. *chresme*, Fr. *chrême*—Gr. *chrisma*, from *chrīō*, *chrīsō*, to anoint.]

CHRISMAL, kriz'mal, *adj.*, pertaining to *chrisma*.

CHRIST, krīst, *n.* the Anointed, the Messiah. [A.S. *crist*—Gr. *Christos*—*chrīō*, *chrīsō*, to anoint.]

CHRISTDOM, kris'dum, *n.* the rule or service of Christ, whose service is perfect freedom. (Rare.)
They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
—*E. B. Browning*.

CHRISTEN, kris'n, *v. t.* to baptize in the name of *Christ*: to give a name to. [A.S. *cristnian*, to make a Christian.]

CHRISTENDOM, kris'n-dum, *n.* that part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion: the whole body of Christians. [A.S. *Cristendom*—*cristen*, a Christian, *dom*, rule, sway.]

CHRISTIAN, kris'tyan, *n.* a follower of *Christ*.—*adj.* relating to Christ or his religion.—**CHRISTIAN NAME**, the name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname.—*adjs.* **CHRISTIAN-LIKE**, **CHRISTIANLY**. [A.S. *cristen*—L. *Christianus*—Gr. *Christos*.]

CHRISTIANIZE, kris'tyan-iz, *v. t.* to *make Christian*: to convert to Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* the religion of *Christ*.

CHRISTMAS, kris'mas, *n.* an annual festival, orig. a *mass*, in memory of the birth of *Christ*, held on the 25th of December. [CHRIST and **MASS**.]

CHRISTMAS-BOX, kris'mas-boks, *n.* a *box* containing *Christmas presents*: a *Christmas gift*.

CHRISTOLOGY, kris-tol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ. [Gr. *Christos*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

CHROMATIC, krō-mat'ik, *adj.* relating to *colors*: colored: (*music*) proceeding by semitones.—*n. sing.* **CHROMATICS**, the science of colors. [Gr. *chrōmatikos*—*chrōma*, color.]

CHROME, krōm, **CHROMIUM**, krō'mi-um, *n.* a metal remarkable for the beautiful colors of its compounds.—*adj.* **CHROM'IC**. [Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY, krō'mō-fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing colored photographic pictures. [See **CHROMATYPE**.]

CHROMOTYPOGRAPHY, krō'mō-ti-pog'ra-fi, *n.* typography in colors: the art of printing with type in various colors.

CHROMOXYLOGRAPHY, krō'mō-zi-log'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing wood engravings in various colors.

CHRONIC, kron'ik, **CHRONICAL**, kron'ik-al, *adj.* lasting a long *time*: of a disease, deep-seated or long-continued, as opp. to *acute*. [L. *chronicus*, Gr. *chronikos*—*chronos*, time.]

CHRONICLE, kron'ik-kl, *n.* a record of events in the order of *time*: a history.—

v.t. to record in history.—*n.* CHRONICLER, a historian.

CHRONOLOGY, kron-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of dates.—*adjs.* CHRONOLOGIC, CHRONOLOGICAL.—*adv.* CHRONOLOGICALLY.—*ns.* CHRONOLOGER, CHRONOLOGIST. [Gr. *chronos*, time, *logos*, a discourse.]

CHRONOMETER, kron-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring time: a watch.—*adjs.* CHRONOMETRIC, CHRONOMETRICAL. [Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, a measure.]

CHRYSALIS, kris'a-lis, *n.* the form, often gold-colored, assumed by some insects before they become winged.—*pl.* CHRYSALIDES (i-dēz).—*adj.* CHRYSALID. [Gr. *chrysalis*—*chrysos*, gold.]

CHRYSANILINE, kris-an'i-lin, *n.* a beautiful yellow coloring matter (C₂₀H₁₁N₃) obtained as a secondary product in the preparation of rosaniline, and considered a splendid dye for silk and wool. Called also ANILINE YELLOW. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *E. aniline*.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM, kris-an'the-mum, *n.* (*lit.*) gold-flower: a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *anthemon*, flower.]

CHRYSOLITE, kris'ō-lit, *n.* a stone of a yellowish color. [Gr. *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone.]

CHRYSOPHYLL, kris'ō-fil, *n.* the bright golden yellow coloring matter of plants: xanthophyll. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

CHRYSOPRASE, kris'ō-prāz, *n.* a variety of chalcidony: (B.) a yellowish-green stone, nature unknown. [Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek.]

CHTHONOPHAGIA, thon-ō-fā'ji-a, CHTHONOPHAGY, tho-nof'a-ji, *n.* dirt-eating: cachexia Africana. [Gr. *chthōn*, *chthonos*, earth, and *phagō*, to eat. See DIRT-EATING.]

CHUB, chub, *n.* a small fat river-fish. [Ety. dub., but same root as CHUBBY.]

CHUBBY, chub'i, *adj.* short and thick: plump.—*n.* CHUBBINESS.

CHUCK, chuk, *n.* the call of a hen: a word of endearment.—*v.i.* to call as a hen. [From the sound—a variety of CLUCK.]

CHUCK, chuk, *v.t.* to strike gently, to toss.—*n.* a slight blow. [Fr. *choquer*, to jolt; allied to *E. SHAKE*.]

CHUCKLE, chuk'l, *v.t.* to call, as a hen does her chickens: to caress.

CHUCKLE, chuk'l, *v.i.* to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment. [See CHOKE.]

CHUM, chum, *n.* a chamber-fellow. [Perh. a mutilation of COMRADE, or CHAMBER-FELLOW.]

CHURCH, church, *n.* a house set apart for Christian worship: the whole body of Christians: the clergy: any particular sect or denomination of Christians.—*v.t.* to perform with any one the giving of thanks in church. [A.S. *circe*; Scot. *kirke*; Ger. *kirche*; all from Gr. *kyriakon*, belonging to the Lord—*Kyrios*, the Lord.]

CHURCHMAN, church'man, *n.* a clergyman or ecclesiastic: a member of the Church of England.

CHURCHWARDEN, church-waw'r'den, *n.* an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church: a long clay-pipe. [CHURCH and WARDEN.]

CHURCHYARD, church'yārd, *n.* the yard round the church, where the dead are buried.

CHURL, churl, *n.* an ill-bred, surly fellow. [A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman; Ice. *karl*, Ger. *kerl*, a man; Scot. *carl*.]

CHURLISH, churl'ish, *adj.* rude: surly:

ill-bred.—*adv.* CHURL'ISHLY.—*n.* CHURL'ISHNESS.

CHURN, churn, *v.t.* to shake violently, as cream when making butter.—*n.* a vessel in which cream is churned. [Ice. *kirna*, a churn, Dut. and Ger. *kernen*, to churn; akin to KERN-el; as if to extract the essence or best part.]

CHUSE, chōöz, *v.t.* a form of CHOOSE.

CHYLE, kil, *n.* a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines.—*adjs.* CHYLA'CEOUS, CHYL'OUS. [Fr.—Gr. *chylōs*, juice—*cheō*, to pour.]

CHYLIFACTIVE, kil-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* having the power to make chyle.—*n.* CHYLIFACT'ION, or CHYLIFICA'TION. [L. *chylus*, and *facio*, to make.]

CHYME, kīm, *n.* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach.—*adj.* CHYM'OUS. [Gr. *chymos*, from *cheō*.]

CHYMIFICATION, kim-i-fī-kā'shun, *n.* the act of being formed into chyme. [L. *chymus*, and *facio*, to make.]

CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY, now CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

CICADA, si-kā'da, CICALA, si-kā'la, *n.* an insect remarkable for the sound it produces.

CICATRICE, sik'a-tris [Fr.], CICATRIX, si-kā'triks [L.], *n.* the scar over a wound after it is healed.

CICATRIZE, sik'a-trīz, *v.t.* to help the formation of a skin or cicatrix on a wound or ulcer by medicines.—*v.i.* to heal. [Fr. *cicatriser*.]

CICERONE, sis-e-rō'ne, *n.* one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place: a guide. [It.—L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

CICERONIAN, sis-e-rō'ni-an, *adj.* relating to or like *Cicero*.

CIDER, si'der, *n.* a drink made from apple-juice.—*n.* CIDERKIN, an inferior cider. [Fr. *cidre*—L. *sicera*—Gr. *sikera*, strong drink—Heb. *shakar*, to be intoxicated.]

CIEL, sēl. See CEIL.

CEILING, sēl'ing, *n.* same as CEILING, used by MILTON with allusion to its derivation.

CIGAR, si-gār, *n.* a small roll of tobacco for smoking. [Sp. *cigarro*, a kind of tobacco in Cuba.]

CIGARETTE, sig-ar-et', *n.* a little cigar: a little finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

CILIA, sil'i-a, *n.pl.* hair-like appendages on the edge of a vegetable body, or on an animal organ or animalcule.—*adjs.* CIL'IARY, CIL'LATED, having cilia. [L. *cilium*, pl. *cilia*, eyelids, eyelashes.]

CIMBRIC, sim'brik, *adj.* relating to the *Cimbri*, a tribe originally from the north of Germany.

CIMETER, sim'e-ter. See SCIMITAR.

CIMMERIAN, sim-ē'ri-an, *adj.* relating to the *Cimmerii*, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness: extremely dark.

CINCHONA, sin-kō'na, *n.* the bark of a tree that grows in Peru, from which QUININE is extracted, a valuable medicine for ague: also called Peruvian bark. [Said to be so named from the Countess del Cinchon, but prob. from *kinakina*, the native word for bark.]

CINCTURE, singk'tūr, *n.* a girdle or belt: a moulding round a column.—*adj.* CINC'TURED, having a cincture. [L. *cinctura*—*cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird.]

CINDER, sin'der, *n.* the refuse of burned coals: anything charred by fire. [A.S. *sinder*, scoriae, slag. The *c* instead of *s* is owing to Fr. *cendre*, a wholly unconnected word, which comes from L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.]

CINDERY, sin'der-i, *adj.*, like or composed of cinders.

CINERARY, sin'er-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to ashes.

CINERATION, sin-er-ā'tion, *n.* the act of reducing to ashes. [L. *cinis*, *cineris*.]

CINNABAR, sin'a-bar, *n.* sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment. [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. *kinnabari*, a dye, known as dragon's blood, from Pers.]

CINNAMON, sin'a-mon, *n.* the spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon. [L. *cinnamomum*—Heb. *kinnamon*.]

CINQUE, singk, *n.* the number five. [Fr.]

CINQUE-FOIL, singk'-foil, *n.* the five-bladed clover. [Fr. *cinque*, and *feuille*, L. *folium*, Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.]

CIPHER, sīfer, (*n. arith.*) the character 0: any of the nine figures: anything of little value: an interweaving of the initials of a name: a secret kind of writing.—*v.i.* to work at arithmetic. [O. Fr. *cifre*, Fr. *chiffre*—Ar. *sifr*, empty.]

CIRCIAN, ser-kash'yan, *adj.* belonging to *Circassia*, a country on the north of Mount Caucasus.

CIRCEAN, ser-sē'an, *adj.* relating to the fabled *Circe*, who by magic potions changed her guests into animals: poisonous, delusive, fatal.

CIRCLE, serk'l, *n.* a plane figure bounded by a line every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the centre: the line which bounds the figure: a ring: a series ending where it began: a company surrounding the principal person.—*v.t.* to move round: to encompass.—*v.i.* to move in a circle. [A.S. *circul*, from L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, Gr. *kirkos* or *krikos*, a circle; allied to A.S. *hring*, a ring—root *kar*, to move in a circle.]

CIRCLET, serk'let, *n.* a little circle.

CIRCUI, ser'kit, *n.* the act of moving round: that which encircles: a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. the round made by the judges for holding the courts of law. [Fr.—L. *circuitus*—*circueo*, to go round—*circum*, round, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

CIRCUIOUS, ser-kū'it-us, *adj.* round about.—*adv.* CIRCU'ITOUSLY.

CIRCULAR, ser'kū-lar, *adj.* round: ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons.—CIRCULAR NOTES are a kind of bank-note issued for the convenience of travelers.—*n.* a note sent round to a circle or number of persons.—*adv.* CIR'CULARLY.—*n.* CIR'CULARITY.

CIRCULATE, ser'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to make to go round as in a circle: to spread.—*v.i.* to move round: to be spread about. [L. *circulo*, *circulatus*.]

CIRCULATION, ser-kū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of moving in a circle, or of going and returning: the money in use at any time in a country.

CIRCULATORY, ser'kū-la-tor-i, *adj.* circular: circulating.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, ser-kum-amb'i-ent, *adj.* going round about: surrounding. [L. *circum*, about, *ambio*, to go round—*ambi*, Gr. *amphī*, around, and *eo*, to go.]

CIRCUMAMBULATE, ser-kum-am'būl-āt, *v.i.* to walk round about.—*n.* CIRCUM-AMBULA'TION. [L. *ambulo*, *ambulatus*, to walk.]

CIRCUMCISE, ser'kum-siz, *v.t.* to cut off the fore-skin according to the Jewish law. [L. *circumcido*, *circumcisus*—*cædo*, to cut.]

CIRCUMCISION, ser-kum-siz'un, *n.* the act of circumcising.

CIRCUMFERENCE, ser-kum-fer-ens, *n.* the boundary-line of any round body: the line surrounding anything.—*adj.* CIRCUMFERN'TIAL. [L. *fero*, to carry.]

CIRCUMFLECT, ser'kum-flekt, *v.t.* to mark with a circumflex.

CIRCUMFLEX, ser'kum-fleks, *n.* an accent

(A) denoting a *rising and falling* of the voice on a vowel or syllable. [L. *flecto*, *flectans*, to bend.]

CIRCUMFLUENT, ser-kum'floo-ent, *adj.*, *flowing round about*. [L. *fluens*, *fluentis*, flowing.]

CIRCUMFUSE, ser-kum-fūz', *v.t.* to pour around.—*n.* CIRCUMFUSION. [L. *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]

CIRCUMJACENT, ser-kum-jā'sent, *adj.*, *lying round*: bordering on every side. [L. *jacens*, lying—*jaceo*, to lie.]

CIRCUMLOCUTION, ser-kum-lō-kū'shun, *n.*, *round-about speaking*: a manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary.—*adj.* CIRCUMLOCUTORY. [L. *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ser-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* to sail round.—*n.* CIRCUMNAVIGATION. [See NAVIGATE.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, ser-kum-nav'i-gātor, *n.*, *one who sails round*.

CIRCUMNUTATE, ser-kum-nū'tāt, *v.i.* to nod or turn round: specifically, in *bot.* to move round in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the stem and other organs of a plant. "It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale."—*Darwin*. [L. *circum*, round, and *nuto*, freq. from *nuo*, to nod. See CIRCUMNUTATION.]

CIRCUMNUTATION, ser-kum-nū-tā'shon, *n.* a nodding or inclining round about: specifically, in *bot.* the continuous motion of every part or organ of every plant, in which it describes irregular elliptical or oval figures; as, for instance, the apex of a stem, after pointing in one direction commonly moves back to the opposite side, not, however, returning along the same line. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. "On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation*."—*Darwin*.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, ser-kum-skrīb', *v.t.* to draw a line round: to inclose within certain limits. [L. *scribo*, to write.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, ser-kum-skrīp'shun, *n.* limitation: the line that limits.

CIRCUMSPECT, ser-kum-spekt, *adj.*, *looking round on all sides watchfully*: cautious: prudent.—*adv.* CIRCUMSPECTLY.—*n.* CIRCUMSPECTNESS. [L. *specio*, *spectum*, to look.]

CIRCUMSPECTION, ser-kum-spek'shun, *n.* watchfulness: caution.

CIRCUMSTANCE, ser-kum-stans, *n.* something attendant upon another thing: an accident or event:—*pl.* the state of one's affairs. [L. *stans*, *stantis*, standing—*sto*, to stand.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, ser-kum-stan'shal, *adj.* consisting of details: minute.—*adv.* CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. — CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, evidence not positive or direct, but which is gathered indirectly from the circumstances of a case.

CIRCUMSTANTIALS, ser-kum-stan'shals, *n.pl.* incidentals.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, ser-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to prove by circumstances: to describe exactly.

CIRCUMVALLATION, ser-kum-val-ā'shun, *n.* a surrounding with a wall: a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort. [L. *vallum*, an earthen rampart or wall.]

CIRCUMVENT, ser-kum-vent', *v.t.* to come

round or outwit a person: to deceive or cheat.—*n.* CIRCUMVENTION. [L. *venio*, to come.]

CIRCUMVENTIVE, ser-kum-vent'iv, *adj.* deceiving by artifices.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, ser-kum-vol-ū'shun, *n.* a turning or rolling round: anything winding or sinuous. [L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

CIRCUS, ser'kus, *n.* a circular building for the exhibition of games: a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. [L. *circus*; cog. with Gr. *kirkos*, A.S. *hring*, a ring.]

CIRQUE-COUCHANT, sirk-kōō'shant, *adj.* lying coiled up. (Rare.) [Fr. *cirque*, a circus, and *couchant*, lying.]

He found a palpitating snake.
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake.
—*Keats*.

CIRROUS, sir'us, *adj.*, *having a curl or tendril*.

CIRRUS, sir'us, *n.* the highest form of cloud consisting of curling fibres: (*bot.*) a tendril: (*zool.*) any curled filament. [L. curled hair.]

CISALPINE, sis-ālp'in or -ālp'in, *adj.*, *on this side* (to the Romans) *of the Alps*, that is, on the south side. [L. *cis*, on this side, and *ALPINE*.]

CIST, sist, *n.* a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs. [See CHEST, CYST.]

CISTERN, sis'tern, *n.* any receptacle for holding water or other liquid: a reservoir. [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.]

CIT, sit, *n.* shortened from *citizen*, and used as a term of contempt. [See CITIZEN.]

CITADEL, sit'a-del, *n.* a fortress in or near a city. [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *cittā*, a city. See CITY.]

CITATION, si-tā'shun, *n.* an official summons to appear: the act of quoting: the passage or name quoted.

CITE, sit, *v.t.* to call or summon: to summon to answer in court: to quote: to name. [L. *cito*, to call, intensive of *ceo*, *cio*, to make to go, to rouse.]

CITHERN, sith'ern, CITERN, sit'ern, *n.* a musical instrument like the guitar. [A.S. *cytere*—L. *cithara*—Gr. *kithara*. A doublet of GUITAR.]

CITIZEN, sit'i-zen, *n.* an inhabitant of a city: a member of a state: a townsman: a freeman.—*n.* CITIZENSHIP, the rights of a citizen. [M.E. *citesein*—O. Fr. *citain*. See CITY.]

CITIZENRY, sit'i-zen-ri, *n.* the inhabitants of a city, as opposed to country people, or to the military, etc.: townspeople. "No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry*, showed the least disposition to join him."—*Carlyle*.

CITRON, sit'rūn, *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon; also, same as CITRON-WATER. "Drinking *citron* with his Grace."—*Miscellanies by Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot*. [Fr.—L. *citrus*—Gr. *kitron*, a citron.]

CITY, sit'i, *n.* a large town: a town with a corporation. [Fr. *citē*, a city—L. *civitas*, the state—*civis*, a citizen; akin to L. *quies*, quiet, E. HIVE and HOME.]

CIVES, sivz, *n.* a plant of the leek and onion genus growing in tufts. [Fr. *cive*—L. *caepa*, an onion.]

CIVET, siv'et, *n.* a perfume obtained from the civet or civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal of N. Africa. [Fr. *civette*—Ar. *zabad*.]

CIVIC, siv'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a city or a citizen. [L. *civicus*—*civis*.]

CIVIL, siv'il, *adj.* pertaining to the community: having the refinement of civilized people: polite: commercial. not military: lay, not ecclesiastical.—*CIVIL*

ENGINEER, one who plans railways, docks, etc., as opp. to a *military* engineer, or to a *mechanical* engineer, who makes machines, etc.—**CIVIL LIST**, now embraces only the expenses of the sovereign's household.—**CIVIL SERVICE**, the paid service of the State, in so far as it is not military or naval.—**CIVIL-SUITED**, *suit*ed or attired like a *civilian* or citizen, as opp. to the gay dresses of courtiers, etc.—**CIVIL WAR**, a war between citizens of the same state.—*adv.* CIV'ILLY. [L. *civilis*—*civis*.]

CIVILIAN, siv-il'yan, *n.* a professor or student of civil law (not canon law): one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits.

CIVILITY, siv-il'i-ti, *n.* good-breeding: politeness.

CIVILIZATION, siv-il-i-zā'shun, *n.* the state of being civilized.

CIVILIZE, siv'il-iz, *v.t.* to reclaim from barbarism: to instruct in arts and refinements.

CLACK, klak, *v.i.* to make a *sudden sharp noise* as by striking.—*n.* a sharp sudden sound frequently repeated. [From the sound.]

CLAD, klad, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CLOTHE.

CLAIM, klām, *v.t.* to call for: to demand as a right.—*n.* a demand for something supposed due: right or ground for demanding: the thing claimed. [O. Fr. *claimer*—L. *clamo*, to call out, from *calo*, cog. with Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

CLAIMABLE, klām'a-bl, *adj.* that may be claimed.

CLAIMANT, klām'ant, *n.* one who makes a claim.

CLAIRVOYANCE, klār-voi'ans, *n.* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses. [Fr.—*clair*—L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *voir*—L. *video*, to see.]

CLAIRVOYANT, klār-voi'ant, *n.* one who professes clairvoyance.

CLAM, klam, *v.t.* to clog with sticky matter:—*pr.p.* clamm'ing; *pa.p.* clammed'. [A.S. *clam*, clay; a variety of *lam*, LOAM.]

CLAM, klam, *n.* a common shell-fish.—As HAPPY AS A CLAM, a common expression in those parts of the U. S. coast where clams are found.

CLAM, klam, *n.* the state or quality of having or conveying a cold, moist, viscous feeling: clamminess. "Corruption, and the clam of death."—*Carlyle*.

CLAMANT, klam'ant, *adj.*, *calling aloud or earnestly*.

CLAM-BAKED, klam'-bāk, *n.* an out-door feast, customary on exceptionally joyful occasions in the New England States, at which huge quantities of clams are baked in improvised ovens of stone and weeds.

CLAMBER, klam'ber, *v.i.* to climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet. [From root of CLUMP; cf. Ger. *klammern*—*klemmen*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

CLAMMY, klam'i, *adj.* sticky: moist and adhesive.—*n.* CLAMMINESS.

CLAMOR, klam'or, *n.* a loud continuous outcry: uproar.—*v.i.* to cry aloud in demand: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*v.i.* to salute with clamor. [L. *clamor*.]

CLAMOROUS, klam'or-us, *adj.* noisy: boisterous.—*adv.* CLAM'OROUSLY.—*n.* CLAM'OROUSNESS.

CLAMP, klamp, *n.* a piece of timber, iron, etc., used to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework.—*v.t.* to bind with clamps. [From a root, seen in A.S. *clom*, a bond, Dut. *klamp*, a clamp, and akin to E. CLIP, CLIMB.]

CLAM-SHE, L. klam'-shel, *n.* the lips or

mouth: the patent lock on a mail bag. (Amer.)

CLAN, klan, *n.* a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. *clann*, Ir. *clann* or *cland*, offspring, tribe.]

CLANDESTINE, klan-des'tin, *adj.*, concealed or hidden: private: unlawful: sly.—*adv.* CLANDESTINELY. [L. *clandestinus*—*clam*, secretly, from root *kal*, seen also in *celo*, to conceal.]

CLANG, klang, *v.i.* to produce a sharp, ringing sound.—*v.t.* to cause to clang.—*n.* a sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances struck together. [L. *clangō*; Ger. *klang*: formed from the sound.]

CLANGOR, klang'gur, *n.* a clang: a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [L. *clangor*.]

CLANK, klangk, *n.* a sharp sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as is made by a chain.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or cause a clank.

CLANNISH, klan'ish, *adj.* closely united like the members of a clan.—*adv.* CLANNISHLY.—*n.* CLANNISHNESS.

CLANSHIP, klan'ship, *n.* association of families under a chieftain.

CLANSMAN, klanz'man, *n.* a member of a clan.

CLAP, klap, *n.* the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: a sudden act or motion: a burst of sound.—*v.t.* to strike together so as to make a noise: to thrust or drive together suddenly: to applaud with the hands.—*v.i.* to strike the hands together: to strike together with noise:—*pr.p.* clapping; *pa.p.* clapped. [Ice. *klappa*, to pat; Dut. and Ger. *klappen*: formed from the sound.]

CLAPBOARD, klap'bōrd, *n.* a narrow, thin, planed board used for siding on houses, and so placed as to overlap the one below it. (Amer.)

CLAPPER, klap'er, *n.*, one who claps: that which claps, as the tongue of a bell.

CLAP-STICK, klap'stik, *n.* a kind of wooden rattle or clapper used in raising an alarm or the like. "He was not disturbed . . . by the watchman's rappers or clap-sticks."—*Southey*.

CLAP-TRAP, klap'trap, *n.* a trick to gain applause.

CLARE-OBS-CURE, klār'ob-skūr', **CHIARO-OSCURO**, ki-ār'ō-os-kōō'rō, *n.* clear-obscure: light and shade in painting. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *obscur*—L. *obscurus*, obscure; It. *chiaro*, clear, *oscuro*, obscure.]

CLARET, klar'et, *n.* orig. applied to wines of a light or clear red color, but now used, generally, for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *claret*—*clair*—L. *clarus*, clear.]

CLARIFIER, klar'i-fi-er, *n.* that which clarifies or purifies.

CLARIFY, klar'i-fi, *v.t.* to make clear.—*v.i.* to become clear:—*pr.p.* clarifying; *pa.p.* clarified.—*n.* CLARIFICATION. [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.]

CLARION, klar'i-on, *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill. [Fr. *clairon*—*clair*, clear.]

CLARINET, klar'i-on-et, **CLARINET**, klar'i-net, *n.* a wind instrument of music, sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouthpiece. [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clairon*.]

CLASH, klash, *n.* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons: opposition: contradiction.—*v.i.* to dash noisily together: to meet in opposition: to act in a contrary direction.

—*v.t.* to strike noisily against. [Formed from the sound, like Ger. and Sw. *klatsch*.]

CLASP, klastp, *n.* a hook for fastening: an embrace.—*v.t.* to fasten with a clasp: to inclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace: to twine round. [M.E. *clapse*, from the root of A.S. *clýppan*, to embrace. See CLIP.]

CLASPER, klastp'er, *n.*, that which clasps: the tendril of a plant.

CLASP-KNIFE, klastp'nif, *n.* a knife, the blade of which is clasped by, or folds into, the handle.

CLASS, klas, *n.* a rank or order of persons or things: a number of students or scholars who are taught together: a scientific division or arrangement.—*v.t.* to form into a class or classes; to arrange methodically. [Fr. *classe*—L. *classis*, orig. a rank or order of the Roman people when called together, from a root, *kal*, seen in L. *calare*, *clamare*, to call, Gr. *kaleō*, *klēsis*.]

CLASSIC, klas'ik, **CLASSICAL**, klas'ik-al, *adj.* of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature: originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers: (as opp. to romantic) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome: chaste: refined.—**CLASSICS**, *n.pl.* Greek, Roman, and modern writers of the first rank, or their works.—*adv.* CLASSICALLY.

CLASSICALITY, klas-ik-al'i-ti, **CLASSICALNESS**, klas'ik-al-nes, *n.* the quality of being classical.

CLASSIFICATION, klas-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of forming into classes.

CLASSIFY, klas'i-fi, *v.t.* to make or form into classes: to arrange:—*pr.p.* classifying; *pa.p.* classified. [L. *classis*, and *facio*, to make.]

CLASSMAN, klas'man, *n.* one who has gained honors of a certain class at the Oxford examinations: opp. to passman.

CLASTIC, klas'tik, *adj.* relating to what may be taken to pieces; as, *clastic anatomy*, the art of putting together or taking apart the pieces of a manikin. [Gr. *klastos*, broken.]

CLATTER, klat'er, *n.* a repeated confused rattling noise: a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.—*v.i.* to make rattling sounds: to rattle with the tongue: to talk fast and idly.—*v.t.* to strike so as to produce a rattling. [Acc. to Skeat, *clatter*—*clacker*, a freq. of CLACK.]

CLAUSE, klawz, *n.* a sentence or part of a sentence: an article or part of a contract, will, etc. [Fr. *clausure*—L. *clausus*—*claudo*, to shut, inclose.]

CLAVE, klāv—did cleave—*past tense* of CLEAVE.

CLAVICLE, klav'i-kl, *n.* the collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key. [Fr. *clavicule*—L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key.]

CLAVICULAR, kla-vik'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the clavicle.

CLAW, klaw, *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird: the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails: anything like a claw.—*v.t.* to scratch or tear as with the claws or nails: to tickle. [A.S. *clawu*; cog. with Ger. *klau*: akin to CLEAVE, to stick or hold on.]

CLAY, klā, *n.* a tenacious ductile earth: earth in general.—*v.t.* to purify with clay, as sugar. [A.S. *clæg*; cog. with Dan. *klæg*, Dut. *klai*, Ger. *klei*; conn. with CLAG, CLOG, CLEW, L. *gluten*, Gr. *glia*, glue; and GLUE.]

CLAYBANK, klā'bangk, *adj.* denoting the color most common to a bank of clay. (Amer.)

CLAYEY, klā'i, *adj.* consisting of or like clay.

CLAYMORE, klā'mōr, *n.* a large sword

formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. *claidheamh-mor*—Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh*, sword, and *mor*, great: cf. L. *gladius*, a sword.]

CLEAN, klēn, *adj.* free from stain or whatever defiles: pure: guiltless: neat.—*adv.* quite: entirely: cleverly.—*v.t.* to make clean, or free from dirt.—*n.* CLEANNESS. [A.S. *clæne*; W., Gael. *glan*, shine, polish; Ger. *klein*, small.]

CLEANLY, klēn'li, *adj.* clean in habits or person: pure: neat.—*adv.* in a cleanly manner.—*n.* CLEANLINESS.

CLEANSE, klēnz, *v.t.* to make clean or pure.

CLEAR, klēr, *adj.* pure, bright, undimmed: free from obstruction or difficulty: plain, distinct: without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution: conspicuous.—*adv.* in a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v.t.* to make clear: to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt: to free, acquit, or vindicate: to leap, or pass by or over: to make profit.—*v.i.* to become clear: to grow free, bright, or transparent.—*n.* CLEARNESS. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clarus*, clear, loud.]

CLEARANCE, klēr'ans, *n.*, act of clearing: a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house—that is, has satisfied all demands and procured permission to sail.

CLEARING, klēr'ing, *n.* a tract of land cleared of wood, etc., for cultivation.

CLEARING, klēr'ing, *n.* a method by which banks and railway companies clear or arrange certain affairs which mutually concern them.—**CLEARINGHOUSE**, a place where such clearing business is done.

CLEARLY, klēr'li, *adv.*, in a clear manner: distinctly.

CLEAVAGE, klēv'āj, *n.* act or manner of cleaving or splitting.

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.t.* to divide, to split: to separate with violence.—*v.i.* to part asunder: to crack:—*pr.p.* cleaving; *pa.p.* clove or cleft; *pa.p.* cloven or cleft. [A.S. *cleofan*; cog. with Ger. *kleben*.]

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.i.* to stick or adhere: to unite:—*pr.p.* cleaving; *pa.p.* cleaved or clove; *pa.p.* cleaved. [A.S. *clifian*; cog. with Ger. *kleben*, Dut. *kleven*. See CLAY.]

CLEAVER, klēv'er, *n.* the person or thing that cleaves: a butcher's chopper.

CLEF, klef, *n.* a character in music which determines the key or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr., from L. *clavis*, the root of which is seen also in L. *claudere*, to shut, Gr. *kleis*, a key.]

CLEFT, kleft, in B., **CLIFT**, *n.* an opening made by cleaving or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink.

CLEMATIS, klem'a-tis, *n.* a creeping plant, called also *virgin's bower* and *traveller's joy*. [Low L.—Gr. *klēmatis*—*klēma*, a twig.]

CLEMENCY, klem'en-si, *n.* the quality of being clement: mildness: readiness to forgive.

CLEMENT, klem'ent, *adj.* mild: gentle: kind: merciful.—*adv.* CLEMENTLY. [Fr.—L. *clemens*.]

CLENCH, klēnsh. Same as CLINCH.

CLEPSYDRA, klep'si-dra, *n.* an instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of water, as if by stealth, through a very small orifice. [L.—Gr. *klepsydra*—*klep-tō*, *klepsō*, to steal, *hydōr*, water.]

CLERGY, kler'ji, *n.* the body of ministers of religion: persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders. "I found the clergy in general persons of moderate minds and decorous man-

ners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes."—*Burke*. [Fr. *clergé*—Low L. *clericia*; from Late L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, from Gr. *klēros*, a lot, then the clergy; because the Lord was the lot or inheritance of the Levites (Deut. xviii. 2), or because the church was the inheritance of the Lord (1 Peter v. 3), the name being thence applied to the clergy.]

CLERGYMAN, kler'ji-man, *n.* one of the clergy, a man regularly ordained to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances.

CLERGYWOMAN, kler'ji-woom'an, *n.* a woman connected with the clergy or belonging to a clergyman's family. "From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed."—*Mrs. Oliphant*.

CLERIC, kler'ik, **CLERICAL**, kler'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to the clergy: pertaining to a clerk or writer.

CLERK, klerk, *n.* (*orig.*) a clergyman or priest: a scholar: one who reads the responses in the English Church service: in common use, one employed as a writer or assistant in an office.—*n.* **CLERK'SHIP**. [A.S. *clerc*, a priest—Late L. *clericus*. See **CLERGY**.]

CLERUCHIAL, klē-rōō'ki-al, *adj.* pertaining to a kind of colonial land settlement (called a *klērouchia*) in ancient Greece, by which a number of citizens obtained an allotment of land in a foreign country while still retaining all the privileges of citizens in their own state, where they might continue to reside. [Gr. *klērouchia*—*klēros*, a lot, and *echō*, to have.]

CLEVER, klev'er, *adj.* able or dexterous: ingenious: skillfully done; also, good-natured, obliging (Amer.).—*adv.* **CLEVERLY**.—*n.* **CLEVERNESS**. [Ety. dub.]

CLEW, klōō, *n.* a ball of thread, or the thread in it: a thread that guides through a labyrinth: anything that solves a mystery: the corner of a sail.—*v.t.* to truss or tie up sails to the yards. [A.S. *clīwe*; prob. akin to L. *glomus*, a ball of thread, and *globus*, a sphere, from root of **CLEAVE**, to adhere. See **GLOBE**.]

CLICK, klik, *n.* a short, sharp *clack* or sound: anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel.—*v.i.* to make a light, sharp sound. [Dim. of **CLACK**.]

CLIENT, kli'ent, *n.* one who employs a lawyer: a dependent.—*n.* **CLIENTSHIP**. [Fr.—L. *cliens*, for *cluens*, one who hears or listens (to advice), from *clueo*, to hear.]

CLIFF, klif, *n.* a high steep rock: the steep side of a mountain. [Perh. akin to **CLIMB**.]

CLIFT. Same as **CLEFT**.

CLIFTY, kli'fi, *adj.* applied to a river on the banks of which limestone cliffs abound. (Amer.)

CLIMACTERIC, klim-ak'ter-ik or klim-ak'ter'ik, *n.* a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place, esp. the grand climacteric or sixty-third year.—*adjs.* **CLIMACTERIC**, **CLIMACTER'IC**, **CLIMACTER'ICAL**. [Gr. *klīmak'tēr*—*klīmax*, a ladder.]

CLIMATE, kli'māt, *n.* the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc. [Fr.—L. *clīma*, *clīmatis*—Gr. *klīma*, *klīmatos*, slope—*klīnō*, to make to slope, akin to E. **LEAN**.]

CLIMATIC, kli-mat'ik, **CLIMATICAL**, kli-mat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to, or limited by a climate.

CLIMATIZE, kli'ma-tīz, *v.t.* or *v.i.* See **ACCLIMATIZE**.

CLIMATOLOGY, kli-ma-to'l'o-ji, *n.* the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. [Gr. *klīma*, and *logos*, discourse.]

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CLIMAX, klī'maks, *n.* in Rhetoric, the arranging of the particulars of a portion of discourse so as to rise in strength to the last. [Gr. *klīmax*, a ladder or staircase—from *klīnō*, to slope.]

CLIMB, klīm, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to ascend or mount up by clutching with the hands and feet; to ascend with difficulty. [A.S. *climban*; Ger. *klimmen*; conn. with **CLAMBER** and **CLEAVE**, to stick.]

CLIME, klīm, *n.* a country, region, tract. [A variety of **CLIMATE**.]

CLINCH, klinsh, *v.t.* to fasten or rivet a nail: to grasp tightly: to settle or confirm. [Causal form of *klīnk*, to strike smartly; Dut. and Ger. *klīnken*, to rivet a bolt.]

CLINCHER, klinsh'er, *n.* one that clinches; a decisive argument.

CLING, klīng, *v.i.* to adhere or stick close by winding round: to adhere in interest or affection.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *clung*. [A.S. *clingan*, to shrivel up, to draw together.]

CLINIC, klin'ik, **CLINICAL**, klin'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a bed: (*med.*) applied to instruction given in hospitals at the bedside of the patient. [Gr. *klīnikos*—*klīnē*, a bed, from *klīnō*, to recline.]

CLINK, klingk, *n.* a ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies.—*v.t.* to cause to make a ringing sound.—*v.i.* to ring or jingle. [A form of **CLICK** and **CLANK**.]

CLINKER, klink'er, *n.* the cinder or slag formed in furnaces: brick burned so hard that, when struck, it makes a sharp and ringing sound.

CLIP, klip, *v.t.* to cut by making the blades of shears meet: to cut off: formerly, to debase the coin by cutting off the edges: to give a blow to (Amer.):—*pr.p.* *clipping*; *pa.p.* *clipped*. [From the root of Ice. *klippa*, to cut, and allied to A.S. *clýppan*, to embrace, to draw closely.]

CLIP, klip, *n.* the thing clipped off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep: also a blow.

CLIPPER, klip'er, *n.*, one that clips: a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.

CLIPPING, klip'ing, *n.* the act of cutting, esp. debasing coin by cutting off the edges: the thing clipped off.

CLIQUE, klēk, *n.* a group of persons in union for a purpose: a party or faction: a gang:—used generally in a bad sense. [Fr., prob. from root of *click*, and so—a noisy conclave.]

CLOAK, **CLOKE**, klōk, *n.* a loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v.t.* to clothe with a cloak: to cover: to conceal. [Old Fr. *cloque*—Low L. *cloca*, a bell, also a horseman's cape, because bell-shaped, from root of **CLOCK**.]

CLOCK, klok, *n.* a machine for measuring time, and which marks the time by the position of its "hands" upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell. [Word widely diffused, as A.S. *cluega*, Gael. *clog*, Ger. *glocke*, Fr. *cloche*, and all—a bell; the root is doubtful.]

CLOCKMUTCH, klok'mutch, *n.* a woman's cap composed of three pieces—a straight centre one from the forehead to the neck, with two side-pieces. [D. *klapmuts*, a night-cap. Amer.]

CLOCKWORK, klok'wurk, *n.* the works or machinery of a clock: machinery like that of a clock.

CLOD, klod, *n.* a thick round mass or lump, that cleaves or sticks together, especially of earth or turf: the ground: a stupid fellow: a bait used in fishing for eels, and consisting of a bunch of lobworms strung on to stout worsted [see

CLOD-FISHING]:—*pr.p.* *clodd'ing*; *pa.p.* *clodd'ed*. [A later form of **CLOT**.]

CLOD-FISHING, klod'fish-ing, *n.* a method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and when he feels an eel tugging he raises the bait without a jerk from the water, and if successful he will find the eel has its teeth so entangled in the worsted as to be unable to let go.

CLOD-HOPPER, klod'hop'er, *n.* a countryman: a peasant: a dolt. [**CLOD** and **HOPPER**.]

CLOD-HOPPING, klod'hop-ing, *adj.* like a clodhopper: loutish: boorish: heavy treading, as one accustomed to walking on ploughed land. "What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clodhopping* messenger would never do at this juncture."—*Charlotte Brontë*.

CLODPATE, klod'pāt, **CLODPOLL**, klod'pōl, *n.* one with a head like a clod, a stupid fellow. [**CLOD** and **PATE**, **POLL**.]

CLOG, klog, *v.t.* to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage: to obstruct: to encumber:—*pr.p.* *clogging*; *pa.p.* *clogged*.—*n.* anything hindering motion: an obstruction: a shoe with a wooden sole. [Akin to Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud, *claggy*, sticky; from root of **CLAY**.]

CLOISTER, klois'ter, *n.* a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery.—*v.t.* to confine in a cloister: to confine within walls. [O. Fr. *cloistre*, Fr. *cloître* (A.S. *clauster*)—L. *claustrum*—*claudo*, *clausum*, to close, to shut.]

CLOISTERAL, klois'ter-al, **CLOISTRAL**, klois'tral, old form **CLAISTRAL**, *claus'tral*, *adj.* pertaining to or confined to a cloister; secluded.

CLOISTERED, klois'terd, *adj.* dwelling in cloisters: solitary: retired from the world.

CLOMB, klōm, old *past tense* of **CLIMB**.

CLOSE, klōs, *adj.* shut up: with no opening: confined, unventilated: narrow: near, in time or place: compact: crowded: hidden: reserved: crafty.—*adv.* in a close manner: nearly: densely.—*n.* an inclosed place: a small inclosed field: a narrow passage of a street.—*adv.* **CLOSELY**.—*n.* **CLOSENESS**. [Fr. *clos*, shut—*pa.p.* of *cloure*, from L. *claudere*, *clausus*, to shut.]

CLOSE, klōz, *v.t.* to make close: to draw together and unite: to finish.—*v.i.* to grow together: to come to an end.—*n.* the manner or time of closing: a pause or stop: the end.

CLOSET, kloz'et, *n.* a small private room: a recess off a room.—*v.t.* to shut up in, or take into a closet: to conceal.—*pr.p.* *closeting*; *pa.p.* *closeted*. [O. Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*. See **CLOSE**.]

CLOSE-TIME, klōs'tīm, *n.* a certain season of the year during which it is unlawful for any person to catch or kill winged game and certain kinds of fish. "He had shot . . . some young wild-ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman."—*Sir W. Scott*. "They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt."—*H. Kingsley*.

CLOSURE, klōz'ūr, *n.* the act of closing: that which closes: specifically, the bringing or putting an end to a debate so as to proceed immediately to vote on a question or measure in a deliberative assembly, as a parliament, by the decision of a competent authority, as the president, or

by a majority of votes of the members themselves. [Called also CLOTURE, of which French word it is a translation.]

CLOT, klot, *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter concentered, as blood.—*v.t.* to form into clots: to coagulate:—*pr.p.* clott'ing; *pa.p.* clott'ed. [M.E. *clot*, a clod of earth; cog. with Ice. *klot*, a ball, Dan. *klode*, a globe; from root of CLEW. See CLEAVE, to stick, adhere.]

CLOTH, klath, *pl.* CLOTHS, *n.* woven material from which garments or coverings are made: the clerical profession, from their wearing black cloth. [A.S. *clath*, cloth, *clathas*, clothes, garments; Ger. *kleid*, Ice. *klædi*, a garment.]

CLOTHE, klōth, *v.t.* to cover with clothes: to provide with clothes: (*fig.*) to invest, as with a garment:—*pr.p.* clōth'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clōthed' or clad.

CLOTHES, klōthz (*colloq.* klōz), *n.pl.* garments or articles of dress.

CLOTHIER, klōth'i-er, *n.* one who makes or sells cloths or clothes.

CLOTHING, klōth'ing, *n.*, clothes, garments.

CLOUD, klōwd, *n.* a mass of watery vapor floating in the air: (*fig.*) a great volume of dust or smoke.—*v.t.* to overspread with clouds: to darken: to stain with dark spots or streaks.—*v.i.* to become clouded or darkened. [A.S. *clud*, a hill, then, a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball. CLOD and CLOT are from the same root.]

CLOUDLESS, klōwd'les, *adj.* unclouded, in any sense.—*adv.* CLOUD'LESSLY.

CLOUDLET, klōwd'let, *n.* a little cloud.

CLOUDY, klōwd'i, *adj.* darkened with, or consisting of clouds: obscure: gloomy: stained with dark spots.—*adv.* CLOUD'ILY.—*n.* CLOUD'INESS.

CLOUGH, kluf, *n.* a cleft in a rock, or the side of a hill. [A doublet of CLEFT; Scot. *cleugh*.]

CLOUT, klōwt, *n.* a small piece of cloth: a piece of cloth sewed on clumsily; a rag.—*v.t.* to mend with a patch: to mend clumsily. [A.S. *clut*, from W. *clwt*, a patch.]

CLOVE, klōv, *pa.t.* of CLEAVE, to split.

CLOVE, klōv, *n.* a pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud (so called from its resemblance to a nail) of the clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas. [Sp. *clavo*—L. *clavus*, a nail.]

CLOVEN, klōv'n, *pa.p.* of CLEAVE, to divide, or *adj.* divided: parted.—*adjs.* CLOVEN-FOOTED, CLOVEN-HOOFED, having the foot parted or divided.

CLOVE-PINK, klōv'pingk, *n.* the clove gillyflower or carnation pink, which has an odor like that of cloves.

CLOVER, klōv'er, *n.* a species of grass in which the leaf is divided into three lobes. [A.S. *clæfer*, perh. from *cleofan*, to cleave.]

CLOWN, klōwn, *n.* a rustic or country-fellow: one with the rough manners of a country-man: a fool or buffoon. [Ety. dub.]

CLOWNISH, klōwn'ish, *adj.* of or like a clown: coarse and awkward: rustic.—*adv.* CLOWN'ISHLY.—*n.* CLOWN'ISHNESS.

CLOY, kloj, *v.t.* to fill to loathing: to glut or satiate:—*pr.p.* cloy'ing; *pa.p.* cloyed'. [O. Fr. *cloyer*, Fr. *clouer*, to drive a nail into, to spike or stop, as a gun, from L. *clavus*, a nail.]

CLUB, klub, *n.* an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, etc.—*v.i.* to join together for some common end: to share in a common expense:—*pr.p.* clubb'ing; *pa.p.* clubbed'. [From root of CLUMP, a club being a clump of people.]

CLUB, klub, *n.* a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with: a cudgel: one of the four suits of cards (called in Sp. *bastos*, cudgels or clubs). [Ice. and Sw. *klubba*; same root as CLUMP.]

CLUB-FOOT, klub'-foot, *n.* a short, deformed foot, like a club.—*adj.* CLUB-FOOT'ED.

CLUB-LAW, klub'-law, *n.* government by violence.

CLUB-MOSS, klub'-mos, *n.* a moss with scaly leaves and stems like a club.

CLUCK, kluck, *n.* the call of a hen to her chickens.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens. [From the sound, like Dut. *klokken*, Ger. *glucken*, to cluck.]

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, klump, *n.* a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster of trees or shrubs. [Prob. E., but cog. with Ger. and Dan. *klump*, a lump; from root of O. Ger. *klimpfen*, to press together, conn. with CLAMP, CLUB.]

CLUMSY, klum'zi, *adj.* shapeless: ill-made: awkward: ungainly.—*adv.* CLUM'SILY.—*n.* CLUM'SINESS. [M.E. *clumsen*, to be stiff or benumbed; akin to CLAM.]

CLUNG, klung—did cling—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CLING.

CLUSTER, klus'ter, *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass.—*v.i.* to grow or gather into clusters.—*v.t.* to collect into clusters. [A.S. *cluster*; Ice. *klastr*, from the root *klib*, seen in A.S. *clifian*, to adhere.]

CLUTCH, kluch, *v.t.* to seize or grasp.—*n.* a grasp or grip: seizure:—*pl.* CLUTCH'ES, the hands or paws: cruelty: rapacity. [M.E. *cloche*, *cloke*, claw, grasp; Scot. *cleik*; from root of A.S. *gelaccan*, to catch, whence LATCH.]

CLUTTER, klut'er, a form of CLATTER.

CLYFAKING, klif'ak-ing, *n.* pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley*. (English slang.)

CLYSTER, klis'ter, *n.* a liquid injected into the intestines to wash them out. [Gr.—*klyzō*, to wash out.]

COACH, kōch, *n.* a large, close, four-wheeled carriage.—*v.t.* to carry in a coach: in American sports, to train before or direct during a contest. [Fr. *coche*—L. *concha*, a shell, a boat, a carriage—Gr. *kogkē*, a shell; or from Hung. *kotschi*.]

COADJUST, kō-ad-just', *v.t.* to adjust mutually or reciprocally: to fit to each other. *Owen*.

COADJUTOR, kō-ad-jōt'or, *n.* a fellow-helper or assistant: an associate:—*fem.* COADJUT'RIX.—*n.* COADJUT'ORSHIP. [L. *co*, with, *adjutor*, a helper—*ad*, to, *juvo*, to help.]

COAGULABLE, kō-ag'ū-la-bl, *adj.* capable of being coagulated.

COAGULANT, kō-ag'ū-lant, *n.* a substance which causes coagulation, as rennet.

COAGULATE, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to make to curdle or congeal.—*v.i.* to curdle or congeal.—*n.* COAGULA'TION.—*adj.* COAG'ULATIVE. [L. *coagulo*—*co*, together, *ago*, to drive.]

COAGULUM, kō-ag'ū-lum, *n.* what is coagulated. [L.]

COAL, kōl, *n.* a solid, black, combustible substance used for fuel, dug out of the earth.—*v.i.* to take in coal. [A.S. *col*, cog. with Ice. *kol*, Ger. *kohle*; conn. with Sw. *kylla*, to kindle.]

COALESCE, kō-al-es', *v.i.* to grow together or unite into one body: to associate.—*adj.* COALESC'ENT, uniting. [L. *coalesco*—*co*, together, and *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.]

COALESCENCE, kō-al-es'ens, *n.* act of coalescing: union.

COALFIELD, kōl'fēld, *n.* a field or district containing coal strata.

COALITION, kō-al-ish'un, *n.* act of coalescing, or uniting into one body: a union or combination of persons, states, etc., into one: alliance.

COALITIONIST, kō-al-ish'un-ist, *n.* one of a coalition.

COALIZED, kō-al-izd', *p.* and *adj.* joined by a coalition: allied. "Rash coalized kings."—*Carlyle*. (Rare.)

COAL-OIL, kō'l'oil, *n.* same as PETROLEUM.

COAL-SCUTTLE, kōl-skut'tl, *n.* a bucket used for carrying coal, and so shaped as to let the coal slide out of it into the stove without scattering.—**COAL-SCUTTLE BONNET**, a woman's bonnet shaped like a coal-scuttle, and usually projecting far before the face. "Miss Snevellici . . . glancing from the depths of her coal-scuttle bonnet."—*Dickens*.

COALY, kō'l'i, *adj.* of or like coal.

COARSE, kōrs, *adj.* rough: rude: uncivil: gross.—*adv.* COARSE'LY.—*n.* COARSE'NESS. [Orig. written COURSE; from being used in the phrase, "in course," it came to mean ordinary, commonplace.]

COAST, kōst, *n.*, side or border of land next the sea: the sea-shore: limit or border of a country.—*v.i.* to sail along or near a coast.—*v.t.* to sail by or near to. [Fr. *côte* for *coste*—L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

COASTAL, kōst'al, *adj.* of or pertaining to a coast or shore.

COASTER, kōst'er, *n.* a vessel that sails along the coast.

COASTGUARD, kōst'gārd, *n.* a body of men organized to act as a guard along the coast, orig. intended to prevent smuggling.

COASTWISE, kōst'wiz, *adv.* along the coast. [COAST and WISE.]

COAT, kōt, *n.* a kind of outer garment: the hair or wool of a beast: vesture or habit: any covering: a membrane or layer: the ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms: an exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army: more usually called COAT-MONEY [see CONDUCT, last meaning].—*v.t.* to cover with a coat or layer. [Fr. *cotte*—Low L. *cottus*, *cotta*, a tunic; from root of Ger. *katze*, a matted covering: akin to E. *cot*, a hut.]

COATEE, kōt-ē', *n.* a little coat: a coat with short flaps.

COATING, kōt'ing, *n.* a covering: cloth for coats.

COAX, kōks, *v.t.* to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humor or soothe.—*adv.* COAX'INGLY. [M.E. *cokes*, a simpleton: prob. from W. *coeg*, empty, foolish. See COG.]

COB, kob, *n.* a head of maize: a thick strong pony. [W. *cob*; cf. Dut. *kop*, Ger. *kopf*, the top, head.]

COBALT, kō'bawlt, *n.* a brittle, reddish-gray metal, usually found combined with arsenic and other minerals. [Ger. *kobalt*, from *kobold*, a demon, a nickname given by the German miners, because they supposed it to be a mischievous and hurtful metal; from Low L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *kobālos*, a goblin.]

COBBLE, kob'l, *v.t.* to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes. [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join together, to tie together; from L. *copulo*, to join.]

COBBLER, kob'ler, *n.* one who cobbles or mends shoes.

COB-HOUSE, kob'-hous, *n.* in England a house built of cob, that is of a compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. "A narrow street of cob-houses whitewashed and thatched."—*H. Kingsley*.

- COBLE, kob'l, *n.* a small fishing-boat. [W. *keubal*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]
- COBRA DA CAPELLO, kō'bra da ka-pel'ō, *n.* a poisonous snake, native of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a hood. [Port. = snake of the hood.]
- COB-WALL, kob'-wawl, *n.* a wall built up solid of cob. [See COB-HOUSE above.]
- COBWEB, kob'web, *n.* the spider's web or net: any snare or device intended to entrap. [A.S. *attorcoppa*, a spider, lit. *poison-head* or tuft, from A.S. *ator*, poison, and *coppa* = W. *cop*, a head, tuft.]
- COCAGNE, kok-ān', *n.* the land of cookery or good living: an imaginary country of luxury and delight. [Fr. *cocagne*; from L. *coquo*, to cook.]
- COCCIFEROUS, kok-sif'er-us, *adj.*, berry-bearing. [L. *coccus* (—Gr. *kokkos*), a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]
- COCHINEAL, koch'i-nēl, *n.* a scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, etc. [Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. of L. *coccinus*—Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of the plant.]
- COCHLEARY, kok'lē-ar-i, COCHLEATE, kok'lē-āt, COCHLEATED, kok'lē-āt-ed, *adj.*, twisted like a snail-shell: spiral. [L. *cochlea*, snail-shell, screw—Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.]
- COCK, kok, *n.* the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl: a weathercock: a strutting chief or leader: anything set erect: a tap for liquor: a familiar form of address or appellation, preceded usually by *old*, and used much in the same way as *chap, fellow, boy*, etc. "He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!*"—*Massinger*. "He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cider, as well as the best of us."—*Graves*. —THAT COCK WON'T FIGHT, that plan will not do, that story will not tell (Eng. colloquial). "I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight.*"—*Kingsley*.—*v.t.* to set erect or upright: to set up, as the hat.—*v.i.* to strut: to hold up the head. [A.S. *coc*, an imitative word.]
- COCK, kok, *n.* a small pile of hay. [Swed. *koka*, a lump of earth; Dut. *kogel*, Ger. *kugel*, a ball.]
- COCK, kok, *n.* part of the lock of a gun. [Ital. *cocca*, a notch, *coccare*, to put the string of a bow into the notch of the arrow; this expression was transferred to firearms—hence, to put a gun on cock.]
- COCKADE, kok-ād', *n.* a knot of ribbons or something similar worn on the hat as a badge. [Fr. *cocardie*—*coq*, perh. from its likeness to the comb of the cock.]
- COCKATOO, kok-a-tōō', *n.* a kind of parrot with a crest. [Malay *kakatus*, formed from its cry.]
- COCKATRICE, kok'a-tris, *n.* a lizard or serpent imagined to be produced from a cock's egg. [The word has nothing to do with *cock*; the O. Fr. *cocatrice* meant a crocodile—Low L. *cocatrix*, a corr. of Low L. *cocodrillus*, a crocodile. See CROCODILE.]
- COCKBOAT, kok'bōt, *n.* a small boat. [O. Fr. *coque*, Fr. *coche*, a small boat—L. *concha*, a shell; the word boat is superfluous.]
- COCK-BREAD, kok'-bred, *n.* a kind of stimulating food given to game-cocks. "You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport."—*Southey*.
- COCKCHAFFER, kok'chāf-er, *n.* the May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black color, most destructive to vegetation.
- COCKER, kok'er, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to pamper, to indulge. [Ety. dub.]
- COCKLE, kok'l, *n.* a troublesome weed among wheat, with a purple flower. [A. S. *coccel*—Gael. *cogal*, from *cog*, a husk, a bowl.]
- COCKLE, kok'l, *n.* a shell-fish, having two wrinkled shells, of a heart-shape. [W. *coes*, cockles, and Gael. *cuach*, a drinking-bowl, dim. *cogan*, a small bowl; compare Fr. *coquille*—Gr. *kongchylion*, *kongchē*, a cockle.]
- COCKLOFT, kok'loft, *n.* the room in a house next the roof. [The loft where the cocks roost.]
- COCKNEY, kok'ne, *n.* byname for a native of the city of London.—*pl.* COCK'NEYS. [Ety. dub.]
- COCKNEYDOM, kok'ne-dum, *n.* the region or home of *Cockneys*.
- COCKNEYISM, kok'ne-izm, *n.* the dialect or manners of a *Cockney*.
- COCKPIT, kok'pit, *n.* a pit or inclosed space where game-cocks fought: a room in a ship-of-war for the wounded during an action.
- COCKROACH, kok'rōch, *n.* the common black beetle.
- COCKSCOMB, koks'kōm, *n.* the comb or crest on a cock's head: the name of three plants.
- COCKSWAIN, or COXSWAIN, kok'swān (*colloq.* kok'sn), *n.* a seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it. [*Cock*, a boat, and *swain*.]
- COCOA, kō'kō, *n.* a beverage made from the ground beans of the cacao or chocolate tree. [A corr. of *cacao*.]
- COCOA, kō'kō, *n.* a palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the cocoa-nut. [Port. and Sp. *coco*, a bug-bear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face.]
- COCOA-NUT, or COCO-NUT, kō'kō-nut, *n.* the well-known fruit of the cocoa-palm.
- COCOON, kō-kōōn', *n.* the egg-shaped shell or covering which the larvæ of silkworms and some other insects spin. [Fr. *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell—L. *concha*, a shell.]
- COCOONERY, kō-kōōn'er-i, *n.* a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons.
- COCTION, kok'shun, *n.* the act of boiling. [L. *coctio*—*coquo*, to boil, to cook.]
- COD, kod, CODFISH, kod'fish, *n.* a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas.—COD-LIVER OIL, a medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod. [Ety. dub.]
- COD, kod, *n.* a husk, shell, or pod, containing seeds. [A.S. *codd*, a small bag; Ice. *koddi*, a cushion.]
- CODDLE, kod'l, *v.t.* to pamper: to fondle: to parboil. [Ety. dub.]
- CODE, kōd, *n.* a collection or digest of laws. [Fr. *code*—L. *codex* or *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet for writing, a set of tablets, a book.]
- CODICIL, kod'i-sil, *n.* a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will.—*adj.* CODICILLARY. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.]
- CODIFY, kod'i-fi, *v.t.* to put into the form of a code.—*pr.p.* cod'ifying; *pa.p.* cod'ified.—*n.* CODIFICATION. [L. *codex*, a code, and *facio*, to make.]
- CODLING, kod'ling, *n.* a young cod-fish.
- CODLING, kod'ling, CODLIN, kod'lin, *n.* a hard kind of apple. [Dim. of *cod*, a pod.]
- COEFFICIENT, kō-ef-fish'ent, *n.* that which acts together with another thing: (*math.*) the number of known quantity prefixed as a multiplier to a variable or unknown quantity.—*n.* COEFFICIENCY.—*adv.* COEFFICIENTLY. [L. *co*, together, and EFFICIENT.]
- CENOGRAMY, sē-nog'a-mi, *n.* the state of having husbands or wives in common: a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes. [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage.]
- COERCE, kō-ers', *v.t.* to restrain by force: to compel. [L. *coerceo*—*co*, together, *arceo*, to shut in, conn. with *arca*, a chest.]
- COERCIBLE, kō-ers'i-bl, *adj.* that may be restrained or compelled.—*adv.* COERCIBLY.
- COERCION, kō-er'shun, *n.* the act or process of coercing: restraint.
- COERCIVE, kō-ers'iv, *adj.* having power to coerce: compelling.—*adv.* COERCIVELY.
- COEVAL, kō-ē'val, *adj.*, of the same age.—*n.* one of the same age. [L. *co*, together, and *ævum*, age, Gr. *aidn*.]
- CO-EXTENSIVE, kō-eks-ten'siv, *adj.* equally extensive.
- COFFEE, kof'ē, *n.* a drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia. [Turk. *kahveh*—Ar. *qahveh*.]
- COFFER, kof'er, *n.* a chest for holding money or treasure. [O. Fr. *cofre* or *cofin*, a chest—L. *cofinus*, a basket—Gr. *kophinos*.]
- COFFERDAM, kof'er-dam, *n.* a water-tight barrier or box of timber, placed in the bed of a river, etc., to exclude the water during the progress of some work. [COFFER and DAM.]
- COFFIN, kof'in, *n.* the coffer or chest in which a dead body is inclosed.—*v.t.* to place within a coffin. [The earlier form of COFFER.]
- COG, kog, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to cog dice is to load them so that they may fall in a given way. [W. *coegio*, to make void, to trick—*coeg*, empty.]
- COG, kog, *n.* a catch or tooth on a wheel.—*v.t.* to fix teeth in the rim of a wheel:—*pr.p.* cogging; *pa.p.* cogged'. [Acc. to Skeat from Gael. and Ir. *cog*, a mill-cog.]
- COGENCY, kō'jen-si, *n.* power of convincing.
- COGENT, kō'jent, *adj.*, driving or pressing on the mind: powerful: convincing.—*adv.* COGENTLY. [L. *cogo*—*co*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]
- COGITATE, koj'i-tāt, *v.i.* to agitate or turn a thing over in one's mind: to meditate: to ponder. [L. *cogito*, to think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, to put a thing in motion.]
- COGITATION, koj-i-tā'shun, *n.* deep thought: meditation.
- COGITATIVE, koj'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* having the power of cogitating or thinking: given to cogitating.
- COGNAC, COGNAC, kōn'yak, *n.* the best kind of French brandy, so called because much of it is made near the town Cognac.
- COGNATE, kog'nāt, *adj.*, born of the same family: related to: of the same kind. [L. *cognatus*—*co*, together, and *gnascon*, *gnatus*, to be born.]
- COGNITION, kog-nish'un, *n.* certain knowledge. [L. from *cognosco*, *cognitum*—*co*, together, and *nosco*, *gnoseo*, to know.]
- COGNIZABLE, kog'niz-abl or kon'-, *adj.* that may be known or understood: that may be judicially investigated. [O. Fr. *cognoissable*.]
- COGNIZANCE, kog'ni-zans or kon'-, *n.* knowledge or notice, judicial or private: observation: jurisdiction: that by which one is known, a badge. [O. Fr.—L. *cognosco*.]

COGNIZANT, kog'ni-zant or kon'-, *adj.*, having cognizance or knowledge of.

COGNOMEN, kog-no'men, *n.* a surname: the last of the three names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged. [L.—*co*, together, *nomen*, *gnomen*, a name—*nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

COHABIT, kō-hab'it, *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.—*n.* COHABITATION. [L. *cohabito*—*co*, together, and *habito*, to dwell.]

COHERE, kō-hēr', *v.i.* to stick together: to remain in contact: to follow in proper connection. [L. *cohaereo*—*co*, together, and *haereo*, to stick.]

COHERENCE, kō-hēr'ens, **COHERENCY**, kō-hēr'en-si, *n.* a sticking together: a consistent connection between several parts.

COHERENT, kō-hēr'ent, *adj.*, sticking together: connected: consistent.—*adv.* COHERENTLY.

COHESION, kō-hē'zhun, *n.* the act of sticking together: a form of attraction by which particles of bodies of the same nature stick together: logical connection. [L. *cohaesus*, pa. p. of *cohaereo*.]

COHESIVE, kō-hē'siv, *adj.* having the power of cohering: tending to unite into a mass.—*adv.* COHESIVELY.—*n.* COHESIVENESS.

COHORT, kō'hort, *n.* among the Romans, a body of soldiers about 600 in number, forming about a tenth part of a legion: any band of armed men. [Fr.—L. *cohors*, an inclosed place, a multitude inclosed, a company of soldiers. [See COURT, GARDEN, YARD.]

COIF, koif, *n.* a cap or covering for the head. [Fr. *coiffe*—Low L. *cofia*, a cap, from O. Ger. *chuppha*, a cap, another from O. Ger. *chuph*, a cup (Ger. *kopf*, the head): so that *coif* is a doublet of CUP.]

COIFFURE, koif'ūr, *n.* a head-dress. [Fr.]

COIGN, koin, *n.* a corner or external angle: a corner-stone: a wedge. [See COIN.]

COIL, koi, *v.t.* to gather together, or wind in rings as a rope, a serpent.—*n.* one of the rings into which a rope is gathered. [O. Fr. *coillir*, Fr. *cueillir*—L. *colligere*—*col*, together, *legere*, to gather.]

COIN, koin, *n.* a piece of metal legally stamped and current as money.—*v.t.* to convert a piece of metal into money: to form, as a medal, by stamping: to make, invent, fabricate. [Fr. *coïn*, coin, also the die to stamp money—L. *cuneus*, a wedge. COIGN is a doublet.]

COINAGE, koin'āj, *n.* the act or art of coining: the pieces of metal coined: invention, fabrication.

COINCIDE, kō-in'sid', *v.i.* to fall in with, or agree, in opinion: to correspond: to be identical. [L. *co*, together, *incidere*—*in*, in, *cado*, to fall.]

COINCIDENCE, kō-in'si-dens, **COINCIDENCY**, kō-in'si-den-si, *n.* act or condition of coinciding: the occurrence of an event at the same time as another event.—*adj.* COINCIDENT.—*adv.* COINCIDENTLY.

COINLESS, koin'les, *adj.* having no coin or money: moneyless: penniless. "Coinless hards."—*Wm. Combe*.

COIR, koir, *n.* cocoa-nut fibre for ropes or matting.

COKE, kōk, *n.* coal charred and deprived of its volatile matters, for use in furnaces. [Perh. conn. with CAKE.]

COLANDER, kul'and-er, **CULLENDER**, kul'end-er, *n.* a strainer: a vessel having small holes in the bottom. [L. *colans*, *colantis*, pr. p. of *colare*, to strain—*colum*, a strainer.]

COLD, kōld, *adj.* the opposite of hot: shivering: without passion or zeal: spiritless: unfriendly: indifferent: reserved.

—*n.* absence of heat: the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat: a disease caused by cold: catarrh: chilliness.—*adv.* COLDLY.—*n.* COLDNESS. [A.S. *ceald*; Scot. *cauld*, Ger. *kalt*; cog. also with E. *cool*, Ice. *kala*, to freeze, L. *gelidus*—*gelu*, frost.]

COLDISH, kōld'ish, *adj.*, somewhat cold: cool.

COLE, kōl, *n.* a general name for all sorts of cabbage. [A.S. *cawel*; Ger. *kohl*, Scot. *kail*; all from L. *colis*, *caulis*, a stem, especially of cabbage; cf. Gr. *kaulos*.]

COLEOPTERA, kol-e-op'tēr-a, *n.pl.* an order of insects having two pair of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true wings, as the beetle. [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, pl. *ptera*, a wing.]

COLEOPTEROUS, kol-e-op'ter-us, *adj.*, sheath-winged.

COLEWORT, kōl'wurt, *n.* a species of cole or cabbage. [A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

COLIBRI, kol-lēbrē, *n.* a name given to various species of humming-birds. [Said to be the Carib name.]

COLIC, kol'ik, *n.* a disorder of the colon: acute pain in the stomach or bowels.

COLISEUM. See COLOSSEUM.

COLLABORATE, kol-lab'ō-rāt, *v.i.* to work jointly or together.

COLLABORATOR, kol-ab'ō-rā-tor, *n.* an associate or assistant in labor, particularly literary or scientific. [Coined from L. *col*, with, and *laboro*, *laboratum*, to labor.]

COLLAPSE, kol-aps', *n.* a falling away or breaking down: any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration.—*v.i.* to fall or break down: to go to ruin. [L. *collapsus*—*col*, together, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall.]

COLLAR, kol'ar, *n.* something worn round the neck: the part of a garment at the neck: a ring: a band.—*v.t.* to seize by the collar: to put on a collar. [Fr. *collier*—L. *collare*—*collum*, the neck; akin to A.S. *heals*, Ger. *hals*, the neck.]

COLLAR-BONE, kol'ar-bōn, *n.* a bone of the neck between the breastbone and the shoulder-blade; also called the clavicle.

COLLATE, kol-āt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to bring or lay together for comparison: to examine and compare, as books, and esp. old manuscripts: to place in or confer a benefice: to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. [L. *collatus*, pa. p. of *confero*—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

COLLATERAL, kol-āt'er-al, *adj.*, side by side: running parallel or together: not direct: descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers.—*n.* a collateral relation.—*adv.* COLLATERALLY. [L. *col*, and *latus*, *lateralis*, a side.]

COLLATION, kol-ā'shun, *n.*, act of collating: a bringing together, for examination and comparison: presentation to a benefice: a repast between meals.

COLLATOR, kol-ā'tor, *n.*, one who collates or compares: one who bestows or presents.

COLLEAGUE, kol'ēg, *n.* a partner, associate, or coadjutor. [Fr. *collègue*—L. *collega*—*col*, together, and *lego*, to send on an embassy.]

COLLEAGUE, kol-ēg', *v.i.* to join or unite with in the same office:—*pr.p.* colleagu-ing (kol-ēg'ing); *pa.p.* colleagued (kol-ēgd').

COLLECT, kol-ekt', *v.t.* to assemble or bring together: to infer: to compile.—*v.i.* to run together: to accumulate. [L. *colligo*, *collectus*, from *col*, together, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to choose.]

COLLECT, kol'ekt, *n.* a short and compre-

hensive prayer in the service of the R. Catholic and Anglican Churches. [Origin of the name dub.]

COLLECTED, kol-ekt'ed, *adj.*, gathered together: having one's senses gathered together: cool: firm.—*adv.* COLLECTEDLY.—*n.* COLLECTEDNESS.

COLLECTION, kol-ek'shun, *n.*, act of collecting: that which is collected: an assemblage: a heap or mass: a book of selections.

COLLECTIVE, kol-ekt'iv, *adj.* considered as forming one mass or sum: congregated: (*gram.*) expressing a number or multitude.—**COLLECTIVE NOTE**, in *diplomacy*, a note or official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*adv.* COLLECTIVELY.—*n.* COLLECTIVENESS.

COLLECTIVITY, kol-ek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* same as COLLECTIVENESS. *John Morley*.

COLLECTOR, kol-ekt'or, *n.*, one who collects or gathers.—*ns.* COLLECTORATE, COLLECTORSHIP.

COLLEGE, kol'ej, *n.* (*orig.*) any collection or community of men with certain privileges or a common pursuit, as a college of heralds or the college of cardinals: a seminary of learning: a literary, political, or religious institution: the edifice appropriated to a college.—**COLLEGIAN**, kol-ē'ji-an, *n.* a member or inhabitant of a college: in England, an inmate of a debtor's prison. "It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night inclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a collegian taking leave.'"—*Dickens*. [Fr. *college*—L. *collegium*, from *col*, and *lego*.]

COLLEGIATE, kol-ē'ji-āt, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a college: containing a college, as a town: instituted like a college.

COLLET, kol'et, *n.* the collar of a ring or the part which contains the stone. [Fr.—L. *collum*.]

COLLIDE, kol-id', *v.i.* to strike or dash together. [L. *collido*, *collisus*—*col*, together, *laeo*, to strike.]

COLLIE, COLLY, kol'i, *n.* a shepherd's dog. [Ety. dub., prob. Celt.]

COLLIER, kol'yer, *n.* one who works in a coal-mine: a ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY, kol'yer-i, *n.* a coal-mine.

COLLISION, kol-izh'un, *n.* a striking together: state of being struck together: conflict: opposition.

COLLOCATE, kol'ō-kāt, *v.t.* to place together: to place, set, or station. [L. *colloco*, *collocatus*, from *col*, together, and *loco*, to place.]

COLLOCATION, kol-ō-kā'shun, *n.*, act of collocating: disposition in place: arrangement. [L. *collocatio*.]

COLLOCUTORY, kol-lok'ū-to-ri, *adj.* pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation: colloquial. "We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or collocutory kind."—*Antijacobin*.

COLLODION, kol-ō'di-on, *n.* a gluey solution of gun cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kollōdēs*, from *kolla*, glue, and *eidōs*, form, appearance.]

COLLOP, kol'up, *n.* a slice of meat. [From *clop* or *colp*, the sound of a soft lump thrown on a flat surface; Dut. *klop*, It. *colpo*, a blow.]

COLLOQUIAL, kol-ō'kwī-al, *adj.* pertaining to or used in common conversation.—*adv.* COLLOQUIALLY.

COLLOQUIALISM, kol-ō'kwī-al-izm, *n.* a form of expression, used in familiar talk.

COLLOQUY, kol'ō-kwī, *n.* a speaking together: mutual discourse: conversation.

[*L. colloquium*, from *col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.]
COLLUDE, kol-üd', *v.i.* to play into each other's hand: to act in concert, especially in a fraud. [*L. colludo*, *collusus*, from *col*, and *ludo*, to play.]
COLLUSION, kol-ü'zhun, *n.*, act of colluding: a secret agreement to deceive. [*L. collusio*.]
COLLUSIVE, kol-ü'ziv, *adj.* fraudulently concerted: deceitful.—*adv.* **COLLUSIVE-*LY***.—*n.* **COLLUSIVENESS**.
COLOCOLA, kol-o-kō'la, *n.* a ferocious tiger-cat of Central America (*Felis* or *Leopardus ferox*). It equals or surpasses the ocelots in size, and is a terrible enemy to the animals among which it lives, especially the monkeys.
COLOCYNTE, kol'ō-sinth, *n.* the dried and powdered pulp of a kind of cucumber, much used as a purgative. [*Gr. kolokynthis*.]
COLON, kō'lon, *n.* the mark (:) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [*Gr. kōlon*, a limb, member.]
COLON, kō'lon, *n.* the lower division of the intestinal canal or large intestine. [*Gr. kolon*, conn. with *kollos*, hollow.]
COLONEL, kur'nel, *n.* an officer who has command of a regiment.—*n.* **COLONELCY**, kur'nel-si, his office or rank. [*Fr.* (Sp. and O. E. *coronel*); a corr. of It. *colonello*, the leader of a *colonna*, or column—*L. columna*.]
COLONIAL, kol-ō'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to a colony.
COLONIST, kol'on-ist, *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.
COLONIZATION, kol-on-i-zā'shun, *n.* act or practice of colonizing: state of being colonized.
COLONIZE, kol'on-iz, *v.t.* to plant or establish a colony in: to form into a colony.
COLONNADE, kol-on-ād', *n.* a range of columns placed at regular intervals. [*Fr.*—*L. columna*.]
COLONY, kol'on-i, *n.* a body of persons who form a fixed settlement in another country: the settlement so formed. [*L. colonia*—*colonus*, a husbandman—*colo*, to till.]
COLOPHON, kol'ō-fon, *n.* in early printing, the inscription at the end of a book containing the name or date, etc. [*L. colophon*—*Gr. kolophōn*, the top, the finish.]
COLOPHONY, kol-ō'fō-ni, *n.* the dark-colored resin got from the distillation of oil of turpentine. [*Gr.*, from *Colophon*, a city of Asia Minor.]
COLORIFIC, kul-ur-if'ik, *adj.* containing or producing colors. [*L. color*, and *facio*, to make.]
COLOR, kul'ur, *n.* a property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye: the hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye: appearance of blood in the face: tint: paint: false show: kind:—*pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard: paints.—*v.t.* to put color on: to stain: to paint: to set in a fair light: to exaggerate.—*v.i.* to show color: to blush. [*Fr.*—*L. color*; akin to *celo*, to cover, conceal.]
COLORABLE, kul'ur-a-bl, *adj.* having a fair appearance: designed to conceal.—*adv.* **COLORABLY**.
COLOR-BLINDNESS, kul'ur-blind'nes, *n.* a defect of the eyesight by which one is unable to distinguish between colors.
COLORING, kul'ur-ing, *n.* any substance used to give color: manner of applying colors: specious appearance.
COLORIST, kul'ur-ist, *n.*, one who colors or paints: one who excels in coloring.
COLORLESS, kul'ur-less, *adj.*, without color: transparent.
COLOR-SERGEANT, kul'ur-sär'jent, *n.*

the sergeant who guards the colors of a regiment.
COLOSSAL, kol-os'al, *adj.*, like a colossus: gigantic.
COLOSSEUM, kol-os-ē'um, **COLISEUM**, kol-i-sē'um, *n.* Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the largest in the world. [*L.*; from *adj.* of *Gr. kolossos*.]
COLOSSUS, kol-os'us, *n.* a gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo which stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes. [*L.*—*Gr. kolossos*.]
COLPORTAGE, kol'pört-āj, *n.* the distribution of books, etc., by *colporteurs*.
COLPORTEUR, kol'pört-är, **COLPORTER**, kol'pört-er, *n.* a pedler, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and religious books. [*Fr. colporteur*, from *col*—*L. collum*, the neck, and *portare*—*L. portare*, to carry.]
COLT, költ, *n.* a young horse: a foolish young fellow: (*B.*) a young camel or ass. [*A.S. colt*; *Sw. kullt*, a young boar, a stout boy.]
COLTER, **COULTER**, kōl'ter, *n.* the fore-iron of a plough, that cuts through the ground. [*A.S. culter*; from *L. culter*, a knife; *Sans. krit*, to cut.]
COLTISH, költ'ish, *adj.*, like a colt: frisky: wanton.
COLTS'-FOOT, költz'-foot, *n.* a plant with large soft leaves once used in medicine.
COLUMBARY, kol'um-ba-ri, *n.* a pigeon-house or dovecot. [*L. columbarium*—*columba*, a dove.]
COLUMBIAN, kō-lum'bi-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Columbia*, a name of America. [*Columbia*, America, from *Columbus*, its discoverer.]
COLUMBINE, kol'um-bin, *adj.*, of or like a dove: dove-colored.—*n.* a genus of plants: a kind of violet or dove color: the heroine in a pantomime. [*Fr.*—*L. columba*, a dove.]
COLUMN, kol'um, *n.* a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building: any upright body or mass like a column: a body of troops drawn up in deep files: a perpendicular row of lines in a book. [*L. columnen*, *columna*, akin to *cel-sus*, high, *collis*, a hill, and *Gr. kolōnē*, a hill.]
COLUMNAL, kol-um'nal, *adj.* same as **COLUMNAR**.

Crag overhanging, nor columnal rock
Cast its dark outline there.—*Southey.*

COLUMNAR, kol-um'nar, *adj.* formed in columns: having the form of a column.
COLURE, kol'ür, *n.* (*astron.*) one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator, so called because a part is always beneath the horizon. [*Gr. kolouros*, dock-tailed—*kolos*, docked, *oura*, tail.]
COLZA, kol'za, *n.* a kind of cabbage from the seeds of which is obtained an oil used in lamps. [*Dut. koolzaad*, the "seed of cabbage."]
COMA, kō'ma, *n.*, deep sleep: stupor. [*Gr.*—*koimāō*, to hush to sleep.]
COMATOSE, kō'ma-tōs or kom', **COMATOUS**, kō'ma-tus, *adj.*, affected with coma: in a state of stupor from drowsiness: drowsy.
COMB, kōm, *n.* a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc.; the crest of a cock: the top or crest of a wave or of a hill: a cell for honey.—*v.t.* to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb. [*A.S. camb*; *Ice. kamb*, comb, crest.]
COMB, **COMBE**, kōm, *n.* a hollow among hills: a narrow valley. [*W. cum*, a hollow.]
COMB, kōm, *n.* a dry measure of four bushels. [*Ety. dub.*]
COMBAT, kōm'bat or kum'bat, *v.i.* to con-

tend or struggle with.—*v.t.* to beat against: to act in opposition to: to contest.—*n.* a struggle: a battle or fight. [*Fr. combattre*, to fight—*com*, with, and *battre*, to beat. See **BEAT**.]
COMBATANT, kōm'bat-ant, *adj.* disposed or inclined to combat.—*n.* one who fights or combats.
COMBATIVE, kōm'bat-iv, *adj.* inclined to quarrel or fight.—*n.* **COMBATIVENESS**.
COMBER, kōm'er, *n.*, one who combs wool, etc.
COMBINATION, kōm-bi-nā'shun, *n.* the act of combining: union: a number of persons united for a purpose.
COMBINE, kōm-bin', *v.t.* to join two together: to unite intimately.—*v.i.* to come into close union: (*chem.*) to unite and form a new compound. [*L. combinare*, to join—*com*, together, and *bin*, two and two.]
COMBUSTIBLE, kōm-bust'i-bl, *adj.* that may take fire and burn: liable to take fire and burn.—*n.* anything that will take fire and burn. [*L. comburo*, *combustus*, to consume—*com*, intensive, and *buro*, *uro*, to burn.]
COMBUSTIBLENESS, kōm-bust'i-bl-nes, **COMBUSTIBILITY**, kōm-bust-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* capability of being burned.
COMBUSTION, kōm-bust'yun, *n.* a burning: the action of fire on combustible substances.
COME, kum, *v.i.* to move toward this place (the opp. of *go*): to draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition: to issue: to happen:—*pr.p.* com'ing; *pa.t.* cāme; *pa.p.* come. [*A.S. cuman*; *Ger. kommen*, to come.]
COMEDIAN, kōm-ē'di-an, *n.* one who acts or writes comedies: an actor.
COMEDIETTA, kōm-ē'di-et'ta, *n.* a dramatic composition of the comedy class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.
COMEDY, kōm-ē-di, *n.* a dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, orig. accomp. with dancing and singing. [*L. comœdia*—*Gr. kōmōdia*, a ludicrous spectacle, from *kōmos*, a revel, and *ōdē*, a song.]
COMELY, kum'li, *adj.* pleasing: graceful: handsome.—*adv.* in a comely manner.—*n.* **COMELINESS**. [*A.S. cymlic*—*cyme*, suitable (from **COME**), and *lic*, like.]
COMESTIBLES, kōm-est'i-blz, *n.* eatables. [*Fr.*—*L. comedo*, I eat up.]
COMET, kōm'et, *n.* a heavenly body with an eccentric orbit and a luminous tail.—*adj.* **COM'ETARY**. [*Gr. komētēs*, long-haired—*kōmē*, the hair.]
COMFIT, kum'fit, **COMFITURE**, kum'fit-ür, *n.* a sweetmeat. [*A* doublet of **CONFECT**; from *Fr. confit*, *confiture*—*L. conficio*, to make up.]
COMFORT, kum'furt, *v.t.* to relieve from pain or distress: to cheer, revive.—*n.* **COM'FORTER**. [*O. Fr. conforter*—*L. con*, and *fortis*, strong.]
COMFORT, kum'furt, *n.* relief: encouragement: ease: quiet enjoyment: freedom from annoyance: whatever gives ease, enjoyment, etc.
COMFORTABLE, kum'furt-a-bl, *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort.—*adv.* **COM'FORTABLY**.
COMFORTATIVE, kum'furt-ät-iv, *adj.* tending to promote comfort: capable of making comfortable. "*Comfortative* and wholesome, too."—*Udall*.
COMFORTATIVE, kum'furt-ät-iv, *n.* that which gives or ministers to comfort. "The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart."—*Jarvis*.

COMFORTLESS, kom'furt-les, *adj.* without comfort.

COMIC, kom'ik, COMICAL, kom'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *comedy*: raising mirth: droll. —*adv.* COMICALLY. —*ns.* COMICALITY, COMICALNESS.

COMMITIA, kom-mish'i-a, *n.* among the Romans, the *assemblies* of the people for electing magistrates, passing laws, etc. [L.—*com*, together, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

COMITY, kom'i-ti, *n.*, *courteousness*: civility. [L. *comitas*, -*atis*—*comis*, courteous.]

COMMA, kom'a, *n.* in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence. [L. *comma*—Gr. *komma*, a section of a sentence, from *koptō*, to cut off.]

COMMAND, kom-and', *v.t.* to order: to bid: to exercise supreme authority over: to have within sight, influence, or control.—*v.i.* to have chief authority: to govern.—*n.* an order: authority: message: the ability to overlook or influence: the thing commanded. [Fr. *commander*—L. *commendare*, to commit to one's charge, to order—*com*, and *mandare*, to intrust. A doublet of *COMMEND*.]

COMMANDANT, kom-and-ant', *n.* an officer who has the *command* of a place or of a body of troops.

COMMANDER, kom-and'er, *n.*, *one who commands*: an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain.—*n.* COMMANDERSHIP.

COMMANDING, kom-and'ing, *adj.* fitted to impress or control.—*adv.* COMMANDINGLY.

COMMANDMENT, kom-and'ment, *n.* a *command*: a precept: one of the ten moral laws.

COMMEMORATE, kom-em'o-rāt, *v.t.* to call to *remembrance* by a solemn or public act.—*n.* COMMEMORATION. [L. *commemoratus*, *pa.p.* of *commemorare*, to remember—*com*, intensive, and *memor*, mindful.]

COMMEMORATIVE, kom-em'o-rā-tiv, *adj.* tending or serving to *commemorate*.

COMMENCE, kom-ens', *v.i.* to *begin*: to originate: to take rise.—*v.t.* to begin: to originate: to enter upon. [Fr. *commencer*—L. *com*, and *initiare*, to begin—in, into, and *eo*, to go.]

COMMENCEMENT, kom-ens'ment, *n.* the beginning: the thing begun.

COMMEND, kom-end', *v.t.* to give into the charge of: to recommend as worthy: to praise. [L. *commendare*, to intrust. See *COMMAND*.]

COMMENDABLE, kom-end'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *commended* or praised.—*adv.* COMMENDABLY.—*n.* COMMENDABLENESS.

COMMENDATION, kom-en-dā'shun, *n.* the *act of commending*: praise: declaration of esteem.

COMMENDATORY, kom-end'a-to-ri, *adj.*, *commending*: containing praise or commendation: presenting to favorable notice or reception.]

COMMENSURABLE, kom-en'sū-ra-bl, *adj.*, *having a common measure*.—*adv.* COMMENSURABLY.—*ns.* COMMENSURABILITY, COMMENSURABLENESS. [L. *com*, with, and *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure.]

COMMENSURATE, kom-en'sū-rāt, *adj.*, *of the same measure with*: equal in measure or extent: in proportion with.—*adv.* COMMENSURATELY.—*ns.* COMMENSURATENESS, COMMENSURATION.

COMMENT, kom'ent, *n.* a note conveying an illustration or explanation: a remark, observation, criticism.—*v.i.* (or kom-ent') to make critical or explanatory notes.—*ns.* COMMENTATOR, COMMENTOR. [Fr.—

L. *commentor*, to reflect upon—*com*, and the root *ment*—L. *mens*, the MIND.]

COMMENTARY, kom'ent-a-ri, *n.* a *comment*, or a book or body of comments.

COMMERCE, kom'ers, *n.* interchange of *merchandise* on a large scale *between* nations or individuals: extended trade or traffic: intercourse: fellowship. [Fr. *commerce*—L. *commercium*—*com*, with, and *merx*, *mercis*, goods, merchandise.]

COMMERCIAL, kom-er'shal, *adj.* pertaining to commerce: mercantile.—*adv.* COMMERCIALLY.

COMMERCIALISM, kom-mer'shal-izm, *n.* the doctrines, tenets, or practices of commerce or of commercial men. "The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up."—*Kingsley*.

COMMERCING, kom-mers'ing, *pr.p.* of *Commerce*, *v.i.* to hold intercourse with.

COMMINATION, kom-in-ā'shun, *n.* a *threat*: a recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday in the Episcopal Church. [L.—*com*, intensive, and *minor*, to threaten. See *MENACE*.]

COMMINATORY, kom-in'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *threatening* or denouncing punishment.

COMMINGLE, kom-ing'gl, *v.t.* to *mingle* or mix *with*. [L. *com*, together, and *MINGLE*.]

COMMUNUTE, kom'in-ūt, *v.t.* to reduce to *minute* or small *particles*.—*n.* COMMUNUTION. [L. *comminuo*, -*utum*, to break into pieces—*com*, and *minuo*, to make small—root *minus*, less.]

COMMISERATE, kom-iz'er-āt, *v.t.* to *feel for the miseries of another*: to pity. [L. *com*, with, and *miseror*, to deplore, from *miser*, wretched.]

COMMISERATION, kom-iz'er-ā'shun, *n.* concern for the sufferings of others: pity.

COMMISSARIAL, kom-is-ā'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *commissary*.

COMMISSARIAT, kom-is-ā'ri-at, *n.* the department which is charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army: the body of officers in that department: the office of a commissary.

COMMISSARY, kom-is-ar-i, *n.* one to whom any charge is *committed*: an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, etc. to an army.—*n.* COMMISSARISHIP. [Low L. *commissarius*—L. *committere*, *commissus*.]

COMMISSION, kom-ish'un, *n.*, *act of committing*: that which is committed: a writing conferring certain powers: authority: charge or fee to an agent, etc. for transacting business: one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties.—*v.t.* to give a commission to: to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kom-ish'un-er, *n.* one who holds a *commission* to perform some business.

COMMIT, kom-it', *v.t.* to give in charge or trust: to do: to endanger: to pledge:—*pr.p.* commit'ting; *pa.p.* commit'ted. [L. *committere*—*com*, with, and *mittere*, to send.]

COMMITMENT, kom-it'ment, *n.*, *act of committing*: an order for sending to prison: imprisonment.

COMMITTAL, kom-it'al, *n.* commitment: a pledge, actual or implied.

COMMITTEE, kom-it'ē, *n.* one or more persons to whom some special business is *committed* by a court or assembly or other body of men.

COMMIX, kom-iks', *v.t.* to *mix together*.—*v.i.* to mix. [L. *com*, together, and *MIX*.]

COMMIXTURE, kom-iks'tūr, *n.*, *act of mixing together*: the state of being mixed: the mass formed by mixing.

COMMUNE, kom-ōd', *n.* a small sideboard:

a head-dress formerly worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *commodus*, convenient.]

COMMODE, kom-mōd', *adj.* accommodating: obliging. "Am I not very *commode* to you."—*Cibber*. [Fr. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind.]

COMMODELY, kom-mōd'li, *adv.* conveniently. "It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties."—*H. Walpole*.

COMMODOUS, kom-ō'di-us, *adj.* suitable or convenient: comfortable.—*adv.* COMMODOUSLY.—*n.* COMMODOUSNESS. [L. *commodus* (*lit.*), having the same measure, fitting)—*com*, with, *modus*, measure.]

COMMODITY, kom-od'it-i, *n.* a convenience, or that which affords it: an article of traffic. [L. *commoditas*, from *commodus*.]

COMMODORE, kom'o-dōr, *n.* the *commander* of a squadron or detachment of ships: the *leading ship* of a fleet of merchantmen. [Corr. of Sp. *comendador*—L. *commodo*, in late L. to command.]

COMMON, kom'un, *adj.* belonging equally to more than one: public: general: usual: frequent: easy to be had: of little value: vulgar.—*n.* a tract of open land, used in *common* by the inhabitants of a town, parish, etc.—COMMON PLEAS, one of the high courts of justice in Eng.: in some of the United States a county court.—BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, the liturgy of the Episcopal Church.—*adv.* COMMONLY.—*n.* COMMONNESS. [Fr. *commun*—L. *communis*—*com*, together, and *munis*, serving, obliging.]

COMMONAGE, kom'un-āj, *n.* right of pasturing on a *common*: the right of using anything in *common*.

COMMONALTY, kom'un-al-ti, *n.* the body of *common* people below the rank of nobility.

COMMONER, kom'un-er, *n.* a member of the House of Commons: a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.

COMMONPLACE, kom'un-plās, *n.* a *common topic* or subject: a memorandum: a note.—*adj.* common: hackneyed.—*n.* COMMONPLACE-BOOK, a note or memorandum*book. [COMMON, and PLACE, a translation of L. *locus*, a place, a topic of discourse.]

COMMONS, kom'unz, *n.pl.* the lower House of Parliament or House of Commons: common land: food at a common table.

COMMON-SENSE, kom'un-sens, *adj.* marked by sound, plain good sense.

COMMONWEAL, kom'un-wēl, COMMONWEALTH, kom'un-welth, *n.* (*lit.*) the *common* or public *well-being* or good: the government in a free state: the public or whole body of the people: a form of government in which the power rests with the people, (*hist.*) that in England after the overthrow of Charles I. [See *WEALTH*.]

COMMORANT, kom'mo-rant, *n.* a resident. "All my time that I was a *commorant* in Cambridge."—*Bp. Hacket*.

COMMOTE, kom-mōt', *v.t.* to commove: to disturb: to stir up. *Hawthorne*. [See *COMMOTION*.]

COMMOTION, kom-ō'shun, *n.* a *violent motion* or *moving*: excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental: agitation: tumult. [L. *commotio*—*com*, intensive, and *moveo*, *motus*, to move.]

COMMUNAL, kom-ūn'al, *adj.* of a *commune*.

COMMUNE, kom'ūn, *n.* in France, a territorial division governed by a mayor. The *COMMUNE* at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, the principle of the revolt being that each city or district should be ruled inde-

- pendently by its own *commune* or local government. [Fr. *commune*—root of COMMON.]
- COMMUNE, kom-ün', *v.i.* to converse or talk together: to have intercourse. [Fr. *communier*—L. *communico*, from *communis*. See COMMON.]
- COMMUNICABLE, kom-ün'i-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be communicated.—*adv.* COMMUNICABLY.
- COMMUNICANT, kom-ün'i-kant, *n.* one who partakes of The Communion.
- COMMUNICATE, kom-ün'i-kät, *v.t.* to give a share of, impart: to reveal: to bestow.—*v.i.* to have something in common with another: to have the means of passing from one to another: to have intercourse: to partake of The Communion. [L. *communico*, *communicatus*, from *communis*.]
- COMMUNICATION, kom-ün-i-kä'shun, *n.* act of communicating: that which is communicated: intercourse: correspondence.
- COMMUNICATIVE, kom-ün'i-kä-tiv, *adj.* inclined to communicate or give information: unreserved.—*n.* COMMUNICATIVENESS.
- COMMUNICATORY, kom-ün'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* imparting knowledge.
- COMMUNION, kom-ün'yun, *n.* act of *communing*: mutual intercourse: fellowship: common possession: interchange of transactions: union in religious service; the body of people who so unite.—THE COMMUNION, the celebration of the Lord's Supper: the act of receiving Holy Eucharist in R. C. Church.
- COMMUNISM, kom-ü-nizm, *n.* a theory or condition of things, according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in *common*.
- COMMUNIST, kom-ü-nist, *n.* one who holds the principles of *communism*.
- COMMUNITY, kom-ün'i-ti, *n.*, *common* possession or enjoyment: people having common rights, etc.; the public or people in general.
- COMMUTABLE, kom-üt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be commuted or exchanged.—*n.* COMMUTABILITY.
- COMMUTATION, kom-üt-tä'shun, *n.* the act of *commuting*: change or exchange of one thing for another: the change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less.
- COMMUTATIVE, kom-üt'a-tiv, *adj.* relating to *exchange*: interchangeable.—*adv.* COMMUTATIVELY.
- COMMUTE, kom-üt', *v.t.* to *exchange*: to exchange a punishment for one less severe. [L. *commuto*, from *com*, with, and *mutō*, to change.]
- COMMUTUAL, kom-üt'ü-al, *adj.* mutual.
- COMPACT, kom-pakt', *adj.*, *fastened* or *packed together*: firm: close: brief: in *Milton*, composed or made of.—*v.t.* to press closely together: to consolidate.—*adv.* COMPACTLY, COMPACTEDLY.—*n.* COMPACTEDNESS. [Fr.—L. *compactus*, *pa.p.* of *compingo*—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fasten, *fix*: akin to E. FANG.]
- COMPACT, kom-pakt, *n.* a *mutual bargain* or *agreement*: a league, treaty, or union. [L. *compactum*—*compaciscor*, from *com*, with, and *paciscor*, to make a bargain; from root *pango*.]
- COMPACTNESS, kom-pakt'nes, *n.* state of being compact: closeness.
- COMPANION, kom-pan'yun, *n.* one who keeps company or frequently associates with another: an associate or partner.—*n.* COMPANIONSHIP. [Fr. *compagnon*, from Low L. *companium*, a mess—L. *com*, with, and *panis*, bread.]
- COMPANIONABLE, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, *adj.*, *fit to be a companion*: agreeable.—*adv.* COMPANIONABLY.
- COMPANIONLESS, kom-pan'yun-les, *adj.*, *without a companion*.
- COMPANY, kum'pa-ni, *n.* an assembly of persons: a number of persons associated together for trade, etc.: a society: a subdivision of a regiment: the crew of a ship: state of being a companion: fellowship: society.—*v.i.* to associate with. [Fr. *compagnie*. See COMPANION.]
- COMPARABLE, kom-par-a-bl, *adj.* that may be compared: being of equal regard.—*adv.* COMPARABLY.
- COMPARATIVE, kom-par'a-tiv, *adj.* estimated by *comparing* with something else: not positive or absolute: (*gram.*) expressing more.—*adv.* COMPARATIVELY.
- COMPARE, kom-pär', *v.t.* to set things together, to ascertain how far they agree or disagree: to liken or represent as similar: (*gram.*) to inflect an adjective.—*v.i.* to hold comparison. [Fr.—L. *comparo*, to match, from *com*, together, and *paro*, to make or esteem equal—*par*, equal.]
- COMPARE, kom-pär', *n.* comparison.
- COMPARISON, kom-par'i-sun, *n.* the act of *comparing*: comparative estimate: a simile, or figure by which two things are compared: (*gram.*) the inflection of an adjective.
- COMPARTMENT, kom-pärt'ment, *n.* a separate *part* or division of any inclosed space: a subdivision of a carriage. [Fr., from *compartir*, to divide—Lat. *com*, and *partire*, to part.]
- COMPASS, kum'pas, *n.* a circuit or circle: space: limit: range: an instrument consisting of a magnetized needle, used to steer ships by, etc.—To *fetch a COMPASS*, to make a circuit, to go round:—*pl.* COMPASSES, an instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, etc. [Fr. *compas*, a circle—Low L. *compassus*—L. *com*, together, and *passus*, a step, a way, a route; the mariner's compass goes round in a circle.]
- COMPASS, kum'pas, *v.t.* to *pass* or *go round*: to surround or inclose: to besiege: to bring about or obtain: to contrive or plot.
- COMPASSION, kom-pash'un, *n.* fellow-feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another: pity. [Fr.—L. *compassio*—*com*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]
- COMPASSIONATE, kom-pash'un-ät, *adj.* inclined to pity or to have mercy upon: merciful.—*v.t.* to have compassion for: to have pity or mercy upon.—*adv.* COMPASSIONATELY.—*n.* COMPASSIONATENESS.
- COMPATIBILITY, kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the *being compatible*: suitability.
- COMPATIBLE, kom-pat'i-bl, *adj.*, *that can bear with*: that suits or agrees with.—*adv.* COMPATIBLY. [Fr.—L. *com*, with, *patior*, to bear.]
- COMPATRIOT, kom-pä'tri-ot, *adj.*, *of the same fatherland* or country.—*n.* one of the same country. [Fr.—L. *com*, with, and *patriot*.]
- COMPEER, kom-pär', *n.*, *one who is equal to another*: a companion: an associate. [L. *compar*—*com*, with, and *peer*, from *par*, equal.]
- COMPEL, kom-pel', *v.t.* to *drive* or *urge* or *forcibly*: to oblige:—*pr.p.* *compelling*: *pa.p.* *compelled*.—*adj.* COMPELLABLE. [L. *com*, intensive, and *pello*, *pulsus*, to drive.]
- COMPENDIOUS, kom-pen'di-us, *adj.* short: comprehensive.—*adv.* COMPENDIOUSLY.
- COMPENDIUM, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* a shortening or abridgment: a book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one. [L. *compendium*, what is weighed together, or saved (opposed to *dispensium*)—*com*, together, and *pendo*, to weigh.]
- COMPENSATE, kom-pen'sät, or kom-pen-sät, *v.t.* to reward suitably for service rendered: to make amends for loss sustained: to recompense: to counterbalance. [L. *com*, intensive, and *penso*, to weigh, freq. of *pendo*, to weigh.]
- COMPENSATION, kom-pen-sä'shun, *n.* act of *compensating*: reward for service: amends for loss sustained.
- COMPENSATORY, kom-pen'sa-tor-i, *adj.* serving for *compensation*: making amends.
- COMPESCE, kom-pes', *v.t.* to hold in check: to restrain: to curb. *Carlyle*. [L. *compesco*, to fasten together, to confine.]
- COMPETE, kom-pët', *v.i.* to *seek* or *strive* with others for something: to contend for a prize. [L. *competo*—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek.]
- COMPETENCE, kom'pe-tens, COMPETENCY, kom'pe-ten-si, *n.* fitness: sufficiency: legal power or capacity.
- COMPETENT, kom'pe-tent, *adj.*, *suitable*: sufficient: fit: belonging.—*adv.* COMPETENTLY. [Fr.—L. *competo*, to strive after together, to agree—*com*, with, and *peto*, to seek.]
- COMPETITION, kom-pe-tish'un, *n.* the act of *competing*: common strife for the same object.
- COMPETITIVE, kom-pet'i-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to or producing *competition*.
- COMPETITOR, kom-pet'i-tor, *n.* one who *competes*: a rival or opponent.
- COMPILATION, kom-pil-ä'shun, *n.* the act of *compiling*, or the thing compiled: a literary work composed by gathering the materials from various authors.
- COMPILE, kom-pil', *v.t.* to write or compose by collecting the materials from other books: to draw up or collect.—*n.* COMPILER. [Fr.—L. *compilo*—*com*, together, and *pilo*, to plunder.]
- COMPLACENCE, kom-plä'sens, COMPLACENCY, kom-plä'sen-si, *n.* pleasure: satisfaction: civility.
- COMPLACENT, kom-plä'sent, *adj.* showing satisfaction: pleased: gratified.—*adv.* COMPLACENTLY. [L. *complacens*—*com*, intensive, and *placeo*, to please.]
- COMPLAIN, kom-plän', *v.i.* to express grief, pain, censure: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to accuse. [Fr. *complaigndre*—Low L. *complangere*—*com*, intensive, and *plango*, to bewail: (*lit.*) to beat (the breast), Gr. *plēssō*, to strike.]
- COMPLAINANT, kom-plän'ant, *n.* one who *complains*: (*law*) one who raises a suit, a plaintiff.
- COMPLAIN, kom-plänt', *n.*, a *complaining*: an expression of grief: a representation of pains or injuries: a finding fault: the thing complained of.
- COMPLAISANCE, kom-plä-zans or kom-plä-zans', *n.* care or desire to please: an obliging civility. [Fr.]
- COMPLAISANT, kom-plä-zant or kom-plä-zant', *adj.* desirous of pleasing: obliging.—*adv.* COMPLAISANTLY or COMPLAISANTLY. [Fr.—*complaire*—L. *complaceo*.]
- COMPLEMENT, kom-ple-ment, *n.* that which *completes* or fills up: full number or quantity. [L. *complementum*—*com*, and *pleo*.]
- COMPLEMENTAL, kom-ple-ment'al, COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-ment'ar-i, *adj.*, *filling up*: supplying a deficiency.
- COMPLETE, kom-plët', *v.t.* to *fill up*, *finish*, or *perfect*: to accomplish. [L. *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intensive, and *pleo*, to fill.]
- COMPLETE, kom-plët', *adj.*, *filled w:* free from deficiency: perfect: finished.—*adv.* COMPLETELY.—*n.* COMPLETENESS.
- COMPLETION, kom-plë'shun, *n.* the act or state of being *complete*: fulfillment.
- COMPLEX, kom'pleks, *adj.* composed of

more than one, or of many parts: not simple: intricate: difficult.—*adv.* COMPLEXLY.—*n.* COMPLEXNESS. [L. *complex*—*com*, together, and root of *plico*, to fold. See COMPLICATE.]

COMPLEXION, kom-plek'shun, *n.* color or look of the skin, esp. of the face: general appearance, temperament, or texture. [Fr.—L. *complexio*, a combination, physical structure of body—*complector*, *complexus*, to embrace—*plectere*, to plait.]

COMPLEXIONAL, kom-plek'shun-al, *adj.* depending on or pertaining to *complexion*.

COMPLEXIONED, kom-plek'shund, *adj.* having a *complexion*, or a certain temperament or state.

COMPLEXITY, kom-plek'si-ti, *n.* state of being *complex*.

COMPLIANCE, kom-pli'ans, *n.* a yielding: agreement.

COMPLIANT, kom-pli'ant, *adj.* yielding: civil.—*adv.* COMPLIANTLY.

COMPLICACY, kom-pli-ka-si, *n.* state of being *complicated*.

COMPLICATE, kom-pli-kāt, *v.t.* to twist or plait together: to render *complex*: to entangle. [L. *com*, together, and *plico*, *plicatum*, to fold. See COMPLEX.]

COMPLICATION, kom-pli-kā'shun, *n.* an intricate blending or entanglement.

COMPLICITY, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* state or condition of being an *accomplice*.

COMPLIMENT, kom-pli-ment, *n.* an expression of regard: delicate flattery. [Fr. *compliment*, from root of COMPLY. COMPLEMENT is etymologically the same word, but direct from the Lat.]

COMPLIMENT, kom-pli-ment, *v.t.* to pay a compliment to: to express respect for: to praise: to flatter.

COMPLIMENTARY, kom-pli-ment'ar-i, *adj.* conveying civility or praise.

COMPLOT, kom-plot', *v.t.* to plot together, to conspire:—*or.p.* complott'ing; *pa.p.* complott'ed.

COMPLY, kom-pli', *v.i.* to yield to the wishes of another: to agree:—*pr.p.* complying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* complied'. [O. Fr. *complir*, It. *compiere*, to fulfill, to suit, to offer courtesies—L. *complere*, to fulfill or complete.]

COMPONENT, kom-pō'nent, *adj.* making up of composing: forming one of the elements of a compound.—*n.* one of the elements of a compound. [L. *com*, together, and *pono*, to place.]

COMPORT, kom-pōrt', *v.i.* to agree, accord, suit.—*v.t.* to bear one's self, to behave. [L. *com*, together, and *porto*, to carry.]

COMPORTMENT, kom-pōrt'ment, *n.* deportment, behavior.

COMPOSE, kom-pōz', *v.t.* to form by putting two or more parts or things together: to place in order: to set at rest: to soothe: to place types in order for printing: to originate or become the author of, as a book. [Fr. *composer*, from L. *cuma*, and Fr. *poser*, which is from L. *pausare*, to cease, to rest.]

COMPOSED, kom-pōzd', *adj.* settled, quiet, calm.—*adv.* COMPOSEDLY.—*n.* COMPOSEDNESS.

COMPOSER, kom-pōz'er, *n.* one who composes or adjusts a thing: a writer, an author, esp. of a piece of music.

COMPOSITE, kom-pōz-it, *adj.*, *composed* of two or more distinct parts: (*arch.*) a blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. [L. *compositus*, *pa.p.* of *componere*, to put together.]

COMPOSITION, kom-pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of putting together: the thing composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting: a coming together or agreement: an agreement whereby payment of part of a debt is taken for the whole.

COMPOSITOR, kom-pōz'i-tor, *n.* one who puts together or sets up types for printing.

COMPOSITOUS, kom-pōz'i-tus, *adj.* in bot. belonging to the order *Compositæ*: composite. *Darwin*.

COMPOST, kom-pōst, *n.* a mixture for manure: a kind of plaster: in *Milton*, composition, agreement.

COMPOSURE, kom-pōzhūr, *n.* calmness, self-possession, tranquillity.

COMPOUND, kom-pownd', *v.t.* to mix or combine: to settle or adjust by agreement.—*v.i.* to agree, or come to terms: to bargain in the lump. [L. *compono*. See COMPOSITE.]

COMPOUND, kom-pownd, *adj.* mixed or composed of a number of parts: not simple.—*n.* a mass made up of a number of parts.

COMPREHEND, kom-pre-hend', *v.t.* to seize or take up with the mind, to understand: to comprise or include. [L. *com*, with, and *prehendo*, from *præ*, before, and an old word *hendo* = Gr. *chandanō*, to hold, comprise; akin to E. GET.]

COMPREHENSIBLE, kom-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being understood.—*adv.* COMPREHENSIBLY.—*ns.* COMPREHENSIBILITY, COMPREHENSIBLENESS.

COMPREHENSION, kom-pre-hen'shun, *n.* the act or quality of *comprehending*: power of the mind to understand: (*logic*) the intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term.

COMPREHENSIVE, kom-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* having the quality or power of *comprehending* much: extensive: full.—*adv.* COMPREHENSIVELY.—*n.* COMPREHENSIVENESS.

COMPRESS, kom-pres', *v.t.* to press together: to force into a narrower space: to condense. [L. *com*, together, and *pressare*, to press—*premo*, *pressus*, to press.]

COMPRESS, kom-pres, *n.* folds of linen, used in surgery to make due *pressure* on any part.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kom-pres'i-bil-i-ti, *n.* the property that bodies have of being reduced in bulk by *pressure*.

COMPRESSIBLE, kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *compressed*.

COMPRESSION, kom-presh'un, *n.* act of *compressing*: state of being compressed.

COMPRESSIVE, kom-pres'iv, *adj.* able to *compress*.

COMPRIAL, kom-priz'al, *n.* the act of *comprising*.

COMPRISE, kom-priz', *v.t.* to contain, include. [Fr. *compris*, *pa.p.* of *comprendre*—L. *comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.]

COMPROMISE, kom-prō-miz, *n.* a settlement of differences by *mutual promise* or concession.—*v.t.* to settle by mutual agreement and concession: to pledge: to involve or bring into question. [Fr. *compromis*—L. *com*, together, and *promitto*, to promise.]

COMPTELL, COMPTELLER. See under CONTROL.

COMPULSION, kom-pul'shun, *n.* the act of *compelling*: force: necessity: violence. [See COMPEL.]

COMPULSE, kom-puls', *v.t.* to compel: to constrain: to oblige. "Some are beaten and *compulsed*."—*Latimer*. "She rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence."—*Charlotte Bronte*.

COMPULSIVE, kom-pul'siv, COMPULSORY, kom-pul'sor-i, *adj.* having power to *compel*: forcing.—*advs.* COMPULSIVELY, COMPULSORILY.

COMPUNCTION, kom-pungk'shun, *n.* uneasiness of conscience: remorse. [O. Fr. —L. *compunctio*—*com*, intensive, and *pungo*, *punctus*, to prick.]

COMPUNCTIOUS, kom-pungk'shus, *adj.* feeling or causing *compunction*: repentant: remorseful.

COMPUTABLE, kom-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *computed* or calculated.

COMPUTATION, kom-pūt-ā'shun, *n.* act of *computing*: the sum or quantity computed: estimate.

COMPUTE, kom-pūt', *v.t.* to calculate: to number. [L. *computo*, from *com*, together, and *puto*, to reckon.]

COMRADE, kom-rād, *n.* a companion. [Sp. *camarada*, a room-full, a chamber-mate—L. *camera*, a chamber.]

COMRADERY, kom-rād-ri, *n.* the state or feeling of being a comrade: companionship: fellowship.

COMTISM, kongt'izm, *n.* the philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte: positivism. [See POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY, under POSITIVE.]

COMTIST, kongt'ist, *n.* a disciple of Comte: a positivist. [Also used as an adjective.]

CON, kon, a contraction of L. *contra*, against, as in PRO AND CON, for and against.

CON, kon, *v.t.* to study carefully: to commit to memory:—*pr.p.* conning; *pa.p.* conned'. [A.S. *cunnian*, to test, to try to know—from *cunnan*, to know.]

CONCATENATE, kon-kat'e-nāt, *v.t.* to chain or link together: to connect in a series. [L. *con*, together, and *catena*, a chain.]

CONCATENATION, kon-kat-e-nā'shun, *n.* a series of links united: a series of things depending on each other.

CONCAVE, kon-kāv, *adj.* curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body, and opposed to *convex*, which is applied to the outside.—*n.* a hollow: an arch or vault. [L. *concaucus*, from *con*, intensive, and *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.]

CONCAVITY, kon-kav'i-ti, *n.* the inner surface of a concave or hollow body.

CONCEAL, kon-sēl', *v.t.* to hide completely or carefully: to keep secret: to disguise: to keep from telling. [L. *concelo*, from *con*, intens., and *celo*, to hide; akin to A.S. *helan*, to hide.]

CONCEALABLE, kon-sēl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *concealed*.

CONCEALMENT, kon-sēl'ment, *n.* act of *concealing*: secrecy: disguise: hiding-place.

CONCEDE, kon-sēd', *v.t.* to *cede* or give up: to quit: to surrender: to admit: to grant.—*v.i.* to admit or grant. [L. *concedo*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *cedo*, to go, to yield.]

CONCEDENCE, kon-sēd'ens, *n.* the act of conceding: concession. "A mutual *concedence*."—*Richardson*.

CONCEIT, kon-sēt', *n.* over-estimate of one's self: too favorable opinion of one's own good qualities: a pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion.—OUT OF CONCEIT WITH, no longer fond of. [Through a Fr. form *conceit*, from L. *conceptus*, *pa.p.* of *concepio*.]

CONCEITED, kon-sēt'ed, *adj.* having a high opinion of one's self; egotistical.—*adv.* CONCEITEDLY.—*n.* CONCEITEDNESS.

CONCEIVABLE, kon-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *conceived*, understood, or believed.—*adv.* CONCEIVABLY.—*n.* CONCEIVABLENESS.

CONCEIVE, kon-sēv', *v.t.* to receive into, and form in the womb: to form in the mind: to imagine or think: to understand.—*v.i.* to become pregnant: to think. [O. Fr. *concever*—L. *concepio*, *conceptum*, from *con*, and *capio*, to take.]

CONCENT, kon-sent', *n.* a singing together: concert: harmony. [L. *con-*

centus—*con*, together, and *cano, cantum*, to sing.]
CONCENTRATE, kon-sen'trät, *v.t.* to bring into a closer union, or a narrower compass: to condense. [A lengthened form of **CONCENTRE**.]
CONCENTRATION, kon-sen-trä'shun, *n.* act of *concentrating*: condensation.
CONCENTRATIVE, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *adj.* tending to concentrate.
CONCENTRE, kon-sen'ter, *v.i.* to tend to or meet in a common centre.—*v.t.* to bring or direct to a common centre or point:—*pr.p.* concent'ring; *pa.p.* concent'ed or concent'ed. [Fr. *concentrer*—*L. con*, with, and *centrum*, the **CENTRE**.]
CONCENTRIC, kon-sen'trik, **CONCENTRICAL**, kon-sen'trik-al, *adj.* having a common centre.
CONCEPT, kon'sept, *n.* a thing conceived, a notion.
CONCEPTION, kon-sep'shun, *n.* the act of *conceiving*: the thing conceived: the formation in the mind of an image or idea: a notion.
CONCEPTUALISM, kon-sep'tü-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine in philosophy that general properties can be conceived in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment.
CONCERN, kon-sern', *v.t.* to relate or belong to: to affect or interest: to make uneasy.—*n.* that which concerns or belongs to one: interest: regard: anxiety: a business or those connected with it.—*n.* **CONCERNMENT**. [Fr.—*L. concerno*, from *con*, together, and *cerno*, to sift, to see.]
CONCERNED, kon-sernd', *adj.* having connection with: interested: anxious; also confused with drink: slightly intoxicated. "Not that I know his Reverence was ever concern'd to my knowledge."—*Swift*. "A little as you see concerned with liquor."—*Sir H. Taylor*.—*adv.* **CONCERNEDLY**.—*n.* **CONCERNEDNESS**.
CONCERNING, kon-sern'ing, *prep.* regarding: pertaining to. [*Pr.p.* of **CONCERN**.]
CONCERNMENT, kon-sern'ment, *n.* that which concerns one.
CONCERT, kon-sert', *v.t.* to frame or devise together: to arrange, adjust. [Fr. *concerter*—*con*, together, *certare*, to contend, vie with: *acc.* to Skeat, from *L. concertus*, joined together.]
CONCERT, kon'sert, *n.* union or agreement in any undertaking: harmony: musical harmony: a musical entertainment. [Fr.]
CONCERTINA, kon-ser-té'na, *n.* a musical instrument, on the principle of the accordion.
CONCERTO, kon-ser'tó, *n.* a piece of music for a concert. [It.]
CONCESSIBLE, kon-ses'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being conceded or granted. "One of the most *concessible* postulations in nature."—*Sterne*.
CONCESSION, kon-sesh'un, *n.* act of *conceding*: the thing conceded: a grant.
CONCESSIVE, kon-ses'iv, *adj.* implying *concession*.
CONCESSORY, kon-ses'or-i, *adj.* yielding.
CONCH, kongk, *n.* a marine shell. [*L. concha*—*Gr. kongchē*; *Sans. cankha*, a shell; *conn.* with **COCKLE**.]
CONCHIFEROUS, kong-ki'fer-us, *adj.*, having a shell. [*L. concha*, and *fero*, to bear.]
CONCHOIDAL, kong-koid'al, *adj.*, shell-like, applied to the fracture of a mineral. [*Gr. kongchē*, and *eidós*, form.]
CONCHOLOGIST, kong-kol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in *conchology*.
CONCHOLOGY, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* the science of shells and of the animals inhabiting them. [*Gr. kongchē*, and *logos*, a discourse.]
CONCILIATE, kon-sil'i-ät, *v.t.* to gain or

win over: to gain the love or good-will of such as have been indifferent or hostile. [*L. concilio, conciliatus*, to bring together—*concilium*. See **COUNCIL**.]
CONCILIATION, kon-sil-i-ä'shun, *n.* act of *conciliating*.—*n.* **CONCILIATOR**, kon-sil-i-ä-tor.—*adj.* **CONCILIATORY**, kon-sil-i-ä-tor-i.
CONCISE, kon-sis', *adj.*, cut short: brief.—*adv.* **CONCISELY**.—*n.* **CONCISENESS**. [Fr.—*L. concido, concisus*, from *con*, and *cædo*, to cut.]
CONCISION, kon-sizh'un, *n.* (B.) *circumcision*: a faction.
CONCLAVE, kon'kläv, *n.* the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope: the body of cardinals: any close assembly. [*L. conclave*, from *con*, together, and *clavis*, a key.]
CONCLUDE, kon-klöd'd', *v.t.* to close: to end.—*v.i.* to end: to infer: to form a final judgment. [*L. concludo, conclusus*—*con*, together, and *claudo*, to shut.]
CONCLUSION, kon-klöd'shun, *n.* act of *concluding*: the end, close, or last part: inference: judgment. [*L. conclusio*.]
CONCLUSIVE, kon-klöd's'iv, *adj.* final: convincing.—*adv.* **CONCLUSIVELY**.—*n.* **CONCLUSIVENESS**.
CONCOCT, kon-kok't', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to cook or boil together: to digest: to prepare or mature. [*L. concoquo, concoctus*—*con*, together, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.]
CONCOCTION, kon-kok'shun, *n.* act of *concocting*: ripening: preparation.
CONCOCTIVE, kon-kok't'iv, *adj.* having the power of digesting or ripening. *Milton*.
CONCOMITANCE, kon-kom'i-tans, **CONCOMITANCY**, kon-kom'i-tan-si, *n.* state of being concomitant.
CONCOMITANT, kon-kom'i-tant, *adj.*, accompanying or going along with: conjoined with.—*n.* he or that which accompanies.—*adv.* **CONCOMITANTLY**. [*L. con*, with, and *comitans*, *pr.p.* of *comitor*, to accompany—*comes*, a companion.]
CONCORD, kong'kord or kon', *n.* state of being of the same heart or mind: union: harmony. [Fr. *concorde*—*L. concordia*—*concor*, of the same heart, from *con*, together, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.]
CONCORDANCE, kong-kord'ans, *n.* agreement: an index or dictionary of the leading words or passages of the Bible, or of any author.
CONCORDANT, kon-kord'ant, *adj.* harmonious: united.—*adv.* **CONCORDANTLY**. [*L. concordans*, *pr.p.* of *concordo*—*concor*, agreeing.]
CONCORDAT, kon-kord'at, *n.* an agreement or compact, especially between a temporal sovereign and the pope. [Fr.—*It. concordato*—*L. concordo*, to agree.]
CONCOURSE, kong'körs, *n.* an assembly of persons *running* or drawn together. [Fr.—*L. concursus*.]
CONCRESCENCE, kon-kres'ens, *n.* a *growing together*.
CONCRETE, kong'krät, or kon', *adj.* formed into one mass: the opposite of *abstract*, and denoting a particular thing.—*n.* a mass formed by parts growing or sticking together: a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, etc., used in building.—*adv.* **CONCRETELY**.—*n.* **CONCRETENESS**. [*L. concretus*—*con*, together, *creresco, cretum*, to grow.]
CONCRETE, kong-krät', *v.i.* to unite into a solid mass.
CONCRETIANISM, kon-krä'shan-izm, *n.* the belief that the soul was generated at the same time as, and grows along with, the body. [*L. con*, together, and *creresco, cretum*, to grow.]
CONCRETION, kon-krä'shun, *n.* a mass concreted: a lump or growth which

forms in certain parts of the body, as calculi, etc.
CONCRETIVE, kon-krät'iv, *adj.*, causing or having power to *concrete*.
CONCUBINAGE, kon-kü'bin-äj, *n.* state of living together as man and wife without being married.
CONCUBINE, kong-kü-bin, *n.* a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married. [Fr.—*L. concubina*—*con*, together, *cubo*, to lie down.]
CONCUPISCENCE, kon-kü'pis-ens, *n.*, excessive or irregular desire for unlawful pleasure: lust.—*adj.* **CONCUPISCENT**. [Fr.—*L. concupiscentia*—*concupisco*—*con*, intensive, *cupio*, to desire.]
CONCUR, kon-kur', *v.i.* to run together: to meet in one point: to act together: to agree: to assent to:—*pr.p.* concurr'ing; *pa.p.* concurred'. [*L. concurro*, from *con*, together, and *curro, cursum*, to run.]
CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'ens, *n.* union: joint action: assent.
CONCURRENT, kon-kur'ent, *adj.* coming, acting, or existing together: united: accompanying.—*adv.* **CONCURRENTLY**.
CONCUSSION, kon-kush'un, *n.* state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: any undue pressure or force exerted upon any one. [*L. concussio*—*concutio*—*con*, intensive, and *quatio*, to shake.]
CONCUSSIVE, kon-kus'iv, *adj.* having the power or quality of *shaking* or *compelling*.
CONCUTIENT, kon-kü'shi-ent, *adj.* coming suddenly into collision: meeting together with violence. "Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls."—*Thackeray*. [See **CONCUSSION**.]
CONDEMN, kon-dem', *v.t.* to pronounce guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence to punishment: to pronounce unfit for use. [*L. condemno*, from *con*, intensive, and *danno*, to damn. See **DAMN**.]
CONDEMNABLE, kon-dem'na-bl, *adj.* blamable.
CONDEMNATION, kon-dem-nä'shun, *n.* state of being condemned: blame: punishment.
CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem'na-tor-i, *adj.*, containing or implying *condemnation*.
CONDENSABLE, kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being compressed.
CONDENSATION, kon-dens-sä'shun, *n.* act of *condensing*.
CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v.t.* to compress, or reduce by pressure into smaller compass.—*v.i.* to grow dense. [*L. condenseo*—*con*, intensive, *denso*, to make dense. See **DENSE**.]
CONDENSE, kon-dens', *adj.*, dense: compact: close in texture. *Milton*. [See **DENSE**.]
CONDENSED, kon-dens'er, *n.* an apparatus for reducing vapors to a liquid form: an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity.
CONDESCEND, kon-de-send', *v.i.* to descend willingly from a superior position: to act kindly to inferiors: to deign: to lower one's self. [*L. con*, intensive, and *descendo*, to descend.]
CONDESCENDING, kon-de-send'ing, *adj.* yielding to inferiors: courteous: obliging.—*adv.* **CONDESCENDINGLY**.
CONDESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, *n.* kindness to inferiors: courtesy.
CONDIGN, kon-din', *adj.* well merited: adequate (generally said of punishment).—*adv.* **CONDIGNLY**.—*n.* **CONDIGNNESS**. [*L. condignus*—*con*, wholly, *dignus*, worthy.]
CONDIMENT, kon'di-ment, *n.* that which is put along with something else to *preserve* or *pickle* it: seasoning: sauce.

[L. *condimentum*—*condio*, to preserve, to pickle.]
CONDITION, kon-dish'un, *n.* state in which things exist: a particular manner of being: quality: rank: temper: a term of a contract: proposal: arrangement.—*v.i.* to make terms.—*v.t.* to agree upon. [L. *conditio*—*condere*, to put together.]
CONDITIONAL, kon-dish'un-al, *adj.* depending on stipulations or conditions: not absolute.—*adv.* **CONDITIONALLY**.
CONDITIONED, kon-dish'un-d, *adj.* having a certain condition, state, or quality: subject to limitations—the opp. of *absolute*.
CONDOLE, kon-döl', *v.i.* to grieve with another: to sympathize in sorrow. [L. *con*, with, and *doleo*, to grieve.]
CONDOLEMENT, kon-döl'ment, **CONDOL-ENCE**, kon-döl'ens, *n.* expression of grief for another's sorrow.
CONDONATION, kon-don-ä'shun, *n.*, *for-giveness*. [L. *condonatio*.]
CONDONE, kon-dön', *v.t.* to forgive. [L. *con*, *dono*, to give. See **DONATION**.]
CONDOR, kon'dor, *n.* a large vulture found among the Andes of S. America. [Sp. *condor*, from Peruvian *cuntur*.]
CONDOTTIERE, kon-dot'i-ä-rä, *n.* pl. **CONDOTTIERI**, kon-dot'i-ä-ré, one of the leaders of certain bands of Italian military adventurers who, during the fourteenth century, were ready to serve any party, and often practiced warfare on their own account, purely for the sake of plunder: a mercenary soldier; also, a brigand. *Hallam*. [It.]
CONDUCE, kon-düs', *v.i.* to lead or tend to some end: to contribute. [L. *con*, together, and *duco*, *ductus*, to lead.]
CONDUCTIBLE, kon-düs'i-bl, **CONDUCTIVE**, kon-düs'iv, *adj.*, *leading* or tending: having power to promote.—*adv.* **CONDUCTIBLY**, **CONDUCTIVELY**.—*ns.* **CONDUCTIBLENESS**, **CONDUCTIVENESS**.
CONDUCT, kon-duk't, *v.t.* to lead or guide: to direct: to manage: to behave: (*electricity*) to carry or transmit. [See **CONDUCE**.]
CONDUCT, kon'duk't, *n.* act or method of *leading* or managing: guidance: management: behavior: the leading of an army: also a tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the travelling expenses of his soldiers. "He who takes up arms for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt."—*Milton*. [Called also **CONDUCT-MONEY**. See **COAT**.]
CONDUCTIBLE, kon-duk't'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being *conducted* or transmitted.—*n.* **CONDUCTIBILITY**.
CONDUCTION, kon-duk'shun, *n.* act or property of *conducting* or transmitting: transmission by a conductor, as heat.
CONDUCTIVE, kon-duk't'iv, *adj.* having the quality or power of *conducting* or transmitting.
CONDUCTIVITY, kon-duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* a power that bodies have of transmitting heat and electricity.
CONDUCTOR, kon-duk't'or, *n.* the person or thing that *conducts*: a leader: a manager: that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, etc.—*fem.* **CONDUCTRESS**.
CONDUIT, kon'dit or kun'-, *n.* a channel or pipe to lead or convey water, etc. [Fr. *conduit*—L. *conductus*—*conduco*, to lead.]
CONE, kōn, *n.* a solid *pointed* figure with a circular base, as a sugar-loaf: fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, etc. [Fr. *cone*—L. *conus*—Gr. *kōnos*, a peak, a peg; from a root *ka*, to sharpen; allied to *E. hone*.]
CONEY. See **CONY**.
CONFAB, kon-fab', *v.i.* to confabulate: to

chat. "Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*."—*Miss Burney*.
CONFABULATE, kon-fab'ü-lät, *v.i.* to talk *familiarly* together: to chat.—*n.* **CONFABULATION**. [L. *con*, together, and *fabulator*, *fabulatus*, to talk—*fabula*, the thing spoken about—*fari*, akin to Gr. *phaō*, and *phēmi*, to speak.]
CONFECT, kon'fekt, **CONFECTION**, kon-fek'shun, *n.* fruit, etc., prepared with sugar: a sweetmeat: a comfit: also the art of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation; as, the *confection* of sweetmeats. [L. *confectio*, *confectus*, to make up together—*con*, together, *facio*, to make.]
CONFECTIONARY, kon-fek'shon-a-ri, *n.* a room in which confections are kept. "The keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine vaults."—*Richardson*.
CONFECTIONER, kon-fek'shun-er, (*B.*) **CONFECTIONARY**, *n.* one who makes or sells *confections*.
CONFECTIONERY, kon-fek'shun-er-i, *n.* sweetmeats in general: a place for making or selling sweetmeats.
CONFEDERACY, kon-fed'er-a-si, *n.* a league or mutual engagement: persons or states united by a league.
CONFEDERATE, kon-fed'er-ät, *adj.*, *leagued* together: allied.—*n.* one united in a league: an ally: an accomplice.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to league together or join in a league. [L. *confederatus*, pa.p. of *confedero*—*con*, together, *fedus*, *federis*, a league.]
CONFEDERATION, kon-fed'er-ä'shun, *n.* a league: alliance, especially of princes, states, etc.
CONFER, kon-fer', *v.t.* to give or bestow.—*v.i.* to talk or consult together:—*pr.p.* *conferring*; *pa.p.* *conferred*. [Fr.—L. *confero*—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]
CONFERENCE, kon'fer-ens, *n.* an appointed meeting for instruction or discussion.
CONFESS, kon-fes', *v.t.* to *acknowledge fully*, especially something wrong: to own or admit: to make known, as sins to a priest: to hear a confession, as a priest.—*v.i.* to make confession.—*adv.* **CONFESS'EDLY**. [Fr. *confesser*—L. *confiteor*, *confessus*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *fateor*—*fari*, to speak, akin to Gr. *phēmi*, to speak.]
CONFESSION, kon-fesh'un, *n.* acknowledgment of a crime or fault: avowal: a statement of one's religious belief: acknowledgment of sin to a priest.
CONFESSIONAL, kon-fesh'un-al, *n.* the seat or inclosed recess where a priest hears *confessions*.
CONFESSOR, kon-fes'or, *n.* one who professes the Christian faith: in the R. C. Church, a priest who hears *confessions* and grants absolution.
CONFIDANT, kon'fi-dant or kon-fi-dant', *n.* one *confided in* or intrusted with secrets: a bosom-friend.—*fem.* **CONFIDANTE**. [O. Fr., Fr. *confident*.]
CONFIDE, kon-fid', *v.i.* to trust wholly or have faith in: to rely.—*v.t.* to intrust, or commit to the charge of. [L. *confido*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *fido*, to trust.]
CONFIDENCE, kon'fi-dens, *n.* firm trust or belief: self-reliance: firmness: boldness.
CONFIDENT, kon'fi-dent, *adj.* trusting firmly: having full belief: positive: bold.—*adv.* **CONFIDENTLY**.
CONFIDENTIAL, kon-fi-den'shal, *adj.* (given) in confidence: admitted to confidence: private.—*adv.* **CONFIDENTIALLY**.
CONFIGURATION, kon-fig-ü-rä'shun, *n.* external *figure* or shape: relative posi-

tion or aspect, as of planets. [L. *configuratio*—*con*, together, and *figuro*, to form. See **FIGURE**.]
CONFINABLE, kon-fin'a-bl, *adj.* that may be confined.
CONFINE, kon-fin', *v.t.* to limit, inclose, imprison. [Fr. *confiner*, to border on, to confine; also, in Milton, to have the same boundary width: to border on—L. *confinis*, having a common boundary, bordering upon—*con*, with, *finis*, the end or boundary.]
CONFINE, kon'fin, *n.* border, boundary, or limit—generally used in plural.
CONFINEMENT, kon-fin'ment, *n.* state of being shut up: restraint from going abroad by sickness, and esp. of women in childbirth: seclusion.
CONFIRM, kon-ferm', *v.t.* to strengthen: to fix or establish: to assure: to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church.—*adj.* **CONFIRM'ABLE**. [Fr.—L. *confirmo*—*con*, intensive, and root of **FIRM**.]
CONFIRMATION, kon-fer-mä'shun, *n.* a making firm or sure: convincing proof: the right by which persons are admitted to full communion in the Episcopal Church.
CONFIRMATIVE, kon-ferm'a-tiv, *adj.* tending to confirm.
CONFIRMATORY, kon-ferm'a-tor-i, *adj.* giving additional strength to.
CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kät or kon'-, *v.t.* to appropriate to the state, as a penalty. [L. *confisco*—*con*, and *fiscus*, a basket, the public treasury.]
CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kät or kon'fis-kät, *adj.* forfeited to the public treasury.—*adj.* **CONFIS'ABLE**.—*n.* **CONFISCA'TION**.
CONFISCATOR, kon'fis-kä-tor, *n.* one who confiscates.
CONFISCATORY, kon-fis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* consigning to *confiscation*.
CONFLAGRANT, kon-flä'grant, *adj.*, *burning* together. [L. *con*, together, and **FLAGRANT**.]
CONFLAGRATE, kon-flä'grät, *v.t.* to burn up: to consume with fire. "Conflagrating the poor man himself into ashes and *caput mortuum*."—*Carlyle*.
CONFLAGRATION, kon-flä-grä'shun, *n.* a great burning or fire. [L. *conflagratio*—*con*, intensive, and *flagro*, to burn. See **FLAGRANT**.]
CONFLICT, kon-flikt', *v.i.* to be in opposition: to fight: to contest. [L. *conflicto*, *conflictus*, from *con*, together, and *fligo*, to dash.]
CONFLICT, kon'flikt, *n.* violent collision: a struggle or contest: agony.
CONFLUENCE, kon'floo-ens, *n.* a *flowing* together: the place of meeting, as of rivers: a concourse.
CONFLUENT, kon'floo-ent, *adj.*, *flowing* together: uniting. [L. *confluens*, pr.p. of *confluo*, *confluxus*, from *con*, together, and *fluo*, to flow.]
CONFLUX, kon'fluks, *n.* a flowing together.
CONFORM, kon-form', *v.t.* to make like or of the same *form* with: to adapt.—*v.i.* to be of the same form: to comply with: to obey. [L. *conformo*—*con*, with, and *formo*—*forma*, form.]
CONFORM, kon-form', *adj.* made like *ir. form*: assuming the same shape: similar. *Milton*. [Late L. *conformis*—L. *con*, and *forma*, form.]
CONFORMABLE, kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* corresponding in *form*: suitable: compliant.—*adv.* **CONFORM'ABLY**.
CONFORMATION, kon-for-mä'shun, *n.* the manner in which a body is *formed*: shape or structure.
CONFORMER, kon-form'er, **CONFORM-IST**, kon-form'ist, *n.* one who *conforms*,

especially with the worship of the Established Church in England.

CONFORMITY, kon-form'i-ti, *n.* likeness: compliance with: consistency.

CONFOUND, kon-fownd', *v.t.* to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable: to throw into disorder: to perplex: to astonish. [Fr. *confondre*—L. *confundo*, *confusus*—*con*, together, and *fundo*, to pour.]

CONFRATERNITY, kon-fra-ter'ni-ti, *n.* same as **FRATERNITY**. [L. *con*, intensive, and *FRATERNITY*.]

CONFRONT, kon-frunt', *v.t.* to stand *front* to *front*: to face: to oppose: to compare. [Fr. *confronter*—Low L. *confrontare*, from L. *con*, together, and *frons*, the front. See **FRONT**.]

CONFUCIAN, kon-fū'shyan, *adj.* of or belonging to *Confucius*, the Chinese philosopher.

CONFUSE, kon-fūz', *v.t.* to pour or mix together so that things cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex. [A doublet of **CONFOUND**.]

CONFUSEDLY, kon-fūz'ed-li, *adv.* in a confused manner.

CONFUSION, kon-fū'zhun, *n.* disorder: shame: overthrow.

CONFUTE, kon-fūt', *v.t.* to prove to be false: to repress: to disprove.—*adj.* **CONFUTABLE**.—*n.* **CONFUTATION**. [L. *confuto*, to cool boiling water by pouring in cold—*con*, intensive, and *futis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, to pour. See **FUTILE**.]

CONGÈ, kon-jè (formerly written **CONGIE**), *n.* leave of absence: farewell: parting ceremony.—*v.i.* to take leave: to bow or courtesy. [Fr. (Prov. *comiat*), from L. *commeatas*, a going back and forth, leave of absence—*com*, intensive, and *meo*, to go.]

CONGEAL, kon-jèl', *v.t.* to cause to freeze: to change from fluid to solid by cold: to fix, as by cold.—*v.i.* to pass from fluid to solid as by cold.—*adj.* **CONGEALABLE**. [L. *congelo*, from *con*, and *gelu*, frost.]

CONGEMENT, kon-jèl'ment, **CONGELATION**, kon-jèl-à'shun, *n.* act or process of *congealing*.

CONGENER, kon-jè-ner or kon-jè'ner, *n.* a person or thing of the same kind or nature. [L.—*con*, with, and *genus*, *generis*, Gr. *genos*, kind.]

CONGENIAL, kon-jè-ni-al, *adj.* of the same *genius*, spirit, or tastes: kindred, sympathetic: suitable.—*adv.* **CONGENIALLY**.—*n.* **CONGENIALITY**. [L.—*con*, with, *genialis*, *genial*. See **GENIAL**.]

CONGENITAL, kon-jen'i-tal, *adj.*, *begotten* or *born* with, said of diseases or deformities dating from birth. [L. *congenitus*, from *con*, together, *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.]

CONGER, kong'ger, *n.* a large sea-eel. [L.; Gr. *gonggros*.]

CONGERIES, kon-jè-ri-èz, *n.* a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass. [L.—*con*, together, *gero*, *gestus*, to bring.]

CONGESTED, kon-jest'ed, *adj.* affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.

CONGESTION, kon-jest'yun, *n.* an accumulation of blood in any part of the body: fullness. [L. *congestio*.]

CONGESTIVE, kon-jest'iv, *adj.* indicating or tending to *congestion*.

CONGLOBATE, kon-glòb'at, *adj.* formed together into a globe or ball.—*v.t.* to form into a globe or ball.—*n.* **CONGLOBATION**. [L. *con*, together, and *globo*, *globatus*—*globus*, a ball, globe. See **GLOBE**.]

CONGLOBULATE, kon-glob'ù-lät, *v.i.* to gather into a globe or small globe. [L. *con*, and *globulus*, dim of *globus*.]

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'er-ät, *adj.*

gathered into a *claw* or mass.—*v.t.* to gather into a ball.—*n.* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. [L. *conglomeratus*, pa.p. of *conglomerare*—*con*, together, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a *claw*, akin to *globus*.]

CONGLOMERATION, kon-glom'er-ä'shun, *n.* state of being conglomerated.

CONGLUTINANT, kon-glòd'tin-ant, *adj.* serving to *glue* or unite: healing.

CONGLUTINATE, kon-glòd'tin-ät, *v.t.* to *glue* together: to heal by uniting.—*v.i.* to unite or grow together. [L. *conglutino*, *conglutinatus*—*con*, together, and *gluten*, glue. See **GLUE**.]

CONGLUTINATION, kon-glòd'tin-ä'shun, *n.* a joining by means of some sticky substance: healing.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kon-glòd'tin-ä-tiv, *adj.* having power to *conglutinate*.

CONGOU, kong'gòò, *n.* a kind of black tea. [Chinese.]

CONGRATULATE, kon-grat'ù-lät, *v.t.* to wish much joy to on any fortunate event. [L. *congratulo*, *congratulatus*—*con*, intensive, and *gratulo*—*gratus*, pleasing.]

CONGRATULATION, kon-grat'ù-lä'shun, *n.* expression of sympathy or joy on account of good fortune.—*adj.* **CONGRATULATORY**.

CONGREDIENT, kon-grè'di-ent, *n.* a component part: an element which, along with others, forms a compound. *Sterne*.

CONGREGATE, kong'gre-gät, *v.t.* to gather together: to assemble.—*v.i.* to flock together. [L. *congrego*—*con*, together, and *gregis*, a flock.]

CONGREGATION, kong-gre-gä'shun, *n.* an assembly.

CONGREGATIONAL, kong-gre-gä'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *congregation*.

CONGREGATIONALISM, kong-gre-gä'shun-al-izm, *n.* a form of church government in which each *congregation* is independent in the management of its own affairs: also called *Independency*.

CONGREGATIONALIST, kong-gre-gä'shun-al-ist, *n.* an adherent of *Congregationalism*.

CONGRESS, kong'gres, *n.* a meeting together or assembly, as of ambassadors, etc., for political purposes: the federal legislature of the United States.—*adj.* **CONGRESSIONAL**. [L. *con*, together, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, to go.]

CONGRUENCE, kong-gròò-ens, **CONGRUENCY**, kong-gròò-en-si, *n.*, *agreement*: suitability.

CONGRUENT, kong-gròò-ent, *adj.*, *agreeing*: suitable. [L. *congruo*, to run or meet together, to agree.]

CONGRUITY, kong-gròò'i-ti, *n.* agreement between things: consistency.

CONGRUOUS, kong-gròò-us, *adj.* suitable: fit: consistent.—*adv.* **CONGRUOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONGRUOUSNESS**.

CONIC, kon'ik, **CONICAL**, kon'ik-al, *adj.* having the form of or pertaining to a *cone*.—*adv.* **CONICALLY**.

CONICS, kon'iks, *n.* the part of geometry which treats of the *cone* and its sections.

CONFEROUS, kon-if'er-us, *adj.*, *cone-bearing*, as the fir, etc. [**CONE**, and L. *fero*, to carry.]

CONIFORM, kòn'i-form, *adj.* in the form of a *cone*.

CONJECTURE, kon-jekt'ür, *n.* an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence: an opinion without proof: a guess: an idea.—*adj.* **CONJECTURAL**.—*adv.* **CONJECTURALLY**. [L. *conjectio*, *conjectum*, to throw together—*con*, together, *jacio*, to throw.]

CONJECTURE, kon-jekt'ür, *v.t.* to make *conjectures* regarding: to infer on slight evidence: to guess.

CONJOIN, kon-join', *v.t.* to join together.

[Fr. *conjoindre*—L. *con*, together, and *jungo*, *unctus*, to join. See **JOIN**.]

CONJOINT, kon-join', *adj.* joined together: united.—*adv.* **CONJOINTLY**.

CONJUGAL, kon'joo-gal, *adj.* pertaining to the *marriage-tie* or to marriage.—*adv.* **CONJUGALLY**.—*n.* **CONJUGALITY**. [L. *conjugalis*—*conjuo*, one united to another, a husband or wife—*con*, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

CONJUGATE, kon'joo-gät, *v.t.* (*gram.*) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb.—*n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word. [L. *conjugo*—*con*, together, and *jugum*, that which joins, a yoke.]

CONJUGATION, kon-joo-gä'shun, *n.* a joining together: the inflection of the verb: a class of verbs inflected in the same manner.

CONJUNCTION, kon-junk'shun, *n.*, *connection*, union: (*gram.*) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words. [L. *conjunctio*—*con*, and *jungo*.]

CONJUNCTIVE, kon-junk'tiv, *adj.* closely united: serving to unite: (*gram.*) introduced by a conjunction.—*adv.* **CONJUNCTIVELY**.

CONJECTURE, kon-junk'tür, *n.* combination of circumstances: important occasion, crisis.

CONJURATION, kon-joo-rä'shun, *n.* act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly: enchantment.

CONJURE, kon-jòòr', *v.t.* to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner: to implore earnestly.—*n.* **CONJURER**. [Orig. *v.i.* to unite under oath, Fr.—L. *con*, together, and *juo*, to swear.]

CONJURE, kun'jer, *v.t.* to compel (a spirit), by incantations: to enchant: to raise up or frame needlessly.—*v.i.* to practice magical arts:—*pr.p.* conjuring (kun'jer-ing); *pa.p.* conjured (kun'jerd). [Same word as the preceding.]

CONJURER, kun'jer-er, *n.* one who practices magic: an enchanter.

CONJUROR, kon-jòòr'or, *n.* one bound by oath with others.

CONJURY, kon'jü-ri, *n.* the acts or art of a conjurer: magic: legerdemain. *Motley*.

CONNATE, kon'ät or kon-ät', *adj.*, *born* with one's self. [L. *con*, with, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

CONNATURAL, kon-at'ù-ral, *adj.* of the same nature with another.

CONNECT, kon-ekt', *v.t.* to tie or fasten together: to establish a relation between. [L. *con*, together, and *necto*, to tie.]

CONNECTEDLY, kon-ekt'ed-li, *adv.* in a connected manner.

CONNECTION, kon-ek'shun, *n.* act of *connecting*: that which connects: a body or society held together by a bond: coherence: intercourse.

CONNECTIVE, kon-ekt'iv, *adj.* binding together.—*n.* a word that connects sentences or words.—*adv.* **CONNECTIVELY**.

CONNEXION, kon-ek'shun, *n.* same as **CONNECTION**.

CONNIVANCE, kon-iv'ans, *n.* voluntary oversight of a fault.

CONNIVE, kon-iv', *v.i.* to wink at a fault: to fail by intention to see a fault. [Fr.—L. *conniveo*, to wink.]

CONNOISSEUR, kon-is-sär', *n.* one who knows well about a subject: a critical judge. [Fr., from *connoître*—L. *cognosco*, to know—*co*, intensive, and *nosco*, old form *gnosco*, to acquire knowledge.]

CONNOISSEURSHIP, kon-is-är'ship, *n.* the skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTE, kon-òt', *v.t.* to note or imply along with an object something inherent therein: to include.—*n.* **CONNOTA'**

tion.—*adj.* CONNOT'ATIVE. [L. *con*, with, and *NOTE*.]
CONNUBIAL, kon-ū'bi-al, *adj.* pertaining to marriage or to the married state: nuptial. [L. *con*, and *nubo*, to marry. See **NUPTIAL**.]
CONOID, kōn'oid, *n.* anything like a cone in form.—*adjs.* CON'OID, CONOID'AL. [Gr. *kōnos*, *eidōs*, form.]
CONQUER, kong'ker, *v.t.* to gain by force: to overcome or vanquish.—*v.i.* to be victor. [Fr. *conquérir*—L. *conquiro*, to seek after earnestly—*con*, intensive, and *quero*, to seek.]
CONQUERABLE, kong'ker-a-bl, *adj.* that may be conquered.
CONQUEROR, kong'ker-or, *n.* one who conquers.
CONQUEST, kong'kwest, *n.* the act of conquering: that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force. [O. Fr. *conqueste*, Fr. *conquête*—L. *conquiro*, *conquisitum*.]
CONSANGUINEOUS, kon-sang-gwin'ē-us, *adj.* related by blood: of the same family or descent. [L. *consanguineus*—*con*, with, and *sanguis*, blood.]
CONSANGUINITY, kon-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* relationship by blood: opposed to *affinity* or relationship by marriage.
CONSCIENCE, kon'shens, *n.* the knowledge of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong: sense of duty: the faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong. [L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know with one's self—*con*, with, and *scio*, to know.]
CONSCIENTIOUS, kon-shi-en'shus, *adj.* regulated by a regard to *conscience*: faithful: just.—*adv.* CONSCIENTIOUSLY.—*n.* CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.
CONSCIONABLE, kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* governed or regulated by *conscience*.—*adv.* CONSCIONABLY.
CONSCIOUS, kon'shus, *adj.* having the feeling or knowledge: aware.—*adv.* CONSCIOUSLY.
CONSCIOUSNESS, kon'shus-nes, *n.* the knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings.
CONSCRIPT, kon'skript, *adj.* written down, enrolled, registered.—*n.* one whose name has been enrolled and who is liable to serve as a soldier or sailor. [L. *conscribo*, *conscriptum*, to write together in a list, to enlist.]
CONSCRIPTION, kon-skrip'shun, *n.* an enrolment of individuals held liable for naval or military service.—*adj.* CONSCRIPTIONAL.
CONSECRATE, kon'se-krāt, *v.t.* to set apart for a *holy* use: to render *holy* or *venerable*.—*n.* CONSEC'RATER or CONSEC'RATOR. [L. *consecro*, to make wholly sacred—*con*, and *sacro*, to set apart as sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]
CONSECRATION, kon-se-krā'shun, *n.* the act of devoting to a *sacred* use.
CONSECUTION, kon-se-kū'shun, *n.* a train of consequences or deductions: a series of things that follow one another.
CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *adj.* following in regular order: succeeding.—*adv.* CONSEC'UTIVELY.—*n.* CONSEC'UTIVENESS. [Fr. *consécutif*—L. *con*, and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.]
CONSENSUS, kon-sen'sus, *n.* unanimity: agreement.
CONSENT, kon-sent', *v.i.* to feel or think along with another: to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to yield.—*n.* agreement: accordance with the actions or opinions of another: concurrence. [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, to feel, to think.]
CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen-tā'ne-us, *adj.* agreeable or accordant to: consistent

with.—*adv.* CONSENT'NEOUSLY.—*ns.* CONSENT'NEOUSNESS, CONSENTANE'ITY.
CONSENTIENT, kon-sen'shi-ent, *adj.*, agreeing in mind or in opinion.
CONSEQUENCE, kon'se-kwens, *n.* that which follows or comes after: effect: influence: importance. [L. *consequentia*—*con*, with, and *sequor*, to follow.]
CONSEQUENT, kon'se-kwent, *adj.*, following as a natural effect or deduction.—*n.* that which follows: the natural effect of a cause.—CONSEQUENT POINTS, in magnetism, intermediate poles, caused when either from some peculiarity in the structure of a bar, or from some irregularity in the magnetizing process, a reversal of the direction of magnetization occurs in some part or parts of the length, whereby the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs.—*adv.* CONSEQUENTLY.
CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *n.* an inference: a deduction: a conclusion. "Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*."—Roger North.
CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *adj.* following as a result: pretending to importance: pompous.—*adv.* CONSEQUENT'LIALLY.
CONSERVANT, kon-serv'ant, *adj.* having the power of *conserving*.
CONSERVATION, kon-ser-vā'shun, *n.* the act of *conserving*: the keeping entire.
CONSERVATISM, kon-serv'a-tizm, *n.* the opinions and principles of a *Conservative*: aversion to change.
CONSERVATIVE, kon-serv'a-tiv, *adj.*, tending, or having power to *conserve*.—*n.* (politics) one who desires to preserve the institutions of his country until they can be changed with certainty for the better: one averse to change.
CONSERVATOR, kon'ser-vā-tor or kon-serv'vā-tor, *n.* one who preserves from injury or violation.
CONSERVATORY, kon-serv'a-tor-i, *n.* a place in which things are put for *preservation*: a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept.
CONSERVE, kon-serv', *v.t.* to keep entire: to retain: to preserve: to preserve in sugar: to pickle.—*n.* CONSERV'ER. [L. *con*, together, and *servo*, to keep.]
CONSERVE, kon'serv, *n.* something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*adj.* CONSERV'ABLE.
CONSIDER, kon-sid'er, *v.t.* to look at closely or carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to attend to: to reward.—*v.i.* to think seriously or carefully: to deliberate. [Fr.—L. *considero*, prob. a word borrowed from augury, meaning to mark out the boundaries of a *templum* (see **CONTEMPLATE**) by the stars—*sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]
CONSIDERABLE, kon-sid'er-a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *considered*: important: more than a little.—*adv.* CONSID'ERABLY.—*n.* CONSID'ERABLENESS.
CONSIDERATE, kon-sid'er-āt, *adj.* thoughtful: serious: prudent.—*adv.* CONSID'ERATELY.—*n.* CONSID'ERATENESS.
CONSIDERATION, kon-sid'er-ā'shun, *n.* deliberation: importance: motive or reason: compensation: the reason or basis of a compact.
CONSIGN, kon-sin', *v.t.* to give to another formally or under *sign* or *seal*: to transfer: to intrust.—*n.* CONSIGN'ER. [Fr. *consigner*—L. *consigno*—*con*, with, and *signum*, a sign or seal. See **SIGN**.]
CONSIGNEE, kon-si-nē', *n.* one to whom anything is *consigned* or intrusted. [Fr. *consigné*, pa.p. of *consigner*, to consign.]
CONSIGNMENT, kon-sin'ment, *n.* act of

consigning: the thing *consigned*: the writing by which anything is made over.
CONSIST, kon-sist', *v.i.* to be composed: to co-exist, i.e. to agree. [Fr.—L. *consisto*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sisto*—*sto*, to stand.]
CONSISTENCE, kon-sist'ens, **CONSISTENCY**, kon-sist'en-si, *n.* a degree of density: substance: agreement.
CONSISTENT, kon-sist'ent, *adj.* fixed: not fluid: agreeing together: uniform.—*adv.* CONSIST'ENTLY.
CONSISTORY, kon-sist'or-i, *n.* an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court.—*adj.* CONSISTO'RIAL. [See **CONSIST**.]
CONSOCIATION, kon-sō-shi-ā'shun, *n.*, companionship with: association: alliance. [L. *consociatio*—*con*, with, *socius*, a companion.]
CONSOLABLE, kon-sō'l'a-bl, *adj.* that may be comforted.
CONSOLATION, kon-sol-ā'shun, *n.*, solace: alleviation of misery.—*adj.* CONSOLATORY, kon-sol-a-tor-i.
CONSOLE, kon-sōl', *v.t.* to give *solace* or *comfort*: to cheer in distress.—*n.* CONSOLE'ER. [L. *con*, intensive, and *solor*, to comfort. See **SOLACE**.]
CONSOLIDATE, kon-sol-i-dāt, *v.t.* to make *solid*: to form into a compact mass: to unite into one.—*v.i.* to grow *solid* or *firm*: to unite. [L. *consolido*, *consolidatus*—*con*, intensive, and *solidus*, *solid*.]
CONSOLIDATION, kon-sol-i-dā'shun, *n.* act of *making* or of becoming *solid*.
CONSOLS, kon'solz, *n.pl.* (short for **CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES**) that part of the British national debt which consists of the 3 per cent annuities *consolidated* into one fund.
CONSONANCE, kon'son-ans, *n.* a state of agreement: agreement or unison of sounds.
CONSONANT, kon'son-ant, *adj.* consistent: suitable.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* CONSONANT'AL.—*adv.* CONSONANT'LY. [L. *consonans*, pr.p. of *consono*, to sound with, to harmonize—*con*, with, and *sono*, to sound.]
CONSORT, kon'sort, *n.* one that shares the same lot with another: a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: an accompanying ship. [L. *consors*, from *con*, with, and *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]
CONSORT, kon-sort', *v.i.* to associate or keep company.
CONSPICUOUS, kon-spik'ū-us, *adj.*, clearly seen: visible to the eye or mind: prominent.—*adv.* CONSPIC'UOUSLY.—*n.* CONSPIC'UOUSNESS. [L. *conspicuus*—*conspicio*—*con*, intensive, and *specio*, to look.]
CONSPIRACY, kon-spir'a-si, *n.* a banding together for an evil purpose: a plot: concurrence.
CONSPIRATOR, kon-spir'a-tor, *n.* a plotter (along with others).
CONSPIRE, kon-spir', *v.i.* to plot or scheme together: to agree: to concur to one end. [L. *conspiro*—*con*, together, and *spiro*, to breathe.]
CONSTABLE, kun'sta-bl, *n.* formerly a state-officer of the highest rank: a peace-officer: a policeman.—*n.* CONSTABLESHIP. [O. Fr. *conestable*, Fr. *convêtable*, L. *comes stabuli*, count of the *stabulum*, stable.]
CONSTABULARY, kon-stab'ū-lar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *constables* or peace-officers.—*n.* the body of constables.
CONSTANCY, kon'stan-si, *n.* fixedness, unchangeableness.
CONSTANT, kon'stant, *adj.* fixed, unchangeable: continual: faithful.—*n.* that which remains unchanged. [L. *constans*,

- from *consto*, to stand firm—*con*, intensive, *sto*, to stand.]
- CONSTANTLY**, kon'stant-li, *adv.* firmly: continually.
- CONSTATE**, kon'stāt, *v.t.* to verify: to prove: to establish. (Recent and rare.) [Fr. *constater*, to verify; L. *constare*, *constatum*, to be established or evident—*con*, together, and *stare*, to stand.]
- CONSTELLATION**, kon-stel-ā-shun, *n.* a group of stars: an assemblage of beauties or excellencies: (*astrol.*) a particular disposition of the planets. [L. *constellatio*—*con*, together, *stella*, a star.]
- CONSTERNATION**, kon-ster-nā'shun, *n.* terror which throws into confusion: astonishment: horror. [L. *consternatio*—*consterno*, *consternatus*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *sterno*, to strew, to throw down.]
- CONSTIPATE**, kon'stip-āt, *v.t.* to press closely together: to stop up: to make costive. [L. *con*, together, and *stipo*, *stipatus*, to pack.]
- CONSTIPATION**, kon-stip-ā'shun, *n.* costiveness.
- CONSTITUENCY**, kon-stit'ū-en-si, *n.* the whole body of voters for a member of Congress.
- CONSTITUENT**, kon-stit'ū-ent, *adj.*, *constituting* or forming: essential: elemental.—*n.* an essential or elemental part: one of those who elect a representative, esp. in Congress.
- CONSTITUTE**, kon'stit-ūt, *v.t.* to set up: to establish: to form or compose: to appoint. [L. *constituo*, *constitutus*, from *con*, together, and *statuo*, to make to stand, to place—*sto*, to stand.]
- CONSTITUTION**, kon-stit'ū-shun, *n.* the natural condition of body or mind: a system of laws and customs: the established form of government: in U. S. the highest, fundamental law.
- CONSTITUTIONAL**, kon-stit-ū'shun - al, *adj.* inherent in the natural frame: natural: agreeable to the constitution or frame of government: legal: a CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT is one where the ruler is subject to fixed laws. See ABSOLUTE.—*n.* a walk for the sake of one's health.—*adv.* CONSTITUTIONALLY.
- CONSTITUTIONALIST**, kon-stit'ū-shun-al-ist, **CONSTITUTIONIST**, kon-sti-tū'shun-ist, *n.* one who favors a constitutional government.
- CONSTITUTIVE**, kon'stit-ūt-iv, *adj.*, that constitutes or establishes: having power to enact, etc.
- CONSTRAIN**, kon-strān', *v.t.* to urge with irresistible power: to force.—*adj.* **CONSTRAINABLE**, kon-strān'a-bl.—*adv.* **CONSTRAINABLY**, kon-strān'ed-li. [O. Fr. *constraindre*—L. *constringo*, *constrictus*—*con*, together, *stringo*, to press. See STRAIN.]
- CONSTRAINT**, kon-strānt', *n.* irresistible force: compulsion: confinement.
- CONSTRICIT**, kon-strikt', *v.t.* to bind or press together: to contract: to cramp. [L. *constringo*, *constrictus*.]
- CONSTRUCTION**, kon-strik'shun, *n.* a pressing together.
- CONSTRUCTOR**, kon-strikt'or, *n.* that which draws together: a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds.
- CONSTRINGE**, kon-strinj', *v.t.* to draw together: to contract. [L. *constringo*.]
- CONSTRINGENT**, kon-strinj'ent, *adj.* having the quality of contracting.
- CONSTRUCT**, kon-strukt', *v.t.* to build up: to compile: to put together the parts of a thing: to make: to compose. [L. *construo*, *constructus*, to pile together.]
- CONSTRUCTION**, kon-struk'shun, *n.* anything piled together, building: manner of forming: (*gram.*) the arrangement of words in a sentence: interpretation: meaning.
- CONSTRUCTIVE**, kon-strukt'iv, *adj.* not direct or expressed, but inferred.—*adv.* **CONSTRUCTIVELY**.
- CONSTRUCTIVENESS**, kon-strukt'iv-nes, *n.* the faculty of constructing.
- CONSTRUE**, kon'strōō, *v.t.* to set in order: to exhibit the order or arrangement in another language: to translate: to explain. [L. *construo*, *constructus*, to pile together.]
- CONSUBSTANTIAL**, kon-sub-stan'shal, *adj.* of the same substance, nature, or essence.—*n.* **CONSUBSTANTIALITY**. [L. *con*, with, and **SUBSTANTIAL**.]
- CONSUBSTANTIALIST**, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, *n.* one who believes in *consubstantiation*.
- CONSUBSTANTIATE**, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to unite in one common substance or nature.
- CONSUBSTANTIATION**, kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun, *n.* state of being of the same substance: (*theol.*) the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, *substantial* presence of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper. [See TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]
- CONSUEUDE**, kon'swe-tūd, *n.* custom.—*adj.* **CONSUEUDINARY**, also *n.* a ritual of customary devotions. [L. *consuetudo*, *custom*.]
- CONSUL**, kon'sul, *n.* among the Romans, one of the two chief magistrates of the state: one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent for, or representative of, a government. [L.]
- CONSULAR**, kon'sul-ar, *adj.* pertaining to a *consul*.
- CONSULATE**, kon'sul-āt, *n.* the office, residence, or jurisdiction of a *consul*.
- CONSULSHIP**, kon'sul-ship, *n.* the office, or term of office, of a *consul*.
- CONSULT**, kon-sult', *v.t.* to ask advice of: to apply to for instruction: to decide or act in favor of.—*v.i.* to consider in company: to take counsel. [L. *consulto*, *inten.* of *consulo*, to consult.]
- CONSULTATION**, kon-sult-ā'shun, *n.* the act of consulting: a meeting for the purpose of consulting.
- CONSUMABLE**, kon-sūm'a-bl, *adj.* that can be consumed.
- CONSUME**, kon-sūm', *v.t.* to destroy by wasting, fire, etc.: to devour: to waste or spend: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to waste away.—*n.* **CONSUMER**. [L. *consumo*, to destroy—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sumo*, *sumptus*, to take.]
- CONSUMMATE**, kon-sūm'āt or kon-', *v.t.* to raise to the summit or highest point: to perfect or finish. [L. *consummo*, to perfect—*con*, with, and *summus*, highest, perfect.]
- CONSUMMATE**, kon-sūm'āt, *adj.* in the highest degree: perfect.—*adv.* **CONSUMMATELY**.
- CONSUMMATION**, kon-sūm-ā'shun, *n.* act of completing: perfection: close.
- CONSUMPTION**, kon-sūm'shun, *n.* the act of using up: a disease in the lungs, which gradually wastes away the frame—**PHTHISIS**. [See CONSUME.]
- CONSUMPTIVE**, kon-sūm'tiv, *adj.* having the quality of wasting away: inclined to the disease *consumption*.—*adv.* **CONSUMPTIVELY**.
- CONSUMPTIVENESS**, kon-sūm'tiv-nes, *n.* a tendency to *consumption*.
- CONTABESCENCE**, kon-tab-es'sens, *n.* in bot. a peculiar condition of the anthers of certain plants, in which they are shrivelled up or become brown and tough, and contain no good pollen, thus resembling the anthers of the most sterile hybrids. Darwin.
- CONTACT**, kon'takt, *n.* a close touching: close union: meeting. [L. *contingo*, *contactum*, to touch—*con*, sig. completeness, and *tango*, to touch—root *tag*.]
- CONTAGION**, kon-tā'jun, *n.* transmission of a disease by *contact*.
- CONTAGIOUS**, kon-tā'jus, *adj.* that may be communicated by *contact*.—*adv.* **CONTAGIOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONTAGIOUSNESS**.
- CONTAGIUM**, kon-tā'ji-um, *n.* in med. that which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another. "Supposing the *contagium* of every communicable disease to consist of minute organized particles susceptible of undergoing almost unlimited multiplication when introduced into a suitable medium, etc."—*Academy*. [See **CONTAGION**.]
- CONTAIN**, kon-tān', *v.t.* to hold together: to comprise, to include: to restrain.—*adj.* **CONTAINABLE**, that may be contained. [Fr. *contenir*—L. *contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]
- CONTAMINATE**, kon-tam'i-nāt, *v.t.* to defile by touching or mixing with: to pollute: to corrupt: to infect. [L. *contamino*—*contamen*—*contagmen*. See **CONTACT**.]
- CONTAMINATION**, kon-tam-i-nā'shun, *n.* pollution.
- CONTEMN**, kon-tem', *v.t.* to despise: to neglect.—*n.* **CONTEMNER**. [L. *contemno*, *contemptus*, to value little—*con*, intensive, and *temno*, to slight.]
- CONTEMPLANT**, kon-tem'plant, *adj.* given to contemplation: meditative. "Contemplant spirits."—Coleridge.
- CONTEMPLATE**, kon-tem'plāt, *v.t.* to consider or look at attentively: to meditate on or study: to intend.—*v.i.* to think seriously: to meditate. [L. *contemplor*, *contemplatus*, to mark out carefully a *templum* or place for auguries—*con*, sig. completeness, and *templum*. See **CONSIDER** and **TEMPLE**.]
- CONTEMPLATION**, kon-tem-plā'shun, *n.* continued study of a particular subject.
- CONTEMPLATIVE**, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *adj.* given to contemplation.—*adv.* **CONTEMPLATIVELY**.
- CONTEMPORANEOUS**, kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us, *adj.* living, happening, or being at the same time.—*adv.* **CONTEMPORANEOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS**. [L. *con*, together, and *temporaneus*—*tempus*, time.]
- CONTEMPORARY**, kon-tem-po-rar-i, *adj.* contemporaneous.—*n.* one who lives at the same time.
- CONTEMPT**, kon-tempt', *n.* scorn: disgrace: (*law*) disobedience of the rules of a court. [See **CONTEMN**.]
- CONTEMPTIBLE**, kon-tempt'i-bl, *adj.* despicable.—*adv.* **CONTEMPTIBLY**.—*n.* **CONTEMPTIBLENESS**.
- CONTEMPTUOUS**, kon-tempt'ū-us, *adj.*, full of contempt: haughty: scornful.—*adv.* **CONTEMPTUOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONTEMPTUOUSNESS**.
- CONTEND**, kon-tend', *v.i.* to strive: to struggle in emulation or in opposition: to dispute or debate. [L. *contendo*, *contentum*—*con*, and *tendo*, to stretch, strain.]
- CONTENT**, kon'tent or kon-tent', *n.* that which is contained: the capacity, measurement, or extent of anything:—*pl.* the things contained: the list of subjects treated of in a book. [See **CONTAIN**.]
- CONTENT**, kon-tent', *adj.* having the desires limited by present enjoyment: satisfied.—*v.t.* to make content: to satisfy the mind: to make quiet: to please.
- CONTENTED**, kon-tent'ed, *adj.*, content.—*adv.* **CONTENTEDLY**.—*ns.* **CONTENTEDNESS**, **CONTENTMENT**.
- CONTENTION**, kon-ten'shun, *n.* a violent

straining after any object : strife : debate. [See **CONTEND**.]

CONTENTIOUS, kon-ten'shus, *adj.* quarrelsome.—*adv.* **CONTENTIOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONTENTIOUSNESS**.

CONTERMINAL, kon-ter'min-al, **CONTERMINOUS**, kon-ter'min-us, *adj.* having a common terminus or boundary. [L. *conterminus*, neighboring—*con*, together, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

CONTERMINANT, kon-ter'min-ant, *adj.* coming to an end at the same time : conterminant. *Lamb.*

CONTEST, kon-test', *v.t.* to call in question or make the subject of dispute : to strive for.—*adj.* **CONTEST'ABLE**. [L. *contestor*, to call to witness—*con*, and *testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

CONTEST, kon'test, *n.* a struggle for superiority : strife : debate.

CONTEXT, kon'tekst, *n.* something woven together or connected : the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage. [L. *contexo*—*con*, together, *texo*, *textus*, to weave.]

TEXTURE, kon'tekst'ur, *n.* the interweaving of parts into a whole : system.

CONTICENT, kon'ti-sent, *adj.* silent : hushed : quiet : said of a number of persons or the like. "The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*."—*Thackeray*. [L. *conticens*, *conticentis*, *ppr.* of *conticeo*—*con*, together, and *taceo*, to be silent.]

CONTIGUITY, kon-tig'ü-i-ti, *n.* the state of being in close contact.

CONTIGUOUS, kon-tig'ü-us, *adj.*, *touching* : adjoining : near.—*adv.* **CONTIGUOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONTIGUOUSNESS**. [L. *contiguus*, from *contingo*, *contigi*, to touch on all sides—*con*, signifying completeness, *tango*, to touch.]

CONTINENCE, kon'ti-nens, **CONTINENCY**, kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* the restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions : chastity. [See **CONTINENT**, *adj.*]

CONTINENT, kon'ti-nent, *n.* a large extent of land not broken up by seas : the mainland of Europe : one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe.—*adj.* **CONTINENTAL**. [L. *continens* = *continuus*, holding together, uninterrupted.]

CONTINENT, kon'ti-nent, *adj.*, *holding in* or *restraining* the indulgence of pleasure, especially of sexual enjoyment : temperate : virtuous.—*adv.* **CONTINENTLY**. [L. *continens*, moderate—*contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTINGENCE, kon-tin'jens, **CONTINGENCY**, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.* the quality of being *contingent* : what happens by chance : an accident.

CONTINGENT, kon-tin'jent, *adj.* dependent on something else : liable but not certain to happen : accidental.—*n.* an event which is liable but not certain to occur : a share or proportion, especially of soldiers.—*adv.* **CONTINGENTLY**. [L. *contingo*, to touch, to happen.]

CONTINUAL, kon-tin'ü-al, *adj.* without interruption : unceasing.—*adv.* **CONTINUALLY**. [See **CONTINUE**.]

CONTINUANCE, kon-tin'ü-ans, *n.* duration : uninterrupted succession : stay.

CONTINUATION, kon-tin'ü-ä-shun, *n.* constant succession : extension.

CONTINUATIVE, kon-tin'ü-ä-tiv, *adj.*, *continuing*.

CONTINUATOR, kon-tin'ü-ä-tor, *n.* one who *continues* or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTINUE, kon-tin'ü, *v.t.* to draw out or prolong : to extend or increase in any way : to unite without break : to persist in.—*v.i.* to remain in the same place or state : to last or endure : to persevere. [Fr. *continuer*—L. *continuus*, joined, con-

nected, from *contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTINUED, kon-tin'üd, *adj.* uninterrupted : unceasing : extended.—*adv.* **CONTINUEDLY**.

CONTINUITY, kon-tin'ü-i-ti, *n.* state of being continuous : uninterrupted connection.

CONTINUOUS, kon-tin'ü-us, *adj.*, *joined together* : without interruption.—*adv.* **CONTINUOUSLY**.

CONTLINE, kont'lin, *n.* the space between the strands on the outside of a rope. *E. H. Knight.*

CONTO, kon'tö, *n.* a Portuguese money of account in which large sums are calculated ; value 1,000,000 reis, or \$1,100 gold standard.

CONTORT, kon-tort', *v.t.* to twist or turn violently : to writhe. [L. *con*, intensive, and *torqueo*, *tortus*, to twist.]

CONTORTION, kon-tor'shun, *n.* a violent twisting.

CONTOUR, kon-töör', *n.* the outline : the line which bounds the figure of any object. [Fr. *contour*, from *con*, and *tour*, a turning—L. *tornus*, Gr. *tornos*, a turning-lathe.]

CONTRABAND, kon'tra-band, *adj.*, *against* or *contrary* to *ban* or *law* : prohibited.—*n.* illegal traffic : prohibition : prohibited goods.—*n.* **CONTRABANDIST**, a smuggler. [It. *contrabbando*—L. *contra*, against, and *Low L. bandum*, a proclamation. See **BAN**.]

CONTRACT, kon-trakt', *v.t.* to draw together : to lessen : to shorten : to acquire : to incur : to bargain for : to betroth.—*v.i.* to shrink : to become less. [L. *contraho*, *contractus*, from *con*, together, and *traho*, to draw.]

CONTRACT, kon'trakt, *n.* an agreement on fixed terms : a bond : a betrothment : the writing containing an agreement. [O. Fr. *contract*, an agreement—L. *contractus*, a compact.]

CONTRACTED, kon-trakt'ed, *adj.*, *drawn together* : narrow : mean.—*adv.* **CONTRACTEDLY**.—*n.* **CONTRACTEDNESS**.

CONTRACTIBLE, kon-trakt'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being contracted.—*ns.* **CONTRACTIBILITY**, **CONTRACTIBLENESS**.

CONTRACTILE, kon-trakt'il, *adj.* tending or having power to *contract*.—*n.* **CONTRACTILITY**.

CONTRACTION, kon-trak'shun, *n.* act of *contracting* : a word shortened by rejecting a part of it.

CONTRACTOR, kon-trakt'or, *n.* one of the parties to a bargain or agreement : one who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a fixed rate.

CONTRA-DANCE, kon'tra-dans (corruptly **COUNTRY-DANCE**), *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in *opposite* lines. [Fr. *contre-danse*; from L. *contra*, against, opposite, and **DANCE**.]

CONTRADICT, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* to speak in *opposition* to : to oppose by words : to assert the contrary : to deny. [L. *contradico*, *contradictus*—*contra*, against, and *dico*, to speak.]

CONTRADICTION, kon-tra-dik'shun, *n.* act of *contradicting* : a speaking against : denial : inconsistency.

CONTRADICTIVE, kon-tra-dikt'iv, **CONTRADICTORY**, kon-tra-dikt'or-i, *adj.* affirming the contrary : opposite : inconsistent.—*adv.* **CONTRADICTORILY**.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, *n.*, *distinction* by contrast.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, kon-tra-dis-tink'iv, *adj.*, *distinguishing* by *opposite* qualities.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* to *distinguish* or mark the

difference by *opposite* qualities. [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and **DISTINGUISH**.]

CONTRALTO, kon-tral'tö, *n.* (*music*) *counter-alto* : same as alto or counter-tenor. [See **ALTO** and **COUNTER**.]

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.* opposition : inconsistency.

CONTRARIWISE, kon'tra-ri-wiz, *adv.* on the *contrary* way or side : on the other hand. [CONTRARY and **WAYS**.]

CONTRARY, kon'tra-ri, *adj.*, *opposite* : inconsistent : contradictory.—*n.* a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.—*n.* **CONTRARIENESS**.—*adv.* **CONTRARILY**. [L. *contrarius*—*contra*, against.]

CONTRAST, kon-trast', *v.i.* to stand against or in *opposition* to.—*v.t.* to set in opposition, in order to show superiority or give effect. [Fr. *contraster*—L. *contra*, opposite to, *stare*, to stand.]

CONTRAST, kon'trast, *n.*, *opposition* or *unlikeness* in things compared : exhibition of differences.

CONTRAVALLATION, kon-tra-val-ä-shun, *n.* a *fortification* built by besiegers, which is thus *opposed* to that of the besieged. [L. *contra*, opposite to, and *vallo*, *vallatus*, to fortify—*vallum*, a wall.]

CONTRAVENE, kon-tra-vën', *v.t.* to come against : to oppose : to hinder. [L. *contra*, against, *venio*, to come.]

CONTRAVENTION, kon-tra-ven'shun, *n.* act of *contravening* : opposition : obstruction.

CONTRIBUTARY, kon-trib'ü-tar-i, *adj.* paying a share.

CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'üt, *v.t.* to give along with others : to give for a common purpose : to pay a share.—*v.i.* to give or bear a part.—*n.* **CONTRIBUTOR**. [L. *con*, along with, *tribuo*, *tributus*, to give.]

CONTRIBUTION, kon-trib'ü-shun, *n.* a collection : a levy.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kon-trib'ü-tiv, **CONTRIBUTORY**, kon-trib'ü-tor-i, *adj.* giving a share : helping.

CONTRITE, kon'trit, *adj.* broken-hearted for sin : penitent.—*adv.* **CONTRITELY**. [L. *contritus*—*contero*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *tero*, to bruise.]

CONTRITION, kon-trish'un, *n.* deep sorrow for sin : remorse.

CONTRIVANCE, kon-triv'ans, *n.* act of *contriving* : the thing contrived : invention : artifice.

CONTRIVE, kon-triv', *v.t.* to find out or plan : to invent.—*n.* **CONTRIVER**. [Fr. *controuver*—*con*, and *trouver*, to find. See **TROVER**.]

CONTROL, kon-tröl', *n.* (formerly **COMP-TROLL**), restraint : authority : command.—*v.t.* to check : to restrain : to govern :—*pp.* *contrölling* ; *pa.p.* *contrölléd*. [Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre-rolé*, a duplicate register, for checking the original. See **ROLL**.]

CONTROLLABLE, kon-tröl'a-bl, *adj.* capable of, or subject to *control*.

CONTROLLER, **COMP-TROLLER**, kon-tröl'er, *n.* one who *controls* or checks the accounts of others by keeping a *counter-roll* or register.—*n.* **CONTROLLERSHIP**.

CONTROLMENT, kon-tröl'ment, *n.* act or power of *controlling* : state of being controlled : control.

CONTROVERSIAL, kon-tro-ver'shal, *adj.* relating to *controversy*.—*adv.* **CONTROVERSIALLY**.

CONTROVERSIALIST, kon-tro-ver'shal-ist, *n.* one given to *controversy*.

CONTROVERSY, kon'tro-ver-si, *n.* a disputation, discussion, or debate : contest.

CONTROVERT, kon'tro-vert, *v.t.* to oppose : to argue against : to refute. [L. *contra*, against, and *verto*, to turn.]

CONTROVERTIBLE, kon-tro-vert'i-bl, *adj.*

that may be *controverted*.—*adv.* **CON-
TROVERTIBLY**.
CONTUMACIOUS, kon-tū-mā'shus, *adj.*
 opposing lawful authority with con-
 tempt: obstinate: stubborn.—*adv.* **CON-
TUMACIOUSLY**.—*n.* **CONTUMACIOUSNESS**.
CONTUMACITY, kon-tū-mas'i-ti, *n.* same
 as **CONTUMACY**. *Carlyle*.
CONTUMACY, kon-tū-ma-si, *n.* obstinate
 disobedience or resistance: stubbornness.
 [L. *contumacia*—*contumax*, *contumacis*,
 insolent, from *con*, and root *tem*-in *temno*,
 to despise, or acc. to Littré from *tumeo*,
 to swell.]
CONTUMELIOUS, kon-tū-mē'li-us, *adj.*
 haughtily reproachful: insolent.—*adv.*
CONTUMELIOUSLY.—*n.* **CONTUMELIOUS-
NESS**.
CONTUMELY, kon-tū-mel-i, *n.* rudeness:
 insolence: reproach. [L. *contumelia*,
 which is from the same source as *con-
tumacy*. See **CONTUMACY**.]
CONTUSE, kon-tūz', *v.t.* to beat exceed-
 ingly or bruise to pieces: to crush. [L.
contundo, *contusus*—*con* and *tundo*, to
 beat, to bruise.]
CONTUSION, kon-tū'zhun, *n.* act of *bruising*:
 state of being bruised: a bruise.
CONTUSIVE, kon-tū'ziv, *adj.* apt to cause
 contusion: bruising. "Shield from *con-
tusive* rocks her tender limbs."—*Antijac-
obin*.
CONUNDRUM, kon-un'drum, *n.* a sort of
 riddle containing some odd or fanciful
 resemblance between things quite unlike.
 [Ety. unknown.]
CONVALESCENCE, kon-val-es', *v.i.* to regain
 health. [L. *con*, and *valesco*—*valeo*, to be
 strong.]
CONVALESCENCE, kon-val-es'ens, *n.*
 gradual recovery of health and strength.
CONVALESCENT, kon-val-es'ent, *adj.*
 gradually recovering health.—*n.* one re-
 covering health.
CONVECTION, kon-vek'shun, *n.* the pro-
 cess of transmission of heat or electricity
 through liquids or gases by means of cur-
 rents. [L. *convectio*—*con*, and *veho*, I
 carry.]
CONVENE, kon-vēn', *v.i.* to come together:
 to assemble.—*v.t.* to call together. [Fr.
 —L. *convenio*, from *con*, together, and
venio, to come.]
CONVENER, kon-vēn'er, *n.* one who *con-
venes* a meeting: the chairman of a com-
 mittee.
CONVENIENCE, kon-vēn'yens, **CONVEN-
IENCY**, kon-vēn'yen-si, *n.* suitability: ac-
 commodation.
CONVENIENT, kon-vēn'yent, *adj.* suit-
 able: handy: commodious.—*adv.* **CON-
VENIENTLY**. [L. *conveniens*, *convenientis*,
 orig. pr.p. of *convenio*, to come together.]
CONVENT, kon'vent, *n.* an association of
 persons secluded from the world and de-
 voted to a religious life: the house in
 which they live, a monastery or nunnery.
 [L. *conventus*—*convenio*, to come to-
 gether.]
CONVENTICLE, kon-vent'i-kl, *n.* applied in
 contempt to a meeting for worship of
 dissenters from the Established Church
 in England. [L. *conventiculum*, a secret
 meeting of monks. dim. of *conventus*.]
CONVENTION, kon-ven'shun, *n.* an as-
 sembly, esp. of representatives for some
 special object: temporary treaty: an
 agreement. [Fr.—L. *conventio*. See
CONVENE.]
CONVENTIONAL, kon-ven'shun-al, *adj.*
 formed by *convention*: growing out of
 tacit agreement or custom: customary.
 —*adv.* **CONVENTIONALLY**.
CONVENTIONALISM, kon-ven'shun-al-
 izm, *n.* that which is established by tacit
 agreement, as a mode of speech, etc.
CONVENTIONALITY, kon-ven'shun-al'i-ti,

n. state of being *conventional*: that
 which is established by use or custom.
CONVENTUAL, kon-vent'ū-al, *adj.* belong-
 ing to a *convent*.—*n.* a monk or nun. [L.
conventualis.]
CONVERGE, kon-verj', *v.i.* to tend to one
 point. [L. *con*, together, and *vergo*, to
 bend, to incline.]
CONVERGENCE, kon-verj'ens, **CONVER-
GENCY**, kon-verj'ens-i, *n.* act or quality
 of tending to one point.
CONVERGENT, kon-verj'ent, *adj.* tending
 to one point.
CONVERSABLE, kon-vers'a-bl, *adj.* dis-
 posed to *converse*: sociable.—*adv.* **CON-
VERSABLY**. [See **CONVERSE**.]
CONVERSANT, kon-vers-ant, *adj.* ac-
 quainted by study: familiar: (B.) walk-
 ing or associating with.
CONVERSATION, kon-ver-sā'shun, *n.* in-
 tercourse: talk: familiar discourse: (B.)
 behavior or deportment.—*adj.* **CONVER-
SATIONAL**.
CONVERSATIONALIST, kon-ver-sā'shun-
 al-ist, *n.* one who excels in *conversation*.
CONVERSAZIONE, kon-ver-sat-se-ō'ne, *n.*
 a meeting for *conversation*, particularly
 on literary subjects:—*pl.* **CONVERSAZIO-
NI** (nē.) [It.]
CONVERSE, kon-vers', *v.i.* to have inter-
 course: to talk familiarly. [Fr.—L. *con-
versor*, to live with—*con*, intensive, and
verso, to turn much—*verto*, to turn.]
CONVERSE, kon'vers, *n.* familiar inter-
 course: conversation.
CONVERSE, kon'vers, *n.* a proposition
converted or turned about—*i.e.* one in
 which the subject and predicate have
 changed places.—*adj.* reversed in order
 or relation.—*adv.* **CONVERSELY**.
CONVERSION, kon-ver'shun, *n.* change
 from one thing, state, or religion, to an-
 other: change from a wicked to a holy
 life: appropriation to a special purpose:
 (logic) act of interchanging the terms of
 a proposition.
CONVERT, kon-vert', *v.t.* to *turn round*:
 to change or turn from one thing, con-
 dition, or religion to another: to change
 from a bad to a good life: to apply to a
 particular purpose. [L. *converto*, *con-
versus*—*con*, and *verto*, to turn.]
CONVERT, kon'vert, *n.*, one *converted*:
 one who has become religious, or who
 has changed his religion.
CONVERTER, kon-vert'er, *n.* an iron re-
 tort of a somewhat globular shape with
 a large neck, used in the Bessemer pro-
 cess of steel-making, molten iron being
 exposed in it to a blast of air, the oxygen
 of which burns out the carbon and some
 other ingredients of the iron; the requis-
 ite amount of carbon being then intro-
 duced by the addition of molten spie-
 geleisen or other variety of iron rich in
 carbon, and the result being a variety of
 steel. The converter is supported on
 trunnions, so that it may swing freely.
 It has a lining consisting in most cases
 of finely ground hard sandstone mixed
 with fire-clay powder, and made into a
 paste with water. Also written **CON-
VERTOR**.
CONVERTIBLE, kon-vert'i-bl, *adj.* that
 may be *converted*: that may be changed
 one for the other.—*adv.* **CONVERTIBLY**.—
n. **CONVERTIBILITY**.
CONVEX, kon'veks, *adj.* rising into a
 round form on the outside, the reverse of
concave.—*adv.* **CONVEXLY**. [L. *convexus*
 —*conveho*—*con*, together, and *veho*, to
 carry.]
CONVEXED, kon-vekst', *adj.* made *convex*.
 —*adv.* **CONVEXEDLY**.
CONVEXITY, kon-veks'i-ti, *n.* roundness
 of form on the outside.
CONVEY, kon-vā', *v.t.* (lit.) to bring or

send on the way: to carry: to transmit:
 to impart.—*adj.* **CONVEYABLE**, kon-vā'a-
 bl.—*n.* **CONVEYER**. [O. Fr. *conveier*—
 Low L. *conviare*, to conduct—L. *con*,
 along with, and *via*, a way.]
CONVEYANCE, kon-vā'ans, *n.* the instru-
 ment or means of *conveying*: (law) the
 act of transferring property: the writ-
 ing which transfers it.
CONVEYANCER, kon-vā'ans-er, *n.* one
 whose business is the preparation of deeds
 for the transference of property.
CONVEYANCING, kon-vā'ans-ing, *n.* the
 business of a *conveyancer*.
CONVICT, kon-vikt', *v.t.* to prove guilty:
 to pronounce guilty. [From root of
CONVINCE.]
CONVICT, kon'vikt, *n.* one *convicted* or
 found guilty of crime, esp. one who has
 been condemned to penal servitude.
CONVICTION, kon-vik'shun, *n.* act of *con-
vincing* or of *convicting*: strong belief:
 a proving guilty.
CONVINCE, kon-vins', *v.t.* to subdue the
 mind by evidence: to satisfy as to truth
 or error: (B.) to convict: to refute.—
adj. **CONVINCEABLE**.—*adv.* **CONVINCE-
INGLY**. [L. *con*, sig. completeness, and
vinco, *victus*, to conquer.]
CONVIVE, kon'viv, *n.* a boon companion.
Fraser's Mag. [Fr. *convive*, L. *conviva*,
 a guest, a table companion.]
CONVIVIAL, kon-viv'i-al, *adj.* feasting in
 company: relating to a feast: social:
 jovial.—*adv.* **CONVIVIALLY**.—*n.* **CON-
VIVIALITY**. [L. *convivium*, a living to-
 gether, a feast—*con*, together, and *vivo*,
 to live.]
CONVOCATION, kon-vo-kā'shun, *n.* act of
convoking: an assembly.
CONVOKE, kon-vōk', *v.t.* to call together:
 to assemble. [L. *con*, together, and
voco, *vocatus*, to call.]
CONVOLUTE, kon'vo-lūt, **CONVOLUTED**,
 kon'vo-lūt-ed, *adj.*, rolled together, or
 one part on another. [See **CONVOLVE**.]
CONVOLUTION, kon-vo-lū'shun, *n.* a
 twisting: a fold.
CONVOLVE, kon-volv', *v.t.* to roll to-
 gether, or one part on another. [L. *con*,
 together, and *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll.]
CONVOLVULUS, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n.* a
 genus of *twining* or trailing plants,
 called also bindweed.
CONVOY, kon-voy', *v.t.* to accompany on
 the way for protection. [Fr. *convoyer*,
 from root of **CONVEY**.]
CONVOY, kon'voy, *n.* the act of *convoy-
ing*: protection: that which convoys or
 is convoyed.
CONVULSE, kon-vuls', *v.t.* to agitate
 violently: to affect by spasms. [L. *con*,
 intensive, and *vello*, *vulsus*, to pluck, to
 pull.]
CONVULSIBLE, kon-vuls'i-bl, *adj.* capable
 of being convulsed: subject to convul-
 sion. *Emerson*.
CONVULSION, kon-vul'shun, *n.* a violent
 and involuntary *contortion* of the mus-
 cles: commotion.
CONVULSIVE, kon-vuls'iv, *adj.* attended
 with *convulsions*: spasmodic.—*adv.* **CON-
VULSIVELY**.—*n.* **CONVULSIVENESS**.
CONY, **CONEY**, kō'ni or kun'i, *n.* a rabbit.
 [Prob. orig. E.; cf. Dut. *konijn*, Dan.
kanin; or, through O. Fr. *connil*, from
 L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit.]
COO, kōō, *v.i.* to make a noise as a dove:
 to caress fondly:—*pr.p.* cōō'ing; *pa.p.*
 cōōed'. [From the sound.]
COOK, kook, *v.t.* to prepare food.—*n.* one
 whose business is to cook. [A.S. *coc*,
 a cook (Ger. *koch*), borrowed from L.
coquo, to cook.]
COOKERY, kook'er-i, *n.* the art or practice
 of *cooking*; also a delicacy: a dainty.

"Cookeries were provided in order to tempt his palate."—Roger North.

COOL, kōol, *adj.* slightly cold: free from excitement: calm: not zealous or ardent: indifferent: impudent; also used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. (Colloq.) "I would pit her for a cool hundred."—Smollett. "A cool four thousand . . . I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being cool."—Dickens.—*v.t.* to make cool: to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, etc.—To COOL ONE'S COPPERS, to allay the thirst or parched sensation caused by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors. "Something to cool his coppers."—T. Hughes. (Slang.)—*v.i.* to grow cool.—*n.* COOL.—*adv.* COOL'LY. [A.S. *col*; Ger. *kühl*; see COLD and CHILL.]

COOLER, kōol'er, *n.* anything that cools.

COOLIE, kōol'i, *n.* a laborer: in Hindustan, a porter in general: an Indian or Chinese laborer in other countries. [Hind. *kālī*, a laborer.]

COOLNESS, kōol'nes, *n.* moderate cold: indifference: want of zeal.

COOM, kōom, *n.* matter that gathers at the navies of wheels: soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven: coaldust. [Conn. with Ger. *kahm*, mould gathered on liquids.]

COOMB, kōom, another form of COMB—4 bushels.

COOP, kōop, *n.* (*lit.*) anything hollow, as a cup—a tub, cask, or barrel: a box or cage for fowls or small animals.—*v.t.* to confine in a coop: to shut up or confine. [A.S. *cyppa*, a basket; akin to CUP.]

COOPER, kōop'er, *n.* one who makes coops, tubs, casks, etc.

COOPERAGE, kōop'er-āj, *n.* the work, or workshop of a cooper: the sum paid for a cooper's work.

CO-OPERANT, kō-op'er-ant, *adj.* working together.

CO-OPERATE, kō-op'er-āt, *v.i.* to work together.—*n.* CO-OPERATOR. [L. *co*, together, and OPERATE.]

CO-OPERATION, kō-op'er-ā'shun, *n.* joint operation: the association of a number of persons for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some branch of industry.—*adj.* CO-OPERATIVE.

CO-ORDINATE, kō-or'di-nāt, *adj.* holding the same order or rank: not subordinate.—*adv.* CO-ORDINATELY. [L. *co*, together, equal, and ORDINATE.]

CO-ORDINATION, kō-or'di-nā'shun, *n.* state of being co-ordinate.

COOT, kōot, *n.* a short-tailed water-fowl. [Dut. *koet*; W. *cwtiar*—*cwt*, a short tail. See CUT.]

COPAL, kō'pal, *n.* a resinous substance used in varnishes. [Sp.—Mexican *copalli*, a general name of resins.]

COPARTNER, kō-pärt'ner, *n.* a joint partner.—*ns.* COPARTNERSHIP, COPARTNERY. [L. *co*, together, and PARTNER.]

COPE, kōp, *n.* a covering, a cap or hood: a cloak worn by a priest: anything spread overhead: a coping.—*v.t.* to cover with a cope. [From root of CAP.]

COPE, kōp, *v.i.* to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully: to match. [Dut. *koopen*, cog. with A.S. *ceapian*, to bargain. See CHEAP.]

COPECK, kō'pek, *n.* a Russian copper coin equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent.

COPESTONE, kōp'stōn, COPING-STONE, kōp'ing-stōn, *n.* the stone which copes

or tops a wall. [COPE, a covering, and STONE.]

COPIER, kop'i-er, COPYIST, kop'i-ist, *n.* one who copies: an imitator: a plagiarist.

COPING, kōp'ing, *n.* the capping or covering course of masonry of a wall.

COPIOUS, kō'pi-us, *adj.*, plentiful: overflowing: not concise.—*adv.* CO'PIOUSLY.—*n.* CO'PIOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *copieux*—L. *copiosus*—*copia*, plenty—*co*, intensive, and *ops*, *opis*, power, property, wealth. See OPULENT.]

COPPER, kop'er, *n.* a metal of a reddish color, named from the island of Cyprus: a vessel made of copper.—*v.t.* to cover with copper. [Low L. *cuper*—L. *cuprum*, a contr. of *cuprium æs*, "Cyprian brass," because the Romans obtained copper in Cyprus.]

COPPERAS, kop'er-as, *n.* sulphate of iron or green vitriol. [Fr. *couperose* (It. *copparosa*)—L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]

COPPERISH, kop'er-ish, COPPERY, kop'er-i, CUPREOUS, kū'prē-us, *adj.* containing or like copper.

COPPERPLATE, kop'er-plāt, *n.* a plate of polished copper, on which something has been engraved: an impression taken from the plate.

COPPICE, kop'is, COPSE, kops, *n.* a wood of small growth for cutting. [O. Fr. *copeiz*, wood newly cut—*couper*, to cut—Low L. *copare*, to cut.]

COPRESENCE, kō-prez'ens, *n.* the state or condition of being present along with others: associated presence. "The copresence of other laws."—Emerson.

COPTIC, kop'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

COPULA, kop'ū-la, *n.* that which couples or joins together: a bond or tie: (*logic*) the word joining the subject and predicate.—COPULA (*gram.*) is omitted, with few exceptions, in modern improved text-books. [L. *co*, together, and root *ap*, connected with L. *aptus*, fastened, and Gr. *haptō*, to join.]

COPULAR, kop'ū-ler, *adj.* in logic, of relating to a copula.

COPULATE, kop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to couple or join together: to come together sexually.

COPULATION, kop'ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of copulating.

COPULATIVE, kop'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.*, uniting.—*n.* (*gram.*) a conjunction that unites ideas as well as words.

COPY, kop'i, *n.* one of a number, esp. of books: an imitation from an original pattern: that which is imitated: an original work: manuscript for printing.—*v.t.* to write, paint, etc., after an original: to imitate: to transcribe:—*pa.p.* cop'ied. [Fr. *copie*, from L. *copia*, plenty; in Low L. a transcript, because by such the original was multiplied.]

COPYHOLD, kop'i-hōld, *n.* (*Eng. law*) a species of estate or right of holding land, for which the owner can only show the copy of the rolls originally made by the steward of the lord's court.

COPYIST. See COPIER.

COPYRIGHT, kop'i-rit, *n.* the exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish for a term of years copies of his work, whether a book, painting, engraving, etc.

COQUET, ko-ke't, *v.i.* to excite admiration or love, from vanity, or to deceive.—*v.t.* to trifle with in love:—*pr.p.* coquett'ing; *pa.p.* coquett'ed. [Fr. *coqueter*—*coquet*, dim. of cog, a cock.]

COQUETRY, ko-ke't-ri or ko'et-ri, *n.* act of coquetting: attempt to attract admiration, etc., in order to deceive: deceit in love. [Fr. *coquetterie*.]

COQUETTE, ko-ke't, *n.* a vain, trifling woman.

COQUETTISH, ko-ke't-ish, *adj.* practicing coquetry: befitting a coquette.—*adv.* COQUETTISHLY.—*n.* COQUETTISHNESS.

COR, kor, *n.* a Hebrew measure, the same as the homer.

CORACLE, kor'a-kl, *n.* a small oval row-boat used in Wales, made of skins or oilcloth stretched on wicker-work. [W. *corwgl*—*corwg*, anything round; Gael. *curach*, a wicker-boat.]

CO-RADICATE, ko-rad'i-kāt, *adj.* in philol. of the same root with. *Skeat.* [L. prefix *co*, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.]

CORAL, kor'al, *n.* a hard substance of various colors, growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes: a child's toy made of coral: also the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red color. [O. Fr.—L. *corallium*—Gr. *korallion*.]

CORALLIFEROUS, kor-al-if'er-us, *adj.*, bearing or containing coral. [CORAL, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

CORALLINE, kor'al-in, *adj.* of, like, or containing coral.—*n.* a moss-like coral: a coral-like substance.

CORANACH, kor'a-nak, *n.* a dirge or lamentation for the dead, formerly common among the Irish and Scottish Celts. [Ir., a "dirge."]

CORBAN, kor'ban, *n.* (*lit.*) anything devoted to God: a vessel to receive gifts of charity: alms. [Heb. *korban*, an offering, sacrifice.]

CORBEL, kor'bel, *n.* (*arch.*) an ornament orig. in the form of a basket—any ornamented projection supporting a superincumbent weight. [Fr. *corbeille*, from L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

CORD, kord, *n.* (*orig.*) a chord: a small rope or thick kind of string.—*v.t.* to bind with a cord. [Fr. *corde*—L. *chorda*. See CHORD.]

CORDAGE, kord'āj, *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes.

CORDELIER, kor-de-lēr', *n.* a Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by him as a girdle. [O. Fr. *cordel*, dim. of *corde*, a rope.]

CORDIAL, kor'di-al, *adj.*, hearty: with warmth of heart: sincere: affectionate: reviving the heart or spirits.—*n.* anything which revives or comforts the heart: a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits.—*adv.* COR'DIALLY.—*n.* CORDIALITY. [Fr.—L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart. See CORE.]

CORDON, kor'don, *n.* a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor: (*fort.*) a row of jutting stones: a line of military posts. [Fr.]

CORDOVAN, kor'do-van, CORDWAIN, kord'wān, *n.* goatskin leather, orig. from Cordova in Spain.

CORDUROY, kor'du-roy, *n.* thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. [Perh. Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.]

CORDWAINER, kord'wān-er, *n.* a worker in cordovan or cordwain: a shoemaker.

CORE, kōr, *n.* the heart: the inner part of anything, especially of fruit. [O. Fr. *cor*—L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

CORELATIVE, etc. See CORRELATIVE.

CORELESS, kōr'les, *adj.* wanting a core: without pith: weak: debilitated.

I am gone in years, my Liege, am very old, Coreless and sapless.—Sir H. Taylor.

CORIACEOUS, kōr-i-ā'shus, *adj.*, leathery: of or like leather. [L. *corium*—Gr. *chorion*, skin, leather.]

CORIANDER, kōr-i-an'der, *n.* an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have a bug-like smell, used as a medicine, spice, etc. [Fr.—L. *coriandrum*—

- Gr. *koriannon*, *korion*, from *koris*, a bug.]
- CORINTHIAN**, ko-rin-th'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Corinth*, a city of Greece: pertaining to an ornate order of Greek architecture.
- CORK**, kork, *n.* the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, etc.: a stopper made of cork.—*v.t.* to stop with a cork: to stop up. [Sp. *corcho*—L. *cortex*, bark, rind.]
- CORMOPHYTE**, kor'mō-fit, *n.* in *bot.* a general term applied to all vascular plants and to the higher cellular plants in which roots and leaves are distinguishable. Called also **PHYLOPHYTE**. *Ency. Brit.* [Gr. *kormos*, a trunk, and *phyton*, a plant.]
- CORMORANT**, kor'mo-rant, *n.* a genus of web-footed seabirds, of great voracity: a glutton. [Fr. *cormoran* (It. *corvo marino*), from L. *corvus marinus*, the sea-crow.—*Brachet*.]
- CORN**, korn, *n.* a grain or kernel: seeds that grow in ears, as wheat, rye, etc.: grain of all kinds. In U.S., applied to Indian corn or maize, only.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with salt in grains.—*n.* **CORN-FIELD**, a field in which corn is growing. [A.S. *corn*; Goth. *kaur*; akin to L. *granum*.]
- CORN**, korn, *n.* (*lit.*) horn: a hard horny excrescence on the toe or foot. [Fr. *corne*—Low L. *cornu*—L. *cornu*, horn, akin to E. **HORN**.]
- CORNCRAKE**. Same as **CRAKE**.
- CORNEA**, kor'ne-a, *n.* the transparent horny membrane which forms the front part of the eye.
- CORNEL**, kor'nel, *n.* the *cornelian*-cherry or dogwood-tree, so named from the horny or hard nature of its wood. [O. Fr. *cornille*, Low L. *corniola*, *cornolium*—L. *cornu*, a horn.]
- CORNELIAN**, kor'nē-li-an, *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. [Fr. *cornaline*—L. *cornu*, a horn, the stone being so called from the likeness of its color to the reddish tint of the fingernail.]
- CORNER**, kor'ner, *n.* a horn-like projection: the point where two lines meet: a secret or confined place: in speculation, a clique or party formed for the purpose of obtaining possession of the whole or greater part of a particular stock or other species of property, and thus creating a demand for it at high prices. [O. Fr. *corniere*—L. *cornu*.]
- CORNER**, kor'ner, *v.t.* to place at a disadvantage: to checkmate: also, to create a scarcity of, as of a particular stock or the like, after having obtained command of the supply. [See above noun.]
- CORNERED**, kor'nerd, *adj.* having corners.
- CORNER-STONE**, kor'ner-stōn, *n.* the stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner: the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foundation of a building: hence (*fig.*) something of very great importance, as that upon which other things rest.
- CORNET**, kor'net, *n.* (*lit.*) a little horn: a horn-shaped trumpet: formerly a body of cavalry accompanied by a cornet-player: formerly, the lowest rank of commissioned officers in the British cavalry, corresponding to the present sub-lieutenant.—*n.* **CORNET-A-PIS-TON**, a kind of cornet with valves and pistons. [Fr. *cornet*, dim. of *corne*, a horn, trumpet. See **CORN**, (*lit.*) horn.]
- CORNETCY**, kor'net-si, *n.* the commission or rank of a cornet.
- CORNICE**, kor'nis, *n.* the highest moulded projection of a wall or column, etc.
- [Fr.—It.—Low L. *coronic*, *coronicis*—Gr. *korōnis*, a curved line, a flourish; akin to L. *corona*.]
- CORNICULATE**, kor - nik'ū - lāt, *adj.*, horned: shaped like a horn. [L. *corniculatus*—*corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*.]
- CORNIFICATION**, kor'nif-i-kā'shun, *n.* the growth or formation of horn. *Southey*. [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, to make.]
- CORNIGEROUS**, kor-ni'jer-us, *adj.*, bearing horns. [L. *cornu*, and *gero*, to bear.]
- CORN-LAWS**, korn-lawz, *n.* (in England) laws that restricted the importation of wheat, etc., by imposing a duty, repealed in 1846.
- CORNOPEAN**, kor-nō'pe-an, *n.* a musical wind-instrument of the horn or trumpet kind. [From L. *cornu*, a horn.]
- CORNUCOPIA**, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* (*lit.*) the horn of plenty: according to the fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty. [L. *cornu*, and *copia*, plenty.]
- COROLLA**, ko-ro'l'a, *n.* the inner covering of a flower composed of one or more leaves called petals. [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.]
- COROLLARY**, kor'ol-a-ri, *n.* an inference or deduction from recognized facts. [L. *corollarium*, a little garland, a gratuity—*corolla*.]
- CORONAL**, kor'o-nal, **CORONARY**, kor'o-nār-i, *adj.* pertaining to a crown, or to the top of the head.—**CORONAL**, *n.* a crown or garland: the frontal bone. [L. *corona*, a crown.]
- CORONATION**, kor-ō-nā'shun, *n.* the act of crowning a sovereign. [L. *coronatio*.]
- CORONER**, kor'o-ner, *n.* an officer, in most States elected, whose duty is to inquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths.
- CORONET**, kor'o-net, *n.* a small or inferior crown worn by the nobility: an ornamental head-dress.—*adj.* **CORONETED**, having or wearing a coronet.
- CORONIS**, ko-rō'nis, *n.* the curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter; hence, the end generally. (Rare.) "The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuked, not all amended."—*Bp. Hacket*. Also in *Greek gram.* a sign of contraction (') placed over a syllable. [Gr. *korōnis*.]
- CORPORAL**, kor'po-ral, *n.* among infantry, a non-commissioned or sub-officer next in rank to a sergeant: in the navy, an officer under a master-at-arms.—*n.* **CORPORALSHIP**. [Fr. *caporal*—It. *caporale*—*capo*, the head—L. *caput*, the head.]
- CORPORAL**, kor'po-ral, *adj.* belonging or relating to the *body*: having a body: not spiritual.—*n.* the cloth used in Catholic churches for covering the elements of the Eucharist.—*adv.* **CORPORALLY**. [L. *corporalis*—*corpus*, *corporis*, the body.]
- CORPORATE**, kor'po-rāt, *adj.* legally united into a *body* so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation: united.—*adv.* **CORPORATELY**.—*n.* **CORPORATENESS**. [L. *corporatus*—*corporo*, to shape into a body, from *corpus*.]
- CORPORATION**, kor-po-rā'shun, *n.* a *body* or society authorized by law to act as one individual.
- CORPOREAL**, kor-pō're-al, *adj.* having a *body* or substance: material.—*adv.* **CORPOREALLY**.—*n.* **CORPOREALTY**. [L. *corporeus*.]
- CORPS**, kōr, *n.* a large *body* of soldiers, consisting of two divisions, and forming a complete army by itself:—*pl.* **CORPS**, kōrz. [Fr., from L. *corpus*.]
- CORPSE**, korps, *n.* the dead *body* of a hu-
- man being. [O. Fr. *corps*, or *cors*, the body—Lat. *corpus*; akin to A.S. *hrif*. See **MIDRIFF**.]
- CORPULENCE**, kor'pū-lens, **CORPULENCY**, kor'pū-len-si, *n.* fleshiness of *body*: excessive fatness.
- CORPULENT**, kor'pū-lent, *adj.* having a large *body*: fleshy or fat.—*adv.* **CORPULENTLY**. [Fr.—L. *corpulentus*—*corpus*, a body.]
- CORPUSCLE**, kor'pus-l, *n.* a minute particle: a physical atom.—*cdjs.* **CORPUSCULAR**, **CORPUSCULOUS**. *Prof. Tyndall*. [L. *corpusculum*, a little body, dim. of *corpus*, a body.]
- CORRECT**, kor-ekt', *v.t.* to make right: to remove faults: to punish: to counter-balance.—*adj.* made right or straight: free from faults: true.—*adv.* **CORRECTLY**.—*n.* **CORRECTNESS**. [L. *corrigo*, *correctus*—*cor*, intensive, *rego*, to rule, set right.]
- CORRECTION**, kor-ek'shun, *n.* amendment: punishment.
- CORRECTIONAL**, kor-ek'shun-al, **CORRECTIVE**, kor-ekt'iv, *adj.* tending, or having the power, to correct.—**CORRECTIVE**, *n.* that which corrects.
- CORRECTOR**, kor-ekt'or, *n.* he who, or that which, corrects.
- CORRELATABLE**, ko-rē-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being correlated: assignable to correlation.
- CORRELATE**, kor'e-lāt, *v.i.* to be mutually related, as father and son.—*n.* **CORRELATION**. [Coined from L. *cor*, with, and *RELATE*.]
- CORRELATIVE**, kor-el'a-tiv, *adj.*, mutually or reciprocally related.—*n.* person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing.—*adv.* **CORRELATIVELY**.—*n.* **CORRELATIVENESS**.
- CORRESPOND**, kor-e-spond', *v.i.* to answer, suit: to hold intercourse, especially by sending and receiving letters.—*adv.* **CORRESPONDINGLY**. [Coined from L. *cor*, with, and *RESPOND*.]
- CORRESPONDENCE**, kor-e-spond'ens, **CORRESPONDENCY**, kor-e-spond'en-si, *n.* suitability: friendly intercourse: communication by means of letters: letters which pass between correspondents.
- CORRESPONDENT**, kor-e-spond'ent, *adj.* agreeing with: suitable.—*n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters.—*adv.* **CORRESPONDENTLY**.
- CORRIDOR**, kor'i-dōr, *n.* a passage-way or open gallery running along, communicating with separate chambers. [Fr.—It. *corridore*, a runner, a running—It. *correre*, to run—L. *curro*.]
- CORRIGENDA**, kor-i-jen'da, *n.pl.* things to be corrected.
- CORRIGIBLE**, kor'i-ji-bl, *adj.* that may be corrected, reformed, or punished.
- CORROBORANT**, kor-ob'o-rant, **CORROBORATIVE**, kor-ob'o-rāt-iv, *adj.* tending to confirm.—*n.* that which corroborates.
- CORROBORATE**, kor-ob'o-rāt, *v.t.* to confirm: to make more certain. [L. *cor*, intensive, and *roboro*, *roboratus*, to make strong. See **ROBUST**.]
- CORROBORATION**, kor-ob-o-rā'shun, *n.* confirmation.
- CORRODE**, kor-ō'd', *v.t.* to gnaw or eat away by degree: to rust. [L. *cor*, intensive, *rodo*, *rosus*, to gnaw.]
- CORRODENT**, kor-ō'd'ent, *adj.* having the power of *corroding*.—*n.* that which corrodes.
- CORROSION**, kor-ō'zhun, *n.* act of eating or wasting away.
- CORROSIVE**, kor-ōs'iv, *adj.* having the quality of eating away.—*n.* that which has the power of *corroding*.—*adv.* **CORROSIVELY**.—*n.* **CORROSIVENESS**. [L. *corrosus*. See **CORRODE**.]

CORRUGATE, kor'oo-gāt, *v.t.* to wrinkle or draw into folds.—*n.* CORRUGATION. [L. *cor*, intensive, *rugō*, *rugatus*, to wrinkle—*ruġa*, a wrinkle.]

CORRUPT, kor-upt', *v.t.* to make putrid: to defile: to debase: to bribe.—*v.i.* to rot: to lose purity.—*adj.* putrid: depraved: defiled: not genuine: full of errors.—*adv.* CORRUPTLY.—*ns.* CORRUPTNESS, CORRUPTER. [L. *cor*, intensive, and *rumpo*, *ruptus*, to break.]

CORRUPTIBLE, kor-upt'i-bl, *adj.* liable to be corrupted.—*adv.* CORRUPTIBLY.—*ns.* CORRUPTIBILITY, CORRUPTIBLENESS.

CORRUPTION, kor-up'shun, *n.* rottenness: putrid matter: impurity: bribery.

CORRUPTIVE, kor-upt'iv, *adj.* having the quality of *corrupting*.

CORSAIR, kor'sār, *n.* a pirate: a pirate's vessel. [Fr. *corsaire*, one who makes the course or ranges—L. *cursus*, a running—*curro*, to run.]

CORSE, kor's, *n.* a poetic form of CORPSE.

CORSELET, kors'let, *n.* a piece of armor for covering the *body*. [Fr. *corselet*, dim. of O. Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus*, the *body*.]

CORSET, kor'set, *n.* an article of women's dress laced round the *body*: stays. [Dim. of O. Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus*, the *body*.]

CORTEGE, kor'tāzh, *n.* a train of attendants, orig. applied only to the *court*: a procession. [Fr.—It. *corteggio*—*corte*, *court*. See **COURT**.]

CORTES, kor'tes, *n.* the parliament of Spain and Portugal. [Sp., *pl.* of *corte*, a *court*.]

CORTEX, kor'teks, *n.* the *bark* or skin of a plant: a covering.—*adj.* CORTICAL, pertaining to *bark*: external. [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, *bark*. See **CORK**.]

CORTICATE, kor'ti-kāt, **CORTICATED**, kor'ti-kāt-ed, *adj.* furnished with *bark*; resembling *bark*.

CORUNDUM, ko-run'dum, *n.* a crystallized mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of pure alumina, used for polishing gems. [Hind. *kurand*.]

CORUSCATE, ko-rus'kāt or kor', *v.i.* to sparkle: to throw off flashes of light.—*adj.* CORUSCANT, flashing. [L. *corusco*, *coruscatus*, to vibrate, glitter—*coruscus*.]

CORUSCATION, ko-rus-kā'shun, *n.* a glittering: sudden flash of light.

CORVETTE, kor-ve't, *n.* a small *ship* of war, next to a frigate. [Fr.—Port. *corbeta*—L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship, from *corbis*, a basket.]

CORVINE, kor'vin, *adj.* pertaining to the *crow*. [L. *corvinus*—*corvus*, a *crow*.]

CORYPHEUS, kor-i-fē'us, *n.* the chief or leader, esp. the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama. [L.—Gr. *koryphaios*—*koryphē*, the head.]

COSE, kōz, *n.* anything snug, comfortable, or cosy: specifically, a snug conversation. Written also *Coze*. "They might have a comfortable *coze*."—*Miss Austen*.

COSE, kōz, *v.i.* to be snug, comfortable, or cosy. "The sailors *coze* round the fire with wife and child."—*Kingsley*.

COSECANT, kō-sē'kant, **COSINE**, kō'sin, **COTANGENT**, kō-tan'jent, *ns.* (*math.*) the secant, sine, or tangent respectively of the complement of an arc or angle of 90°.

COSEISMAL, kō-sis'mal, *n.* the curve formed by the points at which the wave-swell of an earthquake reaches the surface: the line along which an earthquake is simultaneously felt. Used also adjectively, as a *coseismal* line. "The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance."—*R. Mallet*. [Prefix *co*, and Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake.]

COSMETIC, koz-met'ik, *adj.* improving beauty, especially that of the complex-

ion.—*n.* a preparation used for beautifying the complexion.—*adv.* COSMETICALLY. [Gr. *kosmētikos*—*kosmeo*, to adorn—*kosmos*, order, ornament.]

COSMIC, koz'mik, **COSMICAL**, koz'mik-al, *adj.* relating to the *world* or to the universe: of or pertaining to cosmism; as, the *cosmic* philosophy: (*astron.*) rising or setting with the sun.—*adv.* COSMICALLY. [Gr. *kosmikos*—*kosmos*.]

COSMISM, koz'mizm, *n.* that system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution enunciated by Mr. Herbert Spencer and his school: a phase of positivism.

COSMOCRAT, koz-mo-krat, *n.* ruler of the universe or of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *krates*, to rule.]
You will not think, great Cosmocrat!
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
—*Southey*.

COSMOGONIST, koz-mog'o-nist, *n.* one who speculates on the origin of the universe.

COSMOGONY, koz-mog'o-ni, *n.* the science of the formation of the universe. [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, and *gon*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.]

COSMOGRAPHIC, koz-mo-graf'ik, **COSMOGRAPHICAL**, koz-mo-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *cosmography*.

COSMOGRAPHY, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* (*lit.*) a description of the world: the science of the constitution of the universe.—*n.* COSMOGRAPHER. [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, and *graphō*, to write.]

COSMOLOGIST, koz-mol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in cosmology.

COSMOLOGY, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science of the universe: a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation.—*adj.* COSMOLOGICAL. [Coined from Gr. *kosmos*, and *logos*, discourse.]

COSMOPOLITAN, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, **COSMOPOLITE**, koz-mop'o-lit, *n.* (*lit.*) a citizen of the world: one who can make a home everywhere: one free from local or national prejudices.—*n.* COSMOPOLITANISM. [Gr. *kosmopolitēs*—*kosmos*, and *politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]

COSMORAMA, koz-mo-rā'ma, *n.* a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world.—*adj.* COSMORAMIC. [Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a spectacle—*horaō*, to see.]

COSMOS, koz'mos, *n.* the world as an orderly or systematic whole, opposed to chaos. [Gr.]

COSMOTHEISM, koz-mo-thē'izm, *n.* same as **PANTHEISM**. [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *Theos*, God.]

COSSACK, kos'ak, *n.* one of a warlike tribe in the east and south of Russia. [Russ. *Kasake* (of Tartar origin), a light-armed soldier, a robber.]

COST, kost, *v.t.* to bring a certain price: to require to be laid out or suffered:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cost*.—*n.* what is laid out, or suffered to obtain anything—*pl.* expenses of a lawsuit. [Fr. *coûter*, O. Fr. *coster*—L. *constare*, to stand at—*con*, and *stare*, to stand.]

COSTAL, kost'al, *adj.* relating to the *ribs*, or to the side of the body. [L. *costa*, a rib.]

COSTERMONGER, kos'ter-mung-ger, *n.* a seller of *costards* or apples and other fruit: an itinerant seller of fruit. [*Costard*, a variety of apple, and **MONGER**.]

COSTIVE, kos'tiv, *adj.* having the motion of the bowels too slow.—*adv.* COSTIVELY. [Fr. *constipé*. See **CONSTIPATE**.]

COSTIVENESS, kos'tiv-nes, *n.* slowness in the action of the bowels.

COSTLY, kost'li, *adj.* of great *cost*: high-priced: valuable.—*n.* COSTLINESS.

COSTUME, kos-tūm', *n.* the manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place: dress. [Fr.—It.—Low L. *costuma*—L. *consuetudo*, custom. Doublet of **CUSTOM**.]

COT, kot, *n.* a small dwelling, a cottage: a small bed: a sleeping-place on board ship: an inclosure for sheep or cattle. [A.S. *cote*, a cot or den; a doublet of **COAT**.]

COTE, kōt, *n.* an inclosure for sheep, etc. [A variety of **COT**.]

COTEMPORANEOUS, kō-tem-po-rā'ne-us, **COTEMPORARY**, kō-tem'po-rar-i. Same as **CONTEMPORANEOUS**, **CONTEMPORARY**.

COTERIE, kō'te-rē, *n.* a number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes. [Fr.; orig. a number of peasants clubbed together to obtain a tenure of land from a lord—Low L. *cota*, a hut. See **COT**.]

COTILLON, **COTILLION**, ko-til'yun, *n.* a brisk dance by eight persons. [Fr.—*cotte*, a petticoat—Low L. *cotta*, a tunic. See **COAT**.]

COTQUEAN, kot'kwēn, *n.* a man who busies himself with women's affairs. [COT, a small house, and *quean*.]

COTTAGE, kot'āj, *n.* a *cot*: formerly applied to a hut or hovel, now to a small neat dwelling.

COTTAGER, kot'āj-er, *n.* one who dwells in a *cottage*.

COTTAR, **COTTER**, kot'er, *n.* same as **COTTAGER**.

COTTON, kot'n, *n.* a soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton-plant: cloth made of cotton. [Fr. *coton*—Ar. *qutun*.]

COTYLE, kot'i-lē, **COTYLA**, kot'i-la, *n.* in *anat.* the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation: in *zool.* one of the suckorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle-fish, by means of which it attaches itself to any object, on the principle of a boy's sucker. [Gr. *kotylē*, a hollow, cavity.]

COTYLEDON, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a cup-shaped leaf or lobe in certain plants, forming part of the seed, and on which the growing germ is nourished. [Gr. *kotylēdon*—*kotylē*, a cup.]

COTYLEDONOUS, kot-i-lē'don-us or led'on-us, *adj.* pertaining to or having *cotyledons* or seed-lobes.

COTYLIGEROUS, kot-i-lij'er-us, *adj.* furnished with *cotyles*.

COUCH, kowch, *v.t.* to lay down on a bed, etc.: to arrange in language, to express: to depress or remove a cataract in the eye.—*v.i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, etc.: to bend or stoop in reverence.—**COUCH A SPEAR**, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armor. [Fr. *coucher*, to lay or lie down, O. Fr. *colcher*—L. *collocare*, to place—*col*, and *locus*, a place.]

COUCH, kowch, *n.* any place for rest or sleep: a bed.

COUCHANT, kowch'ant, *adj.*, *couching* or lying down with the head raised. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *coucher*.]

COUCHMATE, kowch'māt, *n.* one who lies in the same couch or bed with another: a bed-fellow: a bed-mate: hence a husband or wife. *Browning*.

COUGAR, kōg'gar, *n.* an American animal: same as the puma. [Brazilian.]

COUGH, kof, *n.* an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat.—*v.i.* to make this effort.—*v.t.* to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough. [From a Low Ger. root found in Dut. *kugchen*, to cough, imitative of the sound.]

COULD, kood, *past tense* of **CAN**. [O. E.

coude, couth—A.S. *cuth* for *cunthe*, was able; *l* is inserted from the influence of *would* and *should*.
COULTER. See **COLTER**.
COUNCIL, kown'sil, *n.* an assembly called together for deliberation or advice. [Fr. *concile*—L. *concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to call.]
COUNCILLOR, kown'sil-or, *n.* a member of a council.
COUNSEL, kown'sel, *n.*, *consultation*: deliberation: advice: plan: purpose: one who gives counsel, a barrister or advocate.—*v.t.* to give advice: to warn:—*pr.p.* coun'selling; *pa.p.* coun'selled. [Fr. *conseil*—L. *consilium*, advice—*consulere*, to consult.]
COUNSELLOR, kown'sel-or, *n.* one who counsels: a barrister.—*n.* **COUNSELLORSHIP**.
COUNT, kownt, *n.* on the continent, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl.—*fem.* **COUNT'ESS**, the wife of a count or earl. [Fr. *comte*, from L. *comes, comitis*, a companion (of a prince)—*con*, with, and *eo, itum*, to go.]
COUNT, kownt, *v.t.* to number, sum up: to ascribe: esteem: consider.—*v.i.* to add to or increase a number by being counted to it: to depend.—*n.* act of numbering: the number counted: a particular charge in an indictment.—*adj.* **COUNT'LESS**. [O. Fr. *count*, Fr. *compter*—L. *computare*. See **COMPUTE**.]
COUNTENANCE, kown'ten-ans, *n.* the face: the expression of the face: appearance.—*v.t.* to favor or approve. [Fr. *contenance*—L. *continentia*, restraint, in Late L. demeanor—L. *continere*, to contain. See **CONTAIN**.]
COUNTER, kown'ter, *n.* he who or that which counts: that which indicates a number: a piece of metal, etc., used in reckoning: a table on which money is counted or goods laid.
COUNTER, kown'ter, *adv.*, *against*: in opposition.—*adj.* contrary: opposite. [L. *contra*, against.]
COUNTERACT, kown'ter-akt', *v.t.* to act counter or in opposition to: to hinder or defeat.—*n.* **COUNTERACTION**.
COUNTERACTIVE, kown'ter-akt'iv, *adj.* tending to counteract.—*n.* one who or that which counteracts.—*adv.* **COUNTERACTIVELY**.
COUNTERBALANCE, kown'ter-bal'ans, *v.t.* to balance by weight on the opposite side: to act against with equal weight, power, or influence.
COUNTERBALANCE, kown'ter-bal-ans, *n.* an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition.
COUNTERFEIT, kown'ter-fit, *v.t.* to imitate: to copy without authority: to forge. [Fr. *contrefait*, from *contrefaire*, to imitate—L. *contra*, against, *facere*, to do, to make.]
COUNTERFEIT, kown'ter-fit, *n.* something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original.—*adj.* pretended: made in imitation of: forged: false.
COUNTERFOIL, kown'ter-foil, *n.* the corresponding part of a tally or check. [COUNTER and **FOIL**.]
COUNTERMAND, kown'ter-mand', *v.t.* to give a command in opposition to one already given: to revoke. [Fr. *contremander*—L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, to order.]
COUNTERMAND, kown'ter-mand, *n.* a revocation of a former order.—*adj.* **COUNTERMAND'ABLE**.
COUNTERMARCH, kown'ter-märc'h', *v.i.* to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one.
COUNTERMARCH, kown'ter-märc'h, *n.* a marching backward or in a direction dif-

ferent from a former one: (*mil.*) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank: change of measures.
COUNTERPANE, kown'ter-pän, *n.* a coverlet for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. [A corr. of O. Fr. *contrepointe*, which is a corr. of *coultepointe*—L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched pillow or cover. See **QUILT**.]
COUNTERPART, kown'ter-pärt, *n.* the part that answers to another part: that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which the other lacks, and so an opposite.
COUNTERPOINT, kown'ter-point, *n.* the older form of **COUNTERPANE**.
COUNTERPOINT, kown'ter-point, *n.* (*music*) written harmony which originally consisted of points placed opposite to each other: the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody: the art of composition. [Fr. *contrepoint*—*contre*, against, and *point*, a point. See **COUNTER** and **POINT**.]
COUNTERPOISE, kown'ter-poiz', *v.t.* to poise or weigh against or on the opposite side: to act in opposition to with equal effect.—*n.* **COUNTERPOISE**, an equally heavy weight in the other scale. [COUNTER and **POISE**.]
COUNTERSCARP, kown'ter-skärp, *n.* (*fort.*) the side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp. [COUNTER and **SCARP**.]
COUNTERSIGN, kown'ter-sin, *v.t.* to sign on the opposite side of a writing: to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing.—*n.* a military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry: a counter-signature. [COUNTER and **SIGN**.]
COUNTER-SIGNATURE, kown'ter-sig-nätür, *n.* a name countersigned to a writing.
COUNTERSTAND, kown'ter-stand, *n.* the act of resisting or making a stand against: opposition: resistance. *Longfellow*.
COUNTER-TENOR, kown'ter-ten'or, *n.* name applied to alto, when sung by a male voice (so called, because a contrast to tenor).
COUNTERVAIL, kown'ter-väl', *v.t.* to be of avail against: to act against with equal effect: to be of equal value to. [COUNTER and **AVAIL**.]
COUNTERTESS. See under **COUNT**.
COUNTRY, kun'tri, *n.* a rural region as distinct from a town: a tract of land: the land in which one was born, or in which one resides.—*adj.* belonging to the country: rustic: rude. [Fr. *contrée*—Low L. *contrata, contrada*, an extension of L. *contra*, over against. It was a name adapted by the German settlers in Gaul as a translation of Ger. *gegend*, region (from *gegen*, over against).]
COUNTRY-DANCE. See **CONTRA-DANCE**.
COUNTRYMAN, kun'tri-man, *n.* one who lives in the country: a farmer: one born in the same country with another.
COUNTY, kown'ti, *n.* (*orig.*) the province ruled by a count: a division of a State in U. S. with a chief city, called the county-seat: a shire (Eng.).
COUPLE, kup'l, *n.* two of a kind joined together, or connected: two: a pair.—*v.t.* to join together: to unite. [Fr., from L. *copula*. See **COPULA**.]
COUPLET, kup'let, *n.* two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.
COUPLING, kup'ling, *n.* that which connects.
COUPON, köö'pong, *n.* an interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, which is cut off when presented for payment. [Fr. —*couper*, to cut off.]
COURAGE, kur'äj, *n.* the quality that en-

ables men to meet dangers without fear: bravery: spirit. [Fr. *courage*, from L. *cor*, the heart.]
COURAGEOUS, kur-ä'jus, *adj.*, full of courage: brave.—*adv.* **COURA'GEOUSLY**.—*n.* **COURA'GEOUSNESS**.
COURIER, köö'ri-er, *n.* a runner: a messenger: a state servant or messenger: a travelling attendant. [Fr., from *courir*—L. *currere*, to run.]
COURSE, körs, *n.* the act of running: the road or track on which one runs: the direction pursued: a voyage: a race: regular progress from point to point: method of procedure: conduct: a part of a meal served at one time. [Fr. *cours*—L. *cursum*, from *curro, cursum*, to run.]
COURSE, körs, *v.t.* to run, chase, or hunt after.—*v.i.* to move with speed as in a race or hunt.
COURSER, körs'er, *n.* a runner: a swift horse: one who courses or hunts.
COURSING, körs'ing, *n.*, hunting with greyhounds.
COURT, kört, *n.* a space inclosed: a space surrounded by houses: the palace of a sovereign: the body of persons who form his suite or council: attention: civility, as to pay court: (*law*) the hall of justice: the judges and officials who preside there: any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical.—*v.t.* to pay attentions to: to woo: to solicit: to seek.—*n.* **COURT'YARD**, a court or inclosure near a house. [Fr. *cour*, O. Fr. *cort*—Low L. *cortis*, a courtyard—L. *cors, cohortis*, an inclosure; akin to Gr. *chortos*, an inclosed place, L. *hortus*, a garden. See **YARD**.]
COURTEOUS, kurt'yus, *adj.* of court-like manners: polite: respectful: obliging.—*adv.* **COURT'EOUSLY**.—*n.* **COURT'EOUSNESS**.
COURTESAN, **COURTEZAN**, kurt'e-zan, *n.* a fashionable prostitute. [Sp. *cortesana*—*corte*, court. See **COURT**.]
COURTESY, kurt'e-si, *n.*, *courtliness*: elegance of manner: an act of civility or respect.
COURTESY, kurt'si, *n.* the gesture of salutation or respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body and bending the knees.—*v.i.* to make a courtesy:—*pr.p.* court'esying; *pa.p.* court'esied. [O. Fr. *cortoisie*. See **COURT**.]
COURTIER, kört'yer, *n.* one who frequents courts or palaces: one who courts or flatters.
COURTIERISM, kört'i-er-izm, *n.* the practices and behavior of a courtier. "The perked-up courtierism and pretentious nullity of many here."—*Carlyle*.
COURTLEDGE, kört'lej, *n.* same as **CURTILAGE**. "A rambling courtledge of barns and walls."—*Kingsley*.
COURTLY, kört'li, *adj.* having manners like those of a court: elegant.—*n.* **COURT'LINESS**.
COURT-MARTIAL, kört'mär'shal, *n.* a court held by officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws:—*pl.* **COURTSMARTIAL**.
COURT-PLASTER, kört'plas'ter, *n.* sticking plaster made of silk, orig. applied as patches on the face by ladies at court.
COURTSHIP, kört'ship, *n.* the act of wooing with intention to marry.
COUSIN, kuz'n, *n.* formerly, a kinsman generally: now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.—**COUSIN-GERMAN**, a first-cousin. [Fr.—L. *consobrinus*—*con*, sig. connection, and *sobrinus* for *sororinus*, applied to the children of sisters—*soror*, a sister.]
COUSINRY, kuz'n-ri, *n.* cousins collectively: relatives: kindred. "Of the numer-

ous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex."—*Carlyle*.

COUSINSHIP, kuz'n-ship, *n.* the state of being cousins : relationship: cousinhood. *George Eliot*.

COVE, kōv, *n.* a small inlet of the sea : a bay.—*v.t.* to overarch, and thus form a hollow. [A.S. *cofa*, a chamber; Ice. *kofi*, a shed; not to be confused with *cave* or *alcove*.]

COVENANT, kuv'e-nant, *n.* a mutual agreement: the writing containing the agreement.—*v.t.* to enter into an agreement: to contract or bargain. [O. Fr. —L. *con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

COVENANTED, kuv'en-ant-ed, *adj.* holding a position, situation, or the like under a covenant.—**COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE**, that branch of the British Indian civil service whose members enter a special department after being sent out from Britain, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission.

COVENANTER, kuv'e-nant'er, *n.* one who signed or adhered to the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.

COVER, kuv'er, *v.t.* to hide: to clothe: to shelter: to brood or sit on: to be sufficient for, as to cover expense.—*n.* that which covers or protects: (*hunting*) the retreat of a fox or hare. [Fr. *couvrir* (It. *coprire*)—L. *coopere*—*con*, and *operio*, to cover.]

COVER, kuv'er, *v.i.* to lay a table for a meal: to prepare a banquet. *Shak.* "To cover courtly for a king."—*Greene*.

COVERING, kuv'er-ing, *n.* anything that covers.

COVERLET, kuv'er-let, *n.* a bedcover. [Fr. *couvrelet*, from *couvre*, and *lit*—L. *lectum*, a bed.]

COVERT, kuv'ert, *adj.* covered: concealed: secret.—*n.* a place that covers or affords protection.

COVERTLY, kuv'ert-li, *adv.* in a covered or concealed manner.

COVERTURE, kuv'er-tūr, *n.* covering, shelter, defence: (*law*) the condition of a married woman.

COVET, kuv'et, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to desire or wish for *eagerly*: to wish for what is unlawful.—*adj.* COV'ETABLE. [O. Fr. *covaiter*, Fr. *convaiter*; It. *cubitare*—L. *cupidus*, desirous—*cupio*, to desire.]

COVETOUS, kuv'et-us, *adj.* inordinately desirous: avaricious.—*adv.* COV'ETOUSLY.—*n.* COV'ETOUSNESS.

COVEY, kuv'i, *n.* a brood or hatch of birds: a small flock of birds—said of game. [Fr. *couvée*—*cové*, pa.p. of *couver*. to hatch—L. *cubo*, to lie down.]

COW, kow, *n.* the female of the bull. [A.S. *cu*; Ger. *kuh*, Sans. *go*: from its cry.]

COW, kow, *v.t.* to subdue, keep under: to dishearten. [Ice. *kuga*, Dan. *kue*, to subdue, to keep under.]

COWARD, kow'ard, *n.* one who turns tail: one without courage. [O. Fr. *coward*, It. *codardo*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

COWARDLY, kow'ard-li, *adj.* afraid of danger: timid: mean.—*adv.* COW'ARDLY.—*n.* COW'ARDLI-NESS.

COWARDICE, kow'ard-is, *n.* want of courage: timidity.

COWER, kow'er, *v.i.* to sink down, generally through fear: to crouch. [Cf. Ice. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, to lie quiet.]

COWL, kowl, *n.* a cap or hood: a monk's hood: a cover for a chimney. [A.S. *cufte*; Ice. *cofi*; akin to L. *cucullus*, hood.]

COWLED, kowld, *adj.* wearing a cowl.

COWPOX, kow'poks, *n.* a disease which

appears in *pox* or pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for VACCINATION.

COWRY, kow'ri, *n.* a small shell used as money in the E. Indies and in Africa. [Hind. *kauri*.]

COWSLIP, kow'slip, *n.* a species of primrose which appears early in spring in moist places. [A.S. *ku-slyppe*, a word of doubtful meaning.]

COWTREE, kow'trē, *n.* a tree that produces a nourishing fluid resembling milk.

COXCOMB, koks'kōm, *n.* a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: a fool: a fop. [Corr. of COCKSCOMB.]

COXSWAIN. See COCKSWAIN.

COY, koy, *adj.* modest: bashful: shy.—*adv.* COY'LY.—*n.* COY'NESS. [Fr. *coi*; from L. *quietus*, quiet.]

COYISH, koy'ish, *adj.* somewhat coy.—*adv.* COY'ISHLY.—*n.* COY'ISHNESS.

COZ, kuz, *n.* a contraction of COUSIN.

COZEN, kuz'n, *v.t.* to flatter: to cheat.—*n.* COZ'ENER. [From Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kindred for one's own advantage, play the parasite—*cousin*, a cousin.]

COZENAGE, kuz'n-āj, *n.* the practice of cheating: deceit.

COZY, kō'zi, *adj.* snug: comfortable.—*adv.* CO'ZILY. [Fr. *causer*, to chat; prob. fr. Ger. *kosen*, to caress.]

CRAB, krab, *n.* a common shell-fish having ten legs, the front pair terminating in claws: a sign in the zodiac. [A.S. *craba*: Ger. *krabbe*.]

CRAB, krab, *n.* a wild bitter apple. [Perh. because it pinches, like a crab.]

CRABBED, krab'ed, *adj.* ill-natured: peevish: harsh: rough: difficult, perplexing.—*adv.* CRAB'EDLY.—*n.* CRAB'EDNESS.

CRABSIDLE, krab'sid-l, *v.i.* to go or move side foremost like a crab. "Others crab-sidling along."—*Southey*.

CRACK, krak, *n.* a lie: a fib. ("A confounded crack."—*Goldsmith*. (Old slang.))

CRACK, krak, *v.i.* to utter a sharp sudden sound: to split.—*v.t.* to produce a sudden noise: to break into chinks: to split: to break partially or wholly.—*n.* a sudden sharp splitting sound: a chink: a flaw. [A.S. *creacian*, to crack; Dut. *krak*, Gael. *cnac*; like CREAK, CROAK, etc., from the sound.]

CRACKER, krak'er, *n.* the person or thing which cracks: a noisy firework: a hard biscuit.

CRACKLE, krak'l, *v.i.* to give out slight but frequent cracks.—*n.* CRACK'LING, the rind of roasted pork.

CRACKLE, krak'l, *n.* a small crack: specifically applied to a particular kind of chinaware, or to the mode of ornamenting it. [See CRACKLIN.]

CRACKLIN, krak'lin, *n.* a species of chinaware which is ornamented by a network of small cracks in all directions. The ware receives the minute cracks in the kiln with the effect that the glaze or enamel which is afterwards applied appears to be cracked all over.

CRACKNEL, krak'nel, *n.* a hard, brittle biscuit.

CRADLE, krā'dl, *n.* a bed or crib in which children are rocked: (*fig.*) infancy: a frame in which anything is imbedded: a case for a broken limb: a frame under a ship for launching it: an implement for reaping grain by hand.—*v.t.* to lay or rock in a cradle. [A.S. *cradol*, borrowed from Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate; akin to L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a crate, and to E. HURDLE. See CRATE.]

CRADLE-BABE, krā'dl-bāb, *n.* an infant lying in a cradle. "Mild and gentle as the cradle-babe."—*Shak.*

CRADLE - CLOTHES, krā'dl - klōthz, *n.*

clothes worn by a child in the cradle: swaddling-clothes.

That it could be proved
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay.
—*Shak.*

CRADLE-WALK, krā'dl-wawk, *n.* a walk or avenue arched over with trees. "The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square cradle-walks with windows clipped in them."—*H. Walpole*.

CRAFT, kraft, *n.* cunning: dexterity: art: trade: small ships. [A.S. *craft*; Ger. *kraft*, power, energy; from root of CRAMP.]

CRAFTSMAN, krafts'man, *n.* one engaged in a craft or trade.

CRAFTY, kraft'i, *adj.* having craft or skill: cunning: deceitful.—*adv.* CRAFT'ILY.—*n.* CRAFT'INESS.

CRAG, krag, *n.* a rough, steep rock or point: (*geol.*) a bed of gravel mixed with shells. [Gael. *creag*, W. *raig*, a rock, which is short for *car-eg*, a dim. from root *car*, a rock, whence also *car* = E. CAIRN.]

CRAGGED, krag'ed, CRAGGY, krag'i, *adj.* full of crags or broken rocks: rough: rugged.—*ns.* CRAGG'EDNESS, CRAGG'INESS.

CRAKE, krāk, CORN' CRAKE, *n.* the landrail, a migratory bird which lives much among grass, corn, etc. [So named from its cry.]

CRAM, kram, *v.t.* to press close: to stuff: to fill to superfluity.—*v.i.* to eat greedily:—*pr.p.* cram'ming; *pa.p.* cram'med.—*n.* CRAM'MER, one who prepares students for examination by cramming them with the required knowledge. [A.S. *crammian*; Ice. *kremlja*, to squeeze; Dan. *kramme*, to crumple, crush.]

CRAMP, kramp, *n.* a painful spasmodic contraction of muscles: restraint: a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, etc.—*v.t.* to affect with spasms: to confine: to hinder: to fasten with a crampiron. [E.; Ger. *krampf*, conn. with CLAMP.]

CRAMPFISH, kramp'fish, *n.* the torpedo, because it causes spasms when touched.

CRANBERRY, kran'ber-i, *n.* a red, sour berry growing on a stalk resembling the neck of a crane, much used for tarts, etc.

CRANCH, kranch. Same as CRUNCH.

CRANE, krān, *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill: a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask, a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird. [A.S. *cran*; Ger. *kranich*, W. *garan*; Gr. *geranos*, L. *grus*, a crane, from the sound; cf. GARRULOUS.]

CRANIAL, krā'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIOLOGIST, krā-ni-ol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in craniology.

CRANIOLOGY, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* the study of skulls: phrenology.—*adj.* CRANIOLOG'ICAL. [Low L. *cranium*, a skull, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

CRANIUM, krā'ni-um, *n.* the skull: the bones inclosing the brain. [Low L. *cranium*—Gr. *kranion*, from *kare*, the head.]

CRANK, krangk, *n.* a crook or bend: a bend on an axis for communicating motion: a twisting or conceit in speech. [From an E. root *krank*, seen also in Dut. *kronkelen*, *krinkelen*, to curl, twist, bend; also in E. CRINGE, CRINKLE.]

CRANK, krangk, CRANKLE, krangk'l, CRINKLE, kringk'l, *v.t.* to form with short turns or wrinkles.—*v.i.* to bend, turn, wind, or wrinkle.

CRANK, krangk, CRANKY, krangk'i, *adj.* weak: (*naut.*) liable to be upset. [From

- the notion of bending; cf. Ger. *krank*, sick.]
- CRANKLE**, *krangk'l*, **CRINKLE**, *kringk'l*, *n.* a turn. winding, or wrinkle.
- CRANKNESS**, *krangk'nes*, *n.* liability to be upset.
- CRANNOG**, *kran'og*, *n.* the name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, used as a dwelling-place and place of refuge among the early inhabitants.
- CRANNY**, *kran'i*, *n.* (*lit.*) a rent: a chink: a secret place. [Fr. *cran*, a notch—L. *crena*, a notch.]
- CRAPE**, *kráp*, *n.* a thin transparent *crisp* or crimped silk stuff, usually black, used in mourning. [Fr. *crépe*, O. Fr. *créspe*—L. *crispus*, *crisp*.]
- CRAPULENCE**, *kráp'û-lens*, *n.* sickness caused by intemperance.—*adj.* **CRAP'U-LOUS**, **CRAP'ULENT**. [Fr. *crapule*—L. *crapula*, intoxication.]
- CRASH**, *krash*, *n.* a noise as of things breaking or being *crushed* by falling.—*v.i.* to make a noise as of things falling and breaking. [Formed from the sound. See **CRUSH**.]
- CRASIS**, *krá'sis*, *n.* (*gram.*) the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong. [Gr. *krasis*—*kerannūmi*, to mix.]
- CRASS**, *kras*, *adj.*, *gross*: thick: coarse. [L. *crassus*.]
- CRASSAMENT**, *kras'a-ment*, *n.* the *gross* or thick part of a fluid, esp. blood. [L. *crassamentum*—*crassus*.]
- CRASSITUDE**, *kras'i-tūd*, *n.* grossness: coarseness.
- CRATCH**, *krach*, *n.* a crib to hold hay for cattle, a manger. [Fr. *crèche*, a manger; from a Teut. root, of which E. **CRIB** is an example.]
- CRATE**, *krāt*, *n.*, *wicker-work*: a case made of rods wattled together, and used for packing crockery in. [L. *crates*, a hurdle. See **CRADLE**.]
- CRATER**, *krāt'er*, *n.* the bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano. [L. *crater*—Gr. *kratēr*, a large bowl for mixing wine, from *kerannūmi*, to mix.]
- CRAUNCH**, *kranch*, a form of **CRUNCH**.
- CRAVAT**, *kra-vat'*, *n.* a kind of neckcloth worn by men, introduced into France in 1636 from the *Cravates* or *Croatians*. [Fr. *cravate*, a corruption of *Croat*.]
- CRAVE**, *krāv*, *v.t.* to beg earnestly: to beseech: to demand or require: to long for. [A.S. *crāfan*, to crave.]
- CRAVEN**, *krāv'n*, *n.* a coward: a spiritless fellow.—*adj.* cowardly: spiritless.—*adv.* **CRAVENLY**.—*n.* **CRAVENNESS**. [Orig. *cravant*, or *cravand*, *craving* quarter or mercy when vanquished.]
- CRAVING**, *krāv'ing*, *n.* a strong desire.
- CRAW**, *kraw*, *n.* the *crop*, *throat*, or first stomach of fowls. [Dan. *kroe*; Ger. *krägen*; Scot. *cräig*, the neck.]
- CRAWFISH**. See **CRAYFISH**.
- CRAWL**, *krawl*, *v.i.* to *creep* or move on: to move feebly or slowly. [Ice. *kräfta*, Dan. *kravle*; Ger. *krabbeln*, to creep.]
- CRAYFISH**, *krä'fish*, **CRAWFISH**, *kraw'fish*, *n.* a small species of *crab* or lobster, found in fresh water. [A corr. of Fr. *écrevisse*, from O. Ger. *krëbiz*, a crab; not a compound of **FISH**.]
- CRAYON**, *krä'on*, *n.* a pencil made of *chalk* or pipe-clay, variously colored, used for drawing: a drawing done with crayons. [Fr. *crayon*—*craie*, chalk, from L. *creta*, chalk.]
- CRAZE**, *krāz*, *v.t.* to weaken: to derange (applied to the intellect).—*adv.* **CRAZ'EDLY**. [Ice. *krasa*, to crackle, from which also is derived Fr. *écraser*, to crush, shatter; akin to **CRASH**.]
- CRAZY**, *krāz'i*, *adj.* feeble: crack-brained: insane.—*adv.* **CRAZ'ILY**.—*n.* **CRAZ'INESS**.
- CREAK**, *kräk*, *v.i.* to make a sharp, *crackling*, grating sound, as of a hinge, etc. [E.; O. Fr. *criquer*, is from the same Teut. root; conn. with **CRACK**.]
- CREAM**, *krēm*, *n.* the oily substance which forms on milk: the best part of anything.—*v.t.* to take off the cream.—*v.i.* to gather or form cream. [Fr. *crème*—Low L. *crema*; perh. allied to A.S. *redm*, Ger. *rahm*, which had prob. initial *h*.]
- CREAM-FACED**, *krēm'fäst*, *adj.*, *pale-faced* either naturally or through fear: coward-looking.
- CREAMY**, *krēm'i*, *adj.*, *full of or like cream*: gathering like cream.—*n.* **CREAM'INESS**.
- CREASE**, *krēs*, *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything.—*v.t.* to make creases in anything. [Bret. *kriz*, a wrinkle; perh. akin to L. *crispus*.]
- CREASE**, **CREESE**, *krēs*, *n.* a Malay dagger. [The Malay word.]
- CREASOTE**. See **CREOSOTE**.
- CREATE**, *krē-ät*, *v.t.* to bring into being or form out of nothing: to beget: to form: to invest with a new form, office, or character: to produce. [L. *creo*, *creatus*; cog. with Gr. *krainō*, to accomplish, to fulfill; Sans. *kri*, to make.]
- CREATIN**, *krē'a-tin*, *n.* a crystallizable substance found in the *flesh* or muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. *kreas*, *flesh*.]
- CREATION**, *krē-ä'shun*, *n.* the act of *creating*, esp. the universe: that which is created, the world, the universe. [L. *creatio*.]
- CREATIVE**, *krē-ä'tiv*, *adj.* having power to *create*: that creates.—*adv.* **CREA'TIVE-LY**.—*n.* **CREA'TIVENESS**.
- CREATOR**, *krē-ä'tor*, *n.* he who creates: a maker.—**THE CREATOR**, the Supreme Being, God.
- CREATURE**, *krē'tür*, *n.* whatever has been *created*, animate or inanimate: esp. every animated being, an animal, a man: a term of contempt or endearment: a dependent. [O. Fr.—L. *creatura*.]
- CREDNENCE**, *krē'dens*, *n.*, *belief*: trust: the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. [Low L. *credentia*—*credent*, believing, pr. p. of *credo*.]
- CREDENT**, *krē'dent*, *adj.* easy of belief.
- CREDENTIAL**, *krē-den'shal*, *adj.* giving a title to *belief* or credit.—*n.* that which entitles to credit or confidence.—*pl.* esp. the letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers.
- CREDIBLE**, *krēd'i-bl*, *adj.* that may be believed.—*ns.* **CREDIB'ILITY**, **CRED'IBLE-NESS**.—*adv.* **CRED'IBLY**.
- CREDIT**, *krēd'it*, *n.*, *belief*: esteem: reputation: honor: good character: sale on trust: time allowed for payment: the side of an account on which payments received are entered.—*v.t.* to *believe*: to trust: to sell or lend to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account: to set to the credit of. [L. *creditus*—*credo*.]
- CREDITABLE**, *krēd'it-a-bl*, *adj.* trust-worthy: bringing credit or honor.—*n.* **CRED'ITABLENESS**.—*adv.* **CRED'ITABLY**.
- CREDITOR**, *krēd'it-or*, *n.* (*commerce*) one to whom a debt is due.
- CREDULITY**, *krē-dū'li-ti*, *n.*, *credulousness*: disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.
- CREDULOUS**, *krēd'ū-lus*, *adj.*, *easy of belief*: apt to believe without sufficient evidence: unsuspecting.—*adv.* **CRED'U-LOUSLY**.—*n.* **CRED'U'LOUSNESS**.
- CREED**, *krēd*, *n.* a summary of the articles of religious *belief*. [L. *credo*, I believe,
- the first word of the Apostles' Creed; akin to Sans. *graddha*, faith.]
- CREEK**, *kräk*, *n.* a small inlet or bay of the sea or a river: any *turn* or *winding*. [A modification of **CROOK**; A.S. *crecca*; cog. with Dut. *creek*; Ice. *kríki*, a corner—orig. a *bend*.]
- CREEKY**, *kräk'i*, *adj.* full of creeks: winding.
- CREEL**, *krēl*, *n.* a basket, esp. an angler's basket. [Gael.]
- CREEP**, *krēp*, *v.i.* to move on the belly, like a snake: to move slowly: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn:—*pr.p.* *creep'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *crept*. [A.S. *creopan*; Dut. *kruipen*.]
- CREEPER**, *krēp'er*, *n.* a creeping plant: a genus of small climbing birds.
- CREESE**. See **CREASE**.
- CREMATION**, *krēm-ä'shun*, *n.* act of *burning*, esp. of the dead. [L. *crematio*, from *cremo*, to burn.]
- CREMONA**, *krēm-ō'na*, *n.* a superior kind of violin made at *Cremona* in Italy.
- CRENATE**, *krē'nät*, **CRENATED**, *krē'nät-ed*, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the edge *notched*. [L. *crena*, a notch.]
- CRENELATED**, *krē-nel-ät'ed*, *adj.* furnished with *notches* in a parapet to fire through: indented: battlemented. [Low L. *crenellare*, to indent—*crenellus*, a battlement—L. *crena*, a notch.]
- CREOLE**, *krē'öl*, *n.* strictly applied to an inhabitant of S. America or W. Indies born in the country and of pure European blood: one born in tropical America of any color, but of a race not native to it. [Fr. *créole*—Sp. *criollo*, contr. of *criadillo*, "a little nursling," dim. of *criado*—*criar*, lit. to create, also to bring up, to nurse—L. *creare*.]
- CREOSOTE**, *krē'ō-söt*, **CREASOTE**, *krē'a-söt*, *n.* an oily, colorless liquid distilled from woodtar, and having the quality of *preserving flesh* from corruption. [Gr. *kreas*, *krēös*, *flesh*, and *sötēr*, a preserver, from *sözō*, to save.]
- CREPITATE**, *krēp'i-tät*, *v.i.* to *crackle*, as salt when suddenly heated. [L. *crepito*, *crepitatus*, frequentative of *crepo*, to crack, rattle.]
- CREPITATION**, *krēp-i-tä'shun*, *n.* a repeated snapping noise.
- CREPT**, *krēpt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **CREEP**.
- CREPUSCULAR**, *krē-pus'kü-lar*, **CREPUSCULOUS**, *krē-pus'kü-lus*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *twilight*.
- CREPUSCULE**, *krē-pus'kü-l*, **CREPUSCLE**, *krē-pus'l*, *n.*, *twilight*. [L. *crepusculum*—*creper*, dusky, obscure.]
- CRESCENDO**, *krēs-en'dō*, *adv.* with an *increasing* volume of sound, a musical term whose sign is <.
- CRESCENT**, *krēs'ent*, *adj.*, *increasing*.—*n.* the moon as she *increases* towards half-moon: a figure like the crescent moon, as that on the Turkish standard: the standard itself: the Turkish power: a range of buildings in curved form. [L. *crescens*, *crescens*, pr. p. of *creresco*, to grow.]
- CRESS**, *krēs*, *n.* the name of several species of plants like the watercress, which grow in moist places, and have pungent leaves used as a salad. [A.S. *cæsse*, *cræsse*; cog. with Dut. *kers*, Ger. *kresse*.]
- CRESETT**, *krēs'et*, *n.* a *cruse*, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, etc. [Fr. *creuset*. See **CROCK**, **CRUSE**.]
- CREST**, *krēs't*, *n.* the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds: a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet: (*her.*) a figure placed over a coat of arms.—*v.t.* to furnish with, or

serve for, a crest. [O. Fr. *creste*—L. *crista*.]
CREST-FALLEN, krest'-fawln, *adj.* dejected: heartless.
CRESTLESS, krest'les, *adj.* without a crest: not of high birth.
CRETACEOUS, kre-tá'shus, *adj.* composed of or like *chalk*. [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, *chalk*.]
CRETIN, kre'tin, *n.* one of a class of idiots found in deep valleys, esp. among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goitre. [Ety. dub.]
CRETINISM, kre'tin-izm, *n.* the condition of a cretin.
CREVASSE, krev-as', *n.* a *crack* or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier. [Fr. *crevasse*—*crever*, to burst, rive—L. *crepare*, to creak, crack.]
CREVICE, krev'is, *n.* a *crack* or rent: a narrow opening. [A doublet of **CREVASSE**.]
CREW, krōō, *n.* a company, in a bad or contemptuous sense: a ship's company. [Ice. *kru*, a multitude; Sw. *kry*, to swarm.]
CREW, krōō—did *crow*—*past tense* of **CROW**.
CREWEL, krōō'el, *n.* a kind of embroidery. [Cf. **CLEW**.]
CRIB, krib, *n.* the rack or manger of a stable: a stall for oxen: a child's bed: a small cottage: (*colloq.*) a literal translation of the classics, which schoolboys use unfairly in preparing their lessons.—*v.t.* to put away in a crib, confine, pilfer:—*pr.p.* *cribbing*; *pa.p.* *cribbed*. [A.S. *crib*; Ger. *krippe*.]
CRIBBAGE, krib'aj, *n.* a game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand to himself partly by *cribbing* or taking from his opponent.
CRIBBLE, krib'l, *n.* a coarse screen or sieve, used for sand, gravel, or grain: coarse flour or meal.—*v.t.* to sift or riddle. [L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.]
CRICK, krik, *n.* a spasm or cramp, esp. of the neck. [A doublet of **CREEK**.]
CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* a genus of insects allied to grasshoppers, which make a chirping noise with their wing-covers. [Fr. *criquet*, from Teut. root of **CREAK**.]
CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* a game with bat and ball.—*v.t.* to play at cricket. [A.S. *crice*, a staff; the game was at first played with a club or staff.]
CRICKETER, krik'et-er, *n.* one who plays at cricket.
CRIED, krid, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **CRY**.
CRIME, krim, *n.* a violation of law: offence: sin. [Fr.—L. *crimen*.]
CRIMINAL, krim'in-al, *adj.* relating to *crime*: guilty of crime: violating laws.—*n.* one guilty of crime.—*adv.* **CRIMINALLY**.
CRIMINALITY, krim-in-al'i-ti, *n.* guiltiness.
CRIMINATE, krim'in-āt, *v.t.* to accuse.—*adj.* **CRIMINATORY**.
CRIMINATION, krim-in-ā'shun, *n.* act of *criminating*: accusation.
CRIMP, krimp, *adj.* made crisp or brittle.—*v.t.* to wrinkle: to plait: to make crisp: to seize or decoy.—*n.* one who decoys another into the naval or military service. [A dim. of *cramp*; Dut. *krimpen*, to shrink.]
CRIMPLE, krimp'l, *v.t.* to contract or draw together: to plait: to curl. [Dim. of **CRIMP**.]
CRIMSON, krim'zn, *n.* a deep red color, tinged with blue: red in general.—*adj.* of a deep red color.—*v.t.* to dye crimson.—*v.i.* to become crimson: to blush. [O. E. *crimosyn*—O. Fr. *cramoisin*; from Ar. *kermes* (= Sans. *krimi*, L. *vermis*, E.

worm), the cochineal insect, from which it is made.]
CRINGE, krinj, *v.i.* to bend: to crouch with servility: to submit: to fawn: to flatter. [A.S. *crincan*, *cringan*, to face; connected with **CRANK**, weak.]
CRINGELING, krinj'ling, *n.* one who *cringes*.
CRINITE, kri'nit, *adj.*, *hairy*: (*bot.*) resembling a tuft of hair. [L. *crinitus*, provided with hair—*crinis*, hair.]
CRINKLE. See under **CRANK** and **CRANKLE**.
CRINOLINE, krin'o-lin, *n.* a lady's stiff petticoat, originally made of *haircloth*, but afterwards expanded by hoops, etc. [Fr. *crin*—L. *crinis*, hair, and *lin*—L. *linum*, flax.]
CRIPPLE, krip'l, *n.* a lame person.—*adj.* lame.—*v.t.* to make lame: to deprive of the power of exertion. [From root of **CREEP**.]
CRISIS, kri'sis, *n.* point or time for deciding anything—that is, when it must either terminate or take a new course: the decisive moment:—*pl.* **CRISES**, kri'sēz. [Gr. *krisis*, from *krinō*, to separate.]
CRISP, krip, *adj.*, *curled*: so dry as to be crumbled easily: brittle.—*v.t.* to curl or twist: to make wavy.—*adv.* **CRISPLY**.—*n.* **CRISPNESS**. [L. *crispus*.]
CRISPY, krip'i, *adj.*, *curled* or curly: brittle.
CRITERION, kri-tē'ri-on, *n.* a means or standard of *judging*: a test: a rule:—*pl.* **CRITERIA**. [Gr., from *kritēs*, a judge—*krinō*.]
CRITIC, krit'ik, *n.* a judge in literature, the fine arts, etc.: a fault-finder. [Gr. *kritikos*—*krinō*.]
CRITICAL, krit'ik-al, *adj.* relating to criticism: skilled in judging literary and other productions: discriminating: captious: decisive.—*adv.* **CRITICALLY**.—*n.* **CRITICALNESS**.
CRITICISE, krit'i-siz, *v.t.* to pass judgment on: to censure.
CRITICISM, krit'i-sizm, *n.* the art of judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment or observation.
CRITIQUE, kri-tek', *n.* a *criticism* or critical examination of any production: a review. [Fr.]
CROAK, krōk, *v.i.* to utter a low rough sound as a frog or raven: to grumble: to forebode evil.—*n.* the sound of a frog or raven.—*n.* **CROAK'ER**. [From the sound. Cf. **CRAKE**, **CROW**, and L. *graculus*, a jackdaw.]
CROCHET, krō'shā, *n.* fancy knitting made by means of a *small hook*. [Fr. *crochet*, a little crook, a hook—*croc*, from root of **CROOK**.]
CROCK, krōk, *n.* a narrow-necked earthen vessel or pitcher: a cup. [A.S. *croc*; Ger. *krug*; perh. of Celt. origin, as in W. *crochan*, a pot, Gael. *krug*, a pitcher; akin to **CRAG**, and giving the notion of hardness.]
CROCKERY, krok'er-i, *n.* earthenware: vessels formed of baked clay.
CROCODILE, krok'o-dil, *n.* a large amphibious reptile inhabiting the large rivers of Asia and Africa. [Fr.—L. *crocodilus*—Gr. *krokodilos*, a lizard; so called from its resemblance to a lizard.]
CROCUS, krō'kus, *n.* a well-known flower. [L. *crocus*—Gr. *krokos*; prob. of Eastern origin, as Heb. *karkom*, saffron.]
CROFT, kroft, *n.* a small piece of arable land adjoining a dwelling: a kind of small farm.—*n.* **CROFT'ER**. [A.S. *croft*; perh. from Gael. *croit*, a croft.]
CROMLECH, krom'lek, *n.* a circle of standing stones, often called a Druidical circle.

[W. *cromlech*—*crom*, curved, circular, and *lech*, a stone.]
CRONE, krōn, *n.* an old woman, usually in contempt. [Perh. Celt., as in Ir. *crion*, withered, old.]
CRONY, krōn'i, *n.* an old and intimate companion. [From **CRONE**.]
CROOK, krook, *n.* a bend, anything bent: a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's: an artifice or trick.—*v.t.* to bend or form into a hook: to turn from the straight line or from what is right.—*v.i.* to bend or be bent. [From a root common to Teut. and Celt., as W. *crug*, a hook, Ice. *krokr*, Dut. *kroke*, a fold or wrinkle.]
CROOKED, krook'ed, *adj.*, *bent like a crook*: not straight: deviating from rectitude, perverse.—*adv.* **CROOK'EDLY**.—*n.* **CROOK'EDNESS**.
CROP, krop, *n.* all the produce of a field of grain: anything gathered or cropped: the *craw* of a bird.—*v.t.* to cut off the top or ends: to cut short or close: to mow, reap, or gather:—*pr.p.* *cropp'ing*; *pa.p.* *cropped*.—**CROP OUT**, *v.i.* to appear above the surface: to come to light. [A.S. *crop*, the top shoot of a plant; any protuberance, as the crop of a bird; Dut. *crop*, a bird's crop.]
CROQUET, krō'kā, *n.* a game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground. [Ety. unknown.]
CROSIER, krō'zher, *n.* a staff with a *crook* at the top carried before bishops on solemn occasions. [O. Fr. *croce*, a crosier—Fr. *croc*, a crook, hook, from root of **CROOK**.]
CROSS, kros, *n.* a *gibbet* on which malefactors were *hung*, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other, either thus † or X; the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion: the sufferings of Christ: anything that crosses or thwarts: adversity or affliction in general: a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle.—*v.t.* to mark with a cross: to lay one body or draw one line across another: to cancel by drawing cross lines: to pass from side to side: to obstruct: to thwart: to interfere with.—*v.i.* to lie or be athwart: to move or pass from place to place. [O. Fr. *crois*, Fr. *croix*—L. *crux*, orig. an upright post to which latterly a cross-piece was added; conn. with **CROOK** by Gael. *crochan*, a hook, *croch*, hung; Ir. *crochaim*, to hang, *croch*, a galloway.]
CROSS, kros, *adj.*, *lying across*: transverse: oblique: opposite: adverse: ill-tempered: interchanged.—*adv.* **CROSS'LY**.—*n.* **CROSS'NESS**.
CROSSBILL, kros'bil, *n.* a genus of birds resembling bullfinches, linnets, etc., with the mandibles of the *bill* crossing each other near the points.
CROSS-BONES, kros'bōnz, *n.pl.* a symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones, placed crosswise, and often found on old monuments, etc., generally in conjunction with a skull.
CROSSBOW, kros'bō, *n.* a weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a *bow* placed crosswise on a stock.
CROSSBUN, kros'bun, *n.* a *bun* marked with the form of a *cross*, eaten on Good-Friday.
CROSS-BUTTOCK, kros'-but-ok, *n.* a peculiar throw practiced by wrestlers; hence, an unexpected fling down or repulse. "Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain."—*Smollett*.
CROSS-EXAMINE, kros-egz-am'in, *v.t.* to test the evidence of a witness by subject-

- ing him to an examination by the opposite party.—*n.* CROSS-EXAMINA'TION.
- CROSS-GRAINED, kros'-gränd, *adj.* having the *grain* or fibres *crossed* or intertwined: perverse: contrary: untractable.
- CROSS-HATCHING, kros-hach'ing, *n.* a term in engraving applied to lines, whether straight, sloping, or curved, which cross each other regularly to increase or modify depth of shadow.
- CROSSING, kros'ing, *n.* act of going *across*: a thwarting: a place for passing from one side to the other.
- CROSSET, kros'let, *n.* a *little cross*.
- CROSS-QUESTION, kros'-kwest-yun, *v.t.* to cross-examine.
- CROSS-REFERENCE, kros-ref'er-ens, *n.* a reference from one part of a book to another where something incidentally mentioned is treated of, or where there is some account of the same or an allied subject as that which is under notice at the place where the cross-reference is.
- CROSTREES, kros'trēz, *n.* pieces of timber placed *across* the upper end of the lower-masts and top-masts of a ship.
- CROSSWAY, kros'wā, *n.* a *way that crosses* another.
- CROSSWISE, kros-wiz, *adv.* in the form of a cross: *across*.
- CROTCHET, kroch'et, *n.* a note in music, equal to half a minim, \int : a *crooked* or perverse fancy: a whim or conceit. [Fr. *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook. See CROCHET.]
- CROTCHETEER, kroch-et-ēr', *n.* one who fixes the mind too exclusively on one subject: one given to some favorite theory crotchet, or hobby. "Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social crotcheteers."—*Fortnightly Rev.*
- CROTCHETINESS, kroch-et-ines, *n.* the state or quality of being crotchet; the character of a crotcheteer. *Grote*.
- CROTCHETY, kroch-et-i, *adj.* having crotchets or peculiarities: whimsical.
- CROTON, krō'ton, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot biting taste. [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]
- CROUCH, krowch, *v.i.* to squat or lie close to the ground: to cringe: to fawn. [A form of CROOK.]
- CROUP, krōp, *n.* a severe disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough. [A.S. *hropan*, to cry; Scot. *roup*, *croup*, hoarseness; from the sound.]
- CROUP, krōp, *n.* the rump of a fowl: the buttocks of a horse: the place behind the saddle. [Fr. *croupe*, a protuberance; allied to CROP.]
- CROUPIER, krōp'i-er, *n.* one who sits at the *croup* or lower end of the table as assistant-chairman at a public dinner: a vice-president: he who watches the cards and collects money at a gaming-table.
- CROW, krō, *n.* a large bird, generally black, which utters a *croaking* sound: the cry of a cock: a boast.—*v.i.* to *croak*, to cry as a cock, in joy or defiance: to boast: to swagger:—*pa.t.* crew (krōō) or crowded; *pa.p.* crowded. [A.S. *crawe*, a crow: from the sound.]
- CROWBAR, krō'bār, *n.* a large iron bar with a claw like the beak of a *crow*.
- CROWD, krowd, *n.* a number of persons or things closely *pressed* together, without order: the rabble: multitude.—*v.t.* to gather into a lump or crowd: to fill by pressing or driving together.—*v.i.* to

- press together in numbers: to swarm. [A.S. *creodan*, to crowd, press.]
- CROWFOOT, krō'foot, *n.* a common weed, the flower of which is like a *crow's foot*.
- CROWN, krown, *n.* the diadem or state-cap of royalty: regal power: honor: reward: the top of anything, esp. of the head: completion: accomplishment: a 5s. piece stamped with a *crown*.—*v.t.* to cover or invest with a crown: to invest with royal dignity: to adorn: to dignify: to complete.—*adj.* CROWN'LESS. [Fr. *couronne*—L. *corona*; cog. with Gr. *korōnos*, curved; W. *crwn*, Gael. *cruinn*, round.]
- CROWN-GLASS, krown'-glas, *n.* a kind of window-glass formed in circular plates or discs.
- CROWN-HEAD, krown'-hed, *n.* in draughts the row of squares next to each player. [See DRAUGHTS.]
- CROWN-PRINCE, krown'-prins, *n.* the prince who succeeds to the crown.
- CROW'S-FOOT, krōz'-foot, *n.* wrinkles produced by age, spreading out in the shape of a crow's foot from the corners of the eyes: (*mil.*) a caltrop.
- CRUCIAL, krōō'shi-al, *adj.* testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a cross to draw attention to it. [Fr. *crucial*, from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross. See CROSS.]
- CRUCIBLE, krōō'si-bl, *n.* an earthen pot, for melting ores, metals, etc. [Low L. *crucibulum*, from root of CROCK; erroneously supposed to be conn. with L. *crux*.]
- CRUCIFEROUS, krōō-sif'er-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) bearing four petals in the form of a cross. [L. *crux*, and *fero*, to bear.]
- CRUCIFIX, krōō'si-fiks, *n.* a figure or picture of Christ *fixed* to the cross.
- CRUCIFIXION, krōō-si-fik'shun, *n.* death on the cross, esp. that of Christ.
- CRUCIFORM, krōō'si-form, *adj.* in the form of a cross.
- CRUCIFY, krōō'si-fi, *v.t.* to put to death by *fixing* the hands and feet to a cross: to subdue completely: to mortify:—*pa.p.* crucified. [Fr. *crucifier*—L. *crucifigo*, *crucifixus*—*crux*, and *figo*, to fix.]
- CRUDE, krōōd, *adj.*, *raw*, unprepared: not reduced to order or form: unfinished: undigested: immature.—*adv.* CRUDE'LY.—*n.* CRUDE'NESS. [L. *crudus*, raw. See RAW.]
- CRUDITY, krōōd'i-ti, *n.* rawness: unripeness: that which is crude.
- CRUEL, krōō'el, *adj.* disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering: void of pity, merciless, savage.—*adv.* CRUE'LLY.—*n.* CRUE'LLY. [Fr. *cruel*—L. *crudelis*. From root of CRUDE.]
- CRUET, krōō'et, *n.* a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments. [Acc. to Skeat, prob. formed from Dut. *kruik*, a jar—E. CROCK; and acc. to E. Müller, dim. of O. Fr. *cruche* (mod. Fr. *cruche*, *cruchette*, a jar), from root of CROCK.]
- CRUISE, krōōz, *v.i.* to sail to and fro: to rove on the sea.—*n.* a sailing to and fro: a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels.—*n.* CRUIS'ER. [Dut. *kruisen*, to cross—*kruis*, a cross—O. Fr. *crois*—L. *crux*.]
- CRUISE, krōōz, *n.* a small bottle. Same as CRUSE.
- CRUMB, krum, *n.* a small bit or morsel of bread: the soft part of bread. [A.S. *cruma*; Ger. *krume*; allied to CRIMP.]
- CRUMBLOTH, krum'kloth, *n.* a cloth laid under a table to receive falling *crumbs*, and keep the carpet clean.
- CRUMBLE, krum'bl, *v.t.* to break into *crumbs*.—*v.i.* to fall into small pieces: to

- decay: to perish. [Orig. dim. of CRUMB; Dut. *kruimelen*; Ger. *krümeln*.]
- CRUMBY, CRUMMY, krum'i, *adj.*, in *crumbs*: soft.
- CRUMP, krum, *adj.* crooked: wrinkled. [A.S. *crumb*; Ger. *krumm*; Scot. *crummy*, a cow with a crumpled horn. From the root of CRAMP, CRIMP.]
- CRUMPET, krum'pet, *n.* a kind of *crummy* or soft cake or muffin.
- CRUMPLE, krumpl, *v.t.* to mark with or draw into folds or wrinkles: to crease.—*v.i.* to become wrinkled: to contract or shrink. [Freq. of CRAMP.]
- CRUNCH, krunch, *v.t.* to crush with the teeth: to chew anything hard, and so make a noise. [From the sound; cf. Fr. *grincer*.]
- CRUPPER, krup'er, *n.* a strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place. [Fr. *croupière*—*croupe*, the CROUP of a horse.]
- CRURAL, krōō'ral, *adj.* belonging to or shaped like a leg. [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.]
- CRUSADE, kroo-sād', *n.* a military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any daring or romantic undertaking. [Fr. *croisade*—Prov. *crozada*—*croz*, a cross. See CROSS.]
- CRUSADER, kroo-sād'er, *n.* one engaged in a *crusade*.
- CRUSE, krōōz, *n.* an earthen pot: a small cup or bottle. [Fr.; Ice. *krus*: also allied to CROCK.]
- CRUSH, krush, *v.t.* to break or bruise: to squeeze together: to beat down or overwhelm: to subdue: to ruin.—*n.* a violent squeezing. [O. Fr. *cruisir*, from a Scan. root seen in Sw. *krysta*, whose oldest form appears in Goth. *kriustan*, to grind the teeth, formed from the sound. See CRASH and CRAZE.]
- CRUST, krust, *n.* the hard rind or outside coating of anything: the outer part of bread: covering of a pie, etc.: (*geol.*) the solid exterior of the earth.—*v.t.* to cover with a crust or hard case.—*v.i.* to gather into a hard crust. [O. Fr. *crusta*; perh. conn. with Gr. *kryos*, icy cold.]
- CRUSTACEA, krus-tā'shi-a, *n.pl.* a class of animals whose bodies are covered with a *crust-like* shell covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs.
- CRUSTACEAN, krus-tā'shi-an, *n.* one of the *Crustacea*.
- CRUSTACEOUS, krus-tā'shi-us, CRUSTACEAN, krus-tā'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Crustacea*, or shellfish.
- CRUSTATED, krus-tāt'ed, *adj.* covered with a *crust*.
- CRUSTATION, krus-tā'shun, *n.* an adherent *crust*.
- CRUSTY, krust'i, *adj.* of the nature of or having a *crust*: having a hard or harsh exterior: hard: snappy: surly.—*adv.* CRUST'ILY.—*n.* CRUST'INESS.
- CRUTCH, kruch, *n.* a staff with a *cross-piece* at the head to place under the arm of a lame person: any support like a crutch. [From root of CROCK; perh. modified by L. *crux*, a cross.]
- CRY, kri, *v.i.* to utter a *shrill loud sound*, esp. one expressive of pain or grief: to lament: to weep: to bawl.—*v.t.* to utter loudly: to proclaim or make public:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cried.—*n.* any loud sound: particular sound uttered by an animal: bawling: lamentation: weeping: prayer: clamor:—*pl.* CRIES.—*n.* CRI'ER. [Fr. *crier* (It. *gridare*)—L. *quiritare*, to scream—freq. of L. *queri*, to lament.]
- CRY, kri, *v.i.* to be in the act of giving birth to a child: sometimes followed by *out*. *Shak.*

CRYING-OUT, kŕ'ing-out, *n.* the confinement of a woman: labor. "Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*."—Richardson.

CRYPT, kript, *n.* an underground cell or chapel, esp. one used for *burial*. [L. *crypta*—Gr. *krypte*—*krypto*, to conceal. Doublet of GROT.]

CRYPTOGAMIA, krip-to-gă'mi-a, *n.* the class of flowerless plants, or those which have their *fructification* concealed. [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]

CRYPTOGAMIC, krip-to-gam'ik, **CRYPTOGAMOUS**, krip-tog'a-mus, *adj.* pertaining to the *Cryptogamia*.

CRYPTONYM, krip'tô-nim, *n.* a private, secret, or hidden name: a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood. J. R. Lowell. [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma*, a name.]

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, *n.* a superior kind of glass: (*chem.*) a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. [O. Fr. *crystal*—L. *crystalum*, from Gr. *krystallos*, ice—*kryos*, icy cold; akin to CRUST.]

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, **CRYSTALLINE**, kris'tal-in or -in, *adj.* consisting of or like *crystal* in clearness, etc.

CRYSTALLIZATION, kris-tal-iz-ă'shun, *n.* the act of crystallizing.

CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tal-iz, *v.t.* to reduce to the form of a *crystal*.—*v.i.* to assume a crystalline form.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tal-og'ra-fi, *n.* the science of *crystallization*. [Gr. *krystallos*, and *graphô*, to write.]

CUB, kub, *n.* the young of certain animals, as foxes, etc.: a whelp: a young boy or girl (in contempt).—*v.* to bring forth young:—*pr.p.* cubbing; *pa.p.* cubbed'. [Prob. Celt., as Ir. *cub*, a whelp, from *cu*, a dog.]

CUBATURE, kŭb'a-tŭr, *n.* the act of finding the solid or *cubic* content of a body: the result thus found.

CUBE, kŭb, *n.* a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square: the third power of a number, as $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.—*v.t.* to raise to the third power. [Fr. *cube*—L. *cubus*—Gr. *kybos*, a die.]

CUBIC, kŭb'ik, **CUBICAL**, kŭb'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *cube*.—*adv.* CUBICALLY.

CUBICULUM, kŭb-ik'ŭ-lum, *n.* a burial chamber in the Catacombs often for a single family, having round its walls the loculi or compartments for the reception of dead bodies. The name was also applied to a chapel attached to a basilica or other church. [L., a bed-chamber, from *cubo*, to lie.]

CUBIFORM, kŭb'i-form, *adj.* in the form of a *cube*.

CUBIT, kŭb'it, *n.* a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the *elbow* to the tip of the middle-finger, varying from 18 to 22 inches. [L. *cubitus*, (*lit.*) a bend; akin to L. *cubare*, to lie down; also to CUP.]

CUBOID, kŭb'oid, **CUBOIDAL**, kŭb-oid'al, *adj.* resembling a *cube* in shape. [Gr. *kyboeidês*, from *kybos*, a die, and *eidôs*, form.]

CUCKOLD, kuk'old, *n.* a man whose wife has proved unfaithful.—*v.t.* to wrong a husband by unchastity. [O. Fr. *coucoul* (Mod. Fr. *cocu*)—*coucou*, a cuckoo—L. *cuculus*.]

CUCKOO, koo'koo, *n.* a bird which cries *cuckoo*, remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. [Fr. *coucou*—L. *cuculus*, from the sound. Cf. COCK, COCKATOO.]

CUCUMBER, kŭ'kum-ber, *n.* a creeping plant, with large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle. [L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*.]

CUD, kud, *n.* the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and *chewed* again. [Like QUID, what is chewed, from A.S. *ceowan*, to chew.]

CUDDLE, kud'l, *v.i.* to hug: to embrace: to fondle.—*v.i.* to lie close and snug together.—*n.* a close embrace. [Acc. to Skeat, a freq. of M.E. *couth*, well known, familiar. See UNCOUTH.]

CUDDY, kud'i, *n.* a small cabin or cook-room, generally in the forepart of a boat or lighter: in large vessels applied to the officers' cabin under the poopdeck. [Fr. *cahute*; Dut. *kajuit*; Ger. *kajüte*.]

CUDGEL, kud'jel, *n.* a heavy staff: a club.—*v.t.* to beat with a cudgel:—*pr.p.* cudgelling; *pa.p.* cudgelled. [W. *cogyl*, a club.]

CUDWEED, kud'wĕd, *n.* the popular name for many species of plants covered with a *cottony* down. [Prob. corrupted from *cotton-weed*.]

CUE, kŭ, *n.* a queue or tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head: a rod used in playing billiards: the last words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker: any hint: the part one has to play. [Fr. *queue*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

CUE-BALL, kŭ-bawl, *adj.* corruption of SKEW-BALD. "A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse."—R. D. Blackmore. (Provincial English.)

CUFF, kuf, *n.* a stroke with the open hand.—*v.t.* to strike with the open hand. [From a Scan. root seen in Sw. *kuffa*, to knock.]

CUFF, kuf, *n.* the end of the sleeve near the wrist: a covering for the wrist. [Prob. cog. with COFF.]

CUIRASS, kwi-ras' or kwĕ'-, *n.* a defensive covering for the breast orig. made of *leather*, afterwards of iron fastened with straps and buckles, etc. [Fr. *cuirasse*—Low L. *coratia*—L. *corium*, skin, leather; whence Fr. *cuir*.]

CUIRASSIER, kwi-ras-ĕr', *n.* a soldier armed with a *cuirass*.

CULDEE, kul'dĕ, *n.* one of a Celtic fraternity of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. [Ir. *ceile de*, "servant of God." See GILLIE.]

CULINARY, kŭ'lin-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the *kitchen* or to *cooking*: used in the kitchen. [L. *culinarius*—*culina*, a kitchen.]

CULL, kul, *v.t.* to select: to pick out. [Fr. *cueillir*, to gather—L. *colligo*—*col*, together, and *lego*, to gather. A doublet of COLLECT.]

CULLENDER. See COLANDER.

CULLION, kul'yun, *n.* a wretch: a cowardly fellow. [Fr. *couillon*, a dastard, a poltroon (It. *cogliione*)—L. *coletus*, a leather bag, the scrotum.]

CULLY, kul'i, *n.* (a contr. of CULLION) a mean dupe.—*v.t.* to deceive meanly.—*pa.p.* cull'ied.

CULM, kulm, *n.* the *stalk* or stem of cereals or of grasses. [L. *culmus*, a stalk or stem. Cog. with HAULM.]

CULMIFEROUS, kul-mif'er-us, *adj.*, bearing stalks or stems. [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]

CULMINATE, kul'min-ăt, *v.i.* to come to the top: (*astron.*) to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude: to reach the highest point. [Coined, as if from a Low L. *culmino*, from L. *culmen*, properly *column*, a summit. See COLUMN.]

CULMINATION, kul-min-ă'shun, *n.* act of *culminating*: the top or highest point: (*astron.*) transit or passage of a body across the meridian or highest point for the day.

CULOTTIC, koo-lot'ik, *adj.* having breech-

es; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to SANSCULOTTIC (which see). "Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and *Sansculottic*, rushes forward."—Carlyle.

CULOTTISM, koo-lot'izm, *n.* the principles, rule, or influence of the more respectable classes of society. Carlyle. [See SANSCULOTTISM.]

CULPABILITY, kul-pa-bil'i-ti, **CULPABLENESS**, kul'pa-bl-nes, *n.* liability to blame.

CULPABLE, kul'pa-bl, *adj.* faulty, criminal.—*adv.* CULPABLY. [O. Fr.—L. *culpabilis*, worthy of blame—*culpa*, a fault.]

CULPRIT, kul'pŕit, *n.* one *culpable* or in *fault*: a criminal: in Eng. law, a prisoner accused, but not tried. [For *culpate*, from old law L. *culpatus*, a person accused.]

CULT, kult, *n.* a system of religious belief, *worship*. [L. *cultus*—*colo*, *cultus*, to worship.]

CULTIVATE, kul'ti-văt, *v.t.* to till or produce by tillage: to prepare for crops: to devote attention to: to civilize or refine.—*n.* CULTIVATOR. [Low L. *cultivo*, *cultivatus*—L. *colo*, *cultus*, to till, to worship.]

CULTIVATION, kul-ti-vă'shun, *n.* the art or practice of *cultivating*: civilization: refinement.

CULTURABLE, kul'tŭr-a-bl, *n.* capable of becoming cultured or refined.

CULTURE, kul'tŭr, *n.*, *cultivation*: the state of being cultivated: advancement or refinement the result of *cultivation*.—*v.t.* to cultivate: to improve. [L. *cultura*.]

CULTUS, kult'us, *n.* same as CULT. *Helps*. Also the moral or aesthetic state or condition of a certain time or place. [L.]

CULVER, kul'ver, **CULVERIN**, kul'ver-in, *n.* an ancient cannon, so called from its long, thin, *serpent-like* shape, or from its being ornamented with the figures of serpents. [Fr. *coulevrine*, from *couleuvre*—L. *coluber*, a serpent.]

CULVERT, kul'vert, *n.* an arched water-course, etc. [Prob. from Fr. *couler*, to flow—L. *colare*—*colum*, a strainer.]

CUMÆAN, kŭ-mĕ'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Cumæ*, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, and the earliest of all the Greek settlements in Italy; as, the cave of the *Cumæan* sibyl.

CUMBER, kum'ber, *v.t.* to trouble or hinder with something useless: to retard, perplex, trouble. [O. Fr. *combrer*, to hinder—Low L. *combrus*, a heap; corr. of L. *cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMBERSOME, kum'ber-sum, *adj.* troublesome.

CUMBRANCE, kum'brans, *n.* encumbrance.

CUMBROUS, kum'brus, *adj.* hindering: obstructing: heavy: giving trouble.—*adv.* CUM'BROUSLY.—*n.* CUM'BROUSNESS.]

CUMIN, CUMMIN, kum'in, *n.* a plant, the seeds of which are valuable for their carminative qualities. [L. *cuminum*, through the Gr. *kyminon*, from Heb. *kammôn*.]

CUMULATE, kŭm'ŭ-lăt, *v.t.* to heap together: to accumulate. [L. *cumulo*, -atum—*cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMULATION, kŭm'ŭ-lă-shun. Same as ACCUMULATION.

CUMULATIVE, kŭm'ŭ-lă-tiv, *adj.* increasing by successive additions.

CUMULUS, kŭm'ŭ-lus, *n.* a species of cloud.

CUNEAL, kŭ'ne-al, **CUNEATE**, kŭ'ne-ăt, *adj.* of the form of a *wedge*. [L. *cuneus*, a wedge.]

CUNEIFORM, kŭ-nĕ'i-form, **CUNIFORM**, kŭ'ni-form, *adj.* wedge-shaped—specially applied to the old Babylonian and Assy-

rian writing, of which the characters have a *wedge-shape*.

CUNNING, kún'ing, *adj.*, *knowing*: skillful: artful: crafty.—*n.* knowledge: skill: faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose.—*adv.* CUNNINGLY. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

CUP, kúp, *n.* a vessel used to contain liquid: a drinking-vessel: the liquid contained in a cup: that which we must receive or undergo: afflictions: blessings.—*v.t.* to extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses from which the air has been exhausted:—*pr.p.* cupping; *pa.p.* cupped'. [A.S. *cuppe*, Fr. *coupe*, It. *coppa*, a cup, the head; all from L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub, a drinking-vessel.]

CUPBOARD, kúp'bórd or kub'urd, *n.* a place for keeping viuctuals, dishes, etc. [CUP and BOARD, a table or shelf.]

CUPID, kú'pid, *n.* the god of love. [L. *Cupido*—*cupio*, to desire.]

CUPIDITY, kú-pid'i-ti, *n.*, *eager desire for*: covetousness: lust after. [L. *cupiditas*—*cupidus*, desirous.]

CUPOLA, kú'po-la, *n.* a *cup-shaped vault* on the summit of a tower: a dome. [It.; dim. of Low L. *cupa*, a cup—L. *cupa*, a tub. See CUP.]

CUPREOUS. See under COPPERISH.

CUR, kur, *n.* a worthless, degenerate dog: a churlish fellow.—*adj.* CURRISH. [Dut. *korre*, Dan. *kurre*, to whir; from its growling.]

CURABLE, kúr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be cured: capable of curing. "A curable virtue against all diseases."—*Sandys*.—*n.* CURABILITY.

CURAÇOA, koo-ra-só', *n.* a liqueur so named from the island of Curaçoa in the West Indies, where it was first made.

CURACY, kúr'a-si, *n.* the *office*, employment, or benefice of a *curate*: also the state, condition, or office of a guardian; guardianship. "By way of curacy and protectorship."—*Roger North*.

CURATE, kúr'át, *n.* one who has the *cure* or *care* of souls, so in Pr. Bk.: an inferior clergyman in the Church of England who assists a rector or vicar in the discharge of his duties. [Low L. *curatus*, from L. *cura*, care.]

CURATIVE, kúr'a-tiv, *adj.* tending to cure.

CURATOR, kúr-á'tor, *n.* one who has the *care* of anything: a superintendent: one appointed by law as guardian.

CURB, kurb, *v.t.* to *bend* to one's will: to subdue: to restrain or check: to furnish with or guide by a curb.—*n.* that which curbs: a check or hindrance: a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse. [Fr. *courber*, from L. *curvus*, crooked, bent.]

CURBSTONE, kurb'stón, *n.* a stone placed edgewise against earth or stone work to check it.

CURD, kurd, *n.*, *milk thickened* or coagulated: the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey. [Celt., as in Gael. *gruth*, Ir. *cruth*, curd, *cruthaim*, I milk.]

CURDLE, kurd'l, *v.i.* to *turn into curd*: to congeal: to thicken.—*v.t.* to cause to turn into curd, or to congeal.

CURDY, kurd'i, *adj.* like or full of *curd*.

CURE, kúr, *n.*, *care of souls* or spiritual charge: care of the sick: act of healing: that which heals: a remedy.—*v.t.* to heal: to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.:—*pr.p.* cür'ing; *pa.p.* cüred'. [O Fr. *cure*—L. *cura*, solicitude, care; not of the same origin as CARE.]

CURELESS, kúr'les, *adj.* that cannot be eured.

CURFEW, kur'fü, *n.* (*lit.*) *cover-fire*: in feudal times the ringing of a bell at eight

o'clock, as a signal to *cover* or put out all *fires* and lights. [Fr. *couvre-feu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire, from L. *focus*.]

CURIOSITY, kúr-i-os'i-ti, *n.*, *state or quality of being curious*: inquisitiveness: that which is curious: anything rare or unusual.

CURIOUS, kúr'i-us, *adj.* anxious to learn: inquisitive: showing great care or nicety: skillfully made: singular: rare.—*adv.* CURIOUSLY.—*n.* CURIOUSNESS. [Fr. *curieux*—L. *curiosus*—*cura*.]

CURL, kurl, *v.t.* to twist into ringlets: to coil.—*v.i.* to shrink into ringlets: to rise in undulations: to writhe: to ripple: to play at the game of curling.—*n.* a ringlet of hair, or what is like it: a wave, bending, or twist. [Orig. *crull*; Dut. *krullen*, Dan. *krolle*, to curl.]

CURLEW, kur'lü, *n.* one of the wading-birds, having a very long slender bill and legs, and a short tail. [Fr. *corlieu*; probably from its cry.]

CURLING, kurl'ing, *n.* a game common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice, like playing at bowls.

CURLY, kurl'i, *adj.*, *having curls*: full of curls.—*n.* CURLINESS.

CURMUDGEON, kur-muj'un, *n.* an avaricious, ill-natured fellow: a miser.—*adj.* CURMUDGEONLY. [O. E. *cornmudgin*, sig. *corn-hoarding*, from *corn* and *mudge* or *mug*, or *mooch*, to hide or hoard; seen in *mulgard*, a miser; from O. Fr. *mucer*, Fr. *musser*, to conceal.]

CURRANT, kur'ant, *n.* a small kind of raisin or dried grape, imported from the Levant: the fruit of several garden shrubs. [From *Corinth*, in Greece.]

CURRENCY, kur'en-si, *n.* circulation: that which circulates, as the money of a country: general estimation.

CURRENT, kur'ent, *adj.*, *running* or *flowing*: passing from person to person: generally received: now passing: present.—*n.* a *running* or *flowing*: a stream: a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction: course.—*adv.* CURRENTLY. [L. *currens*, *currentis*—*curro*, *currus*, to run.]

CURRICLE, kur'i-kl, *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast: a chariot. [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*.]

CURRICLE, kur'i-kl, *v.i.* to drive in a curricle or as in a curricle. "Who is this that comes curricling through the level yellow sunlight?"—*Carlyle*.

CURRICULUM, kur-ik'ü-lum, *n.* a *course*, esp. the course of study at a university. [L.]

CURRIER, kur'i-er, *n.* one who *curries* or dresses tanned leather.

CURRY, kur'i, *n.* a kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India and elsewhere, and compounded of pepper, ginger, and other spices: a stew mixed with curry-powder. [Pers. *khárdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khárdan*, to eat.]

CURRY, kur'i, *v.t.* to dress leather: to rub down and dress a horse: to beat: to scratch:—*pr.p.* currying; *pa.p.* curried.—To CURRY FAVOR (corr. of CURRY FAVELL, to rub down a horse, *favell* being a common old name for a horse), to seek favor by flattery. [Fr. *corroyer*—*corroi*, O. Fr. *conroi*; from a Teut. root present in Ice. *reidhi*, tackle, Dan. *rede*, to set in order, E. *ready*. See READY.]

CURSE, kurs, *v.t.* to invoke or wish evil upon: to devote to perdition: to vex or torment.—*v.i.* to utter imprecations: to swear.—*n.* the invocation or wishing of evil or harm upon: evil invoked on another: torment.—*n.* CURSER. [A.S. *cur-*

sian—*curis*, a curse, perh. from Sw. and Dan. *kors*, a cross, which is derived from O. Fr. *crois*. See CROSS.]

CURSED, kurs'ed, *adj.* under a *curse*: deserving a curse: blasted by a curse: hateful.

CURSIVE, kur'siv, *adj.*, *running*, as applied to handwriting: flowing. [L. *curro*, *currus*, to run.]

CURSORY, kur'sor-i, *adj.* hasty: superficial: careless.—*adv.* CURSORILY. [L. *curro*.]

CURT, kurt, *adj.*, *short*: concise.—*adv.* CURTLY.—*n.* CURTNESS. [L. *curtus*, shortened; Sans. *krit*, to cut, separate.]

CURTAIL, kur-tál', *v.t.* to *cut short*: to cut off a part: to abridge:—*pr.p.* curtail'ing; *pa.p.* curtailed'. [Old spelling *curtal*. O. Fr. *courtault*, It. *cortaldo*—L. *curtus*.]

CURTAIN, kur'tin, *n.* drapery hung round and inclosing a bed, etc.: the part of a rampart between two bastions; also, an ensign or flag. *Shak.*—*v.t.* to inclose or furnish with curtains. [Fr. *courtine*—Low L. *cortina*; from L. *cors*, *cortis*, a place inclosed, a court.]

COURTILAGE, kur'til-áj, *n.* in *law*, a court-yard, backside, or piece of ground, lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house: the limit of the premises within which housebreaking can be committed under English law. [O. Fr. *courtilage*, from *courtíl*, a court-yard, from L. *cors*, *cortis*, a court.]

CURTISY, kurt'si. Same as COURTESY, the gesture.

CURULE, kúr'róöl, *adj.* applied to a chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit. [L. *currus*, a chariot—*curro*, to run.]

CURVATURE, kur'va-tür, *n.* a *curving* or *bending*: the continual bending or the amount of bending from a straight line. [L. *curvatura*.]

CURVE, kurv, *n.* anything *bent*: a bent line: an arch.—*v.t.* to *bend*: to form into a curve. [L. *curvus*, crooked. See CIRCLE.]

CURVET, kurv'et, *n.* a certain leap of a horse in which he gives his body a *curve*: a leap or frolic.—*v.i.* to leap in curvets: to leap: to frisk:—*pr.p.* curv'eting; *pa.p.* curv'eted.

CURVILINEAR, kur-vi-lin'i-ar, CURVILINEAL, kur-vi-lin'i-al, *adj.* bounded by *curved lines*. [L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.]

CUSCUS-GRASS, kus'kus-gras, *n.* a peculiar kind of British Indian grass (*Andropogon muricatus*) used for screens and blinds. Called also KHUS.

CUSHAT, koosh'at, *n.* the ringdove or woodpigeon. [Prov. E. *cowshot*; from A.S. *cusceote*.]

CUSHION, koosh'un, *n.* a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on: a pillow.—*v.t.* to seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscino*, from L. *culcitinum*, dim. of *culcita*, mattress. See COUNTERPANE and QUILT.]

CUSHITE, kush'it, *adj.* of or pertaining to a branch of the Hamite family which spread along tracts extending from the higher Nile to the Euphrates and Tigris, or to their language. Used also substantively. [From *Cush* the son of Ham.]

CUSP, kusp, *n.* a *point*: the point or horn of the moon, etc. [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

CUSPIDATE, kus'pi-dät, CUSPIDATED, kus'pi-dät-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) having a sharp end or point. [L. *cuspidatus*—*cuspis*.]

CUSTARD, kus'tard, *n.* a composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened and flavored. [Once spelled *custade*, a corr. of *crustade*, a pie with crust; from O. Fr. *crustade*—L. *crustatus*, crusted. See CRUST.]

CUSTARD-APPLE, kus'tard-ap'l, *n.* the fruit of a W. Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, like a custard.

CUSTODIAL, kus-tō'di-al, *adj.* pertaining to custody.

CUSTODIAN, kus-tō'di-an, *n.* one who has custody or care, esp. of some public building.

CUSTODY, kus'to-di, *n.* a watching or guarding: care: security: imprisonment. [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, *custodis*, a watcher or keeper.]

CUSTOM, kus'tum, *n.* what one is wont to do: usage: frequent repetition of the same act: a frequenting of a shop to buy goods: regular trade or business: a tax on goods:—*pl.* duties imposed on imports and exports. [O. Fr. *custume*, *costume*; from L. *consuetudo*—*consuesco*, *consuetus*, to accustom.]

CUSTOMARY, kus'tum-ar-i, *adj.* according to use and wont: holding or held by custom.—*adv.* CUS'TOMARILY.—*n.* CUS'TOM-ARINESS.

CUSTOMER, kus'tum-er, *n.* one accustomed to frequent a certain place of business: a buyer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kus'tum-hows, *n.* the place where customs or duties on exports and imports are collected.

CUT, kut, *v.t.* to make an incision: to cleave or pass through: to divide: to carve or hew: to wound or hurt: to affect deeply: to castrate:—*pr.p.* cutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cut.—*n.* a cleaving or dividing: a stroke or blow: an incision or wound: a piece cut off: an engraved block, or the picture from it: manner of cutting, or fashion.—A SHORT CUT, a short or near passage. [W. *cutau*, to shorten, *cutt*, a little piece; Ir. *cutaich*, to curtail.]

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* belonging to the skin.

CUT-AWAY, kut'-a-wā, *n.* a coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away so that they do not hang down as in a frock-coat. "A green cut-away with brass buttons."—*T. Hughes*. Used also adjectively. "A brown cut-away coat."—*Thackeray*.

CUTCHA, kuch'a, *n.* in Hindustan, a weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary; makeshift: inferior: in contradistinction to *pucka*, which implies stability or superiority.

CUTENESS, kūt'nes, *n.* the quality of being cute: sharpness: smartness: acuteness. "Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness?"—*Goldsmith*.

CUTICLE, kū'ti-kl, *n.* the outermost or thin skin. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin, E. HIDE.]

CUTLASS, kut'las, *n.* a broad curving sword with one edge. [Fr. *coutelas*, from L. *cutellus*, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife.]

CUTLER, kut'ler, *n.* one who makes or sells knives. [Fr. *coutelier*, from root of CUTLASS.]

CUTLERY, kut'ler-i, *n.* the business of a cutler: edged or cutting instruments in general.

CUTLET, kut'let, *n.* a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal, generally the rib and the meat belonging to it. [Fr. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, from L. *costa*, a rib. See COAST.]

CUTTER, kut'er, *n.* the person or thing that cuts: a small swift vessel with one mast and sharp bows that cut the water.

CUTTING, kut'ing, *n.* a dividing or lopping off: an incision: a piece cut off: a twig.

CUTTLE, kut'l, CUTTLE-FISH, kut'l-fish, *n.* a kind of mollusc, remarkable for its

power of ejecting a black inky liquid. [A.S. *cutele*: origin dub.]

CUT-WATER, kut'-waw'ter, *n.* the forepart of a ship's prow.

CYCLE, sī'kl, *n.* a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle; akin to CIRCLE.]

CYCLIC, sī'klik, CYCLICAL, sī'klik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing a cycle.

CYCLOID, sī'kloid, *n.* a figure like a circle: a curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line.—*adj.* CYCLOID'AL. [Gr. *kyklos*, and *eidōs*, form.]

CYCLONE, sī'klōn, *n.* a circular or rotatory storm. [Coined from Gr. *kyklōn*, *pr.p.* of *kykloō*, to whirl round—*kyklos*.]

CYCLOPÆDIA, CYCLOPEDIA, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* the circle or compass of human knowledge: a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge.—*adj.* CYCLOPÆ'IC. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning.]

CYCLOPEAN, sī-klō-pē'an, *adj.* of or like the Cyclopes, a fabled race of giants with one circular eye in the middle of the forehead: giant-like: vast. [Gr. *kyklōpeios*—*kyklōps*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.]

CYDIPPE, si-dip'pē, *n.* a genus of coelenterate animals belonging to the order Ctenophora, and allied to the genus Beroe. One member of the genus (*C. pileus*) is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas round Britain. The body is globular in shape and adorned with eight bands of cilia serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and these appendages can be protruded and retracted at will.

CYGNET, sig'net, *n.* a young swan. [Acc. to Diez, dim. of Fr. *cygne*, whose old form *cisne* (Sp. *cisne*, a swan) is from Low L. *cecinius*, and is not connected with L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kyknos*, a swan.]

CYLINDER, sil'in-der, *n.* a solid circular or roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindō*, to roll.]

CYLINDRIC, si-lin'drik, CYLINDRICAL, si-lin'drik-al, *adj.* having the form or properties of a cylinder.

CYMBAL, sim'bal, *n.* a hollow brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs. [L. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymtalōn*—*kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel; akin to E. HUMP.]

CYMBOCEPHALIC, sim'bō-sē-fal'ik, *adj.* shaped like a bowl or cup: round: said of the skull. [Gr. *kymbos*, a cup or bowl, and *kephalē*, the skull.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, CYNICAL, sin'ik-al, *adj.*, dog-like: surly: snarling: austere: misanthropic.—*adv.* CYNICALLY. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like, from *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog; akin to L. *can-is*, E. HOUND.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, *n.* one of a sect of ancient philosophers, so called from their morose and contemptuous views: a morose man: a snarler.

CYNICISM, sin'i-sizm, *n.*, surliness: contempt for human nature: heartlessness, misanthropy.

CYNOSURE, sin'o-shōōr or sī', *n.* the dog's tail, a constellation containing the north-star: hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *oura*, a tail.]

CYPHER-TUNNEL, sī'fer-tun-nel, *n.* a mock chimney: a chimney built merely for outward show. "The device of

cypher-tunnels or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building."—*Fuller*.

CYPRESS, sī'pres, *n.* an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals: hence, a symbol of death. [Fr. *cyprès*—L. *cupressus*—Gr. *kyparissos*.]

CYST, sist, *n.* (*lit.*) a chest: a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [From root of CHEST.]

CYTODE, sī'tōd, *n.* in *physiol.* a name given by Haeckel to a kind of non-nucleated cell containing protoplasm to distinguish it from the cell proper which has a nucleus. *Nineteenth Century*.

CZAR, zār, TSAR, tsār, *n.* the emperor of Russia.—*fem.* CZARINA, zā-rē'na, the empress of Russia. [Russ. *tsare*, a king; its conn. with Ger. *kaiser*, L. *cæsar*, a king or emperor, is doubtful.]

CZAREVITCH, zār'e-vitch, CESAREVITCH, sē-zār'e-vitch, *n.* the eldest son of the czar.—*fem.* CZAREVNA, zār-ev'na, his consort. [Russ. *tsare*, a czar, and *vitz* (pronounced *vitch*), descended from.]

CZECH, chech, *n.* the name applied to a member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic family of races. They have their headquarters in Bohemia, where they arrived in the second half of the sixth century. Their language (also called *Czech*) is closely allied to the Polish. Written also CSECH, TSECH.

D

DAB, dab, *v.t.* to strike gently with something soft or moist:—*pr.p.* dabb'ing; *pa.p.* dabbed'.—*n.* a gentle blow: a small lump of anything soft or moist: a small flat fish like a flounder, but with a rough back. [E.; from a Teut. root present in O. Dut. *dabben*, to pinch, Ger. *tappe*, a pat. E. TAP is a doublet. See also DUB.]

DAB, dab, *n.* an expert person. [Prob. a corr. of ADEPT.]

DABBER, dab'er, *n.* one who or that which dabs: specifically, (a) in *printing*, a ball formed of an elastic material and fitted with a handle, formerly used for inking a form of type: (b) in *engr.* a silk-covered elastic ball used for spreading etching ground upon steel or copper plates: (c) in *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type.

DABBLE, dab'l, *v.t.* to wet by little dabs or strokes: to spatter.—*v.i.* to play in water with hands or feet: to do anything in a trifling way. [Freq. of DAB.]

DABBLER, dab'ler, *n.* one who dabbles or does things in a superficial, trifling way.

DABCHICK, dab'chik, *n.* a small water-fowl that dives or dabbles in the water.

DACE, dās, DARE, dār, DART, dārt, *n.* a small river fish, so called from the quickness of its motions. [M.E. *darce*—O. Fr. *dars*—Low L. *dardus*, a dart or javelin (Fr. *dard*, a dart or a dace).]

DACIAN, dā'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the *Daci*, an ancient barbarous people, whose territory extended over parts of the modern Hungary, Roumania, Transylvania, and neighboring regions.

DACTYL, dak'til, *n.* in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger: in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as merrily. [L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger. See DIGIT.]

DACTYLIC, dak-til'ik, *adj.* relating to or consisting chiefly of *dactyls*.

DACTYLOLOGY, dak-til-of'o-ji, *n.* the art