CAPIPLENIUM is used by some authors for a catarrh [a]; but more properly, by the Italian physicians, for a continual heaviness of the head, frequent at Rome, and almost endemic.[b]—[a *Schneid.* de Catarrh. l. 1. c. 3. [b] *Bagliv.* de Prax. Med. l. 1. c. 13 n. 4. p. 116. *Cast.* Lex. Med. p. 132, seq.]

CAPISCOLUS or CAPISCHOLUS, in ecclesiastical writers, denotes a dignitary in certain cathedrals, who had the superintendency of the choir, or band of music, answering to what in other churches is called *chanter* or *precentor*. See CHANTOR, *Cycl.*

The word is also written *cahiscolus*, and *caputscholæ*, q. d. the head of the school, or band of music.

The *capiscolus* is also called *scholasticus*, as having the instruction of the young clerks and *choiristers*, how to perform their duty. Vid. *Fleur.* Trait. des Etud. Sect. 8. p. 42. *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. T. 1. p. 826, seq. *Menag.* Orig. p 156. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1411.

CAPISTRUM (*Cycl.*) among the antient musicians was a kind of head stall, or bridle made of leather, fastened round the head, which passing over the mouth, compressed the lips and cheeks so close, that the person, whatever effort he made, could not give his pipe, or flute, above the due quantity of wind requisite to make it speak.

The figure of a musician equipt with a *capistrum* is given by Salmasius, who maintains it to be that of Marsyas the satyr, who, according to Plutarch, was the inventor of this instrument; in virtue of which he had even dared to contend with Apollo [a]. It was copied from an antient seal, formerly belonging to Velserus [b]. — [a *Plut.* Sympos. l. 7. c. 8. [b] *Salmas.* Exerc. ad Solin. p. 585. Jour. des Scav. T. 6. p. 270.]

Some pretend that the use of the *capistrum* was to hide the deformity of bloated cheeks, and a gaping mouth, especially where the teeth were naught; others, that it was intended to save the lips and cheeks from being extended so as to endanger bursting; others, to fortify the part, that it might yield the stronger noise. But the chief use appears to have been, to temper and moderate the breath, and prevent its animating the pipe beyond the due pitch. *Barthol.* de Tib. l. 3. c. 4. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 351. See PHORBÆA.

The chemists give the denomination *capistrum auri* to borax. *Mercat.* Metalloth. p. 43. *Rul.* Lex. Alch. p. 131. See BORAX.

CAPITA or CAPITUM, in antiquity, denotes a tax among the Romans for the maintenance of the horses in the army, levied according to the number of heads thereof.

The *capitum* was an obligation to furnish hay to the emperor's stables, from whence it was afterwards distributed to the equites or horse guards, and their officers [a]. It was deemed a mark of extraordinary honour, when the emperor ordered livery, or allowance of meat and provender to any person during his stay at Rome, so that both himself and horses were supported at the public expence, as Valerian did to Aurelian [b]. — [a *Burm.* Diss. de Vectig. c.4. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 352. [b] *Vopisc.* in Aurel. c. 9.]

CAPITAL (*Cycl.*) — M. Bayle has a discourse on the advantages of being born and living in the *capital* of the country. *Bayle*, Rep. aux Quest. d' un Provinc. T. 1. c. 1. seq. Jour. des Scav. T. 37. p. 44.

Some pretend to limit the magnitude of a *capital* from the proportion to the rest of the country, founded on a supposed analogy between the *capital* of a country, and the head of an animal. But the analogy is falacious, and so are the complaints grounded on it, that the city draws away the nourishment from the country, and that England is in the condition of an hydropic, where one part indeed swells immoderately, and the whole wastes by the same means. 'Tis certainly an advantage to trade to have one great *capital* city in a kingdom, rather than to have the same number of people dispersed in several places. ex. gr. supposing the city of London to contain fifteen hundred thousand people, as by some computations it does, it is more advantageous to the whole kingdom, that these should be so collected, than that the same should be divided equally between 15 several cities at a distance from each other.

Spain is an instance of the effects of wanting a *capital*; there are abundance of great cities in it, as Madrid, Seville, Granada, Cadiz, Barcelona, Malaga, Valentia, Toledo, Cordova, &c. The three first of which contain each thre hundred thousand people, and the rest from one hundred to two hundred thousand; but they want a center towards which their motions may be directed, and, like the heart in the body, produce a circulation of money and business to the remotest parts. A middling city, as Bristol, or Madrid, will indeed influence trade, but this influence will only reach to the adjacent country, some 20. or 30 miles from the place, whereas a million and a half of people in London, and half a million more in the adjacent parts, which receive their provisions from London, engage the whole kingdom, and set the wheels of trade going almost over the whole island. Comp. Engl. Tradesman. T. 2. c. 4. p. 122, seq.

CAPITAL *court*, *capitalis curia*, the chief manor-house, or place-house where the lord of the manor holds his court, called also in Kent the court-lodge. See COURT, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

Capital court is sometimes used for the same with *capital* messuage. *Kenn.* Gloss. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. See MESSUAGE, *Cycl.*

CAPITAL *honour*, *capitalis honor*, denotes the chief honour, or prime barony of the whole county, as that in antient times usually enjoyed by the count or earl of such county. *Kenn.* Gloss. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc.

CAPITAL *lord*, *capitalis dominus*, the lord of the fee, from whom the estate is held by inferior tenants. *Kenn.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 162. an. 220. Ejusd. Gloss. ad Eund. ibid.

CAPITAL *picture*, in painting, denotes one of the finest and most excellent pieces of any celebrated master.

F. Chamillard gives a list of the pieces of each famous painter, and the places where they are found. Such are the transfiguration of Raphael, in the church of St. Peter in Montorio, at Rome. The nativity of Corregio, in the palace of the duke of Modena. The St. Peter Martyr of Titian, at Venice, in the church of St. John. The paradise of Tintoret, in the hall of the great council in the same city. The judgment of Michael Angelo, in the pope's chapel in the Vatican. The St. Michael of Guido, in the capuchin church at Rome. The St. Jerom dying, of Dominichino, in the church of St Jerom de la Carita, at Rome. The marriage of Canna, by Paolo Veronese, in the Louvre at Paris [a]. Raphael painted a multitude of fine madonas, but the most *capital*, in the judgment of all the connoisseurs, is that in the palace Chigi, representing the holy virgin holding the child Jesus by the hand, and St. Joseph approaching to kiss him — [a *Chamill.* Diss. sur. plus Med. & Pier. de son Cabin. ap. Mem. de Trev. 1712. p. 489, seq. [b] *Raguen.* Monum. de Roma, ap. Mem. de Trev. Mar. 1702. p. 90.

CAPITAL, in matters of usury, denotes the sum of money put out to interest.

In which sense it amounts to the same with principal, and stands opposed to interest. *Ozan.* Lex. Math. p. 58.

Folded CAPITAL, in architecture, that of a pilaster in a re entering angle whether right or obtuse.

Mutilated CAPITAL, that whose projecture is less on one side than on another, as being too near some adjacent body or angle. *Davil.* Cours. d' Archit. p. 462.

Attic CAPITAL, that which has water-leaves in the gorgerin.

Symbolical CAPITALS, those adorned with the attributes of heathen deities Such are most of the antique *capitals*, in which we find thunderbolts and eagles for Jupiter, trophies for Mars, lyres for Apollo, &c. Such also among the moderns are those which bear the arms and devices of a nation, the marks of a victory, a dignity, or the like. *Davil.* Cours. d' Archit. P. 2. p. 460. in voc. *chapiteau.*

The *capitals* of triglyphs, according to Vitruvius, are to be a sixth part of the module. Over them is to be placed a corona. *Vitruv.* d' Archit. l. 4. c. 3.

CAPITAL *of a lanthorn*, the covering which terminates the lanthorn of a dome, either in the figure of a bell, as that of the Sorbonne, or of a cupola, or a spiral, as that of the church of Sapienza at Rome.

CAPITAL *of a mill*, the covering thereof in form of a cone, which turns vertically on the round tower, in order to expose the sails to the wind. *Davil.* Cours. d' Archit. P 2. p. 462.

CAPITAL *letters*. The antient MSS. both Greek and Latin, are written wholly in *capitals*. Phil. Trans. N° 189. p. 364. In the early days of printing, there were also several editions of books in *capitals*, as of Homer, the Greek Anthology, Apollonius, &c. Johannes Lascaris seems to have brought the antient printers to give editions in *capitals*. Mataire gives a Greek epigram, and a Latin epistle of Lascaris in *capitals*. *Mattair.* Annal. Typogr. T. 1. *Le Clerc*, Bibl. Choif. T. 11. p. 368.

CAPITAL-*line*, in fortification. See LINE, *Cycl.*

CAPITAN *bashaw*. See CAPTAIN *bashaw*.

CAPITAN *reis*, or CAPIDAN *reis*, an appellation given by the Turks to the grand pilot, answering to pilot royal among the French. *D' Herbel.* Bibl. Orient. p. 251. voc. *capudan.*

CAPITANA or CAPTAIN *gally*, the chief or principal gally of a state, not dignified with the title of a kingdom. *Aub.* Dict. Mar. p. 169.

The *capitane* was antiently the denomination of the chief galley of France, which the commander went on board of. But since the suppression of the office of captain-general of the gallies in 1669, they have no *capitana*, but the first galley is called *Reale*, and the second *Patrone*. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1414.

CAPITANEALE, in a general sense, the same with capitania See CAPITANIA.

Capitaneates, in Prussia, are a kind of noble feuds, or estates, which besides their revenue, raise their owners to the rank of nobility. They are otherwise called *staroslies*. Vid. Bibl. Germ. T. 6 p. 11.

CAPITANEI or CATANEI, in Italy, was a denomination given to all dukes, marquisses, and counts, who were called *capitanei regis*. The same appellation was also given to persons of inferior rank who were invested with fees, formerly distinguished by the appellation *valvasores majores*. *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. T. 1. p. 803, seq.

CAPITANEUS, in antient law writers, denotes a tenant in capite, or chief. *Spelm.* Gloss. Lat. p. 118. See CAPITE, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

CAPITANEUS *ecclesiæ*, the same with *advocate*. *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. T. 1. p. 802.

CAPITANIA, the office or dignity of a captain, and more eſpecially a perpetual feud. *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 803. See CAPITANEATE.

CAPITANIA is alſo a denomination given to the twelve governments eſtabliſhed by the Portugueſe in Braſil. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. 1414.

CAPITATUS, in ichthyology, a name given by Joannes Cuba; and ſome others, to that fiſh which we commonly call the bull-head and miller's thumb, the cottus and gobio capitatus of authors. It is of the genus of the cotti, according to the Artedian ſyſtem, and is diſtinguiſhed by that author by the name of the ſmooth ſcaleleſs *cottus*.

CAPITE *cenſi*, in antiquity, the loweſt rank of Roman citizens, who in public taxes were rated the leaſt of all, being ſuch as were never worth above 365 aſſes.

They were ſuppoſed to have been thus called by reaſon they were rather counted and marſhalled by their heads than their eſtates. *A. Gell.* l. 7. c. 13.

The *capite cenſi* made part of the 6th claſs of citizens, being below the *proletarii*, who formed the other moiety of that claſs. *Kenn.* Rom. Antiq. P. 2. l. 3. c. 16.

The *capite cenſi* were not enrolled in the army, as being judged not able to ſupport the expences of war; for in thoſe days the ſoldiers maintained themſelves. It does not appear that before Caius Marius any of the Roman generals liſted the *capite cenſi* in their armies. *Saluſt.* Bell. Jugurth. p. 135. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 360. *Panvin.* de civ. Rom. c. 52. *Sigon.* de Ant. Juris civ. Rom. l. 1. c. 4. *Schoetg.* Lex. Ant. p. 270.

CAPITIS *nonus*, in anatomy, the name given by Fallopius to one of the muſcles of the head, deſcribed by Albinus under the name of the *rectus capitis internus major*, and by Winſlow and others under that of the *rectus capitis anterior longus*. See the article HEAD.

CAPITIS *par tertium*, in anatomy, a name given by Fallopius and others of his time, to a muſcle ſince called by Winſlow, *complexus minor* and *maſtoidæus lateralis*, and by Cowper and Albinus *trachelomaſtoidæus*.

CAPITO, in ichthyology, the *chubb*, is called alſo by ſome authors the *cephalus* and *ſqualus*, and in ſome parts of England the *chevin*. It is a longer-bodied fiſh than the carp, and its head is black, large, and ſomewhat flat. Its back is of a duſky green, and its belly and ſides are uſually white and ſilvery, but in the larger and fatter fiſh they become yellow, and ſpotted with ſmall black ſpots; its ſcales are very large, and its mouth ſmall.

It has no teeth either in the jaws, palate, tongue, or throat; its tail is forked, and all its fins are of a blueiſh black colour. Its belly is ſomewhat prominent; it is a river fiſh, and loves the covert of old ſtumps of trees and hollow banks, and gives the angler much diverſion; it will not live in ponds; it ſpawns in May, and is in beſt ſeaſon in April, when full of ſpawn, but is never a very delicate fiſh. *Ray*'s Ichthyogr. p. 255.

CAPITO is alſo a name given by ſeveral authors to the mugil or mullet. Gaza ſeems to have given riſe to this error, he found the word *cephalus* in Ariſtotle as the name of the mullet, and tranſlated it by the word *capito*, not conſidering that he by that name confounded this fiſh with another, namely, the *chubb*. See CEPHALUS.

CAPITO *cæruleus*, the blue *chubb*, a fiſh common in the Danube, and other of the larger rivers in Germany, and frequently called the *jentling*. *Geſner*, de piſc. p. 1266. See JENTLING.

CAPITO *rapax*, in zoology, a name given by ſome authors to the *corvus piſcis*, a fiſh of the ſhape of our river chubb. *Willughby*'s Hiſt. Piſc. p. 246. See the article CORVUS *piſcis*.

CAPITOLINI, in Roman antiquity, a college of men reſiding in the capital and arx, to whom was committed the care of celebrating the Capitoline games. *Liv.* Hiſt. l. 5. c. 50. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 352.

CAPITOUL or CAPITOL, an appellation given to the chief magiſtrates of Tholouſe, who have the adminiſtration of juſtice and policy both civil and mercantile in the city.

The *capitouls* at Tholouſe are much the ſame with the echevins at Paris, and the conſuls, bailiffs, burger-maſters, mayors, and aldermen, &c. in other cities. In antient acts they are called *conſules capitularii*, or *capitolini*, and their body *capitulum*: From this laſt come the words *capitularii* and *capitouls*. The appellative *capitolini* aroſe hence, that they have the charge and cuſtody of the town-houſe, which was antiently called *capital*. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1416. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 1. p. 553.

The office only laſts one year, and ennobles the bearers. In ſome antient acts they are called *capitulum nobilium Toloſæ*. Thoſe who have borne it, ſtyle themſelves afterwards burgeſſes[a]. They are called to all general councils, and have the *jus imaginum*, that is, when the year of their adminiſtration is expired, their pictures are drawn in the town-houſe; a cuſtom which they have retained from the antient Romans, as may be ſeen in Sigonius[b]. — [[a] *Seld.* Tit. of Hon. p. 482. [b] *Sigon.* de Antiq. Jur. Civ. Rom. l. 2. Trev. Dict. loc. cit.]

CAPITOULATE, an appellation given to the ſeveral quarters, or diſtricts of the city Tholouſe, each under the direction of a *capitoul*; much like the wards of London, under their aldermen. See CAPITOUL.

Tholouſe is now divided into eight *capitulates* or quarters, which are ſubdivided into *moulans*, each of which has its tithing man, whoſe buſineſs is to inform the *capitoul* of what paſſes in his tithing, and to inform the inhabitants of the tithing, of the orders of the *capitoul*. *Catel.* Hiſt. de Langued. l. 2. p. 144, ſeq. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1416.

CAPITULA *ruralia*, denote chapters held by the rural dean and clergy within the precincts of each deanry, antiently held every three weeks, then once a month, and more ſolemnly once a quarter *Kenn.* Paroch. Antiq. p 640. Ejuſd. Gloſſ. ad Eund.

CAPITULATION (*Cycl.*) — The imperial *capitulation*, according to Conringius, is a kind of convention, whereby the emperor, nominated by the electors, accepts, before the ceremony of his coronation, the conditions propoſed to him, and vows to obſerve the ſame. The king of the Romans alſo when elected, ſigns the emperor's *capitulation*, as being in right of ſuch election to ſucceed to the empire after the death of the emperor. *Conring.* Diſſ. Acad. 3. Th. 20. Bibl. Univ. T. 4. p. 173.

Some authors date the origin of imperial *capitulations* from the time of Charlemaign. Others will have it to have been firſt eſtabliſhed in the Time of Conrade I. as being the firſt who came to the empire by election; all his predeceſſors having mounted the throne by right of conqueſt, it is not natural to ſuppoſe they would receive laws and conditions from thoſe they had conquered. Journ. des Scav. T. 50. p. 176.

The deſign of the *capitulation* is, on the one hand, to prevent the emperor from abuſing his power to the oppreſſion of the people, and on the other, to prevent the people from breaking in on the juſt rights of the emperor. The imperial *capitulations* are conſidered as fundamental laws of the empire; and though the drawing up, preſenting, procuring the ſignature, and taking care of the execution of it, be committed to the electors, it is reputed the act of the ſtates of the empire. *Schurſchiſl.* Diſſ. de Elect. Frid. III. §. 10. *Imhof.* Not. Imp. l. 4. c. 2. §. 5. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1418.

CAPITULUM, (*Cycl.*) in anatomy, a little head, eſpecially of a bone, anſwering to the Greek *condylus*. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 133.

CAPITULUM, in the antient military art, was a tranſverſe beam, wherein were holes through which paſſed the ſtrings whereby the arms of huge engines, as baluſtæ, catapultæ, and ſcorpion, were played or worked. *Vitruv.* de Archit. l. 1. c. 1. *Bald.* Lex. Vitruv. p. 19. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 166.

CAPITULUM, in eccleſiaſtical writers, denoted part of a chapter of the bible read and explained.

In which ſenſe they ſaid, *ire ad capitulum*, to go to ſuch a lecture. Afterwards the place or apartment where ſuch theological exerciſes were performed was denominated *domus capituli*. *Hopfn.* Saxon. Evang. p. 598. *Fab.* Theſ. p. 460.

CAPIVI (*Cycl.*) — Beſide the common uſes of this balſam, the art of the modern chemiſts has found a new and very profitable one, that is the debaſing and adulterating the dearer eſſential oils with it, as the ſmell in its oil is much ſweeter than that of turpentine or deal wood.

This balſam yields a very large proportion of eſſential oil, by diſtillation with water, even to the quantity of five or ſix ounces from a pound, and the chemiſts who know this, adulterate their oils, either by mixing them with the oil of *capivi*, or more cunningly, by putting a proper quantity of this balſam with the ingredients into the ſtill, and ſo drawing off the oil of both mixed intimately together. There ſeems no eaſy way of detecting this fraud; the nice uſe of a hydroſtatical balance indeed would do it; and it is worth obſerving whether the oils thus adulterated will not, on long keeping, diſcharge the ink of their written label, as the eſſential oils, adulterated with the oil of turpentine, are known to do, on account of the acid vapour which continually exhales from that oil. *Shaw*'s Lectures, p. 115.

CAPNELÆON, Καπνελαιον, among antient naturaliſts, denotes a ſpecies of reſin, which flows ſpontaneouſly, being warmer, thinner, and more fluid than all other ſorts of reſins, ſo as nearly to approach the nature of oil, and evaporating plentifully on being expoſed to the fire; whence the denomination which imports as much as ſmoking oil. It is ſometimes alſo called *piſſanthos*, or flower of pitch. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 133.

CAPNICON, in antiquity, chimney-money, or a tax which the Roman emperors levied for ſmoke, and which of conſequence was due from all, even the pooreſt, who kept a fire. This was firſt invented by Nicephorus. *Zonar.* l. 3. p. 100. *Buling.* de Vectig c. 74. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 355.

CAPNISTON, Καπνιστον, among antient phyſicians, denotes oil whoſe fumes rendred aromatic by burning ſpices, are conveyed to a part affected.

CAPNITIS, or *capnias jaſpis*, in the natural hiſtory of the antients, the name of a ſpecies of *chalcedony*, of a browniſh ground, clouded with a large miſt of blackiſh, looking like a column of ſmoak. The antients alſo called our common *chalcedony* a jaſper, not alloting any peculiar generical name to theſe miſty ſtones; and the name they gave this ſpecies very happily expreſſed its character, as it looks exactly as if obſcured by a cloud of thick ſmoke.

It is the leaſt beautiful of all the *chalcedonies*, and is found in large maſſes, in the ſhape of our common flints and pebbles; the whole is very opake, and is never variegated with any veins; it is nearly as hard as the oriental onyx, and takes a very fine poliſh. It is very common in the Eaſt-Indies, and is ſometimes found in Germany and France, but is ſeldom worked into any thing better than knife-hafts. *Hill*'s Hiſt. of Foſſ. p. 167.

CAPNOIDES, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: the flower wholly reſembles that of the fumitory, but the piſtil which ariſes from the cup finally becomes a long bivalve cylindrical pod containing many roundiſh ſeeds. *Tourn.* Inſt p 423.

There is only one known ſpecies of this genus, which is the plant called by many authors the evergreen fumitory.

CAPO, in ichthyology, a name given by Paulus Jovius and ſome others to the fiſh called *coccyx* by the antient Greeks, *cuculus* by the Latin writers, and by ſome *lyra*. It is a ſpecies of the triglæ, diſtinguiſhed by Artedi by the name of the red trigla, with a bifid ſnout, and with the coverings of the gills ſtriated.

CAPO *negro*, in zoology, the name of a ſpecies of duck called *mergus cirratus minor*, and *anas folligula prima* by Geſner, and *querquedula criſtata* and *colymbus* by Bellonius, in Engliſh the tufted duck.

Its beak is blueiſh, and the upper part of its head of a deep purple, tending to black, and from this there hangs a creſt of the ſame colour, of an inch and half in length. Its neck, ſhoulders and back, are all of a deep duſky colour, nearly approaching to black. Its wings are ſhort, and altogether black, except for a little whiteneſs, on ſome of the longer feathers; its tail is very ſhort, and altogether black; its throat, and the anterior part of its breaſt are ſomewhat blackiſh, but its belly of a ſilvery white; its legs are ſhort, and are placed very backward, they are of a blueiſh colour. *Ray*'s Ornitholog. p. 280.

CAPO *roſſo*, in zoology, the name of a ſmall ſpecies of ſea duck, called by ſome *anas fera fuſca minor*, the ſmall wild brown duck. It is ſomething larger than the teal; its beak is of a duſky blue, its head is very large, and all over of a rediſh brown, but has a ſmall white ſpot at each angle of the mouth. The neck is ſhort, as in moſt other birds of this kind, and has a ring of brown round its middle. Its back and wings are brown, but the long feathers have ſome whiteneſs in them which gives the appearance of a white ſtreak to the ſides of them when folded. The iris of the eye in this bird, is of a pure white, as milk or ivory, which is a very great ſingularity. The tail is very ſhort and brown, and the breaſt of a rediſh brown. *Ray*'s Ornithol. p. 281.

The deſcription Bellonius gives of the bird he calls *glaucium* and *morillon*, ſo nearly agrees with this, that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect they are both the ſame ſpecies of fowl. See DUCK.

CAPO *roſſo maggiore*, in zoology, the Italian name of a ſpecies of duck, for which we have no Engliſh one, nor have authors honoured it with a Latin one. It is ſomewhat larger than the common duck; its beak is of a blood red, and appears very large. Its head is of a beautiful red at the top; theſe feathers are large, ſomewhat elevated above the ſurface of the reſt, ſo as to form a ſort of very large creſt, the neck, breaſt, ſhoulders, and belly, are all black, and the ſides and under-part of the wings white, with a faint caſt of rediſhneſs. The long wing feathers are white and grey with black tips. The back is of a colour which yet wants a name, and can be only very imperfectly expreſſed by calling it a greyiſh red, but the rump is black, the tail is of a greyiſh red, and the legs and feet are red, but the membrane of the feet is black. *Ray*'s Ornithol. p. 279.

CAPON, a cock chicken, caſtrated young, generally as ſoon as left by the dam.

The word is formed from the Latin *capo*, of the Greek Κοπων, which ſignify the ſame.

Capons, beſides their uſe for the table, ſerve to lead chickens, ducklings, turkey-pouts, pea-hens, pheaſants, or partridges, in lieu of their natural dams, over which they have ſeveral advantages, by the largeneſs of their body, which will brood, or cover, thirty or forty young. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1652. voc *chapon*. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CAPONE, in ichthyology, a name given by the Italians to the fiſh called the *hirundo* and *corvus* by authors, and by Artedi made a ſpecies of the trigla. It is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of this genus by that author, under the name of the trigla with an aculeated head, and with three appendages on each ſide to the pectoral fins.

CAPONIERE (*Cycl.*) — The *caponiere* differs from the coffer in that the latter poſſeſſes the whole breadth of the ditch, whereas the former only takes up a part of it. *Ozan.* Dict. Math. p. 602. Dict. Milit. in voc. See COFFER, *Cycl.*

Caponieres are partly under ground, and partly above it. They are ſo well ſcreened a-top, that no bomb or carcaſs can penetrate them. *Wolf.* Lex. Math. p. 308.

CAPOT, at picquet, is when one of the gameſters wins all the cards, in which caſe he gains forty points. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1420.

CAPPANUS, in natural hiſtory, the name given by ſome authors to the ſea-worm which bores into the bottoms of ſhips. See the article SOLEN.

CAPPARIS, *capers*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: the flower is of the roſaceous kind, conſiſting uſually of four petals, which are diſpoſed in a circular form. The piſtil ariſes from the cup of the flower, and is furniſhed with an embryo which afterwards becomes a pear-faſhioned fruit of a fleſhy ſubſtance, in which are contained a number of ſeeds of a roundiſh, or ſomewhat kidney-ſhaped form. The ſpecies of *capers* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are theſe: 1. The ſmall fruited, round-leaved prickly *capparis*. 2. The *capparis*, with ſharp-pointed leaves. 3. The Sicilian *capparis* with ſharp-pointed leaves and double prickles. 4. The larger fruited *capparis*, without prickles. 5. The bay-leaved American tree *capparis*, with white flowers, and very long fruit 6. The bay-leaved American *capers*, with white flowers and roundiſh fruit. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 267. See CAPER.

CAPPEROL *coronde*, a name given by the Ceyloneſe to a peculiar kind of cinnamon, eſteemed the third in value: this has a very ſtrong taſte and ſmell of camphor, and its name with the natives ſignifies camphorated cinnamon. The tree which produces it grows very plentifully in many parts of the iſland of Borneo, but is not met with in the eaſtern parts of it. This is often ſold to the Danes and Engliſh who come to trade on the coaſts of Coromandel; it is prohibited exportation from the iſland, but ſo long as only one port is open there are people enough who will carry out great quantities of it.

There is a ſpecies of canella very much reſembling this kind of cinnamon tree, which grows very frequently on the continent of India toward Goa, and another canella or wild cinnamon on the coaſt of Malabar, in many things reſembles this. The barks of all theſe trees are greatly inferior to the true cinnamon in ſmell, taſte, and virtue, yet they are too often ſold to the leſs judicious traders in theſe things, either alone or mixed with the ſeveral better kinds of cinnamon, to the great damage of all that afterwards buy them. Phil. Tranſ. N° 409.

CAPRA, the *goat*, in the Linnæan ſyſtem of zoology, makes a diſtinct genus of animals of the order of the pecora, the diſtinguiſhing characters of which from the reſt of the animals of that order, are: that its horns are hollow, turned upward, and not ſmooth, but annulated on their ſurface. This genus comprehends all the goat kind, the gazella, ibex, rupicapra, &c. *Linnæi* Syſtem Natur. p. 42. See GOAT.

CAPRA *ſaltans* (*Cycl.*) — The *capræ ſaltantes* are not ſo called from their figure, which is various, ſometimes round, ſometimes long, but from their moving by jerks ſomewhat like the leaps of that animal; and from the little languets of fire which hang at, and ſometimes fall from them, which antiquity has been pleaſed to fancy like the beard or locks of a goat's hair. Ariſtotle diſtinguiſhes the *capra* from the trabs, in that the latter proceeds with an uniform motion, the former with an irregular one, and as it were by jumps. *Ariſt.* Meteor. l. 1. c. 5. Mem. Acad. Inſcr. T. 6. p. 95.

The *capræ* ſeem to be very low, yet ſometimes fly ſo high, that meteorologiſts have placed them in the upper region, though not ſo conſtantly, but they are ſometimes alſo found in the middle region.

Of globular *capræ* we have divers inſtances, in antient as well as modern naturaliſts. Such was the flame ſaid by Seneca to have been ſeen in form of a huge ball, about the bigneſs of the moon, when Paulus Æmilius waged war againſt Perſeus. Such another, he tells us, was ſeen at the death of Auguſtus; another on the tragedy of Sejanus, another at the death of Germanicus [a]. Such alſo was that ſeen about Michaelmas 1676 by no leſs than twelve counties at once [b]; it is deſcribed by Mr. Naſh, as it appeared near Seighford in Staffordſhire, as of a globular figure, moving by jerks, and making ſhort reſts at every one of them, letting fall drops of fire, which were part of its body; for it decreaſed in magnitude the farther it went, and the oftener it dropped, till at length it wholly diſappeared [c]. — [[a] *Senec.* Nat. Queſt. l. 1. c. 1. [b] Phil. Tranſ. N° 135. p. 863. ſeq. [c] *Plot.* Nat. Hiſt. Stafford. c. 1. §. 40.]

CAPRA *trituratoria*, in the antient huſbandry, was a kind of iron log, made in the figure of a goat, which was laid on the tribula, to make it more effectual in ſeparating the corn from the ears, the antient way of threſhing. *Schoetg.* Antiq. Tritur. ap. pref. Stat. Rep. Lett. T. 1. p. 153.

CAPRARIA, in the Linnæan ſyſtem of botany, a diſtinct genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: the calyx is a hollow perianthium, conſiſting of one leaf divided into four ſegments at the end, which are ſlender and rough; the flower conſiſts of one petal which is hollow, and divided into four obtuſe ſegments; the ſtamina are four pointed filaments ſhorter than the flower; the antheræ are ſimple; the germen of the piſtillum is of a conic form; the ſtyle is of the length of the flower, of a pointed figure, and remains after the flower is fallen; the ſtigma is acute. The fruit is an oblong conic capſule, with a narrow end; it is compoſed of only one cell, divided by two valves; the ſeeds are numerous, and of an oblong figure. *Linnæi*, Genera Plant. p. 282.

CAPREOLUS, in zoology, the name of an animal called *caprea* by Pliny, and known among us by the name of the roe-deer. Its Latin names are extremely improper, ſince it has not the leaſt reſemblance or analogy to the goat kind in

any reſpect. It is properly of the deer kind, but differs from all the other ſpecies in the ſmallneſs of its ſize, and ſhortneſs of its horns. The horns in this ſpecies are not palmated or compreſſed as in moſt of the deers, but are rounded, and ſerve very aptly for the making knife hafts, and other ſuch things. *Ray*'s Syn. Quad. p 89.

CAPREOLUS, among botaniſts, ſometimes alſo called *clavicula*, is the part of a ſtalk which curls or lays hold on any adjacent body. *Mart.* Lect. Bot. 1. p. 7.

CAPREOLUS, in anatomy, denotes the helix, or outer ambit of the ear. *Barthol.* Anat. l. 3. c. 9. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 133.

CAPREOLI, in the antient architecture, a ſort of rafters or timbers ſerving to ſuſtain the canterii, either in buildings, or machines

They were thus called, not as Philander imagines, from their reſemblance to the *capreoli*, or tendrils of vines, but, from the affinity of their form and office to wild goats; as theſe butt and repel things with their horns, ſo do the former oppoſe their heads or horns to the weight of the canterii. *Vitruv.* de Archit. l. 10. It. l. 4. c. 2. *Philand.* Comm. ad Eund. ib. *De Laët.* Lex. Vitruv. p. 20. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T 1. p. 167.

CAPREOLUS, in the antient huſbandry, a kind of iron hoe or inſtrument with two forks or fangs, wherewith to ſtir and move the ground. *Columel.* l. 11. c. 3. *Pitiſc.* Lex Ant. T. 1. p. 355. *Voſſ.* Etym. in voc.

CAPRICE, in muſic, is ſometimes uſed for an irregular compoſition, which ſucceeds rather by the force of genius, than obſervation of the rules of art.

The word is French, where it ſignifies humouroufneſs, fantaſticalneſs. Some deduce it from the Italian *capriccio*, and that from the Latin *capra*, goat, to whoſe wantonneſs it is ſuppoſed to bear alluſion [a]. St. Amant has given poems under the title of *caprices*. The Abbe Pic has alſo publiſhed his *caprices* [b]. The *caprices*, or poſtures of Calot the engraver, are famous [c]. The Italians, according to Huarte, give the appellation *capricious*, to inventive wits. — [[a] *Morhof.* Polyhiſt. T. 1. l. 2. c. 1. n. 41. [b] Mem. de Trev. an. 1704. p. 1119. [c] Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1427.]

Broſſard defines *caprice* to be a ſong, or compoſition not reſtrained to any certain meaſure, or deſign, but wherein the compoſer gives a full looſe to his fancy and humour, otherwiſe called *phantaſia*, *voluntary*, *boutade*, &c. *Broſſ.* Dict. Muſ. p. 17. *Walth.* Lex Muſ. p. 141.

CAPRICE is applied in architecture to an edifice of a ſingular taſte, and deviating much from the common rules of building. *Davil.* Courſ. d' Archit. P. 2. p 445.

CAPRICORN (*Cycl.*) — This ſign is known by divers other appellations, as *Neptunia proles*, *æquoris hircus*, *caper*, *imbrifer*, *gelidus*, *corniger*, *capra*, *Pan*, *Ægipan*, *Algedi*, and *Alcantarus*.

Schiller, in lieu of *capricorn*, repreſents the apoſtle Simon; Schickhard, *azazel*, or the ſcape goat; Weigelius the horns in the Naſſavian arms. *Wolf* Lex. Math. p. 309.

The emperor Auguſtus was born under *capricorn*, which he took care to publiſh as a happy horoſcope, by a gold coin, on which this ſign was repreſented. This account we have from Suetonius [a], who elſewhere relates, that this prince was born on the 9th of the calends of October, that is, as Dion alſo aſſures on the 23d of December [b]. According to which account, *capricorn* muſt have been in the meridian of the antipodes at the time when Auguſtus was born. Chronologers are here terribly at a loſs; Scaliger and Petavius ſolve the difficulty by making Suetonius to have been deceived [c]. The editor of Suetonius in uſum Delphini, has found a more natural and eaſy ſolution; according to him Auguſtus's horoſcope was not taken from the time of his birth, but from that of his conception: Now being born on the 23d of September, if we go backwards 9 months, we ſhall fall on the 23d of December, the day when the ſun entered *capricorn*, a point of time, ſays Julius Firmicus, peculiarly happy for a horoſcope, and which promiſes nothing leſs than ſceptres and empires [d]. — [[a] *Suet.* in Aug. c. 94. n. 24. *Carrio*, Emend l 2. c. 2. [b] *Suet.* in Aug. c. 5. *Dio*, Hiſt. l. 56. [c] *Scalig.* de Emend. Temp. l. 5. p. 441. Item in Manil. p. 147. *Petav.* de Doctr. Temp. l. 10. c. 64. & l. 11. c. 6. [d] *Firmic.* Matheſ. l. 8. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1423. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 356.]

CAPRICORN *beetle*, — There are ſix different ſpecies of this inſect deſcribed by Liſter in his treatiſe *De ſcarabæis*, publiſhed at the end of Mr. Ray's hiſtory of inſects. The generical characters of theſe inſects are theſe: they have long and ſlender bodies; their horns are long and jointed; and they are fond of places in the neighbourhood of rivers.

The ſpecies are theſe: 1. The great ſweet ſmelling *capricorn*, called by ſome authors *cerambyx*, and by others the *muſk beetle*. This is one of the moſt beautiful of the Engliſh beetles; the male is much ſmaller than the female, and is of a mixed colour of purple and gold, the female is more of a green colour, the horns of the males alſo conſiſt of longer joints, and in both ſexes the horns hang over the back, and are longer than the whole body. It is found among old willows, and often in the very wood; it is moſt frequent in the month of July.

It makes a mournful ſound when taken, and Mouffett obſerves that it loſes its perfumed ſmell when dead; but Liſter obſerves farther, that this ſmell is only found in it at the time of copulation. 2. The ſmall gilded *capricorn*; this is of a true gold colour, but in ſome lights has a caſt of purple and of green. It is found very frequently among reeds by the banks of rivers. 3. The yellow *capricorn*, with a large black ſpot on each of the caſes of the wings; this is found among dry hay in April. 4. The yellow legged *beetle*, with a black body, variegated with yellow ſtreaks. This is found in gardens among the kitchen herbs, principally in the month of May. 5. The black *capricorn*, with the caſes of the wings yellow at the top, and white at the bottom, with ſome other white marks about them; this is found in the meadows in the month of May. 6. The green *capricorn*; this is of the ſize, ſhape, and colour of the cantharides; it is found in May in woods. *Ray*'s Hiſt. Inſect. p. 386.

CAPRIFICATION, a name given in the iſlands of the Archipelago to a peculiar method of propagating and ripening the fruits of the domeſtic fig trees, by means of inſects. *Plin* Hiſt. Nat. l. 15. c. 19. Act Erud. Liſp. 1721. p. 84. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. Supp. p. 117.

The word is formed from *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree, from whoſe fruits the inſects are produced, which are the chief inſtruments of *caprification*.

Caprification, or the manner of impregnating fig-trees, of which the antients ſpeak with ſo much wonder, is not imaginary, as many have ſuppoſed. M. Tournefort aſſures us it is ſtill practiſed every year in moſt of the Grecian iſlands, by means of a ſort of gnats, or flies peculiar to the country. The fig-trees there bear much fruit; but this fruit, in which part of the riches of the country conſiſts, would be of no advantage, if it was not managed in the following manner:

There are two ſorts of fig-trees cultivated in theſe iſlands; the firſt called *ornos*, from the Greek ὄρνος, which is the wild fig-tree, or the *caprificus* of the Latins, the ſecond is the domeſtic fig-tree. The former bears three kinds of fruits, none of them fit to eat, but abſolutely neceſſary for ripening the domeſtic ones. Theſe fruits of the wild fig-tree are called *fornites*, *cratitires*, and *orni*.

The fornites appear in Auguſt, and continue unripe till November. In theſe ſmall worms are bred, from the puncture of certain gnats, obſerved only about the fig-trees. In October and November, the ſame gnats wound the ſecond fruits of the ſame trees. Theſe which are called cratitires only appear at the end of September, and the fornites fall gradually off after their flies have quitted them. But the cratitires remain on the tree till May, and incloſe the eggs left by the flies of the fornites. In May the third kind of fruit begins to bud on the ſame trees which bore the other two; this is by far the largeſt fruit, and is called ornus. When it is arrived at a certain magnitude, and its buds begin to open, it is wounded in that part by ſuch of the flies of the cratitires as can ſhift from one fruit to the other, to depoſit their eggs.

It ſometimes happens that the flies of the cratitires lie in ſome places, and do not come out, though the orni are fit for their reception. In this caſe the cratitires muſt be fetched from elſewhere, and put on the extremities of thoſe branches whoſe orni are in a good forwardneſs, in order that they may wound them. If that ſeaſon be loſt, the orni fall, and the inſects of the cratitires fly away, finding no orni to prick. The peaſants who apply themſelves to the culture of fig-trees are the only judges of the proper ſeaſon in which this may be prevented; in order to which they carefully obſerve the bud of the fig; for this part not only ſhews the ſeaſon of the fly's exit, but alſo that in which the fruit may be ſucceſsfully wounded. If the bud be too hard and cloſe, the fly cannot depoſit its egg, and the fig drops when the ſame eye is too lax and open.

But this is not all: theſe three kinds of fruit abovementioned are not good to eat; they are only appointed by the author of nature to ripen the fruit of the domeſtic fig-tree. The method of managing them is thus: in June and July the peaſants take the orni, when their flies are ready to come out, and hang them on the domeſtic fig trees; ſeveral of theſe they ſtring on a ſtraw, and lay on the tree, more or leſs in quantity, as they ſee occaſion. If they miſs this ſeaſon, the orni drop off, and the fruit of the domeſtic fig-tree not ripening, falls alſo in a little time. The country people know ſo well theſe precious moments, that every morning in making their review, they lay only the beſt conditioned orni on the fig-trees, otherwiſe they would loſe their harveſt. 'Tis true they have a ſort of remedy for this, by ſtrewing on the domeſtic fig-trees the flowers of a plant called *aſcolimbros*, in the tops of which flowers are ſometimes found flies fit to wound the figs; or poſſibly the flies of the orni feed on this plant. In fine, the peaſants manage the orni ſo well, that their flies ripen the domeſtic figs in about forty days.

Theſe figs are very good crude; to dry them they are laid in the ſun for ſome time, after which they give them a heating in the oven, to preſerve them for the reſt of the year. They are the chief food of the peaſants of the Archipelago, whoſe ordinary fare is only barley bread and dry figs. Yet are theſe figs far from being ſo good as thoſe of Provence, Italy, and Spain; the heat of the oven deprives them of their fine reliſh, but on the other hand it deſtroys the eggs of the flies of the orni, which would infallibly produce little worms, which would deſtroy the fruit. This, one may ſay, is taking a great deal of pains for fruit that is naught at laſt. M. Tournefort could not enough admire the

patience

patience of the Greeks who ſpent above three months in carrying the flies from one fig-tree to another; but he ſoon underſtood the reaſon, for aſking them why they did not cultivate theFrench and Italian figs, he was anſwered, that the great quantity of fruit which their own trees yielded, made them preferable. In reality, one of theſe trees produces generally 224 pounds of figs, whereas the French trees yield not 25 pounds.

As to the manner wherein the puncture of the flies contribute to the maturation of the fruit, poſſibly it may be by lacerating the veſſels, and extravaſating the nutritious juice when they depoſit their eggs; or when with the egg they alſo convey ſome liquor which gently ferments with the juice of the fig, and ſoftens its pulp Even the Provence and Paris figs ripen much ſooner by wounding their buds with a ſtraw or feather dipped in oil olive; plumbs and pears alſo wounded by inſects, are found to ripen the ſooneſt, and in theſe the pulp about the wound is more exquiſite than the reſt. Mem. Acad. Scienc. An. 1705 p 447, ſeq.

CAPRIFICATION is alſo applied in a leſs proper ſenſe to the art of propagating the palm tree. Act. Erudit. Lipſ. 1721. p. 84.

CAPRIFICUS, in botany, a term by which ſome authors, particularly Pliny, call the ſmall ſpurge or eſula. *Ger.* Emac. Ind. 2.

CAPRIFICUS was alſo uſed by the antients for the wild fig-tree. See CAPRIFICATION.

CAPRIFOLIUM, the *honey-ſuckle* See HONEY-*ſuckle*.

CAPRIMULGUS, in zoology, the name of a ſpecies of owl, called the churn owl, or fern owl, and in ſome places the goat-ſucker, according to its Latin name. It obtained this from an opinion that it uſed in the night to ſuck the goats dugs for their milk; but there has been no proof of the truth of that tradition. It is a moderately large owl; its head is large in proportion to its body, yet leſs ſo than in the other owls. Its beak is black, very ſmall, and ſomewhat crooked, but the opening of its mouth is extremely wide. Its breaſt and belly are mottled with ſtreaks of a browniſh white, and a duſky or blackiſh grey; its head is grey, the middle of the feathers being all black; its wings and back are of a duſky brown, variegated with black; its legs are ſhort or ſmall, and feathered almoſt to the toes before; it is upon the whole a very beautiful bird, and more reſembles the cuckow than the owl kind in its ſhape. It is common in the northern counties of England. *Ray*'s Ornitholog. p. 70.

CAPRISCUS, the *goat-fiſh*. See GOAT-FISH.

CAPSARIUS, in antiquity, a ſervant who attended the Roman youth to ſchool, carrying a ſachel with their books in it, ſometimes alſo called *librarius*. *Pignor.* de Serv. p. 238. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 356.

CAPSARIUS was alſo an attendant at the baths, to whom perſons committed the keeping of their cloths. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. ib.

CAPSARIUS, among the Roman bankers, was he who had the care of the money-cheſt, or coffer. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. ib.

CAPSICUM, *Guinea pepper*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, and is rotated and divided into ſeveral ſegments at the edge. From the cup ariſes a piſtil, which is fixed in the manner of a nail to the middle of the flower, and by degrees ripens into a ſoft and membranaceous fruit, which contains a number of flat ſeeds uſually of a kidney-like ſhape. The ſpecies of *capſicum* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are theſe: 1. The common *capſicum* with long hanging-down pods. 2. The crooked podded *capſicum*. 3. The leſſer *capſicum* with crooked pods. 4. The yellow podded *capſicum*. 5. The long upright podded *capſicum*. 6. The upright podded *capſicum* with long and very ſmall pods. 7. The upright podded *capſicum* with oblong but ſhort pods. 8. The *capſicum* with bifid fruit. 9. The *capſicum* with cylindric pods of a ſpan long. 10. The *capſicum* with long pods, turned in the middle, and ſquare at the end. 11. The *capſicum* with flat and rounded pods. 12. The *capſicum* with long heart-faſhioned hanging pods. 13. The *capſicum* with roundiſh heart-faſhioned hanging pods. 14. The *capſicum* with olive-ſhaped pods. 15. The *capſicum* with cherry-ſhaped hanging pods. 16. The largeſt round-fruited *capſicum* 17. The *capſicum* with large prickly fruit. 18. The *capſicum* with ſmaller prickly fruit. 19. The *capſicum* with upright round pods. 20. The *capſicum* with upright round pods a little pointed at the end. 21. The *capſicum* with upright heart-faſhioned pods. 22. The *capſicum* with upright heart-faſhioned angular pods. 23. The *Capſicum* with upright cherry-like pods. 24. The large flowered hairy ſtalked *capſicum*. 25 The *capſicum* with the ſmalleſt round fruit. And 26, TheAmerican *capſicum* with the oblong ſweet fruit. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 153.

Guinea pepper is more uſed as a ſauce, and in pickle, than in phyſic, being frequently put into fiſh ſauce, or into any thing that is flatulent and windy; for which purpoſe it is ordered divers ways, either green or ripe, pickled, or rubbed to powder with ſalt. A decoction of it with peny royal is commended by ſome to expel a dead child. The ſkins boiled, and uſed as a gargle, are good againſt the toothach; a cataplaſm of the ſeeds, powdered and mixed with honey, applied to the throat, is good for the quinſy. Vid. *James*'s Med Dict. in voc.

CAPSTAN (*Cycl.*) — The word is alſo written, *capſtand*, *capſtern*, and even *capſtow* [a]; it is formed from the French *cabeſtan*, which ſignifies the ſame [b]. — [[a] *Skin.* Etym. Angl. in voc. *capſtow*. [b] Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1305. voc. *cabeſtan*.]

The power of the *capſtan* is reducible to that of the axis in peritrochio. See AXIS *in peritrochio*, *Cycl.*

De Camus conſiders the *capſtan* as a perpetual lever. *De Camus*, Tr. des Forces Mouvant ap. Mem. de Trev. 1723. p. 718. See LEVER, *Cycl.*

The parts of a *capſtan* are, the foot, which is the loweſt part; the ſpindle, the ſmalleſt part; the whelps a ſort of brackets ſet into the body of the *capſtan* cloſe under the bars; the barrel, the main body of the whole; the holes for the bars to be put into; the bars, which are ſmall pieces of timber by which the men heave; laſtly, the pawl, which is a piece of iron bolted to one end of the beams of the deck, cloſe to the body of the *capſtan*, but ſo as that it have liberty to turn about every way; and againſt it do the whelps of the *capſtan* bear; ſo as that by it the *capſtan* may be ſtopped from turning back. *Botel.* Sea Dial. 4. p 113, ſeq. *Manwar.* Sea Dict. p. 19, ſeq.

CAPSULE, among botaniſts, a ſpecies of pericarpium compoſed of dry elaſtic valves, which uſually burſt open at the points: this kind of pericarpium ſometimes contains only one cell or cavity, ſometimes more; in the firſt caſe it is called *unilocular*; in the ſecond, *bilocular*, *trilocular*, &c. according to the number of cells in it for the reception of ſeeds. See PERICARPIUM.

CAPTAIN (*Cycl.*) — The duty of this officer is to be careful to keep his company full of able bodied ſoldiers, to viſit their tents and lodgings, to ſee what is wanting, pay them well, cauſe them to keep themſelves neat and clean in their cloaths, and to keep their arms bright. He has power in his own company of making ſerjeants, corporals, and lanſpeſades. *Cruſ.* Milit. Inſtr. Cavalr. P. 1. c. 6. *Guill.* Gent. Dict. P. 2. in voc.

Second CAPTAIN, one whoſe command having been taken away, he is joined to another *captain*. to ſerve under him, and receive pay as a *captain* reformed. Milit. Dict. Voc. *Second*.

Among the French, there are alſo *ſecond captains*, who never had companies of their own.

CAPTAIN *en pied*, a *captain* kept in pay, that is not yet reformed.

The expreſſion, though altogether French, occurs ſometimes.

CAPTAIN *General of Great Britain* is the higheſt military poſt in our army. *Bland.* Treat. of Milit. Diſcipl. c. 14. Art. 4. p. 201.

In Holland the office of *Captain General* is uſually joined with that of ſtadtholder, and though by the perpetual edict paſſed in 1667, the two offices were for ever disjoined; ſo that whoever was poſſeſſed of one, was rendered incapable of the other; this regulation laſted but five years. *Baſn.* Hiſt. des Oeuvr. des Scav. Oct. 1702. p 468, ſeq. See STADTHOLDER, *Cycl.*

CAPTAIN *of a man of war*, is held equivalent to that of a colonel at land. The *captain* is accountable for the ſhip, if loſt or taken by his miſconduct. *Botel.* Sea Dial. 1. p. 41, ſeq. *Guil.* Gent. Dict. P. 3. in voc. *Ozan.* Dict. Math. p. 321.

In admiral ſhips, and all ſhips of the firſt rate, the French have two *captains*, two lieutenants, and two enſigns. *Aubin.* Dict. Mar. p. 166.

The pay of ſea *captains*, in the Engliſh ſervice, was formerly ſmall, which defect was made up to them, by indulging them in many privileges not now allowed, as plundering of prizes, taking convoy monies, and even carrying merchants goods, plate, &c. K. James II taking this laſt privilege away, in lieu thereof granted them an annual allowance of table monies, almoſt equal to their whole former pay. But this not taking place by reaſon of the abdication, king William III. in 1693, ordered the pay of the *captains* to be doubled, but the fund for this failing at the peace of Ryſwick, a new eſtabliſhment was made in 1700, whereby nearly one third was retrenched from the ſea pay, and that of a firſt rate fixed at 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d*; of a ſecond rate at 0 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 *d.*; of a third rate at 0 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*; of a fourth rate at 0 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.*; of a fifth rate at 0 *l.* 8 *s.* 0 *d*; of a ſixth rate at 0 *l* 6 *s.* 0 *d. per* day. Treat. of Domin. and Laws of Sea. p. 591, ſeq.

CAPTAINS *of port*, in the French marine affairs, officers eſtabliſhed in ſome conſiderable ſea ports where there are arſenals. To them belongs the command of the guard of the place, the watching of the ſea, and the care and cuſtody of the veſſels brought into port.

There are ſuch *captains* at Toulon, Rochfort, Breſt, Havre, Dunkirk, and port Lewis [a]. They are to take care of mooring the king's ſhips, and oblige all to give the due ſalutes. *Aubin.* Dict. Mar. p. 167, ſeq. *Ozan.* Dict. Math. p 321.

CAPTAIN *baſhaw*, in the Turkiſh affairs— This officer is governor of the iſlands of the Archipelago, though his reſidence is at Gallipoli on the continent [a]; his office is the ſecond in the empire, there being none but the grand vizier above him. His power is ſo abſolute, that without the Dardanelles, he may ſtrangle viceroys and governors on the coaſts, without waiting for the ſultan's order. Not only the ſea officers, but the governors of all the maritime provinces receive their orders from him. [b] — [[a] Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1413. voc. *capitan*, [b] *Tournef.* Voy. du Lev. T. 2. Let. 13. p. 38.]

The Turks call him *capudan pacha*, a denomination taken from the Italian word *capitano* [a], very current in the ſtates of Greece, ſubject to the grand ſignior, having been ſo before the

Turks were masters of them. The Greek emperors gave the title *cattano*, to the governors of some provinces, whom they sent into Italy, particularly that of Puglia Piana. This Vossius and others derive from the Latin *capitaneus*; though signior Redi chuses to deduce it by contraction from *castellano*, and others from the Greek Καταπανω [b]. — [[a] *D'Herbel.* Bibl. Orient. p. 251. voc. *capudan bacha.* [b] *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 1. p. 165, seq.]

CAPTAIN *of the guides*, an officer appointed for providing guides for the army. Of these he ought always to have a sufficient number with him, who know the country very well; that they may guide the army on a march, or go with convoys, parties, baggage, artillery, and detachments. To provide such, the *captain* ought to have a party of horse to go to the adjacent villages, castles, or forts, to demand boors, whom he brings to his quarters, and keeps under a guard, till the army comes to another ground, where he may be provided with others. He ought to understand several languages, especially that of the country in which the army is.

CAPTAINRY, *capitainerie*, in the French law, denotes the government or command of a royal palace, and the lands dependent thereon.

The name is also applied to the office of *captains* of chaces or woods. Such are the *captainries* of Fontainbleau, the wood of Boulogne, &c. *Menestr.* Hist. de Lion. p. 525. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1412.

CAPTIVES, *captivi*, (*Cycl.*) among the Romans, differed from dedititii, as the former were taken by force, whereas the latter surrendred themselves. *Aquin.* Lex. Mil. T. 1. p. 167.

By the LexCornelia, aRoman citizen taken *captive*, in case he returned, was reputed as having never been taken; if he died in captivity he was reputed for dead the moment he was taken: In the former case he recovered all his rights, and even the dominion over his children; in the latter his son became free from the time of his father's detention. *Justin.* Inst. l. 1. Tit. 12. §. 5.

Formerly, *captives* in war became the slaves of those who took them [a]; and though slavery, such as obtained among the antients, be now abolished, some shadow of it still subsists in respect of prisoners of war, who are reputed the property of their captors, and have no right to liberty, but by concession from them [b]. — [[a] Id. ibid. Tit. 3. §. 3. [b] *Calv.* Lex. Jur. p. 147.]

The Romans used their *captives* with great severity; their necks were exposed to the soldiers to be trampled on, and their persons afterwards sold by public auction. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 356, seq.

Captives were frequently burnt in the funeral piles of the antient warriors, as a sacrifice to the infernal gods. See BURIAL. Those of royal or noble blood had their heads shaven, and their hair sent to Rome, to serve as decorations in female toys, &c. They were led in triumph loaden with chains through Rome, in the emperors train, at least as far as the foot of the Capitoline mount, for they were not permitted to ascend the sacred hill, but carried thence to prison. Those of the prime quality were honoured with golden chains on their hands as well as feet, and golden collars on their necks. If they made their escape, or killed themselves, to avoid the ignominy of being led in triumph, their images or effigies were frequently carried in their place.

CAPTIVITY. The state or condition of a captive. See CAPTIVE, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

Princes of the CAPTIVITY, are heads or chiefs of the Jewish nation, appointed for the administration of justice among them, during their captivity both in the East and West, since the destruction of their temple by the Romans.

The prince of the *captivity* in the east, is said to have had the government of the Jews who dwelt at Babylon, in Chaldæa, Assyria and Persia. The Prince of the *captivity* in the West, had the direction of those who lived in Judæa, Egypt, Italy, and other parts of the Roman empire. *Basn.* Hist. des Juifs, T. 2. l. 4. c. 3.

The former were called *Rabbana*, and were supposed to have descended from David, in a direct line by the males; the latter called *Rabban*, only descended from David by the females.

The Jews, we are told by Prideaux, after the loss of their authority, still kept up the title, and for many ages had a person of the house of David resident about Babylon, who, under the name of the head of the *captivity*, was acknowledged and honoured as a prince among that people, and had some sort of jurisdiction, as far as was consistent with the subordination they were under, always invested in him, and sometimes even a ratification of it was obtained from the sovereigns of the country; something of this pageantry is said to be still kept up. Perhaps that they may be furnished with an answer to the christians, when they urge the prophecy of Jacob against them. The scepter they pretend being still preserved among them in the head of the *captivity*. *Prid.* Conn. P. 1. l. 2. p. 153. Item P. 2. l. 9. p. 934. See ÆCHMALOTARCHA, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

The prince of the *captivity* in Judæa usually resided at Tiberias, and assumed the title of *Roch-abboth*, q. d. head of the fathers, or patriarchs; he presided in the synagogues, and at all assemblies, decided all important cases of conscience, levied taxes to provide for the expences of his visits, and had officers under him, who were dispatched through the provinces to execute his orders. Some reckon 10, others 13, of these princes, the first of which was Killel, the last Gamaliel the 4th. *Basn.* Hist. des Juifs, l. 4. c. 1, seq.

CAPUCHINS (*Cycl.*) — The *capuchins* were at first restrained from spreading out of Italy; but Charles IX. of France, writing to pope Gregory XIII. to demand some *capuchins*, that pope, by a bull dated in 1575, took off the prohibition, and granted them leave to settle any where. The cardinal of Lorrain built them a convent at Meudon, and Henry III. another at Paris, in the rue St. Honoré. F. Zach. de Boverio has written the annals of the *capuchins* in Latin, in three volumes folio, from the year 1524 to 1634. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1426.

CAPUCHIN is also the name of a particular species of pigeon, in shape and make much like the jacobine or jack, but something larger than that; its beak also is longer; and it has a tolerable hood of feathers on the back part of its head, but has no cravat or chain down to the shoulders as that species has. Its marks are the same with the jacobine, and it seems to be no other than a bastard breed between that and a common pigeon. *Moore's*, Columbarium, p. 47.

CAPUCIATI, an appellation given to the followers of Wickliff in the 14th century, by reason they did not uncover themselves before the host, but kept on their *capuce*, or cap used in those times. Spondanus speaks of the *capuciati*, under the year 1387. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p 1426.

CAPUCIATI is also the denomination of a faction which appeared in Auvergne in 1183, having at their head a carpenter named Durand; thus called becaufe they wore the image of the virgin in their white linnen capuces, as the badge of their engagement. *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. T. 1. p. 828.

CAPUCINE, in botany, the name by which the French call the cardamindum or nasturtium Indicum, a plant commonly kept in our gardens for the beauty of its flower, and its use in sallads and pickles. See CARDAMINDUM.

CAPUENA, in zoology, the name of a fish caught in the American seas among the rocks, and about the shore, and esteemed a very delicate one for the table. It is of a long and rounded shape: its usual length is about five inches; its nose is obtusely pointed, and it has in each jaw one row of small teeth. Its mouth is of a deep purple colour within, and it has seven fins, and is covered with small silvery scales, with a cast of yellow among them. Its fins are all of a pale grey, and it has two longitudinal lines on each side, which are considerably broad and of a fine gold colour. *Margrave*, Hist. Bras.

CAPUT *concutiens*, in anatomy, the name given by Douglass and some others to a muscle, described by Albinus under the name of the *intertransversarius colli*, among some others of the same nature, which he distinguishes according to their situation into *priores* and *posteriores*. This being of the former number, Winslow calls it the *transversarius secundus anterior*, which see.

CAPUT *cordis*, a name sometimes given to the upper and larger side of the heart, otherwise called its basis. See HEART and BASE, *Cycl.*

CAPUT *draconis*, a denomination given by some to a fixed star of the first magnitude, in the head of the constellation *draco*, called also by the Arabs *rasaben* and *eltanin*. See DRACO, *Cycl.* *Vital.* Lex. Math. p. 92. & p. 158.

CAPUT *jejunii*, a name given to Ash-wednesday, as being the first day of the Lent-fast. *Schoetg.* Lex. Ant. p. 274. *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. p. 826. See LENT, *Cycl.*

CAPUT *moventium secundus*, in anatomy, a name given by Fallopius and others to a muscle called by Albinus *biventer cervicis*, and by some the *complexus*.

CAPUT *porcinum*, *swine's head*, a denomination given by the Romans to an order of battle more frequently called *cuneus*. *Kenn.* Rom. Ant. P. 2. l. 4. c. 10. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 1. p. 169. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 360. See BATTLE.

CAPUT *purgia*, a barbarous term used by some physicians to denote medicines which cleanse the head, either in the way of sneezing, more properly called *errhines*; or by chewing in the way of salivation, called *apophlegmatizants*. *Cast.* Lex. Med. p. 134, seq. *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. T. 1. p. 826. See ERRHINA, STERNUTATIVE, and APOPHLEGMATIZANTS, *Cycl.*

CAPYBARA, in zoology, the name of an animal found in many parts of America, and somewhat approaching to the nature of the river-horse, but with so much of the general figure of the hog kind, that Marggrave and some others have called it the porcus marinus, or sea hog. It is of the size of a half grown hog, measuring in length, from the head to the rump, about two foot: its belly is as prominent as that of a fat hog. It has no tail, its feet are wholly like those of the hog, but that the fore ones have four claws each, and the hinder ones only three. Its head is very thick, and proportionably too large for the body; its eyes are large and black, its ears small and round; the lower jaw is shorter than the upper, and each has two long crooked teeth that stand out a finger and a half from the jaw, and are buried two fingers in it, but these do not shew themselves outwardly when the mouth is shut. It feeds on vegetables, and its flesh is eaten by the Indians, but is not well tasted. *Ray's* Syn. Quad. p. 185.

CARA, in botany, a name given by the old Roman authors to a plant with large and eſculent roots. We are told that the ſoldiers of Cæſar, in ſome of their marches, when diſtreſſed for proviſions, made a ſort of bread of the root of the *cara*. And we learn from Paulus, Ægineta, and Dioſcorides, that this plant was of the paſtinacha or parſnip kind. It was probably the claphoboſcum, or wild parſnip, which has roots long and thick, and of as good a taſte as the garden parſnip, only that they are not ſo tender: Pliny tells us that the bears, as ſoon as they are able to crawl out of their den, eat up the leaves and roots of this plant, to give them ſtrength, and clear their inteſtines from any thing that may be in them. Pliny tells us, that the plant is arum; but the acrid nature of arum is too great to let it be eaten by any animal, ſo that the *cara* is certainly the plant here meant, that being the word ſtanding in many manuſcripts of this author. It is ſuppoſed by ſome that our word carrot is derived from this *cara*. Some of the copies alſo have it tamus inſtead of *cara*. This tamus is in another part of Pliny's works mentioned as a plant growing ſpontaneouſly in Italy, and it ſeems to be the ſame with our tamnus, or black bryony.

CARABE, a name given to amber. See the article SUCCINUM.

CARACALLA, in antiquity, a long garment, having a ſort of capuchin, or hood a-top, and reaching to the heels; worn equally among the Romans by the men and the women, in the city and the camp. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1429.

Spartian and Xiphilin repreſent the emperor Caracalla as the inventor of this garment, and hence ſuppoſes the appellation *caracalla* was firſt given him [a]. Others with more probability make the *caracalla* originally a Gallic habit, and only brought to Rome by the emperor above-mentioned [b], who firſt enjoined the ſoldiery to wear it. The people called it *antoninian*, from the ſame prince, who had borrowed the name of Antoninus. — [a *Spart.* in Caracallam. c. 9. b *Bingh.* Orig. Eccleſ. l. 6. c. 4. §. 20.]

The *caracalla* was a ſort of caſſock, or ſurtout. Salmaſius, Scaliger, and after them Du Cange even take the name *caſaque*, to have been formed from that of *caraque*, for *caracalla* [a]. This is certain from St. Jerom, that the *caracalla*, with a retrenchment of the capuchin, became an eccleſiaſtical garment [b]. It is deſcribed as made of ſeveral pieces cut and ſewed together, and hanging down to the feet; but 'tis more than probable there were ſome made ſhorter, eſpecially out of Rome, otherwiſe we do not ſee how it could have fitted the ſoldiers purpoſes [c]. — [a *Scalig.* ad Spart. loc. cit. *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 830. b *Hieron.* de veſt. ſacerdot. ap. *Eucher.* act. ſanct. T. 4. p. 148. *Bingh.* loc. cit. *Magr.* Not. Vocab. Eccleſ. p. 56. c *Tillem.* ap. Trev. Dict. ubi ſupra. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 360, ſeq. *Fab.* Theſ. p. 467.]

CARACARA, in zoology, the name of a Braſilian bird of the genus of the hawk, called by the Portugueſe gavicaou. It is properly of the ſparrow hawk kind, but of the ſize of a kite.

It is of a greyiſh yellow colour, variegated with white and yellow ſpots; its tail is variegated with white and brown; its beak is conſiderably large and black; its legs yellow, and its claws extremely ſharp; the belly and breaſt in ſome of the birds has been obſerved to be white. They are great deſtroyers of the poultry. See Tab. of birds, N° 4. *Marggrave*'s Hiſt. Braſ.

CARACOLI, in commerce, a factitious metal whereof the natives of the Caribbee iſlands make a kind of ornament, in form of a half moon, which is called by the ſame name.

The metal is brought from the terra firma; and the common opinion is, that it is compoſed of gold, ſilver, and copper, but the mixture is ſo perfect that a metal reſults from the whole which never ruſts nor tarniſhes how long ſoever kept either in the ſea or the ground. The Engliſh and French goldſmiths have made frequent attempts to imitate it. Thoſe who have ſucceeded beſt, uſe ſix parts of ſilver, three of purified copper, and one of gold. But the curious find all the imitations much inferior in beauty to the original metal of the ſavages.

M. Hauterire, procuror general of Martinico, makes the *caracoli* to be a compound of gold only with a ſort of copper found in the terra firma of America. The Spaniards repreſent it as a ſpecific againſt megrims, or head-achs [a]. F. Labat takes it for a native, or ſimple metal. The Americans alſo make rings, buckles, cane-heads, and the like of *caracoli* [b]. — [a Hiſt. Acad. Scienc. an. 1724. p. 26. b *Savar.* Dict. Comm. Supp. p. 117.]

CARACT *(Cycl.)* — The Arabs ſtill call the fruit *ſiliqua*, mentioned in the Cyclopædia, *kerath* [a], a denomination which they alſo give to a weight, which is half their *danek*, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of their *dirhem* [b]. In Latin writers, we alſo find caratium uſed for the 24th part of an ounce, otherwiſe called a ſcruple [c]. — [a *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 158. voc. *ceratium.* b *D'Herbel.* Bibl. Orient. p. 959. voc. *kerath.* c Vid. *Pancirol.* Not. Dignit. c. 75. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 361.]

The grains of the jewel *caract* are ſomewhat heavier than thoſe uſed on other occaſions. According to Sir Jonas Moor, 20 *caract* grains are equal to 24 grains troy weight [a]. The great mogul's diamond is ſaid by Tavernier to weigh 279 *carats* [b]. Eighty eight *carats* make an hundred ruttees [c]. — [a *Moor*, Math. Compend. c. 2. p. 16. b Dict. Trev. in voc. c Coins, weights, &c. uſed in India. p. 4.]

CARAGUATA, a Braſilian name, by which ſome authors have called the common great aloe. *Marggr.* p. 27. *Piſo*, p. 193. From an inciſion made in the ſhoots of this plant, there flows a great quantity of liquor, whereof the Braſilians make wine, vinegar, honey and ſugar. Vid. *Boyle*'s works, abr. Vol. 1. p. 53. ſeq.

CARANDA, in the materia medica, a name uſed by ſome authors for the tamarind tree. *Bont.* p. 24.

CARANNA *(Cycl.)* — This gum, called alſo *caragna* and *karagna*, both in figure and virtue bears a near reſemblance to the *tacamahaca*. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 135. See TACAMAHACA, *Cycl.*

It oozes from a tree reſembling the palm; and is at firſt white, but with keeping turns browniſh, bordering on green, and is imported in lumps wrapt up in leaves. The beſt ſort is ſoftiſh, of an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and the whiter the better. It is ſaid to be excellent againſt head-achs, and good alſo againſt pains of the joints, inſomuch that 'tis become a proverb among the Spaniards, *Whatever tacamahaca has not cured, caranna will cure* [a]. Among us, its internal uſe is much diminiſhed; and it is given chiefly as a topic againſt tumors, aches, &c. [b]. — [a *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 1. p. 556. ſeq. b *Quinc.* Pharmac. P. 2. Sect. 4. n. 278. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1433. voc. *caragne.*

CARANTIA, in the materia medica, a name given by ſome authors to the carob, or *ſiliqua dulcis*, the ſweet pipe. See CAROB. *Dale*, Pharmac. p. 340.

CARAPO, in zoology, the name of a fiſh, of which there are two kinds caught in many parts of the lakes of America.

The firſt has a long and thin body, of the ſhape of a knife blade, the back being thick, the belly very thin and narrow; the tail is pointed, and the uſual ſize of the fiſh is a foot in length, and two fingers broad in the broadeſt part; the head is flat and pointed, and the lower jaw runs out a little farther than the upper; the mouth is very narrow, and the bottow jaw is furniſhed with very ſmall and ſharp teeth; the upper is toothleſs; its eyes are very ſmall; and it is covered with little ſcales.

It is of a brown colour, with a faint admixture of red, and the back and head are ſomewhat blackiſh; there runs a duſky line all along the ſides in their middle, and under this the fiſh is ſpeckled with black ſpots of the ſize of a ſeed of muſtard.

The ſecond kind no way differs from the firſt, but that it is much narrower in proportion to its length, and has no ſpots. They are both eatable. *Marggrave*'s Hiſt. Braſ. p. 113.

CARAPOPEBA, in zoology, the name of a ſmall ſpecies of lizard common in the Braſils, and eſteemed a poiſonous animal: Its body is of a liver colour, and has ſeveral white ſpots. There are marks of white on the tail, variegated with ſome ſmall quantity of yellow; the eyes are remarkably bright and vivid. *Ray*'s Syn. Quad. p. 267.

CARARA, a weight at Leghorn, and in other parts of Italy, uſed in the ſale of wool and codfiſh, equivalent to ſixty pounds of that country. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 1. p. 557.

CARASSIUS, in zoology, the name of a genus of leather-mouthed fiſhes of the carp or bream kind, of which there are three ſpecies, no better diſtinguiſhed by names among authors, than by thoſe of Geſner, the firſt, ſecond, and third ſpecies, or *caraſſii prima*, *ſecunda*, and *tertia ſpecies*; the laſt of theſe is the more common kind, and is uſually ſimply called *caraſſius*. It is a ſmall freſh water fiſh, of about three, four, or five inches long, with a flatted body, and a riſing back; it reſembles the bream indeed in ſhape very nearly, but is ſomewhat thicker; its colour is a pale yellow, and its belly of a deeper yellow, without any redneſs. The mouth is ſmall and round, and the eyes ſmall, and ſunk in their orbit. *Willughby*, Hiſt. Piſc. p. 250.

The firſt ſpecies of Geſner and other authors, is ſmaller than this, and thinner, and is of a yellowiſh blue, with a mixture of brown upon the back; the tail and back fin are of a plain brown; the reſt of the fins have a rediſhneſs mixed with the brown in them. This ſpecies ſeldom exceeds four inches in length, and principally inhabits weedy and muddy ſtanding waters.

The ſecond ſpecies of theſe authors is longer and thicker than either of the others, and is leſs broad; it has a blackneſs alſo mixt with its yellow. Theſe love ſtanding waters, but ſometimes paſs out of lakes or ponds into rivers of a ſlow current. All the ſpecies are eaten, and their fleſh looks yellow, and is of a viſcous nature. *Geſner*'s Paralipon p. 1275.

CARATH, in the materia medica, a name given by the Arabian writers to the acacia. The word ſeems formed upon the Greek word *ceration*, which was given by that nation to the carob tree or ſiliqua dulcis, on account of the fruit being a pod ſomewhat reſembling a horn, κερας. The Arabians uſed their name charnub both for the carob and the acacia tree, and probably they uſed this word *carath* originally for both; but we find it in the works of thoſe authors handed down to us, only given for the acacia.

CARAVAN (*Cycl.*) — There are four regular *caravans* which go yearly to Mecca; the firſt from Damaſcus, compoſed of the pilgrims from Europe and Aſia; the ſecond from Cairo, for the Mahometans of Barbary; the third from Zibith, a place near the mouth of the Red Sea, where thoſe of Arabia and India meet; the fourth from Babylon, where the Perſians aſſemble. Moſt of the inland commerce in the Eaſt is carried on by *caravans*. The late czar, Peter the Great, eſtabliſhed a trade between Ruſſia and China by means of a *caravan*[a]. M. Bougnon[b], geographer of the duke of Lorraine, has given a treatiſe of the *caravans* of merchants in Aſia, wherein he ſhews of what they are compoſed; how many ſorts there are; the ſeveral uſes of the different ſorts of animals in them; the price given for them; the officers and men appointed to conduct them; and the pay of each; with their manner of marching, halting, fighting, treating, &c. — [[a] Atlas Marit p. 128. [b] *Bougnon*, Relation exacte concernant les *Caravannes* des marchants d'Aſie, Nanc 1711. 12°.]

Caravans of this kind are large convoys of armed men, merchants, and travellers, with divers ſorts of animals, for the carriage of their proviſions.

To form a *caravan*, the permiſſion of the ſovereign muſt be obtained in writing, which permiſſion is to expreſs the number of men and carriages, and the quantity of merchandizes it is to be compoſed of, and muſt alſo be legalized by at leaſt two other neighbouring ſovereigns: this is called the *commiſſion of the caravan*, a term borrowed from the military uſage.

There are commonly four chief officers of a *caravan*; viz. the *caravan bachi*, or chief; the captain guide; captain of reſt; and captain of diſtribution.

The firſt has an abſolute command over all the reſt; the ſecond is abſolute in the march; the office of the third only commences when the *caravan* ſtops, and makes a ſtay; to the fourth it belongs to diſpoſe of every part of the corps, in caſe of an attack, or battle; he has alſo the inſpection over the diſtribution of proviſions, which is made under him by ſeveral diſtributers, who give ſecurity to the maſter of the *caravan*, and have each of them a certain number of perſons, elephants, dromedaries, &c. to take care of at their own peril.

The treaſurer of the *caravan* makes the fifth officer, who has under him ſeveral agents and interpreters, who keep journals of all that paſſes, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe concerned in fiting out the *caravan*. Another ſort of officers are the Arab mathematicians, who, to the number of three, in large *caravans*, do the office of quarter-maſters, as well as aids de camp, in caſe the *caravan* be attacked.

There are five ſorts of *caravans*, viz.

Heavy CARAVAN, compoſed of elephants, dromedaries, camels, and horſes.

Light CARAVAN, in which there are but few elephants.

Ordinary CARAVAN, that in which there are no elephants.

CARAVAN *of horſes*, that in which there are neither camels nor dromedaries, but only horſes.

Sea CARAVANS, are companies of merchant veſſels, loaden with goods, and conveyed by ſhips of war.

In the heavy *caravans*, to five hundred elephants there are a thouſand dromedaries, and at leaſt two thouſand horſes, eſcorted by four thouſand cavaliers. Two men are required to lead each elephant; five to three dromedaries; and ſeven to twelve camels. Such a number of ſervants joined with the officers and paſſengers, the number whereof is not limited, renders the body very formidable; the paſſengers indeed are not obliged to fight, but in caſe they refuſe, proviſion will ſcarce be allowed them afterwards, even for their money.

As few of the Arab princes have any other ſubſiſtance than what they can get by pillage, they keep continually ſpies on foot, to give them intelligence of the departure and motions of *caravans*, which they frequently attack with ſuperior forces: in caſe of repulſe they come to an accommodation; but if the *caravan* be beaten, it is abſolutely plundered, and the whole guard made ſlaves; though more indulgence is ſhewed to ſtrangers. The taking of a ſingle *caravan* ſometimes enriches a prince for ever.

The profits to be made in a *caravan*, during its march, are often incredible; Mr. Bougnon gives inſtances where, by repeated bargains and exchanges, a perſon has made twenty thouſand crowns out of a ſingle gold watch, and 30 louis d' ors. Relat. de carav. d' Aſie. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. Supp. p. 118, ſeq. Jour. des Scav. T. 49. p. 88, ſeq.

Any dealer is at liberty to form a company, in order to make a *caravan*. He in whoſe name it is raiſed, is conſidered as the *caravan-bachi*, or chief of the *caravan*, unleſs he appoint ſome other in his place. If there be ſeveral merchants equally concerned, they elect a *caravan bachi*, after which they appoint officers to conduct the *caravan*, and decide all controverſies which may ariſe during the journey. *Bougnon*, Relat. des caravan. ap. Jour. des Scav. T. 49. p. 88.

CARAVANSERA (*Cycl.*) — Meninſki writes the word *karwaan ſerai*, and derives it from the Turkiſh *karwan*, or *kerwan*, a *caravan*, and *ſarai*, houſe or palace. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1440.

Caravanſera's are places of ſhelter, erected in the habitable parts of Turky and Perſia, where caravans are ſecured from the enemy and the weather.

There are *caravanſera's* where moſt things may be had with money; and as the profits of theſe are conſiderable, the magiſtrates of the cities to whoſe juriſdiction they belong, take care to ſtore them well. There is an inſpector, who, at the departure of each caravan, fixes the price of the night's lodging, from which there is no appeal. *Bougnon*, ubi ſupra, Jour. des Scav. T. 49. p. 92, ſeq.

CARAUNA, in zoology, the name of a ſmall Braſilian fiſh, in many reſpects approaching to the turdus kind, and much reſembling the itacara of the ſame place: its mouth is of a ſemilunar figure; and its teeth very ſmall, and extremely ſharp; its covering of the gills are terminated behind by a ſharp prickle; the eyes are ſmall, and ſtand very cloſe together in the upper part of the head; its ſcales are all of a ſemilunar figure, and its colour a fine bright red, all over ſpotted with very ſmall black ſpots. *Marggrave's* Hiſt. Braſil.

CARBASA *caryſtia*, a term uſed by many of the antient writers to expreſs pieces of cloth made of the *linum incombuſtibile*, or Aſbeſtus ſtone, which being found plentifully about Caryſtium, was thence called by the name of the place. Pauſanias calls it linum Carpaſium, for the ſame ſort of reaſon, Carpaſus, a town in the iſland of Cyprus, being a place famous for affording large quantities of the ſtone in its neighbourhood. Pauſanias expreſly ſays of his, that being thrown into the fire, it ſuffered nothing by it; wherever therefore the words caryſtium or carpaſium is added to the word linum, it is to be underſtood of this ſort of manufacture, and the word *carbaſa*, which is indeed but a derivative of carpaſium, being added to the other epithet caryſtium, expreſſes the ſame thing; but when the word *carbaſa* is uſed without this epithet of place, it generally ſignifies no more than linum, flax, or linen made of flax.

CARBENSIS *aqua*, in the materia medica, the name of a mineral water of Germany, of which Hoffman from Petzlerus has given the following account: All about the place of its origin, and along the canals through which it paſſes, it depoſits an earthy and ferruginous matter, which concretes into a ſtony hardneſs. When any alcaline liquor, whether fixed or volatile, is added to theſe waters, they become turbid, and precipitate a whitiſh earthy matter to the bottom of the veſſel; after the evaporation of the water they leave a ſal enixum, and an alkaline earth; two quarts of them yield two ſcruples and ten grains of the earth, and twelve grains of the ſalt. If it be kept for any time in a glaſs, or earthen veſſel, it depoſits a ſediment of a yellow ochreous earthy matter, and when immediately taken from the ſpring, it changes to a blueiſh brown colour, on being mixed with galls. It contains a very large portion of a ſubtile mineral ſpirit; for if a long necked veſſel be filled half full with it, and the orifice ſtopped with the thumb, the whole on a little ſhaking, ſends up a froth to the top; and when the thumb is taken off, the water ſpirts out to ſeveral foot diſtance. It makes an effervеſcence on mixing oil of vitriol with it; but this laſts but a very little time. From the whole it ſeems to contain a large quantity of calcareous earth, and ſome ſmall portion of ferruginous matter; whence it purges both by ſtool and urine, though moſtly the latter way; the former operation which is pretty conſtant, is owing to this alkaline earth meeting with an acid in the prima via, and being by it changed into a bitter purging ſalt, of the nature of Glaubers.

CARBONADE, or CARBONADO, in cookery, fleſh, fowl, or the like, ſeaſoned, and broiled on the coals.

CARBUNCLE (*Cycl.*) — The name of a gem very commonly uſed, but very little underſtood. The diſtinguiſhing character of the *carbuncle* is, that it is a gem of great hardneſs, and of a deep red with an admixture of ſcarlet. It was known among the antients by the name ανθραξ, which was uſed metaphorically to ſignify that this gem was in ſome lights of a fire colour, the proper ſignification of the word being a piece of lighted charcoal. The Latin name is a tranſlation of the Greek, and moſt nations have agreed to call it by a name of the ſame ſignification.

Our jewellers, among whom it is very rare, know it by no peculiar name, and not only now, but for many ages back, this has been the caſe; and while the genuine *carbuncle* was often ſeen, it was yet generally thought not to exiſt, and this merely from an error: its name importing a reſemblance to a burning charcoal, the world, in general, grew into an opinion of its having the properties of a burning coal, one of which is the ſhining in the dark; and ſuppoſing that property ſtrongly commemorated in the name, and finding no gem which had it, they took it for granted that the *carbuncle* no longer exiſted; nay, the fertile imaginations of ſome travellers have gone ſo far as to affirm, that a gem with this property is yet to be ſeen in ſome places, and have given a thouſand abſurd relations about it.

To all this it is only to be anſwered, that the whole is an abſurd error; for that the antients never attributed any ſuch quality to their *carbuncle*, but that the whole reaſon of their giving the name anthrax to that gem, was, that it was of itſelf of a very deep and ſtrong red, but when held up againſt the ſun, or when ſet upon a bright pale foil, it was exactly of that ſort of red colour which is ſeen in burning charcoal.

Theophraſtus, the greateſt naturaliſt of antiquity, aſſerts this in plain words, and calls the gem that had this property anthrax. Other of the antients have called it the Garamantine or Carthaginian *carbuncle*; and it has been ſuppoſed by the better writers among the moderns to be the ſame ſtone with the true garnet: this, however, on comparing the ſtones, appears to be

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an egregious error, the difference in colour, and even in figure, between theſe two gems being obvious and eſſential.

The *carbuncle* is uſually found pure and faultleſs, and is of the ſame degree of hardneſs with the ſapphire, being ſecond only to the diamond. It is ever found naturally of an angular figure, ſmaller at one end than at the other, and at that ſmall end tapering to a pointed pyramid, compoſed of the ſame number of planes with the column, which is ſix, and thoſe uſually very unequal. It is found adhering by its baſe to a heavy and hard ferruginous ſtone of the emery kind, and is always more finely coloured toward the point than at the baſe of the column. Its uſual ſize is near a quarter of an inch in length, and two thirds of that in diameter in its thickeſt part. Its colour is a very beautiful, and very deep red, reſembling that of a mulberry when nearly ripe, and where paleſt, going off into a fine ſcarlet, not into the purpliſh or violet tinge of the garnet; but when held up againſt the ſun, it loſes its deep dye, and becomes exactly of the colour of a burning charcoal; ſo that the propriety of the name given it by the antients immediately ſtrikes one on making the trial. It bears the force of fire unaltered, not parting with its colour by it, as do moſt of the gems, nay, it even will not be at all affected by fire, nor become a whit the paler. This has been an experiment diligently tried by ſome of our jewellers, who being diſguſted by its too deep colour, have endeavoured the rendering it more vivid and ſtriking to the eye, by diveſting it of a part of it by this means, but always without ſucceſs.

It is found only in the Eaſt Indies ſo far as is yet known, and that but very rarely.

The diſtinctions between the ſeveral red gems are very nice, and their names in ſome degree arbitrary. Many authors have confounded the *carbuncle* with the ruby, and determined with Garcias, that every ruby which exceeded twenty-four carats in weight, was properly a *carbuncle*. This gem, however, is by all trials proved to be evidently the *carbuncle* of the antients, and eſſentially different from the ruby in wanting the purpliſh tinge into which the colour of that gem goes off, as is extremely evident in all the deep ones; this going off into a true ſcarlet, and for that reaſon giving the colour of a lighted charcoal in the ſun, which neither the ruby, garnet, nor any other gem can do which has the blue or purple caſt. *Hill*'s Hiſt. of Foſſ. p. 589.

The fineſt *carbuncles* are ſaid to be produced in the iſland of Ceylon, the king of which country is poſſeſſed of a *carbuncle* a palm broad, and three inches thick, of the brightneſs of fire. *Paul Venet.* ap. Eraſm. Franciſc. Hort. Indic. P. 2. p. 1229. *D'Herbel.* Bibl. Orient. p. 780.

Some include granats and hyacinths under the claſs of *carbuncles*. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 135. See GRANAT, &c.

CARBUNCLE is alſo, in medicine, ſometimes uſed for the *furunculus*. *Junck.* Conſp. Chir. Tab. 8. p. 81. See FURUNCULUS.

This is more particularly called *carbunculus benignus*, by way of contra-diſtinction from that mentioned in the Cyclopædia, which is of the malignant kind. *Junck.* loc. cit.

CARBUNCLE is alſo frequently uſed to denote a ſmall eruption, which, coming on any part of the body, ſoon diſcharges its contents, and afterwards appears in form of a cruſty tubercle, of the ſize of a millet ſeed, ſurrounded with a red fiery circle. *Shaw*, New Pract. Phyſ. p. 170. See PESTILENTIAL *carbuncle*.

CARBUNCLE, *carbunculus*, alſo denotes a ſort of ſandy matter found in Hetruria, formed of a hard earth of the ſame name, concocted in the viſcera of the mountains, by the heat of the ſubterranean vapours. *Vitruv.* de Archit. l. 2. c. 4. & c. 6. *Bald.* L. Vitruv. p. 20.

Pliny and Varro ſpeak of the *carbunculus*, as a peculiar kind of hot, dry, lean ſoil. *Plin.* Hiſt. Nat. l. 17. c. 4. *Varro*, de Re Ruſt. l. 1. c. 2.

CARBUNCULATION, *(Cycl.)* a diſeaſe of plants, otherwiſe called *pruina* [a]. It happens chiefly in the ſpring and autumnal ſeaſons, when vegetables being covered with dewy vapours, a ſudden cold comes on them, which, congealing thoſe vapours, the nutritious juice of the plant is coagulated, and the texture of its fibres deſtroyed [b]. — [a *Plin.* Hiſt. Nat. l. 17. c. 24. b *Vat.* Phyſ. Exper. P. 2. Sec. 6. c. 4. p. 511.]

CARCARIAS *canis*. See LAMIA and SHARK.

CARCASSES, *(Cycl.)* in war, are come to diſuſe, being found not to anſwer what was expected from them. Bombs and fireballs prove equally ſerviceable, though of much leſs trouble and expence. *Remy*, Mem. Artill. T. 1. p. 343. *St. Julien*, Forge de Vulcan. p. 78. *Guill.* Gent. Dict. P. 2. in voc. *Fæſch.* Ing. Lex. p. 153. *Wolf.* Lex. Math. p. 310.

In lieu of the antient *carcaſſes*, a new ſort has been introduced made of iron bands, or ribs, which incloſe a canvaſs bag, filled with combuſtible matter, hardly to be extinguiſhed. *Fæſch.* loc. cit.

We have alſo a third ſort of *carcaſſes*, of a late invention, for the ſea ſervice, differing in nothing from a bomb, except in their being filled with a compoſition like that above-mentioned, and having five holes all primed with powder and quick match, which take fire from the flaſh of the mortar, and having fired the compoſition, it burns vehemently from thoſe holes. *Guil.* Gent. Dict. P. 2. in voc.

CARCERES, in antiquity, were the liſts, or barriers of the circus, within which the horſes were confined, till the ſignal was given by the magiſtrate for ſtarting.

The word is Latin, ſuppoſed to be formed *a coercendo*, as they ſerved as a reſtraint to the horſes ready to run. *Varr.* de Ling. Lat. l. 4. c. 32.

The number of *carceres* was twelve. In the early days of Rome they were made of wood, which Claudius afterwards changed for marble [a]. They were kept faſt with bolts, ſuſtained by ropes, which, the moment the ſignal was given, flew open all at once. Some think that only four were uſed at a time [b]. — [a *Suet.* in Claud. c. 21. n. 6. b *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 362.]

CARCHARIAS *canis*. See the article CANIS and SHARK.

CARCINOMA *(Cycl.)* is ſometimes uſed to denote a diſorder of the tunica cornea of the eye, wherein the little veins of the part appear turgid and livid. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 136, item p. 126, voc. *cancer*.

CARCINOMATOUS, the ſame with cancerous. See CANCEROUS.

Schirrhi and ſtrumæ, which are formed of the humors ſtopped by their viſcidity, or coagulated by an acid, as alſo polypus's, wherein the veſſels retain their order and diſtribution, are originally different from *carcinomatous* tumors, which, according to Gendron, ariſe from an indiſpoſition of the glandular veſſels. Yet, when the ſtructure of the veſſels is once deſtroyed, the former degenerate into a hard indiſſolvable lump, capable of germination, ſo that they loſe their former nature, and become cancerous. Vid. *Gendron*, Recherch. ſur les cancers c. 6. Phil. Tranſ. N° 260. p. 479.

CARD, *(Cycl.)* in the woollen manufactory, a ſort of inſtrument beſet with ſmall teeth of iron wire, ſerving to range the hairs of wool, hemp, and the like. See CARDING, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

The word ſeems formed from the Latin *carduus* (*fullonum*) which denotes the fuller's teazle; a kind of thiſtle whoſe head is uſed to range and ſmooth the nap of cloth, &c. *Skin.* Etym. Angl. in voc.

There are divers ſorts of theſe *cards*, as ſtock-*cards*, hand-*cards*, wool-*cards*, tow-*cards*, &c.

CARDS *for play*. — Among ſharpers divers ſorts of falſe or fraudulent *cards* have been contrived; as marked *cards*, breef-*cards*, corner-bend, middle-bend, &c.

Marked CARDS are thoſe where the aces, kings, queens and knaves, are marked on the corners of the backs with ſpots of different number and order, either with clear water, or water tinged with pale Indian ink, that thoſe in the ſecret may diſtinguiſh them. Aces are marked with ſingle ſpots on two corners oppoſite diagonally; kings with two ſpots at the ſame corners; knaves with the ſame number tranſverſed, &c.

Breef CARDS are thoſe which are either longer or broader than the reſt; chiefly uſed at whiſt and picquet.

The broad *cards* are uſually for kings, queens, knaves and aces; the long for the reſt. Their deſign is to direct the cutting, to enable him in the ſecret to cut the *cards* diſadvantageouſly to his adverſary, and draw the perſon unacquainted with the fraud, to cut them favourably for the ſharper. As the pack is placed either endwiſe or ſidewiſe to him that is to cut, the long or broad *cards* naturally lead him to cut to them. *Breef cards* are ſometimes made thus by the manufacturer, but in defect of theſe, ſharpers pare all but the breefs with a razor or penknife.

Corner bend denotes four cards turned down finely at one corner, to ſerve as a ſignal to cut by.

Middle bend, or *Kingſton-bridge*, is where the tricks are bent two different ways, which cauſes an opening or arch in the middle, to direct likewiſe the cutting. Myſt. of Mod. Gam. p. 95, ſeq.

The inventor of *cards* is not known, nor even the age when they firſt appeared; but by the matter they were always made of, viz. leaves of paper, they ſhould ſeem to be much poſterior to the time of Charlemaign. F. Meneſtrier ſhews, that they were unknown in France 400 years ago. According to this jeſuit they had their origin ſoon after the year 1392, about the time when Charles VI. was ſeized with a phrenſy, to divert whoſe melancholy they ſeem to have been at firſt intended. In an antient account of that king's ſilverſmith, mention is made of three packs of *cards*, gilt and covered with divers devices, carried to the king for his amuſement. What ſeems to confirm their having been invented in France, is that all the figures had antiently flower de luces in their habits. Perhaps la Hire might be the inventor, whoſe name was put at the bottom of the knave of hearts; being partner in this honour with Hector and Ogier the Dane, which are the knaves of ſpades and diamonds. Others make *cards* of earlier date, and to have been invented by the Germans, adding that, in lieu of the kings, queens, knaves, and other figures now repreſented on them, they had antiently the figures of heathen gods and idols, and had even miniſtred to the purpoſes of idolatry. *Meneſtr.* Bibl. Cur. T. 2. p. 174. Mem. de Trev. 1720. p. 935, ſeq.

Be this as it will, we know not whether any expreſs mention is made of *cards* before the year 1404, when a ſynod held at Langres prohibited the clergy the uſe of them. *Meneſtr.* loc. cit. Nouv. Rep. Lett. T. 35. p. 514, ſeq.

CARDAMINDUM, *Indian graſs*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: The flower is of the polypetalous kind, and is compoſed of five petals irregular in ſhape and ſize, and growing from the diviſions of the cup; the piſtil ariſes from the bottom of the cup, which terminates in a ſpur or tail, and finally becomes a fruit compoſed of three or more capſules, of a roundiſh form, arranged into a roundiſh head, and containing roundiſh ſeeds.

The ſpecies of *cardamindum* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are theſe: 1. The *cardamindum* with large leaves and flowers. 2. The common, or ſmaller *cardamindum*. 3. The ſmaller *cardamindum* with pale yellow flowers. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 430.

This plant is eſteemed a good antiſcorbutic; its young ſhoots and fruits are uſed in pickles. *James*, Med. Dict. in voc. *acriviola*.

CARDAMINE, *ladies-ſmock*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: The flower conſiſts of four leaves, and is of the cruciform kind; the piſtil ariſes from the cup, and becomes finally a long pod, which is divided by an intermediate membrane into two cells, and contains uſually roundiſh ſeeds. To theſe marks it is to be added, that the pods, when ripe, fly open with violence, and throw out the ſeeds to a conſiderable diſtance. See Tab. 1. of Botany, Claſs 5.

The ſpecies of *cardamine* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are theſe: 1. The large purpliſh-flowered meadow *cardamine*. 2. The large white-flowered meadow *cardamine*. 3. The large double-flowered meadow *cardamine*. 4. The ſmaller-flowered *cardamine*. 5. The very ſmall-flowered annual *cardamine*. 6. The fumitory-leaved Sicilian *cardamine*. 7. The little rounder-leaved white-flowered *cardamine*. 8. The taller large-flowered *cardamine*, called bitter water creſs. 9. The ſmall Alpine *cardamine* with rocket leaves. 10. The mountain *cardamine* with aſarum leaves. 11. The purple-flowered hairy *cardamine* with celandine leaves. 12. The ſmooth celandine-leaved *cardamine*. 13. The trifoliate Alpine *cardamine*. 14. The trifoliate African *cardamine*. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 224.

This plant is alſo known by the names of *cuckow-flower*, and *meadow-creſſes*. It is a kind of naſturtium, and is pungent and diſcuſſive, but is not uſed either in compoſition, or common preſcription. Vid. *Quinc.* Pharm. P. 2. Sect. 4. p. 121.

CARDANES, in natural hiſtory, the name of a ſmall inſect reſembling a beetle, of a very ſweet ſmell, and very ſoft to the touch. It is very ſwift in its motions, and is of a blackiſh colour, having two ſhort wings, which do not nearly reach to the tail; it is likewiſe remarkable for having the tail of the ſame ſhape with the head, ſo that when it ſtands ſtill, it looks as if it had two heads, one at each end.

CARDIACA, *motherwort*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: The flower conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the labiated kind; the upper lip which is imbricated, is conſiderably longer than the lower which is divided into three ſegments; the piſtil ariſes from the cup, and is fixed in the manner of a nail into the hinder part of the flower; this is ſurrounded by four embryo's, which afterwards ripening into as many angular ſeeds, are contained in, and occupy the whole ſpace of the cup, which before contained the flower.

The ſpecies of *cardiaca* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are theſe: 1. The common *cardiaca*. 2. The white-flowered *cardiaca*. And, 3. The *cardiaca* with elegantly-curled leaves.

The *cardiaca's*, when not in flower, are eaſily known from the reſt of this claſs of plants by their having leaves divided into many parts like the aconites. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 186.

The *cardiaca* is accounted attenuating, drying, deterſive and cordial. It promotes urine and the menſes, is good in aſthma's and palpitations, and is ſaid to facilitate delivery. It may be taken either in powder, or in decoction. Vid. *Lemery*, des Drog. in voc. *cardiaca*.

CARDIALGIA (*Cycl.*) is otherwiſe called *cardiogmus*, Καρδιαγμὸς; though ſome diſtinguiſh, reſtraining the latter to the ſeverer degrees of this diſorder, which riſe to palpitations and fevers, and *cardialgia* to the ſlighter acceſſes of it. Vid. *Gorr.* Med. Defin. in voc. *Linden*, Sel. Med. Ex. 13. §. 133, ſeq. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 136.

The *cardialgia* is a ſpaſmodic and conſtrictory pain at the orifice of the ſtomach. Phyſicians divide this diſtemper into the ideopathic and ſymptomatic; the firſt, which is alſo called by ſome the *cardialgia nauſeoſa*, takes its riſe from crudities in the primæ viæ, and is often owing to worms; the other uſually is owing to a ſuppreſſion of the menſtrual, or hæmorrhoidal diſcharges. Theſe differ greatly in degree, the ſymptomatic being much the moſt violent, as the viſcera and vena porta are brought into conſent with it; but the moſt violent degree of the *cardialgia* is that which is attended with fainting: in this the whole meſentery is drawn into conſent, and is affected with ſpaſmodic contractions. Sometimes alſo in the idiopathic *cardialgia* there is a great apprehenſion of ſuffocation; this ariſes from the conſent of the diaphragm and pericardium.

Signs of a CARDIALGIA. Theſe are a ſenſation of preſſure and tenſion about the pit of the ſtomach, a ſtraitneſs and anxiety of the precordia, and often there comes on a nauſea, and ſometimes actual vomiting. When there are worms in the caſe, water comes into the mouth in great quantities, and the mucous matter is felt in the bottom of the jaws, as if a piece of ſomething cold lay there. Heat and cold often return ſucceſſively and ſuddenly on the perſon, and the complaint is always worſe upon an empty ſtomach, and mitigates on taking a full meal; whenever the patient can belch alſo, it gives him conſiderable relief for the time; and finally where the commotions of blood in the vena porta are in fault, there is uſually a ſlight touch of a fever attending it.

Perſons ſubject to the CARDIALGIA. — Theſe are principally valetudinary people, who have foulneſſes of the primæ viæ; ſometimes hypochondriac perſons have it to a very great degree, theſe people being uſually troubled with flatulences; women ſubject to hyſteric complaints alſo, and ſuch as have ſuppreſſions of the menſes often fall into it, and not uncommonly infants, in caſes of worms. The cauſe of the complaint is either flatulency or a foulneſs in the ſtomach and inteſtines, which occaſion a reciprocal laxation and ſtricture of the tone of the ſtomach and inteſtines, and other parts which are drawn into conſent; when the tone is relaxed, the flatus has room to expand, and the parts are conſequently diſtended, and the conſtriction of the ſame parts coming on afterwards is attended with a very ſenſible pain by the conſent of the nerves; ſo that in violent caſes the patients often faint away, and ſeem to be ſuffocated.

The occaſional cauſes of its coming on are coſtiveneſs and the retention of flatulencies; ſudden cooling of the abdomen when the body is hot; coarſe foods, and ſuch as are hard of digeſtion, and the ſwallowing the victuals in large quantities without chewing it; the change of a common coarſe diet into a finer will ſometimes occaſion it, and ſometimes the ſuppreſſing a violent paſſion of anger, while eating. Tender conſtitutions are in general moſt ſubject to it.

Prognoſtics in a CARDIALGIA. — This, in its ſimple ſtate and firſt ſtages, is no very terrible complaint, but its long continuance often brings on habitual faintings, and ſometimes there is danger of congeſtions of the blood and inflammations. The ſymptomatic kind is more difficult of cure as well as more violent than the idiopathic, for this often is but of ſhort duration, whereas the other often becomes habitual, and brings on convulſions, eſpecially in caſes where hot medicines have been given in it with intent to ſtrengthen the tone of the ſtomach. There have alſo been inſtances where vomits given to hypochondriac perſons have brought on deliriums and even abſolute madneſs. *Juncker's* Conſpect. Med. p. 580.

Method of curing the CARDIALGIA. — In the idiopathic *cardialgia* the peccant matter is to be prepared and corrected by reſolvent, abſtergent, and inciding medicines, ſuch as the tartarus tartariſatus, and vitriolated tartar; after this the acrid aromatics are to be given, among which common pepper is one of the very beſt; with this may be given the acrid roots, as thoſe of pimpernell, arum, and the like; and with all theſe it will be very proper to drink at certain intervals wine made hot, and aromatized with the ſpices. Muſtard ſeed is particularly recommended by ſome on this occaſion, and, in many caſes, the common abſorbents ſerve in the place of correctors, by rendering the matter ſoft and pulpy.

After a few days taking theſe things, if there be no contra-indication in the caſe, it will be very proper to give a vomit; to which purpoſe two or three grains of tartar emetic, with ſome of the tartariſed tartar is a very proper medicine. Where there are worms in the caſe, after the bitter digeſtives have been given, ſuch things are to follow as will deſtroy thoſe animals, as mercurius dulcis, and the like; after theſe things, it will be very proper to give the theriaca every night in ſmall doſes, by way of anodyne, and after all this the tone of the parts is to be ſtrengthened by chalybeates, with the common bitters.

In caſes of the ſymptomatic *cardialgia*, attended with fainting, the hot medicines preſcribed in the laſt caſe are wholly to be abſtained from, and in their place the temperating nitrous ones are to be taken, with a little cinnabar, and the digeſtive ſalts impregnated with a few drops of the eſſential oils of the ſpices. Medicines of this kind are always of ſingular ſervice in caſes of ſtraitneſs and conſtriction of the præcordia, and diſorders of a like kind, from whatever cauſe, and in either ſex. In the intermediate days during a courſe of theſe, the patient is to take ſome purgatives of the gentler kind, and afterwards the common chalybeates and bitters for the reſtoring the tone of the parts, and finally the beſt of all preſervatives againſt a return of this complaint are bleedings at the ſpring and autumnal ſeaſons. Aromatic medicines, in general, not only render the peccant matter more fluid, but at the ſame time ſtrengthen the tone of the parts, and for this reaſon when there is no febrile heat in the caſe they are extremely valuable remedies; but they muſt by no means be given where there is any febrile heat, as is very often the caſe in the ſymptomatic *cardialgia*; for in this caſe they always increaſe the complaint. The vulgar remedy in many places for an idiopathic *cardialgia* is ten or twelve grains of pepper ſwallowed in a ſpoonful of brandy, and this is no deſpicable medicine, ſince it not only corrects the matter, but gives a gentle diaphoreſis, which is always highly uſeful in theſe caſes. Id. ibid. p. 581.

CARDINAL, (*Cycl.*) *cardinalis*, was an appellation given under the eaſtern empire to the præfecti prætorio of the dioceſes of Aſia, as being greater and more conſiderable than the reſt. *Piſc.* Lex. Ant. p. 363.

CARDINAL, in the Romiſh church. — Duarenus takes *cardinals* to have originally been thoſe prieſts who officiated together with

with the bishop, in all those greater churches called by us cathedrals, though in after-times the name became restrained to those of the Roman church alone, being as it were the council or senate of the bishop. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 363.

See further concerning the origin and rights of *cardinals* in Onuphrius, Duarenus, Ciaconus. Traité de l' origine des *cardinaux*. Aubery has given the general history of *cardinals* in 5 volumes 4°. See also *Du Cange*, Gloss. Lat. T. 1. p. 835. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1446, seq.

CARDINAL-*signs*, in astronomy, are *aries*, *libra*, *cancer* and *capricorn*. See SIGN, *Cycl.*

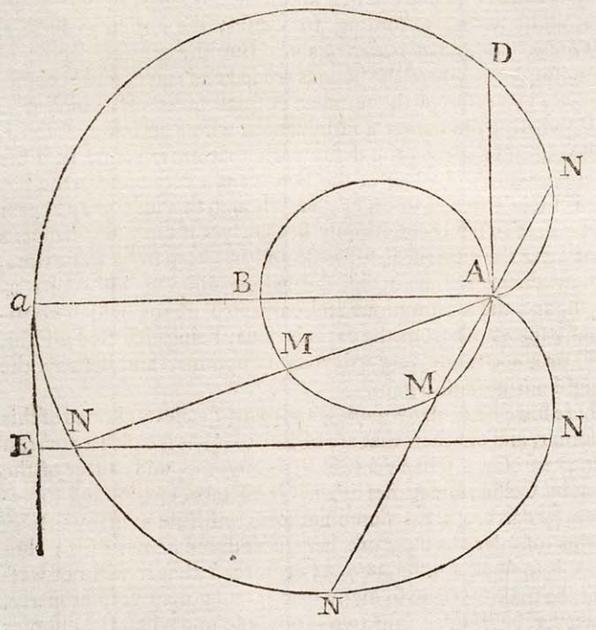
CARDINALITIUS, in zoology, a name given by some to the coccothraustes indica cristata, commonly called the Virginian nightingale. *Aldrovand.* de avib. See NIGHTINGALE.

CARDING (*Cycl.*) answers to what the Latins call *carminare*, and antiently *carere*; as appears from Plautus in his Menæchmus: *inter ancillas sedere jubeas, lanam carere.* Janus Laurembergius takes the French *carder* and our *carding* to have been formed from *carere*, by an interposition of the letter d. Joseph Scaliger derives both *carere* and *cardrius* from the Greek κειρω, εκαρον, to shear. *Casen.* orig. Franc. p. 30.

CARDIOGMUS, Καρδιωγμος, is sometimes used for the same with cardialgia. See CARDIALGIA.

CARDIOGMUS, in a more restrained sense, denotes a peculiar species of cardialgia, attended with an anxiety of the præcordia, and a painful heaviness, caused by a flatulent distention of the abdomen and stomach, which compresses the diaphragm. *Nent.* Fund. Medic. T. 2. tab. 209. c. 9.

CARDIOID, in geometry, is thus formed; let the diameter AB



of the circle AMBA, revolve about the point A, and on AB produced let B*a*, MN, AD, MN, &c. be always equal to AB; then will the point *a* describe a curve, which from its figure resembling a heart, is called *cardioid.*

From the construction it appears, that AN = BA + AM, and that NAN is always double of the diameter AB, and is bisected by the circle in M.

This curve is algebraical; if AB = *a*, *a*E = *x*, EN = *y*, its equation will be,

$$y^4 - 6ay^3 + 12x^2y^2 - 6ax^2y + x^4 = 0 + 12a^2y^2 - 8a^3y + 3a^2x^2$$

For the method of drawing tangents, and other properties of this curve, see Phil. Transf. N° 461. Sect. 8. See also Mem. Acad. Scienc. 1705. where Monsieur Cané first proposed this curve.

CARDIOSPERMUM, in botany, the name by which Linnæus calls that genus of plants named *corindum* by Tournefort and other authors. *Linnæi*, Gen. Plant. p. 171. See CORINDUM.

CARDISCE, in natural history, the name of a stone mentioned by the old authors, and called also *encardia.* Pliny tells us there were three kinds of it; the one black, in which there was the plain figure of a heart delineated in white, another green in that part where the heart was figured; and the third white all over, except that the heart is marked in black. We know of no such stones as these at present, unless they are to be sought for among the agates, the various and accidental course of the veins in which, represent sometimes a thousand singular figures, among which imagination may easily trace hearts, eyes, and the like. Our modern writers understand by this name a very different stone, more usually called *bucardites* from its resembling the heart of an ox. This does not shew the delineation of a heart, but represents in some measure the shape of one in its whole figure, and owes its form to its being the matter which has once filled up the cavity between the two shells of a large bivalve of the cockle kind. The writers of the middle ages imagined the wearing the encardia of the antients about them, a cure for the palpitation and other disorders of the heart; we attribute no virtue to ours. See BUCARDITES.

CARDITES, in physiology, a figured stone in the form of a heart. Of these there are divers species, which receive different denominations from the particular animals whose hearts they are supposed to represent; as the *anthropocardites*, the *bucardites*, &c. See BUCARDITES.

Plot describes a stone of the former kind, found near Stoken church, so exactly like the heart of a man, that the very trunks of the descending and ascending parts of the vena cava, with a part of the aorta, were represented in it, in their due position. *Plot*, Nat. Hist. Oxfords. c. 5. §. 154.

CARDONIUM, among antient physicians, denotes wine medicated with herbs.

It is made by pouring must, or new wine on the herbs. *Cast.* Lex. Med. p. 136.

CARDOPATIUM, in botany, a name applied by some authors to the carline thistle. *Ger.* Emac. Ind. 2.

CARDUELIS, in zoology, the name of a very well known bird, called in English the *gold-finch*, and by the old naturalists the *chrysomitres* and *acanthis*; the first from its yellow head, and the last from its feeding among thistles.

CARDUS, in botany, a name given by the Romans to the plants called *cactos* by the Greeks. These words were sometimes used by both as the general names of the thistle kind, and in that sense the word *cardus* and *carduus* are the same; but some of the Roman authors have used this as the Greeks did *cactos*, in a more limited sense, expressing by it only the artichoak. This they knew both in its wild state, and in its garden state; the wild plant was very prickly, and the garden one much larger in all its parts, and smooth.

Columella is almost the only author among the antients who seems to make the *cactos* and *cinara* different plants; but his distinction turning only upon the one being prickly, the other not, it comes to no more than that *cactus* was the name of the plant in its wild state, and *cinara* in its garden state.

CARDUUS, the *thistle*, in botany, &c. See THISTLE.

CAREOPULI, in botany, a name given by some authors to the tree which affords us the gamboge, the *gutta gamba*, and *gambogium* of the shops. *Park.* Theatr. p. 1635.

CARETTA, in zoology, the name of that species of tortoise, the shell of which is of the greatest value, and is principally used with us under the name of tortoise-shell.

This is but a small tortoise in comparison of many others, and its flesh is very coarse and ill tasted: its eggs, however, which it lays in great numbers among gravel, are very delicate food. The shell of this kind is composed of fifteen pieces, some larger, some smaller; ten of these are flat, four considerably bent and the other, which is what covers the neck, is of a triangular figure, and is hollowed so as to look like a small shield. The spoils of this creature usually weigh about four pound, and sometimes the several scales are so long and thick as to rise to six or seven pound. *Ray*, Syn. Quad. p. 258.

CARETTI, in botany, a name by which many authors have called the *acacia glorioſa*, or the tree which produces the marsao, or bezoar nuts. Hort. Mal. Vol. 2. p. 35.

CAREX, in botany, a word used by Linnæus as the name of a genus of plants, comprehending those called *cyperoides* by Tournefort and others, and the *scirpoides* of other authors. The characters of the genus are these: it produces male and female flowers, in most species, on the same plant; the male flowers are digested into a long spike; the cup is an oblong and imbricated amentum, consisting of acute, hollow, and lanceolated scales, each containing one flower; there is no corolla; the stamina are three erect, setaceous filaments, of the length of the cup; the antheræ are oblong, and not pendulous, but erect.

In the female flowers the cup is the same as in the male; there are no petals, but there is an inflated oblong nectarium; the germen is three square, and is placed within the nectarium; the style is very short; the stigmata are sometimes three, sometimes but two; they are long, crooked, pointed, and hoary. The nectarium grows larger when the flower is fallen, and contains the seed in it; the seed is single, of an acute, and somewhat oval form, three-cornered, and has one of its angles usually much smaller than the others. The *scirpoides* of authors usually have the male and female flowers on the same plant. *Linnæi*, Gen. Pl. p. 446. *Tourn.* Inst. p. 299. *Shenk.* Agrost. p. 10. *Micheli*, p. 32. seq. *Dillen.* Gen. p. 13.

CARGADORS, at Amsterdam, a kind of brokers who make it their sole business to find freight for ships which want loading, and vessels for merchants or passengers who want conveyance to such or such a place. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. Supp. p. 120.

CARGO (*Cycl.*) — *Sortable* CARGO, is that which contains something of every sort, necessary to furnish the tradesmen of the place it is sent to, with parcels fit to fill their shops, and invite their customers. Compl. Engl. Tradesm. T. 1. Lett. 7. p. 84.

Officers and sailors on board a vessel are allowed to carry a small *cargo* or *pacotille*, not exceeding a certain bulk or weight for their own account, without paying any freight. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 2. p. 947. voc. *pacotille.*

CARGO also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turky, amounting to about 300 English pounds. Lex. Mercat. p. 388.

CARIA, in natural history, a name given by authors to a very mischievous species of ant, common in some parts of the East-Indies,

Indies. This creature is larger than our ant, and is the common food of a great many other animals, as the ſquirrels, ſerpents, lizards, and a great many birds. In order to defend itſelf from ſo many enemies, it enters into large communities, which together erect great hills of earth, of five or ſix foot high. The fields in ſome places are full of theſe, and it is in vain to attempt beating them down, ſince they would be immediately made up again; the creature builds them with firm and tough clay which it wets as it uſes it, and the walls or outer caſe is built ſo thick and firm that ſcarce any rain can hurt them. The whole ſpace within is full of different compartments, to every one of which there is a particular pathway, and theſe ſeparate paths joining as they come near one another, make at length one great and general road to the door or gate of the city. Theſe animals are generally buſied in their cells, and never go out but at the neceſſary time to ſearch for food; this excurſion they always make regularly at one time of the day, and fall to work on the firſt corn, or other valuable plant, they find, which they gnaw off very quick, and carry into their habitation.

There is another ſpecies of the *caria* much ſmaller than this, which builds in the peoples houſes, not in the fields. In the center of the habitation of this creature there is uſually found a ſort of comb, or collection of cells, reſembling a honeycomb. This inſect is very particular in the covering its path near the neſt, which it does with earth, in ſuch a manner that it forms a ſort of pipe or tube, in which it walks to ſome diſtance from home. This little ſpecies feeds on the leaves of the palm, and many other plants, and will ſometimes eat dry ſtraw or ſtubble, gnawing the thatch on the houſes. Obſervations ſur l'Aſie, p. 380.

CARIAMA, in zoology, the name of a Braſilian bird of the ſize of the heron, and, like that bird, frequenting watery places. On the top of the head it has a high, erect, plumoſe creſt, of a mixt colour of black and grey; the back is ſhort, and a little bending upwards; the wings are ſhort, and, when folded, reach but a little beyond the origin of the tail; its legs are very long and yellow; its general colour is grey, variegated with brown, and a ſlight admixture of an obſcure yellow; the ends of the wings and tail are wholly brown, except that at the very ends they have ſlight variegations of a yelloviſh and grey colour It makes a loud noiſe like the turkey, and is a very valuable and well taſted fowl. *Marggrave*'s Hiſt. Braſil.

CARIBO, or MACARIB, a name given by Joſſelyn, in his New England Voyages, to an animal which he deſcribes a ſpecies of the deer kind; but later naturaliſts are of opinion, that the whole account is fiction, and that there is in reality no ſuch animal.

CARICA, in botany, the name by which Linnæus calls the *papaya* of other authors. The characters of this remarkable plant are theſe: it produces both male and female flowers; in the male flower the cup is ſcarce viſible; the flower is monopetalous, and funnel-ſhaped; the tube is ſlender, and very long, narrow in its lower part, and at the mouth divided into five obtuſe, lanceolated ſegments, which are obliquely turned into a ſpiral line; the ſtamina are ten filaments placed in the top of the tube of the flower; the antheræ are oblong.

In the female flowers the cup is ſmall, divided into five ſegments, and remains on the fruit; the flower is compoſed of five leaves, which are lanceolated, blunt at each extremity, and very long; the piſtil has an oval germen, and ſcarce any ſtyle; the ſtigmata are five in number: they are oblong, crenated, and truncated at their ends. The fruit is an extremely large berry, containing only one cell, but made angular by five very deep ſulci; the ſeeds are numerous and oval. *Linnæi*, Gen. Pl. p. Inſt. 483. *Tourn.* p. 441.

CARICA, among the antient naturaliſts, denotes a kind of fig peculiar to Syria; ſometimes alſo the dried fig [b]. — [[a] *Plin.* Hiſt. Nat. l. 13. c. 5. [b] Id ib. l. 15. c. 19.]

CARICA is alſo uſed in antient writers to denote the fruit of the palm tree, otherwiſe called *cariata*, which was ſent annually by clients, on New Year's day, as a preſent or acknowlegment to their patrons. *Calv.* Lex. Jur. p. 149.

CARICATURA, in painting, a loading, or exaggerating of the defects of an object repreſented, with a concealment of the beauties or advantages of it; yet ſo as ſtill to preſerve a reſemblance. Vid. Spectat. N° 537. T. 7. p. 244.

The word is Italian, formed of *carica*, a load, burden, or the like.

CARICOUS *(Cycl.)* — Quincy repreſents the *caricous* tumor as the ſame with what Hippocrates called *carycoides*, which ſeems to be a miſtake; Καρυκοειδὲς, in Hippocrates denoting an excrement of a bloody colour, reſembling a kind of condiment or confection, antiently called *caryca*, made of blood, and invented by the Lydians.

CARIES *(Cycl.)* — There are ſeveral ſpecies of *caries* in the bones. The learned Mr. Monro mentions ſeven which he has ſeen. Theſe he diſtinguiſhes by the appellations of 1°, The dry or gangrenous *caries*; 2°, The worm-eaten *caries*, or ulcer of the bones. 3°, The carnous *caries* or ulcer of the bones with hyperſarcoſis. 4°, The phagedenic *caries*, with hyperſarcoſis. 5°, The ſcrophulous *caries*. 6°, The ſchirro-cancrous *caries*. 7°, The ſpreading cancrous *caries*.

He enters into a curious detail of the ſeveral natures of theſe kinds of *caries*, and of the topical management. A ſpeedy and ſafe ſeparation of all the corrupted part is the principal indication to be purſued. See Medic. Eſſ. Edinb. Vol. 5. Art. 24. Abridg. Vol. 2. p. 150, ſeq. Where he ſhews the analogy between theſe diſeaſes of the bones to thoſe of other parts of the body. This is not ſurpriſing, ſince bones have the ſame general texture, and are only diſtinguiſhed from other parts by a greater ſolidity or firmneſs.

A *caries* differs from a ſpina ventoſa, in that the latter begins within the ſubſtance of the bone, and proceeds outward; whereas the former begins on the ſurface, and proceeds inward. See SPINA *ventoſa*.

Caries's are divided into idiopathic and ſymptomatic.

Idiopathic or *ſimple* CARIES, is an eroſion of a bone, happening without any other diſeaſe, commonly owing to ſome external cauſe, rarely to an internal one, as the afflux of humours.

Symptomatic CARIES, that which oftneſt happens to perſons deeply affected with ſome other diſorder, eſpecially the ſcurvy, or venereal diſeaſe.

Caries's may alſo be divided in reſpect of their degree.

Thoſe in the firſt degree, diſcover a yellow fattineſs on the ſurface of the bone. In the 2d a blackneſs. In the 3d a roughneſs, and inequality of the bone, cauſed by a multitude of foramina or little holes. In the 4th the corruption penetrates deeper through the whole ſubſtance, which it ſeems as it were to diſſolve. *Junck* Conſp Chir. Tab. 51. p. 318. *Le Clerc*, Treat. Chir. Diſſ. c. 4. Compl. Surg. p. 177.

A *caries* is properly a diſorder in which the bone, from whatever cauſe, is deprived of its perioſteum, and having loſt its natural heat and colour, becomes fatty, yellow, brown, and at length black; this is the firſt and lighteſt degree of the diſorder, and is what, according to Celſus, the antients called *os vitiatum*, and the *nigrities oſſium*. But the greater degree of this diſorder is where the bone is eroded and eaten, and becomes uneven by reaſon of the number of ſmall holes, of which it is full, when it diſcharges a filthy ſanies, whoſe acrimony ſoftens, relaxes, and deſtroys the fleſhy parts that grow round it. This is a true *caries* or ulcer of the bone, and every bone in the body is ſubject to this diſorder; and though this ulcer may appear to be ever ſo ſafely or happily healed, yet it too often happens that after the cicatrix is formed, and has been ſo for ſome time, a new abſceſs will be made, the whole diſorder will return afreſh, and the acrimonious and corrupted matter which continually ſpews out from the carious bone, being collected within, will produce many very grievous ſymptoms, and deſtroy the neighbouring fleſh again.

There have been many names, and many ſpecies reckoned of this diſorder, and of others that are of kin to it; it is called a *caries*, a ſpina ventoſa, a ſpinæ ventoſitas, a gangrene, and cancer of the bone by Celſus, ſometimes by the Greek term teredo, and ſometimes pædarthrocaces. Some authors conſtitute as many ſpecies of this diſorder, as there are here accounted names of it; but there is ſo ſmall a difference between theſe, that it will not warrant the making them ſo many ſpecies: they may very properly, however, be divided into two kinds, the one when the diſorder begins in the internal part of the bone, the other when it begins on the outſide, or from an external cauſe. This may be called a *carie*, and that a ſpina ventoſa, or where it happens in children, according to Severinus, a pædarthrocaces.

There are two principal cauſes of a *caries* of the bones, the one where the bone is deprived of its perioſteum, by a wound, fracture, or other accident, and is corrupted, either by being expoſed to the external air, or heated with greaſy dreſſings; the other where the fluids are interrupted in their circulation by any external violence, or internal cauſe whatſoever, from whence inflammation and ſuppuration ſucceed, and the bone and perioſteum ſuffer, to ſuch a degree that the veſſels which are ſent to the part for its nouriſhment and ſupport, being inflamed and corrupted, the bone is brought into conſent, and quickly becomes carious: this diſorder, if not quickly remedied, ſpreads and communicates itſelf to the neighbouring parts of the bone, and makes the ſame progreſs that ulcers do in the ſofter parts. There are therefore ſeveral degrees of the *caries* of the bones; the firſt is when the bone is laid bare, looks greaſy, and turns yelloviſh: as ſoon as it becomes thoroughly yellow, or brown, or black, the incipient *caries* then degenerates into a worſe ſtate. The third degree is when the bone becomes uneven, rough, and rotten, and the greater eroſion the bones have ſuffered, the more rough and uneven they will appear. When the cranium is perforated through both its tables, or the tibia or femur are eaten through to the marrow, this is a *caries* of a very bad kind; but the worſt of all *caries*, and that in which the caſe may indeed be almoſt pronounced deſperate, is that which falls upon the joints, or thoſe parts of the bones that lie very deep, becauſe in this caſe there is no acceſs for the hands to clean the bone, and there is no remedy but the amputating the limb.

Many methods have been attempted for the cure of a *caries*; the firſt and mildeſt is applied to the ſlighteſt degree of the diſeaſe, and is performed by the application of ſpirituous remedies, ſuch as ſpirit of wine, hungary-water, or by ſlight balſamics, ſuch as the powder of birthwort, florentine, iris, myrrh, or aloes. Either of theſe powders is to be ſprinkled on the part, after the ſanies has been carefully wiped away with dry lint, and this continued till the cure is perfected. In a *caries* that penetrates

penetrates somewhat deeper, stronger remedies take place, such as powder of euphorbium, or its essence, made in well rectified spirit of wine; or oil of cloves, cinnamon, or guaiacum; either of these may be touched on with a pencil, or laid upon dry lint, and applied: some also use the corrosive medicines, the phagadenic water, and spirit of vitriol, or of sulphur; and, in the place of these, a solution of quicksilver in aqua fortis may be used with great success. When, by these means, an exfoliation of the bone has been produced, the business is then to treat it with balsamics.

A second method of cure for a greater degree of *caries*, is perforating the bone with the trepan, and dressing the part afterwards either with balsamics or with dry lint. By these means the exfoliation of the bone is forwarded, and new vessels push themselves through the foraminula, which, joining with the neighbouring flesh, make a new covering for the bone.

The third method of cure is performed by the raspatory, or chissel, taking off the corrupted or vitiated part of the bone, till all beneath appears white or ruddy, and sound: and the fourth, which is the most antient, and the most speedy, and certain method, is by the actual cautery, burning down the vitiated part of the bone. This method, however, is not necessary, except in great degrees of this disorder; and in the performing it great care must be taken not to injure the neighbouring soft parts: for this reason, an assistant should always draw back the lips of the wound both ways, while this is performed; and if the opening be not wide enough, it should be opened and enlarged by spunge tents before, or widened by the knife, till the bone lies fair, and the part must be carefully wiped first with dry lint, from the sanies; and if there be any fungous flesh, that must also first be removed. One application of the cautery, when the disorder is considerable, will seldom prove sufficient; it usually requires to be repeated several times, at proper intervals; and if the *caries* be of such extent that one cautery will not cover it all over, the first must be applied to the middle, and the succeeding towards its edges. This operation is not attended with any great pain, if care be taken not to injure the adjacent soft parts; for the bones are, in themselves, free from any sense of pain. Where the cranium is the seat of this disorder, the cautery is attended with great hazard, as it is also in a *caries* of the ribs, or sternum, from the neighbourhood of parts of the utmost consequence to life. The carpus and tarsus also will very badly admit of cauterizing, because of the neighbourhood of the tendons and ligaments, which it is scarce possible to avoid injuring in the operation. After cauterizing the part is to be dressed with dry lint only, or if the patient complain of great heat in the part, the lint may be dipped in spirit of wine before it is applied; afterwards balsamics are to be applied, till the part exfoliate, and then, if the cure be perfect, the vacuity will be soon filled with new sound flesh. But if the bone remains bare, or the flesh it is covered with be soft and spungy, and does not adhere sufficiently to the subjacent bone, or where the bone remains discoloured; in either of these cases the cure will not stand, but the disorder will break out again, unless prevented. In these cases therefore, the work must be all done over again, the spungy flesh removed, and the actual cautery again applied, otherwise the cure can never stand. *Heister*'s Surgery, p. 204.

CARIGOI, in zoology, the name by which some authors have described a very remarkable American animal, more usually known by the name of the *opossum*. See OPOSSUM.

CARIGUEYA, in zoology, the Brasilian name for a very remarkable American animal, which we know by the name of the *opossum*. See OPOSSUM.

CARIMPANA, in botany, the name of an Indian palm tree, described in the hortus Malabaricus, the leaves of which, when full grown, are thirty foot long, and nine foot broad, or more, if carefully extended.

CARINA *(Cycl.)* is used by anatomists to denote the *spina dorsi*. *Gal.* de usu Part. l. 2. c. 11. *Hofm.* Comm. ad Eund. ibid. n. 905. See SPINA, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

CARINA is also used, by some chemists, for the twentieth part of a drop. *Rul.* Lex. Alch. p. 134.

CARIOUS, the state of a bone putrified or rotten. See CARIES.

Horchius gives the history of a tophus, taken out of a *carious* bone. Ephem. Acad. N. Cur. Dec. 2. An. 10. Obs. 167. p. 177.

CARISSIMI, in antiquity, a quality, or appellation, given by the emperors to presidents, governors of provinces, and others. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 365.

CARITAS.—The *poculum caritatis*, or grace cup, was an extraordinary allowance of wine, or other liquors, wherein the religious, at festivals, drank in commemoration of their founder and benefactors. Cartul. Abb. Glast. MS. p. 29. *Jac.* Law Dict. in voc.

CARK, or CARKE, a certain quantity, or measure, of wool, equal to a thirtieth part of a sarplar. Stat. 27. Hen. 6. c. 2. *Cow.* Interp. in voc. Term. de Ley. p. 43. b. See SARPLAR.

CARLIN, CARLINE, or CAROLINE, a small silver coin, current in Naples and Sicily, equivalent to about four-pence English. *Savar.* Dict. Com. T. 1. p. 564.

CARLINA, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are these: the flower is naturally of the radiated kind; its disk is made up of a number of floscules, affixed to the embryo seeds, but its outer edge or circle not of semifloscules, but merely of flat petals, affixed to no embryos, but contained in the same general cup with the floscules, which is large and prickly. The embryos finally ripen into seeds, winged with down, and divided from one another by imbricated leaves.

The species of *carline*, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these: 1. The common *carline*, without a stalk, and with large purple flowers. 2. The common *carline*, with a large white flower, without a stalk. 3. The large-flowered, no-stalked *carline*, with perennial roots. 4. The stalkless, gummiferous *carline*, commonly called the white chamelion thistle. 5. The stalky *carline*, with large white flowers. 6. The stalky *carline*, with large red flowers. 7. The many-headed white *carline*. 8. The common wild *carline*. 9. The wild perennial *carline*, with gold-yellow flowers. 10. The lesser Spanish wild *carline*. 11. The spreading *carline*, with the leaves and whole appearance of the atractylis. 12. The umbellated *carline* of Apulia. 13. The *carline*, with a spreading purplish red flower. *Tourn.* Inst. p. 500.

CARLINÆ *radix*, in the materia medica, the name of a root kept in the shops in some places, and distinguished into two kinds, the white and the black; the white is the root of the common *carline* thistle, which produces no stalk, the other of the *carlina caulescens*, called the black chamelion thistle.

The white *carline* root is of the thickness of one's thumb, and is often two foot long; it is brown on the outside, and white within, and should be chosen plump, firm, and well dried. It is accounted a very great medicine in pestilential diseases.

The black is a smaller and shorter root than the white, and is much less esteemed in medicine. The plant which produces the white grows very frequent with us on hilly places, and is a very singular plant, producing a number of fine long prickly and jagged leaves, and, in the center of them, a large purple flower, of the thistle kind, but growing close to the ground; the other is very frequent in France, but is not met with in England.

Carline is esteemed a very powerful sudorific and alexipharmic. Schroder tells us also, that it is good against worms, and in dropsies; and that it is a powerful emmenagogue and diuretic. *Pomet*'s Hist. of druggs, p. 46.

CARLOSTADIANS. See CAROLOSTADIANS.

CARMEN *(Cycl.)* was antiently a denomination given to precepts, laws, prayers, imprecations, and all solemn formulæ, couched in a few words, placed in a certain order, though written in prose. Vid. *A. Gell.* l. 9. c. 2. *Fabric.* Bibl. Græc. l. 1. c. 9. §. 14. Ejusd. Bibl. Lat. l. 1. c. 2. §. 7.

In which sense it was that the elder Cato wrote a *carmen de moribus*, which was not in verse, but prose.

CARMEN *saliare*, a set of antient verses composed by Numa, and sung by the Salii, accompanied with the clashing of ancylia, or sacred bucklers. *Kenn.* Rom. Ant. P. 2. l. 2. c. 5. p. 75. See SALII and ANCYLE, *Cycl.*

CARMEN also denotes a form of prayer, or words whereby divers among the antients devoted themselves. Such was that of the Decii, spoken of by Pliny. *Plin.* Hist. Nat. l. 38. c. 2. *Pitisc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 365.

CARMENIAN *wool*, a denomination given to a kind of goat's hair, brought from Carmenia, or Caramania, a country of Asia minor. Stat. Abr. 8vo. Vol. 1. Tit. Customs. §. 209.

CARMINE *seed*. See CHOUAN.

CARNABADIUM, in the materia medica of the antients, a name given to a drug frequently mentioned by the Greek and Arabian writers. It is properly an Arabian word which the Greeks have adopted, and given a Greek termination to, writing it Καρναβάδιον. Guillandini supposes this to be the same with the durunegi or doronicum of the same authors; but nothing can be more absurd than such an opinion, an examination of these writers themselves shewing that they commonly used it for caraway, or caruiseed, and sometimes for the Æthiopian cummin seed. Nicomedes, in his glossary, translates the *carnabadion*, Æthiopian cummin. Myrepsus gives it the same meaning, and Hierophylus, who mentions it among the seeds used in preserving fruits, says that it comes from the East, and that it is the same that is called Æthiopian cummin by others. It seems, therefore, that a great many authors used it as a name of this seed, and we find as many using it also for caraway seed: none, however, have ever named it as a root, which must be allowed before it could rationally be suspected to be doronicum, even though its virtues were as like those of that drug as they are different.

CARNATIONS, in gardening. — These flowers are propagated two ways, the one by seed, the other by layers; the first of these methods is the way to raise new flowers, the other is the way to preserve and multiply those of former years.

For the raising them from seed, great care must be taken to procure good seed, and some pots or boxes must be filled with very fresh light earth, mixed with rotten cow-dung. The seed is to be sown not too thick on this, and a little of the same light earth sifted over it; then the pots are to

be

be expoſed to the morning ſun, till eleven a clock, and gently watered as they require. The ſeed muſt be ſown in April. In a month the plants will appear; they muſt be kept clear of weeds, and in June they muſt be tranſplanted into ſome beds of the ſame earth, in an open airy ſituation. They muſt be ſet here at four inches diſtance, and kept clear from weeds, and watered as there ſhall be ſeen occaſion; they may remain here till Auguſt; from hence they muſt then be removed into other beds of the ſame earth, and planted at ſix inches diſtance, and in this place they are to be left to flower.

When they are in flower the fineſt kinds ſhould be marked, and all the layers that can be, ſhould, during the time of their flowering, be laid down from them: toward the latter end of Auguſt theſe will have taken root, and they are then to be taken off, and planted out into pots, two in each pot. The method of laying them is this. Slip off the leaves from the lower part of the ſhoot intended to be laid, and cut a ſlit in one of the middle joints, and cut off the tops of the leaves, and cut out the ſwelling part of the joint, where the ſlit is made; then raiſe the earth about the place a little, and bend down the ſlit part of the joint into it, keeping the top upright, and faſten it in its place by a hooked ſtick, ſtuck into the ground over it, and cover it with earth; then give it a gentle watering, and repeat this as often as is neceſſary, and in ſix weeks the layers will have taken ſo much root as to be ready to tranſplant; they are then to be planted ſingle, in pots of a prepared earth, of a hazel land, or under turf-earth of paſture, with a mixture of old cow-dung, or the rotten dung of a melon bed. The turf ſhould be taken with the ſoil, and the whole ſuffered to lie and mellow together for ſix or eight months before it is wanted, turning it often in the mean time. They require ſhelter in the winter ſeaſon, and as it is difficult to ſhelter a large number in their pots, which are uſually nine inches over, it may be a better way to plant them out in Auguſt in very ſmall pots, ſheltering a number of theſe all winter in a frame; and in the middle of February they may be tranſplanted into the pots they are to flower in: theſe, in April, ſhould be ſet out upon a ſtage of boards, open to the South-eaſt, but defended from the weſt winds, and not too near trees, walls, or buildings, where they are to flower. *Mill.* Gard. Dict. in voc.

CARNEIA, Καρνεια, in antiquity, a feſtival in honour of Apollo, ſurnamed Carneus, held in moſt cities of Greece, but eſpecially at Sparta, where it was firſt inſtituted.

The reaſon of the name, as well as the occaſion of the inſtitution, is controverted. It laſted nine days, beginning on the 13th of the month Carneus. The ceremonies were an imitation of the method of living, and diſcipline uſed in camps. Nine σκιαδες, or tents, were erected, in each of which nine men of three different tribes lived the ſpace of nine days, during which time they were obedient to a public cryer, and did nothing without expreſs order from him. The chief prieſt who attended this ſolemnity was named *Agetes*; beſides whom, there were five miniſters called *carneatæ*, who were obliged to hold their office four years, and to remain batchelors during that time. *Meurs.* Græc. Feriat. *Caſtelan*, de Feſt. Græc. *Pott.* Arch. Græc. l. 2. c. 20. p. 408.

CARNELIAN. See the article SARDA.

CARNEUM *operculum*, in anatomy, a name given by ſome writers to a muſcle of the abdomen, called by Veſalius the *principium recti abdominis*; and by Fallopius, the *muſculus carnoſus*. It is now generally known by the name of *pyramidalis*. See the article PYRAMIDALIS.

CARNEY, a diſeaſe in horſes, wherein their mouths become ſo furred that they cannot eat. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CARNICULA is uſed by ſome for a caruncle, more particularly for that fleſhy ſubſtance which inveſts the teeth. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 137.

CARNID, in natural hiſtory, a name given by Averrhoes to what is called zarnich by more antient writers. He calls the yellow orpiment by the name *carnid*, without any epithet or addition; but the red he diſtinguiſhes by the epithet akmer. This ſeems, however, not to be a diſtinctive term, but to take in the red arſenic, and the ſandarach of that author; which he diſtinguiſhes, however, in his writings, as two very different ſubſtances.

Serapio deſcribes the ſandarach and yellow orpiment of Dioſcorides under the name of *narneth*, which is evidently the ſame word with *zarnich*, only corruptly ſpelt; and he no where uſes the word ſandarach as a name for any mineral ſubſtance, but always applies it to the gum of the juniper, ſo called alſo by Dioſcorides. Aviſenna's interpreter, on the contrary, uſes the word ſandarach as a name of orpiment, and that not only of the red kind, but of orpiment in general, calling the title of one of his chapters, *De arſenico*, id eſt, ſandaracha. We have applied the word arſenic of late days to the common ratſbane, a poiſonous preparation of cobalt; but the antients, not acquainted with this poiſon, uſed the word arrenicon, or arſenicon, as they differently ſpelt it, for orpiment. Aviſenna mentions three kinds of this mineral, the white, the yellow, and the red; the two latter of theſe have been always well known, but the white kind was ſuppoſed never to have exiſted, but to have been an error of the copies, till Dr. Hill proved it to exiſt in nature, and deſcribed it among the zarnichs in his hiſtory of foſſils. See the article ZARNICH.

CARNIFEX, among the Romans, the common executioner.

By reaſon of the odiouſneſs of his office, the *carnifex* was expreſly prohibited by the laws from having his dwelling-houſe within the city. *Cic.* Orat. pro Rabir. c. 5. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 366. *Kenn.* Rom Ant. P. 2. l. 3. c. 13. p. 123. In middle age writers *carnifex* alſo denotes a butcher. *Du Cange* Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 848.

Under our Daniſh kings, the *carnifex* was an officer of great dignity; being ranked with the archbiſhop of York, earl Goodwin, and the lord ſteward. Flor. Wigorn. An. 1040. *Rex Hardecanutus Alfricum Ebor. Archiep. Goodwinum comitem, Edricum diſpenſatorem, Throndſuum* carnificem, *& alios magnæ dignitatis viros Londinum miſit.* *Spelm.* Gloſſ. p. 125.

CARNIFICATION, the making of, or turning to fleſh.

Phyſicians give inſtances of the *carnification* of bones, that is, where the bones loſe their natural conſiſtence, and become ſoft and fleſhy. This is a tranſmutation which is the reverſe of oſſification. Vid. Jour. des Scav. T. 80. p. 267, ſeq. Mem. de Trev. 1722. p. 1623, ſeq. Item 1726. p. 1146. See OSSIFICATION and BONE.

CARNIVAL. See CARNAVAL.

CARNIVOROUS *(Cycl.)* — To the arguments uſed by Dr. Wallis and others, to prove that man is not naturally *carnivorous*, Dr. Tyſon anſwers, that if man had been deſigned by nature not to be *carnivorous*, there would doubtleſs have been found ſomewhere in the globe, people who do not feed on fleſh; and as hiſtory ſeems not to furniſh any inſtance hereof, may not we ſay, that what is done univerſally by the whole ſpecies, is natural? For what the Pythagoreans did in abſtaining from fleſh, was on the principle of a tranſmigration, a miſtake in their philoſophy, not a law of nature: and though in ſome countries, men feed more ſparingly on fleſh than in others, this is owing to their own choice, from the advantage they perceive by it.

That *carnivorous* animals are not always without a colon and cæcum; nor are all animals *carnivorus* which have thoſe parts; but that the carigueya, or opoſſum, for inſtance, has both a colon and a cæcum, yet feeds on poultry, and other fleſh; whereas the hedge-hog has neither colon nor cæcum, and therefore ought to be *carnivorous*, yet it feeds only on vegetables; add, that hogs, which have both, will feed on fleſh greedily enough when they can get it; and that rats and mice, which have large cæcums, feed on bacon, as well as bread and cheeſe.

That from the multitude of *carnivorous* animals which want thoſe parts, and of non-*carnivorous* which have one or both, no ſafe concluſion can be drawn; ſince we might as well argue, that becauſe the neat-kind, ſtag-kind, goat-kind, and ſheep-kind, which live on herbage, have four ſtomachs, therefore all thoſe which have not four ſtomachs were not deſigned by nature to be graminivorous; whereas the horſe-kind and hare-kind have but one ſtomach, yet feed on graſs like the former: Add, that in many animals which live on the ſame ſort of food, the ſtructure of the ſtomach is found very different; and that in others which live on different foods, *ex. gr.* on fleſh, on fruits, on graſs, &c. the ſtomachs are found ſo like, that 'tis difficult to aſſign any difference between them; and if we cannot make a judgment what food is moſt natural to an animal from the ſtructure of its ſtomach, which is the part moſt concerned in digeſting it, much leſs can we judge from the colon or cæcum, which are parts remote from the ſtomach, and rather ſeem as a cloaca for the reception of the fæces, than of uſe for digeſting or diſtributing the food.

In fine, ſince man has all manner of teeth, fit for the preparation of all ſorts of foods, ſhould it not rather ſeem that nature intended we ſhould live on all? And as the alimentary duct in the human-kind is fitted for digeſting all ſorts of food, may we not rather conclude that nature did not intend to deny us any? Vid. Phil. Tranſ. N° 269. p. 775, ſeq.

'Tis no leſs diſputed, whether mankind were *carnivorous* before the flood? St. Jerom, Chryſoſtom, Theodoret, and other antients maintain that animal food was then totally forbidden; which opinion is alſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported among the moderns, by Curcellæus [a], and refuted by Heidegger, Danzius, Bochart, &c. [b] — [[a] Vid. *Curcell.* de eſu Sang. inter Chriſtian. [b] *Heidegg.* de Libert. Chriſtian. a lege cibaria, c. 2. ſeq. Item Hiſt. Patriarch. P. 1. Exerc. 15. p. 390. *Wal.* Lex. Phil. p. 235, ſeq. *Danz.* Diſp. de Creophagia ante diluvium licita. *Selden.* de Jur. Nat. & Gent. ſecund. diſcipl. Hebr. l. 7. c. 1. *Bochart*, Hieroz. l. 1. c. 2. *Budd.* Hiſt. Eccleſ. Vet. Teſt. T. 1. p. 185.]

CARNIUS, in chronology, the Syracuſian name for the Athenian month *metagitnion*; which was the ſecond of their year, and anſwered to the latter part of our July and beginning of Auguſt. See METAGITNION, and MONTH.

CARNOUS *leaf*, among botaniſts. See LEAF.

CARNOSUS *muſculus*, in anatomy, a name given by Fallopius and others to a muſcle, called by Veſalius the beginning of the ſtraight muſcle of the abdomen, and now generally known by the name of *pyramidalis*.

CARNUBIA, in the materia medica, a name by which ſome authors have called the carob, or ſweet pipe. *Dale*, Pharm. p. 461.

CAROB, *caroba*, a medicinal pod or fruit, called alſo *ceratia*, and *ſiliqua dulcis*, reputed a dryer and aſtringent. *Alleyn*, Diſpenſ. P. 1. Sect. 2. c. 36. n. 55.

CAROB is alſo a ſmall goldſmith's weight, amounting to the 24th part of a grain. It is alſo called *prime*. Ruſt. Dict. T. 1. in voc. Trev. Dict. T. 1. p. 1463.

CARCŒNON, Καρκοινον, ſometimes alſo called *carenum*, denotes wine boiled down, till a third be evaporated. *Gor.* Med. Def. p. 210. *Linden*, Ex. 10. §. 19, ſeq. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p 138.

CAROLI, among ſome phyſicians, denote venereal puſtules on the penis; called alſo *caries pudendorum*. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 138.

CAROLOSTADIANS, or CARLOSTADIANS, an antient ſect, or branch, of Lutherans, who denied the real preſence of Chriſt in the euchariſt.

They were thus denominated from their leader Andrew Caroloſtadius, who having originally been archdeacon of Wittemberg, was converted by Luther, and proved the firſt of all the reformed clergy who took a wife; but diſagreeing afterwards with Luther, chiefly in the point of the ſacrament, founded a ſect apart. The *Caroloſtadians* are the ſame with what are otherwiſe denominated *Sacramentarians*, and agree in moſt things with the Zuinglians. *Prateol.* Elench. Hæret. l. 2. n. 8. Jour. des Scav. T. 47. p. 653. See SACRAMENTARIAN, and ZUINGLIAN, *Cycl.*

CAROLUS (*Cycl.*) is uſed for a ſmall copper French coin, mixt with a little proportion of ſilver, firſt ſtruck by Charles VIII. of France, whence it took its name; being at the time when it ceaſed to be current, valued at ſix deniers. *Savar.* Dict. Com. T. 1. p. 566.

CAROPI, in botany, a name given by the inhabitants of the Philippine iſlands to a plant more uſually known among authors by the name of *tugus*, a plant greatly eſteemed by the natives, and ſuppoſed by Camelli to be the true amomum of the Greeks, ſo much valued in thoſe antient times. See TUGUS.

CAROTEEL, in matters of commerce, denotes a certain weight or quantity of divers kinds of goods, *ex. gr.* of cloves, from four to five hundred weight, of currants from five to nine hundred weight, of mace about three hundred weight, and of nutmegs from ſix to ſeven and an half hundred weight. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CAROTIC is uſed by ſome writers to denote thoſe who are ſeized with the *carus*. Ephem. Acad. N. C. Dec. 2. An. 1. p. 4. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1464. See CARUS, *Cycl.*

CARP, in ichthyology, ſee the article CYPRINUS.

The *carp* is the moſt valuable of all kinds of fiſh for the ſtocking of ponds. It is very quick in its growth, and brings forth the ſpawn three times in a year; ſo that the increaſe is very great: the female does not begin to breed till eight or nine years old, ſo that in breeding-ponds a ſupply muſt be kept of *carp* of that age. The beſt judges allow, that in ſtocking a breeding pond four males ſhould be allowed to every twelve females. The uſual growth of a *carp* is two or three inches in length in a year, but in ponds which receive the fattening of common ſewers they have been known to grow from five inches to eighteen in one year.

A feeding pond of one acre extent will very well feed two hundred *carp* of three years old, three hundred of two years old, and four hundred of a year old. *Carp* delight greatly in ponds that have marley ſides; they love alſo clay ponds well ſheltered from the winds, and grown with weeds, and with long graſs at the edges, which they feed on in the hot months. *Carp* and tench thrive very faſt in ponds and rivers near the ſea, where the water is a little brackiſh, but they are not ſo well taſted as thoſe which live in clear water. No fiſh will thrive in a pond where there are many roach, except the pike which feeds on them. Grains, blood, chickens guts, and the like, may be at times thrown into ponds where there are *carp*, to help to fatten the fiſh.

If the breeding and feeding this fiſh were a thing more underſtood than it is at preſent, the advantages might be very great, and fiſhponds become as valuable an article as gardens. The gentleman who has land in his own hands, may, beſide furniſhing his own table, and making preſents to his friends, raiſe a great deal of money, and very conſiderably improve his land at the ſame time, ſo as to make it really yield more this way, than by any other employment whatever. Suppoſe the place a meadow of forty ſhillings an acre, four acres of this in pond will return every year very eaſily a thouſand fed *carps* from the leaſt ſize that is eaten to fifteen inches long, beſide pikes, pearch, tench, and other fry. Suppoſe the *carps* are ſaleable at from ſixpence to a ſhilling apiece, they will bring twenty-five pound, which is ſix pound five ſhillings an acre for the land made into the pond.

When a great deal of water is deſigned to be brought, they firſt ſpit off the ground on which the bank is to ſtand, and form the pan of the pond. The gentleman who keeps land in his own hand, and will do this, will find no expence in the making his pond, if near his other land; for the earth that is dug out may be laid on the lands, and will ſave all the price of manure for a long time.

If the ſoil about the waters be mooriſh, the making a pond will keep up a ſupply of water that will make it always moiſt, and it will ſerve excellently for the planting of oziers, which will turn to a very conſiderable account. If cattle graze near the large ponds they will ſerve them for watering places, and they will delight to ſtand in them in hot weather, in which caſe their dung which falls in is a fine food for the fiſh, at the ſame time that it does great good alſo to the cattle.

The *carp* is a very cunning and wary fiſh, it very often eſcapes the net, and, when angled for, requires great ſkill and patience in the ſportſman to make any great work of it. The *carp* always chuſes the deepeſt parts of ponds and rivers, and in the laſt it is generally found in places where the ſtream is leaſt perceptible. The *carp* will never bite in cold weather; and in the hot months the angler can never be either too early in the morning, or too late in the evening for the ſport; when he has once taken the bait, there is no fear of his getting away, for he is one of the leather-mouth'd fiſhes.

The tackle in fiſhing for *carp* muſt be very ſtrong, and it will be proper to bait the place before-hand where he is to be fiſhed for, with a coarſe paſte. The red worm is the beſt bait in March, the cade in June, and the graſs-hopper in July, Auguſt, and September.

Not only theſe baits, but a ſweet paſte may be uſed in angling for *carp*, with great ſucceſs. There are many kinds of theſe paſtes made up by the anglers, but the general baſis of them all is ſugar or honey with flour: theſe ſort of paſtes are not only proper to bait the hook with, but they may be thrown into the water ſome hours before to draw the fiſh together. It may be proper alſo to bring the *carp* to the place intended for the angling for them, by throwing in cow-dung and blood, or bran and blood mixed together, ſome chickens guts cut ſmall, and ſmall pellets of theſe ſweet paſtes: this will learn them to frequent the place, as a part beſt ſupplied with food, and the having fed with ſafety before, will make them the leſs ſuſpect the bait on the hook. A very much eſteemed paſte is made thus; take common wheat flour, and veal, or any other young meat, of each equal quantities, beat them together in a mortar, till the meat is thoroughly diſſolved, or broke to pieces, then add about half the quantity of honey; beat it well together again, and finally add more flour till the whole is of a proper conſiſtence. This has the advantage of a paſte, and an animal bait at once, and hangs well upon the hook, ſo that it ſeldom miſſes ſucceſs. *Mortim.* Huſbandry, T. 1. p. 294.

To make the *carp* in a pond grow large and fat, the growth of graſs under the water ſhould be by all means poſſible encouraged; to this purpoſe as the water decreaſes in the beginning of ſummer, the ſides of the pond left naked and dry, ſhould be well raked with an iron rake, to deſtroy all the weeds, and cut up the ſurface of the earth; hay-ſeed ſhould be ſown plentifully in theſe places, and more ground prepared in the ſame manner as the water falls more and more away. By this means there will be a fine and plentiful growth of young graſs along the ſides of the pond to the water's edge, and when the rains fill up the pond again this will be all buried under the water, and will make a feeding place for the fiſh, where they will come early in the morning, and will fatten greatly upon what they find there.

CARP-*ſtone*, *lapis carpionis*, a kind of gem ſaid to be found in the ſauces, by others in the back-bone of the *carp* fiſh, about the ſize of a pea, of a triangular figure, and white colour without, but yellow within. It is ſuppoſed to be of uſe againſt the ſtone, and ebullitions of the bile, being taken in powder, or held in the mouth. *Rul.* Lex. Alch. p. 279. voc. *lapis*. *Nicolſ.* Lapid. P. 3. c. 47.

CARP-*meals*, a coarſe kind of cloth, made in the Northern parts of England. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CARPACK, in the Ægyptian dreſs, a ſort of red cap turned up with furr, which ſome make a cuſtom of wearing in common, though it is properly a part of the dreſs of the interpreters only, the ſame cap with muſlin tied round it being more properly the common dreſs. *Pocock*'s Ægypt, p. 191.

CARPASIUM *linum*. See LINUM *Carpaſum*.

CARPASUM, or CARPASIUM, in the materia medica of the antients, the name of a poiſonous gum, exſudating from a tree, ſo like myrrh in appearance that many periſhed by the error of uſing it inſtead of myrrh, or mixed among it. We are, at this time, wholly ignorant of what it was, but that it was a gum exſudating from a tree is plain from the account of Dioſcorides, who calls it *opocarpaſum*, as we do the flowing balm of Gilead, *opobalſamum*. The wood of the tree which produced it, he calls *xylocarpaſum*, in the ſame manner as the other wood is called *xylobalſamum*. This wood was little leſs poiſonous than the *carpaſum*, or gum itſelf.

Galen tells us that the *carpaſum* was like myrrh of the very pureſt and fineſt kind, and that thoſe people who were moſt curious of all to have fine myrrh, often met with the *carpaſum* among it, and gave death, inſtead of relief to the perſons they adminiſtred it to. We find by the words of Galen in this place, that this gum was not only like myrrh, but was alſo brought from the ſame places, and was often mixed with

it The fineſt myrrh uſually had moſt of this poiſon among it, and we may collect from the ſame account that it was a ſweet-ſcented gum, for otherwiſe no body could have miſtaken it for myrrh.

Uranius, in treating of the Abyſſines, a people of Arabia, from whoſe country the antients had their fineſt myrrh, mentions a poiſonous drug, which he calls *cerpathos* or *carpathus*; this is a ſmall variation of the name, one of the moſt common dialects of the Greek language changing the σ, ſ, into θ, th; and in this very word, though given in another meaning, we find an inſtance of it; for the city *Carpaſus* or *Carpaſia*, in the iſland of Cyprus is, according to Stephens, called *Carpathus* by Xenagoras.

The word *carpaſus* among the Greeks ſignifies alſo a ſort of linnen made of manufactured flax, and the Latin carbaſus uſed as the name of a ſail, is, by the beſt critics, ſuppoſed to be a word ſtretched too far, the original meaning being no more than that of the Greek *carpaſus*, linnen.

CARPENTER, (*Cycl.*) an artificer whoſe buſineſs is to cut, faſhion, and join timber, and other wood for the purpoſes of building.

The word is formed from the French *charpentier*, which ſignifies the ſame, formed of *charpente*, which denotes timber; or rather from the Latin *carpentarius*, a maker of *carpenta*. Vid. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 1. p. 684, ſeq. voc. *charpente* and *charpentier*.

Some will alſo have *carpentarius* to have been uſed for him who drove a *carpentum*, or carriage [a]; anſwering to a coachman among us: but Henninius denies this acceptation of the word [b]. —[a *Berg.* de Viis Milit l. 4. Sect. 10. §. 8. b *Hennin.* Not ad eund. ibid. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 367.] See CARPENTUM.

Carpenters were antiently denominated by the French, *carpenters* of the great hatchet, *de la grand coignée*, by way of diſtinction from joiners, who were called *carpenters* of the little hatchet, *de la petite coignée*. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. Supp. p. 136.

Ship-CARPENTER is he employed in the docks, in the conſtruction and repairing of veſſels. *Aubin.* Dict. Mar. p. 194.

CARPENTER *of a ſhip* is an officer at ſea, whoſe buſineſs is to have things in readineſs for keeping the veſſel in repair; and to attend the ſtopping leaks, fiſhing maſts or yards, alſo caulking, careening, breaming, and the like.

He is to watch the timber of the veſſel that it do not rot; conſult frequently with other officers on the ſtate of the maſts, yards; and in time of battle he is to have plugs, tampions, and planks ready for repairing breaches made by the enemies cannon. *Aubin.* Dict. Mar. p. 194.

The *carpenter* has a mate under him, and a crew or gang to command on neceſſary occaſions.

CARPENTUM, in antiquity, a denomination common to divers ſorts of vehicles, anſwering to coaches as well as waggons, or even carts among us. Vid. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 367, ſeq.

The *carpentum* was originally a kind of carr, or vehicle wherein the Roman ladies were carried; though in after-times it was alſo uſed in war.

Some derive the word a *carro*; others from *Carmenta*, mother of Evander, by a converſion of the m into p, *carpentum* for *carmentum*. Thus Ovid,

Nam prius Auſonias matres Carpenta vehebant
Hæc quoque ab Evandri dicta parente reor.
Ovid. Faſt. l. 1. *Calv.* Lex. Jur. p. 150.

CARPERA, in ichthyology, a name given by Cuba, and ſome other writers on fiſhes, to the carp. See the article CYPRINUS.

CARPERITARIA, in botany, a name uſed by ſome authors for the barbarea or winter-creſs, a wild plant common in hedges in ſpring. *Chabræus*, p. 278.

CARPESIA, in the materia medica of the antients, a name given to a kind of ſpice, or aromatic drug, often mentioned by Ægineta and others, and made an ingredient in cordial and ſtomachic medicines. This was a vegetable ſubſtance, being the top ſhoots of young twigs of an odoriferous ſhrub, growing in Pamphylia, and ſmelling very like the fineſt cinnamon.

Galen, who mentions this drug very frequently, makes two kinds of it different in goodneſs: the one he calls *Laerticum*, and the other *Ponticum*, but he ſays that they both were gathered on the mountains of Pamphylia. Some of the copies of Galen have the word πικρον bitter, inſtead of *Ponticum*; but as we learn by Stephens's accounts that the Laerticum was derived from Laertes, the name of a mountain in Pamphylia, where the drug was gathered, it is moſt probable that the other name alſo was derived from the name of ſome other place where it was gathered; and it does not ſeem from any accounts given us of either kind of *carpeſium*, that the epithet bitter could by any means be applied to them. *Galen*, de Med. Simp. l. 7.

Julius Scaliger, in his exercitations againſt Cardan, is of opinion that this latter kind had the name Pontic, becauſe of its being brought from Pontus, but he forgets that Galen ſays expreſly that both were gathered on the mountains of Pamphylia. It is evident that the ſecond, as well as the firſt name is a derivative of the name of ſome mountain of that country, and it may be a falſe ſpelling for *Adricon* or *Suedricon*, either of which give us the known names of mountains there. The likeneſs in ſound of the words *carpaſium* and *carpeſia* have given occaſion to ſome to ſuppoſe them the ſame thing; but they muſt have read very little of the antients who fall into this error. The *carpaſium* was a gum ſo nearly reſembling the fineſt myrrh, that it was often miſtaken for it: it came from the country of the Abyſſines, and was often mixed with the myrrh, and was ſo terrible a poiſon that many lives were loſt by the taking it among, or inſtead of, myrrh. This Galen aſſures us. That the *carpeſium* was not this ſubſtance, is very evident, ſince it was neither a gum nor a poiſon, but a ſafe and cordial internal medicine, and the young ſhoots of a tree, or ſhrub: but what it really was is not ſo clear. Actuarius is of opinion that the *carpeſia* and the cubebs were the ſame thing; but this is evidently erroneous: they are nearer the mark who ſuppoſe it to have been the young ſhoots of the tree whoſe fruit was the cubebs; but there are great reaſons even againſt this. *Scaliger*, Exercit.

As the antients uſed both this drug and cubebs, it is certain that had they both been the produce of the ſame tree, they muſt have known it; and this it is plain they did not know, for they have no where named any ſuch thing, but, on the contrary they have expreſly ſaid, that the *carpeſia* was the ſhoots of a tall tree, which produced no fruit. Aviſenna gives alſo this account, and adds, that it grew, in his time, on mount Lebanon, and that the part gathered for uſe was certain twigs, very long, cylindric, and but little thicker than a needle, which had a very fragrant ſmell.

CARPESIUM, in the materia medica, a name given by ſome authors to cubebs. *Ger.* Emac. Ind. 2. See CARPESIA

CARPET (*Cycl.*) — The chief furniture of the Turkiſh houſes are *carpets*, or mats of Grand Cairo, neatly wrought with ſtraw, ſpread on the ground. Vid. Phil. Tranſ. N° 155. p. 444, ſeq.

CARPET-*knights*, a denomination given to gown-men and others of peaceable profeſſions, who, on account of their birth, office, or merits to the public, or the like, are, by the prince, raiſed to the dignity of knighthood.

They take the appellation *carpet*, by reaſon they uſually receive their honours from the king's hands in the court, kneeling on a *carpet*.

By which they are diſtinguiſhed from knights created in the camp, or field of battle, on account of their military proweſs.

Carpet-knights poſſeſs a medium between thoſe called *truck*, or *dunghill-knights*, who only purchaſe, or merit the honour by their wealth; and *knights-batchelors*, who are created for their ſervices in the wars. Vid. *Markh.* Book of Hon. Dec. 2. Ep. 8.

CARPINUS, the *hornbeam*, in botany, the name of a genus of trees, the characters of which are theſe: the flower is of the catkin kind, being compoſed of a number of ſmall leaves, affixed to an axis in a ſquammoſe manner, under each of which there ſtand a great number of ſtamina: theſe are the barren male flowers, the embryo fruits appearing in other parts of the tree, between the leaves of larger and more beautiful ſpikes; which finally become a fruit of an umbilicated kind, compreſſed and ſtriated, and containing a roundiſh nut or kernel, pointed at one end.

There is only one known ſpecies of the *carpinus*, which is the common hornbeam. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 582.

CARPIONE, in ichthyology, a name given by Salvian to the fiſh called by other writers *carpio lacus Benaci*. It is a ſpecies of the ſalmon-kind, and is the ſame with that fiſh called in ſome parts of England the *gilt charre*. Artedi diſtinguiſhes it from the other ſpecies of the ſalmons by calling it the ſmall ſalmon with five rows of teeth in the palate. See the article SALMO.

CARPOS, Καρπος, *fruit*. The word in this ſenſe is too well known and underſtood to admit of any explanation; but it is neceſſary to obſerve that the old Greek writers did not keep ſtrictly to the ſenſe of the word, limiting it, as we do, to that part of a plant or tree which ſucceeds the flower, and in which the ſeeds are contained; but they often uſed it in a larger ſenſe, and expreſſed by it the eſculent part of a plant, though it did not ſerve to this purpoſe. Thus the roots of the bulbus edulis, and many other plants of this kind, are called, even by Theophraſtus, *carpi*; and, in ſome of the leſs known plants, great errors have ariſen from this. The Arabians expreſſed by the word *hab*, what the Greeks did by *carpos*, and uſed it in the ſame unlimited ſenſe, and this having not been obſerved, we have many commentators arguing for certain ſubſtances not being roots, becauſe called *hab* and *carpi*; and yet theſe certainly are ſuch, only called fruits becauſe they ſupply the uſe of fruits to the eater. The roots of the traſi or avellanda are called fruits by many of the old authrs, and Theophraſtus expreſly calls the tuberous roots of the arachidna its fruit.

CARPUM *flectentium interior*, in anatomy, a name given by Spigelius to the muſcle called by Albinus *ulnaris internus*, and by Winſlow, *internus cubitalis*.

CARPUS. See the article WRIST.

CARR, *carrum*, in the middle age, denoted any ſort of vehicle, or carriage, either by land or ſea. *Kenn.* Gloſſ. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. *caracta*.

CARRAC, or CARRACA, a name given by the Portugueſe to the

the veſſels they ſend to Braſil and the Eaſt-Indies; being very large, round built, and fitted for fight, as well as burthen. Their capacity lies in their depth, which is very extraordinary. They are narrower above than underneath, and have ſometimes ſeven or eight floors; they carry about 2000 ton, and are capable of lodging 2000 men; but of late they are but little uſed. Formerly they were alſo in uſe among the knights of Rhodes, as well as among the Genoeſe, and other Italians. Vid. *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 171. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 1. p. 171. Vocab. Cruſc. T. 2. p. 287.

It is a cuſtom among the Portugueſe, when the *carracs* return from India, not to bring any boat or ſloop for the ſervice of the ſhip, beyond the iſland of St. Helena; at which place they ſink them on purpoſe, in order to take from the crew all hopes or poſſibility of ſaving themſelves, in caſe the veſſel be thrown away. *Aubin.* Dict. Mar. p. 171.

CARRAGO, in antiquity, a kind of fortification, or defence about a camp, compoſed of carts, waggons, and the like vehicles, chained or faſtened together; chiefly uſed by the barbarous nations. Vid. *Veget.* l. 3. c. 10. *Stewech.* ad eund. ibid. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 868.

CARRARA *marble*, among our artificers, the name of a ſpecies of white marble, which was called marmor Lunenſe, and Liguſtrium by the antients: it is diſtinguiſhed from the Parian, now called the ſtatuary marble, by being harder and leſs bright. See the article LUNENSE *marmor*.

CARRAT *(Cycl.)* — The *carrat* by which jewellers eſtimate the weight of diamonds and pearls, is about $\frac{1}{130}$ of a troy ounce. *Jeffreys* on diamonds.

Hence the *carrat* is about $3\frac{1}{7}$ grains troy.

Carrats are divided into halves, quarters, or grains; and farther, into eighths, ſixteenths, and thirty-two parts. Id. ibid.

CARRIAGE *(Cycl.)* ſignifies the removal of goods, or other things, from one place to another, eſpecially with a carr or cart. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 1. p. 684. voc. *chariage.*

CARRIAGE alſo denotes the money or hire paid to a carrier, or other bearer of goods.

The *carriage* of letters is called *poſtage*. See POST, *Cycl.*

CARRIAGE *by ſea*, is denominated *freight*. See the article FRAIGHT, *Cycl.*

Bill of CARRIAGE, *lettre de voiture*, among the French, denotes a paper given to a carrier, expreſſing the quantity and quality of the goods and parcels committed to him, partly to entitle him to receive his hire from the perſon to whom they are directed, and partly that this letter may ſhew whether all be brought, and whether in due time, and in the condition required. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 2. p. 1935. voc. *voiture.*

CARRIAGE *of a cannon*, conſiſts of the cheeks, the tranſums, the bolts, the plates, the train, the bands, the keys and locks, the bridge, the bed, the hooks, the trunion holes, and the cap ſquare. *Guill.* Gent. Dict. P. 2. in voc.

The *carriages* for mortars are low, with four wheels, each of one piece, exactly like the ſea *carriages*. Milit. Dict. in voc.

The parts of a ſea *carriage* are the two cheeks, the axle-trees, bolts, cap-ſquares, hooks, forelocks, trucks, linſpins. *Manw.* Sea Dict. p. 21.

Block-CARRIAGE is a cart made on purpoſe for carrying of mortars, and their beds, from one place to another.

Truck-CARRIAGES are two ſhort planks of wood, ſupported on two axle-trees, having four trucks, or wheels, of ſolid wood, about a foot and a half, or two foot diameter, for carrying mortars or guns upon battery, when their own *carriages* cannot go; and are drawn by men. *Guill.* Gent. Dict. P. 2. in voc. *carriage.*

CARRIAGE is alſo uſed to denote a ſpace of ground, over which the inhabitants of New France, and other colonies of North America, who trade with the ſavages uſually by means of canoes, are obliged to carry their boats and proviſions, &c. on their ſhoulders. This they are forced to when they come to places in lakes or rivers, covered with willows, or otherwiſe rendered impracticable to paſs by water, till they meet with ſome new place convenient for reimbarking. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 2. p. 1188. voc. *portage.*

CARRIAGES, *(Cycl.)* in agriculture, are of two kinds, the main *carriage*, whoſe mouth is of breadth ſufficient to receive the whole ſtream intended; and leſſer *carriage* ariſing from ſpace to ſpace, out of the former. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CARRIER, he who undertakes to convey perſons, goods, papers, money, or the like, from place to place, on condition of a certain price, either fixed by authority or cuſtom, or left to private agreement. *Savar.* Dict. Comm. T. 2. p. 1938. voc. *voiturier.*

In Holland *carriers* are called *routiers*, becauſe they always keep the ſame road, or rout; ſetting out, and arriving, at fixed hours. Id. in Supp. p. 1180. voc. *routier.*

CARRIER *pidgeon*, a ſort of pidgeon uſed, when properly trained up, to be ſent with letters from one place to another.

It is larger in ſize than moſt of the other kinds. Its length from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail being often fifteen inches; but its greateſt weight not twenty ounces. Its fleſh is firm, and its feathers cloſe; it is long-necked, and of a better ſhape than moſt other pidgeons. The upper chap of the bill is half covered from the head with a white or blackiſh tuberous furfuraceous fleſh, which projects or hangs over both its ſides, on the upper part neareſt the head, and ends in a point about the middle of the bill. This is called the *wattle*. The eyes are ſurrounded with the ſame ſort of corrugated fleſh for the breadth of a ſhilling, and their iris is red. Their beak is long, ſtrait, and thick; their wattle generally broad acroſs the beak, ſhort from the head toward the point, and tilting forward from the head; and the head narrow, long, and flat; the neck very long and thin, and the breaſt broad; the feather is chiefly black or dun, though there are blues, whites, and pieds.

It has its name from its remarkable ſagacity in carrying a letter from one place to another: though you carry them hoodwinked, twenty or thirty, nay ſixty or an hundred miles, they will find their way, in a very little time, to the place where they were bred. They are trained to this ſervice in Turky and Perſia, and are carried firſt, while young, ſhort flights of half a mile, afterwards more, till at length they will return from the fartheſt part of the kingdom. Every baſhaw has a baſket of theſe pidgeons, bred at the ſeraglio, which, upon any emergent occaſions, as an inſurrection, or the like, he diſpatches with letters, braced under their wings to the ſeraglio, which proves a more ſpeedy method, as well as a ſafer, than any other, only ſending out more than one, for fear of accidents. Lightow aſſures us, that one of theſe birds will carry a letter from Babylon to Aleppo, which is thirty days journey, in forty eight hours. This is alſo a very antient practice; Hirtius and Brutus, at the ſiege of Modena, held a correſpondence with one another by means of pidgeons. And Ovid tells us, that Tauroſthenes, by a pidgeon ſtained with purple, gave notice to his father of his victory at the Olympic games, ſending it to him at Ægina. *Moor*'s Columbarium, p. 28.

CARROBALISTA, in the antient military art, denotes a ſpecies of *baliſta* mounted on wheels, and drawn by horſes; by which it differed from the *manubaliſta*, which being leſſer and lighter was thrown by the hand. *Veget.* l. 2. c. 25. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 1. p. 172. See BALISTA, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

CARROCIUM, or CARROCERUM, in middle age writers, denotes the banner, or chief flag of an army, which was mounted on a kind of chariot, and drawn by oxen. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 1. p. 172. See BANNER.

CARROT. See the article DAUCUS.

CARUCCA, in antiquity, a ſplendid kind of carr, or chariot, mounted on four wheels, richly decorated with gold, ſilver, ivory, &c. in which the emperors, ſenators, and people of condition, were carried. Vid. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 369. *Aquin.* Lex. Milit. T. 1. p. 173.

The word comes from the Latin *carrus*, or Britiſh *carr*, which is ſtill the Iriſh name for any wheel carriage. *Kenn.* Gloſſ. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. *caruca.*

CARRUCA or CARUCA is alſo uſed in middle age writers for a plough. Vid. *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 858. *Kenn.* Gloſſ ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. *caruca.* See PLOUGH.

CARRUCA was alſo ſometimes uſed for *carrucata*. *Kenn.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 82. ejuſd. Gloſſ. ad eund. See CARRUCATE.

CARRUCAGE, *carucagium*, a kind of tax antiently impoſed on every plough, for the public ſervice. *Kenn.* Gloſſ. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. *carucata.* See CARUCATE, *Suppl.* and HIDAGE, *Cycl.*

CARRUCAGE, CARUCAGE, or CARUAGE, in huſbandry, denotes the ploughing of ground, either ordinary, as for grain, hemp, and flax; or extraordinary, as for woad, dyers weed, rape, and the like. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CARRUCATE, *carucata*, in our antient laws and hiſtory, denotes a plough-land, or as much arable ground as can be tilled in one year, with one plough. See PLOUGH.

In doomſday inquiſition the arable land is eſtimated in *carrucates*, the paſture in hides, and meadow in acres. See HIDE, and ACRE, *Cycl* and *Suppl.*

Skene makes the *carrucata* the ſame with *hilda*, or *hida terræ*; Littleton the ſame with *ſoc*. Vid. *Skeu.* de Verb. Signif. p. 36. *Cow.* Interpr. in. voc. *carve.* Terms de Ley. p. 44. See SOC. *Cycl.*

The *carrucata terræ*, in the reign of Richard I. was eſtimated at 60 acres [a]; though in another charter of the ſame reign, the *carrucate* is rated at an hundred acres. Fleta, who lived under Edward I. allows nine ſcore acres to a *carrucate*, viz. ſixty for winter tillage, ſixty for ſpring tillage, and ſixty for fallowing. He adds, that if the land lay in two fields, eight ſcore of it made a *carrucate*, one half of it for tillage, the other for fallow [b]. — [a *Dugd.* Monaſt. T. 2. p. 107. b *Flet.* l. 2. c. 72. §. 4.]

The meaſure of a *carrucate* appears to have differed in reſpect of place, as well as time. Thus, in the 23d of Edward III. a *carrucate* of land in Burceſter contained 112 acres, and in Middleton 150 acres. *Kenn.* Paroch Antiq. p 471. Ejuſd. Gloſſ. ad eund. *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 859.

By a ſtatute under William III. for charging perſons to the repair of the highways, a plough-land is rated at 50 pounds *per annum*, and may contain houſes, mills, wood, paſture, &c. Stat. 7 and 8. Will. III.

CARRYING, in falconry, ſignifies a hawk's flying away with the quarry.

Carrying is one of the ill qualities of a hawk, which ſhe acquires either by a diſlike of the falconer, or not being ſufficiently broke to the lure. *Cox*, Gent. Recr. P. 2. p. 15. See LURE.

CARRYING, among riding-maſters. A horſe is ſaid to *carry* low, when, having naturally an ill-ſhaped neck, he lowers his head too much. All horſes that arm themſelves *carry* low, but a horſe may *carry* low without arming. A French branch, or a gigot is preſcribed as a remedy againſt *carrying* low.

A horſe is ſaid to *carry* well, when his neck is raiſed, or arched, and he holds his head high and firm, without conſtraint. *Guill.* Gent. Dict. P. 1. in voc.

CARRYING, among huntſmen. When a hare runs on rotten ground (or even ſometimes in a froſt) and it ſticks to her feet, they ſay ſhe *carries*. *Cox*, Gent. Recr. P. 1. p. 17.

CARRYING *wind*, a term uſed by our dealers in horſes to expreſs ſuch a one as frequently toſſes his noſe as high as his ears, and does not carry handſomely. This is called *carrying wind*; and the difference between *carrying* in the wind, and beating upon the hand, is this: that the horſe who beats upon the hand, ſhakes the bridle and reſiſts it, while he ſhakes his head; but the horſe that carries in the wind puts up his head without ſhaking, and ſometimes beats upon the hand. The oppoſite to *carrying* in the wind, is arming and carrying low; and even between theſe two there is a difference in wind.

CART, a vehicle mounted on two wheels, drawn by one or more horſes, uſed for the carriage of various ſorts of heavy things.

The word ſeems formed from the French *charrette*, which ſignifies the ſame; or rather the Latin *carreta*, a diminutive of *carrus*. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p 1677. voc. *charrette*. *Savar.* Dict. Comm T. 1. p. 688. See CARR.

A *cart* differs from a wain in that the former is drawn by horſes, and has two ſides called *trills*; whereas a wain is drawn by oxen, and has a wain cope.

The parts and apparatus belonging to a *cart* are, the *trill hooks*, and *back band*, which hold the ſides of the *cart* up to the horſe; the *belly band*, paſſing from one ſide, under the horſe's belly, to the other; the *cart raers*, being the two rails on the top of the *cart* [a]; *cart ſtaves*, thoſe that hold the *cart* and the raers together; *cart* body, all that part where the loading is laid for carriage, called, in Suſſex, the *buck*, q. d. belly of the *cart* [b]; *cart ladders*, the crooked pieces ſet over the wheels to keep hay and ſtraw loaden off them; *cart ſaddle*, the leathern or wooden pannel laid on the fillar horſe; the *ſloats*, the under pieces which keep the bottom of the *cart* together; a *trigen*, a pole to ſtop the wheel of a *cart*, when it goes too faſt down a ſteep place [c]. — [[a] Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc. [b] *Kenn.* Gloſſ. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. [c] Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc. *cart.*]

Criminals are drawn to execution in a *cart*. Bawds, and other malefactors, are whipped at the *cart's* tail. By the laws of the city, carr-men are forbid to ride, either on their *carts*, or horſes. They are to lead, or drive them on foot, through the ſtreets, on the forfeiture of forty ſhillings. Stat. 1. Geo. I. c. 57. Sect. 8. Abr. T. 5. p. 86. 8vo.

Scripture makes mention of a ſort of *carts*, or drags, uſed by the Jews, to do the office of threſhing. They were ſupported on low thick wheels, bound with iron, which were rolled up and down on the ſheaves, to break them, and force out the corn [a]. Something of the like kind alſo obtained among the Romans, under the denomination of *plauſtra*, of which Virgil makes mention [b].

Tardaque Eleuſinæ matris volventia plauſtra,
Tribulaque, traheæque ——

On which Servius obſerves, that *trahea* denotes a *cart* without wheels, and *tribula* a ſort of *cart* armed on all ſides with teeth, uſed chiefly in Africa, for threſhing corn. The Septuagint and St. Jerome repreſent theſe *carts* as furniſhed with ſaws, in regard their ſurface was beſet with teeth. David, having taken Rabbah, the capital of the Ammonites, ordered all the inhabitants to be cruſhed to pieces under ſuch *carts*, moving on wheels ſet with iron teeth; and the king of Damaſcus is ſaid to have treated the Iſraelites of the land of Gilead, in the ſame manner [c]. — [[a] *Hieron.* Comm. ad Eſai. c. 25. *Calm.* Dict. Bibl. T. 1. p. 366. [b] Georg. I. [c] 2 Sam. c. 12. v. 31. Amos. c. 1. v. 3. *Calm* Dict. Bibl. T. 1. p. 366.]

CARTEL *(Cycl.)* originally ſignifies a placart, or manifeſto in writing, poſted in public places to notify its contents.

The word comes from the Italian *cartello*, or Latin *cartellus*, which ſignifies the ſame; formed by diminution of *charta*, paper. *Du Cange*, Gloſſ. Lat. T. 1. p. 861. voc. *cartellus*. Cruſc. Vocab. T. 2. p. 296. voc. *cartello*.

The uſe of *cartels*, or challenges to fight, is very antient, there being divers inſtances of them in Homer, Virgil, and other Greek and Latin poets [a]. Rymer gives the *cartel* which Edward III. ſent to Philip de Valois, challenging him either to fight him, body to body, or an hundred men againſt an hundred, or army to army, within ten days, before the gates of Tournay [b]. — [[a] Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1476. [b] *Rym.* Fœd. T. 5. Bibl. Choiſ. T. 23. p. 271, ſeq.]

CARTEL alſo denotes a treaty or agreement between two princes or generals, relating to the exchange of priſoners each have taken in war. *Fæſch.* Ing. Lex. p. 154.

There are alſo *cartels* ſettled between princes in time of war, for what relates to commerce, that it may be carried on without interruption, notwithſtanding other hoſtilities.

CARTEL alſo denotes a meaſure of capacity for corn, uſed in divers parts of France, being of different values from 30 to 50 pounds. *Sav.* Dict. Comm. Supp. p. 122, ſeq.

CARTHAMUS, *Baſtard Saffron*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: the flower is of the floſculous kind, and is compos'd of numerous ſmall floſcules, divided into many ſegments at their ends, and ſtanding on the embryo ſeeds, contain'd in a ſcaly and foliaceous cup. The embryos finally ripen into ſeeds which are not winged with down. The ſpecies of *carthamus* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are theſe, 1. The *carthamus* of the ſhops, with ſaffron-coloured flowers; and, 2. The *carthamus* of the ſhops, with white flowers. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 457

Carthamus ſeeds are ſaid to be emetic and cathartic, but at preſent they are very little uſed. Its flowers are ſometimes uſed in medicine, but their chief uſe is in dying.

CARTHUSIAN *(Cycl.)* — The word is formed from *Carthuſianus* or *Carthuſienſis*, a denomination given them in Latin, from a village in Dauphiny called *Chartreuſe*, in Latin *Cartuſium*, *Caturcium*, as ſome ſay, where the firſt monaſtry of this kind was erected. Hence the French ſtill call the religious of this order *Chartreux*, and their convents *Chartreuſes*. An appellation which appears alſo to have formerly obtained in England; whence the name of that celebrated hoſpital, or rather college, in London, the *Charter-houſe*, by corruption from *Chartreuſe*. Dict. Trev. in voc.

The *Carthuſian* habit is all white within, their ſcapular being joined in the ſides by two pieces of the ſame ſtuff. Their prior and procurator, who may go abroad upon the neceſſary affairs of the houſe, appear in a black cloak down to the ground, and a black hood over the white one; the hood not round, but tapering to a point. *Stev.* Suppl. to Dugd. Monaſt. T. 1. p. 239.

CARTHUSIAN *powder*, *Poudre des Chartreux*. See KERMES *mineral*.

CARTILAGE *(Cycl.)* — A *cartilage* is a whitiſh or pearl coloured ſubſtance, which covers the extremities of bones joined together by moveable articulations, increaſes the volume of ſome of them after the manner of epiphyſes, unites others very cloſely together, and has no immediate adheſion or connection with others. The ſubſtance of *cartilages* is more tender, and leſs brittle, than that of bones; but with age they ſometimes grow ſo hard as to become perfectly bony. The *cartilages* which belong to the bones differ from each other in ſize, figure, ſituation, and uſe, and may all be ranked under two general heads: thoſe which are cloſely united to bones, and thoſe which are not immediately connected with them. The *cartilages* united to bones are of four kinds; ſome cover both ſides of the moveable articulations, and are very ſmooth and ſlippery; ſome unite the bones to each other, either ſo firmly as to allow no ſenſible motion, as in the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis, and ſtill more in that by which the epiphyſes are joined to the bones; or in ſuch manner as to allow of different motions, as in thoſe by which the bodies of the vertebræ are connected. The firſt eaſily grow hard, but the others appear in ſome degree viſcid, and retain their flexibility.

Some increaſe the ſize and extent of bones, as the cartilaginous portions of almoſt all the true ribs: theſe are articulated with bones; others with *cartilages*, as the ſeptum narium; others ſerve only for borders, as thoſe of the baſis of the ſcapula, and of the criſta of the os ilium, the ſupercilia of cavities, and thoſe of the ſpinal and tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ. Some, in fine, have a ſingular form, as thoſe of the ears, and moſt of thoſe of the noſe; in which laſt, their elaſticity appears moſt ſenſibly. The *cartilages* belonging to the ſecond general claſs, or thoſe not immediately joined to bones, are for the moſt part placed in the moveable joints; and theſe may likewiſe be ſubdivided into ſeveral kinds. Some lie altogether looſe, being neither joined to the articulated bones, nor to the *cartilages* which cover them, but ſlide freely between them in different directions; as thoſe which are placed in the articulation of the tibia with the os femoris; in that of the lower jaw with the oſſa temporum; and in that of the clavicle with the ſternum. Thoſe between the clavicle and acromium, and between the firſt and ſecond vertebræ of the neck, are of the ſame kind. Some are partly joined to other *cartilages*, and partly ſlide between the cartilaginous extremities of the articulated bones, as the *cartilage* at the lower extremity of the radius. There may alſo be reckoned among the *cartilages*, tho' not ſo properly, ſeveral of the ſmall ſeſamoide bones, which remain long cartilaginous; and alſo the cartilaginous portions of tendons, which do the ſame office with the ſeſamoide bones. *Winſlow's* Anat. p. 112.

It is commonly held, that all bones in their original were only *cartilages*, and arrived at the hardneſs of bones by a gradual induration. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 139. See BONE.

Hence it is, that in ſome caſes the *cartilages* themſelves have been

been found offified; of which a famous inſtance happened ſome years ago at Milan, where a malefactor was judged innocent, and ſaved by a miracle, becauſe his aſpera arteria being turned bony, he was not ſuffocated by the hangman's rope. *Chauv.* Lex. Phil. p. 92.

Articulating-CARTILAGES. See JOINT-*Cartilages*.

CARTILAGINOUS *Fiſhes*, thoſe, whoſe ſpine, or back-bone, is of the conſiſtence of a cartilage, being hollow withal, and containing medulla.

Cartilaginous fiſhes are of two kinds; flat, as the raia or ſkate; and long and round, as the aſellus or cod. Vide *Aldrov.* de piſc. l. 3. c. 31. *Caſt.* Lex. Med p. 139.

CARTILAGINOUS *leaf*, among botaniſts. See LEAF.

CARTOUCHE, or CARTOOZE, (*Cycl.*) in architecture, a member or ornament nearly akin to a modillion; from which it only differs in this, that the latter is uſed under the cornice in the eaves of a houſe, and the former in wainſcotting within doors. Some workmen call the *cartoozes* dentils. See DENTILE, *Cycl. Neve*, Build. Dict. in voc. *cartoozes*.

CARTOUCHES, in heraldry, a name given to a ſort of oval ſhields, much uſed by the popes and ſecular princes in Italy, and others, both clergy and laity, for the painting or engraving their arms on. Many ſuppoſe this form derogatory to the honour of the perſon; but tho' the ſquare ſhield, with the rounded and pointed bottom, is more in uſe with us, as alſo with the French and Germans, yet this is ſuppoſed more truly the figure of the Roman ſhield worn by the ſoldiery, and therefore more antient and honourable than either that or the indented ſhield of the Germans. *Niſbet*'s Heraldry, p. 12.

CARTRIDGE (*Cycl.*) — CARTRIDGE-*box*, a wooden or iron caſe, covered with leather, holding a dozen or more muſket *cartridges*, borne by the ſoldier on his belt, hanging a little above the right pocket-hole. *Guill.* Gent. Dict. P. 2, in voc.

CARVA, in botany, a name given by the Indians to one of the kinds of cinnamon tree. This is of all others the moſt eſteemed among them, and ſerves for the moſt purpoſes. They extract camphor and a liquid oil from the roots; they extract oil of cinnamon from the bark, and from the leaves they make another oil, which is called oil of cloves, and ſold as ſuch. The fruits yield them an oil reſembling that of juniper, and afterwards they extract from them a thick, fat ſubſtance, like wax, ſerving them for the making unguents and plaiſters, and alſo for the making their candles. Hort. Malab.

CARVAGE, *carvagium*, the ſame with *carrucage*. *Kenn.* Gloſſ. ad Paroch. Antiq. in voc. *Carucata*. *Cow.* Interpr. voc. *carve*. See CARRUCAGE.

Henry III is ſaid to have taken *carvage*, that is, two marks of ſilver of every knight's fee, towards the marriage of his ſiſter Iſabella to the emperor. *Stow*, Ann. p. 271. *Cow.* Interp. in voc. *carve*.

Carvage could only be impoſed on the tenants in capite. *Tyrr.* Hiſt. of Engl. T. 4. p. 102.

CARVAGE alſo denotes a privilege whereby a man is exempted from the ſervice of *carrucage*.

CARUCATARIUS, in antient law books, he that held land in *ſoccage*, or by plough tenure. *Kenn.* Gloſſ. ad Paroc. Antiq. in voc. See SOCCAGE, *Cycl.*

CARVER, a cutter of figures or other devices in wood. See CARVING.

Carvers anſwer to what the Romans called *ſculptores*, who were different from *cælatores*, or engravers, as theſe laſt wrought in metal. *Pancir.* de Corp. Artif. §. 10. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 2. p. 712. voc. *ſculptores*.

CARVER is alſo an officer of the table, whoſe buſineſs is to cut up the meat, and diſtribute it to the gueſts.

The word is formed from the Latin *carptor*, which ſignifies the ſame. The Romans alſo called him *carpus*, ſometimes *ſciſſor*, *ſcindendi magiſter*, and *ſtructor*. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 1. p. 368. In the great families at Rome, the *carver* was an officer of ſome figure. There were maſters to teach them the art regularly, by means of figures of animals cut in wood. Vid. *Juven.* ſat. 11. v. 133. *Pitiſc.* Lex. Ant. T. 2. p. 867. voc. *ſtructores*. The Greeks alſo had their *carvers*, called Διατροι, *q. d.* deribitores, or diſtributors. In the primitive times, the maſter of the feaſt carved for all his gueſts. Thus in Homer, when Agamemnon's embaſſadors were entertained at Achilles's table, the hero himſelf carved the meat. Of latter times, the ſame office on ſolemn occaſions was executed by ſome of the chief men of Sparta[a]. Some derive the cuſtom of diſtributing to every gueſt his portion, from thoſe early ages when the Greeks firſt left off feeding on acorns, and learned the uſe of corn. The new diet was ſo great a delicacy, that to prevent the gueſts from quarrelling about it, it was found neceſſary to make a fair diſtribution[b]. — [[a] *Athen.* Deipnoſ. l. 1. c. 10. [b] *Pott.* Archæol. l. 4. c. 20.]

CARUI, *the carraway plant*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants of the umbelliferous kind; the characters of which are theſe: the flower is roſaceous, being compos'd of ſeveral heart-faſhioned petals, irregular in ſize, and diſpos'd in a circular form; the cup finally becomes a fruit, compos'd of two ſmall oblong ſeeds, ſtriated and gibboſe on one ſide, and flat and ſmooth on the other. To this it may be added, that the leaves are narrow, and ſtand in pairs on their ribs. The ſpecies of *carui* enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are theſe; 1. The common *carui*, call'd by ſome meadow cummin; and, 2. The fine-leav'd *carui*, with tuberoſe roots. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 306.

The ſeed of *carui* is one of the greater hot ſeeds; it is ſtomachic and carminative, and therefore good for the colic, a bad digeſtion, weakneſs of ſight, and dizzineſs of the head *James*, Med Dict. in voc. *carum*.

CARVING, (*Cycl.*) in a general ſenſe, the art or act of cutting or faſhioning a hard body by means of ſome ſharp inſtrument, eſpecially a chiſſel.

In which ſenſe, *carving* includes ſtatuary and engraving, as well as cutting in wood.

CARVING, in a more particular ſenſe, is the art of engraving or cutting figures in wood.

In this ſenſe, *carving*, according to Pliny, is prior both to ſtatuary and painting. *Plin.* Hiſt. Nat. l. 36. c. 5. *Pitiſc* Lex. Ant. T. 2. p. 713, voc. *ſculptura*.

To *carve* a figure or deſign, it muſt firſt be drawn, or paſted on the wood; which done, the reſt of the block not covered by the lines of the deſign, are to be cut away with little narrow-pointed knives. The wood fitteſt for this uſe is that which is hard, tough and cloſe, as beech, but eſpecially box. To prepare it for drawing the deſign on, they waſh it over with white lead, tempered in water, which better enables it either to bear ink or the crayon, or even to take the impreſſion by chalking. When the deſign is to be paſted on the wood, this whitening is omitted, and they content themſelves to ſee the wood well planed. Then wiping over the printed ſide of the figure with gum tragacanth diſſolved in water, they clap it ſmooth on the wood, and let it dry; which done, they wet it ſlightly over, and fret off the ſurface of the paper gently, till all the ſtrokes of the figure appear diſtinctly. This done, they fall to cutting, or *carving*, as above. *Salm.* Polygr. l. 2.

CARVIST, in falconry See FALCON.

CARYATES, Καρυάτες, in antiquity, a feſtival in honour of Diana, ſurnamed Caryatis, held at Caryum, a city of Laconia. The chief ceremony was a certain dance, ſaid to have been invented by Caſtor and Pollux, and perform'd by the virgins of the place.

During Xerxes's invaſion, the Laconians not daring to appear and celebrate the cuſtomary ſolemnity, to prevent incurring the Goddeſs's anger by ſuch an intermiſſion, the neighbouring ſwains are ſaid to have aſſembled and ſung paſtorals or *bucoliſmi*, which is ſaid to have been the origin of bucolic poetry. *Meurs.* Græc. Fer. *Caſtelan* de Feſt. Græc. *Pott.* Arch. Græc. l. 2. c. 20. See CARYATIDES, *Cycl.*

CARUNCULA (*Cycl.*) — Some have given the name *caruncula* to that pendant fleſhy part, called *uvula*, or *columella*. See UVULA, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

CARUNCULA is alſo applied to certain fleſhy morſels preternaturally contained in divers parts and humours of the body.

We ſometimes meet with capillary *caruncles* excreted with the urine. *Hippocr.* 4. Aph. 76. See TRICHIASIS.

Celſus alſo ſpeaks of certain *carunculæ* generated in the noſtrils. *Celſ.* de Medic. l. 6. c. 8.

To the head of *carunculæ* alſo belong thoſe fleſhy excreſcences called *polypus*'s. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 140. See POLYPUS, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

CARUS (*Cycl.*) — Galen deſcribes the *carus* as a privation of ſenſe and motion through the whole body, the reſpiration remaining entire, followed by a profound ſleep, the eyes always cloſed: but ſenſation not ſo abſolutely deſtroyed, but that the patient can feel a puncture with a pin, tho' he is not thereby awakened either to open his eyes or ſpeak. *Gal.* de Loc. Affect. l. 4. c. 2. Item Meth. Med. l. 13. c. 21. *Caſt.* Lex. Med. p. 138.

The *carus* is deſcribed by modern phyſicians, as a drowſy diſeaſe, ſlighter than an apoplexy, but ſeverer than a lethargy, and frequently degenerating into the former, occaſioned by an obſtruction of the courſe and diffuſion of the animal ſpirits from the medulla of the brain, towards the cortex thereof. *Willis*, de Anim. Brut. P. 2. c. 4.

CARYOCATACTES, in zoology, the name of a bird of the magpie kind, of a browniſh colour, all over beautifully variegated with white triangular ſpots, and very full of white feathers about the anus and origin of the tail. The tail and long feathers of the wings are black, but variegated in ſome places with white. It makes the ſame ſort of chattering noiſe with our magpie, and feeds on nuts and other fruits, and is common in the mountainous parts of Germany. *Ray*, Ornitholog. p. 90.

CARYOCOSTYNUM, in pharmacy, a kind of purging electuary, the two principal ingredients of which, that give the denomination to the whole, are cloves, and coſtus. It works briſkly, and fetches the humours from the moſt remote parts; whence, and by reaſon of its warmth, it is preſcribed againſt rheumatic, arthritic, hydropic, paralytic, &c. diſorders. *Quinc.* Pharm. P. 3. §. 6. p. 450.

CARYOPHYLLATA, *avens*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are theſe: the flower is of the roſaceous kind, conſiſting of ſeveral petals, diſpoſed in a circular form, and growing from the ſegments of a one-leav'd cup, of a hollowed ſhape. The piſtil ariſes from the center of this cup, and finally becomes a roundiſh fruit, conſiſting of a number of ſeeds, each ending in a ſort of tail.

The ſpecies of *caryophyllata*, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are theſe; 1. The common, or ſmall flowered *avens*. 2. The large flowered *avens*. 3. The ground ivy leav'd *avens*. 4. The Virginian *avens*, with ſmall white flowers, and ſcentleſs roots. 5. The marſh or water *avens*, with a purple bending flower. 6. The purple mountain *avens*, with flowers growing one upon another. 7. The purple mountain *avens*, with flowers growing in a triple order on one another. 8. The marſh mountain *avens*. 9. The double flowered marſh mountain *avens*. 10. The leſſer purple water *avens*, with bending flowers. 11. The mountain *avens*, with a drooping yellow flower. 12. The Pyrenean *avens*, with very large and rounded leaves, and drooping flowers. 13. The yellow flower'd alpine *avens*. 14. The purple flower'd alpine *avens*. 15. The white flower'd alpine *avens*. 16. The ſmaller alpine *avens*. 17. The ſmallage leav'd alpine *avens*. 18. The germander leav'd alpine *avens*. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 294.

The *caryophyllatæ* differ from the ranunculus's in the cup of the flower, and from the cinquefoils in the ſhade of their ſeeds.

Avens is ſuppoſed to be good to dry up catarrhs, and diſſolve coagulated blood.

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, in botany, a term uſed by Mr. Tournefort to expreſs a ſort of flowers of the pink kind, or reſembling the pink flowers in ſhape. Theſe are compos'd of ſeveral petals diſpoſed in an orbicular form, and ariſe from the bottom of the cup as from a ſort of tube. See Tab. 1. of Botany, Claſs 1. and *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 329.

CARYOPHYLLON *Plinii*, the fruit of the caſſia caryophyllata, or cloveberry tree, whoſe bark is uſed in medicine. *C. Bauhin.* Pin. p. 119.

CARYOPHYLLUS, the *pink*. See PINK.

CARYOPHYLLUS *aromaticus*, the *clove ſpice*, in botany, the name of a genus of trees, the characters of which are theſe: the flower is of the roſaceous kind, and is compos'd of ſeveral petals arranged in a circular form, and placed on a cup, which finally becomes an oval, umbilicated, unicapſular fruit, containing one oblong ſeed. There is no other known ſpecies of this tree, but that which produces the common clove. *Tourn.* Inſt. p. 661.

Clove ſpice are eſteemed ſtomachic, carminative, and alexipharmic. See CLOVE, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

CARYOPHYLLUS *marinus*, a name given by Dr. Woodward to a foſſil mycetites, or coralloide body, found in ſeveral parts of Germany.

CARYOTA, in botany, the name of a genus of plants deſcribed by the author of the Hortus Malabaricus, under the name of *ſchunda-pana*. The characters are theſe: it produces male and female flowers in the ſame ear; the male flowers have for their cup the whole compound ſpatha; the flower is divided into three parts, and the petals are very ſmall and ſharp-pointed; the germen of the piſtil is roundiſh, the ſtile is pointed, and the ſtigma ſimple; the fruit is a roundiſh berry, containing only one cell, in which are contained two large and oblong ſeeds, which are cylindric or rounded on one ſide, and flatted on the other. *Linnæi* Gen Pl. p. 515. Muſeum Cliffort. p. 12. Hort. Mal. T. 1. p. 11.

CARYSTIUM *linum*. See LINUM *caryſtium*.

CARYSTIUM *marmor*. See MARMOR.

CARYUS, in the materia medica, a name given by Dioſcorides, and ſome other of the antient Greeks, to the eryngium, or ſea holly, called by us eryngo. It was thus named from its having a ſmall head or cluſter of flowers like a walnut. See ERYNGIUM.

CASA, in antient and middle age writers, is uſed to denote a cottage or houſe.

CASA *Santa*, denotes the chapel of the holy virgin at Loretto.

The *Santa Caſa* is properly the houſe, or rather chamber, in which the bleſſed virgin is ſaid to have been born, where ſhe was betrothed to her ſpouſe Joſeph, where the angel ſaluted her, the Holy Ghoſt overſhadowed her, and, by conſequence, where the Son of God was conceived, or incarnated.

This building, they tell us, was brought in a wonderful manner from Nazareth to Dalmatia, and lodged there upon the top of a hill or rock called Terſatto, on the 12th of May 1291; but that being threatened by the infidels, it was removed again by the ſame angels, who all along guarded it; and they brought it over the ſea, and ſet it down on the firſt land they came at, which was near the city of Ancona; from whence, not pleaſed with the place, they removed it to the hill near Loretto, where it continues to this day; tho' it ſuffered a little diſlocation again, ſometime after its firſt remove; but it was not many paces, and nearer to the plain, beneath the hill, where it ſtill remains. Here, to prevent any new remove, they built a magnificent church over it, in the middle of which the ſacred depoſitum is ſecured, for the duration of the papacy; unleſs ſome invaſion of the Turks ſhould fall upon and diſmantle it.

Ferreri, an hundred years after the pretended tranſlation, ſpeaks of it as ſtill at Nazareth. Vid. Voyag. Hiſt. de l'Ital. Lett liii.

Be this as it will, devout people, 'tis ſaid, have often attempted to bring away a bit of ſtone of this building, as a precious relick; but no ſooner were they got a little diſtance off, than the ſtones diſappeared, and returned ſpontaneouſly to their former place. Bibl. Ital. T. 7. p. 62.

The *Santa Caſa*, or holy chamber, conſiſts of one room, 44 ſpans long, 18 broad, and 23 high: over the chimney, in a nich, ſtands the image called the great *Madona*, or lady, four foot high, made of cedar, and, as they ſay, wrought by ſaint Luke; who was a carver as well as a phyſician. The mantle or robe ſhe has on, is covered with innumerable jewels of ineſtimable value. She has a crown given her by Lewis XIII. of France, and a little crown for her ſon. Vid. Atlas Marit. p. 74, ſeq.

CASCABEL, the knob or button of metal behind the breech of a cannon, as a ſort of handle whereby to elevate and direct the piece. See CANNON.

The diameter of the *caſcabel* is the diameter of the bore of the piece; the neck of the *caſcabel* is the part which joins it to the breech-mouldings. *Moor*, Treat. of Artill. P. 1. c. 1. p. 2. Item. P. 2. c. 1. p. 27. *Guill.* Gent. D. P. 2. in voc.

CASCADE (*Cycl.*) — A natural *caſcade*, falling with a great noiſe, is more properly called a *cataract*. *Ozan*, Dict. Math. p. 550. See CATARACT, *Cycl.*

CASCARILLA, a name by which ſome authors have called the jeſuit's bark: the quinquina or china china of other writers. *Mont.* Exot. p. 8.

CASCA *vela*, in zoology, a name by which the Portugueſe in America call the rattle-ſnake. See RATTLE-*ſnake*.

CASE (*Cycl.*) ſometimes denotes a veſſel or receptacle in form of a tomb, commonly decorated with gold and ſilver, wherein the body of a ſaint, or ſome relicks of it, are preſerv'd. See RELICKS, *Cycl.*

In which ſenſe, the word is formed from the French *chaſſe*. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1684, voc. *chaſſe*.

Originally theſe *caſes* were made in the figure of little Gothic churches, purſuant to that antient chriſtian maxim, that the ſaints having been the living temples of the Holy Ghoſt, are entitled, after their death, to have their bones encloſed in the figure of the viſible houſe of God. *Davil*, Archit. P. 2. p. 463, ſeq. voc. *chaſſe*.

The *caſe* of St. Genevieve is never brought down without great ceremony, nor except in time of extreme public dangers or calamities. Trev. Dict. Univ. T. 1. p. 1684.

A frame of *caſes*, in printing, uſually conſiſts of two pair, viz. an upper and lower, Roman and Italic. A ſhallow *caſe* ſhews the letter beſt, as being leaſt ſhadowed by the ſides of the boxes. A deep *caſe* has the advantage of holding a great number of letters, ſo that the compoſitor need not diſtribute ſo often; beſides that it does not grow low ſo ſoon. *Hought.* Collect. N° 364. p. 427. Item. N° 366, p. 431.

CASE of a ſilk-worm, is a lodge framed within its web, wherein to depoſite its ova.

CASE is alſo uſed for a certain numerous quantity of divers things: a *caſe* of piſtols implies a brace; a *caſe* of Normandy glaſs contains 120 foot. Dict. Ruſt. T. 1. in voc.

CASE is alſo uſed for a frame ſurrounding a door window, or the like. In which ſenſe we ſay a door-*caſe*, window-*caſe*, &c. *Mox.* Mechan. Exerc. p. 153, ſeq.

CASEI *di cavallo*, the name of a peculiar cheeſe, famous in Italy and many other places, and made of the milk of the female buffalo, that ſpecies being as commonly tamed and kept there as the ox and heifer with us.

CASEOUS, ſomething that partakes of the nature or qualities of cheeſe. See CHEESE, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

Milk conſiſts of a *caſeous*, a butyrous, and a ſerous part. See MILK.

Wax, according to ſome naturaliſts, is formed of the *caſeous* parts of the juices of plants, ſeparated by the bees from the ſerous parts, which make the honey. Phil. Tranſ. N° 224. p. 368. See WAX and HONEY.

Cataracts are by ſome divided into milky, and *caſeous*, differing only in the degree of hardneſs or conſiſtence. Mem. de Trev. Oct. 1710. p. 1812. See CATARACT.

Konig gives a caſe of a *caſeous* empyema. Ephem. Acad. N. C. dec. 2. an. 5. obſ. 98. See EMPYEMA, *Cycl.*

CASEMENT, in architecture, the ſame with *cavetto*, which is a hollow moulding; which with ſome is $\frac{1}{4}$, and with others $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle in compaſs.

CASEMENT is alſo uſed in building for a little moveable window uſually within a larger, being made to open or turn on hinges. We ſay, a ſingle *caſement*, a folding *caſement*, a *caſement* with a lock, with a turn-about or turn-buckle, a *caſement* with a cock-ſpur or pull-back at the hind ſide, wherewith to draw it to. *Neve*, Build. Dict. in voc.

CASHEW-*nut*. See CAJOU.

CASIA, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, of which there are two ſpecies: 1. The Montpelier poetick *caſia*, called the berry-bearing ſhrub oſyrus. 2. The tall myrtle-leav'd Spaniſh *caſia*.

CASING, among hunters, denotes the ſtripping off the ſkin of a hare, fox, or badger. They ſay, *flay* a deer, *caſe* a hare, and all ſorts of vermin. This is done by beginning at the ſnout or noſe of the beaſt, and ſo turning his ſkin over his ears down to the body, and the very tail. *Cox* Gent. Recr. P. 1. p. 15.

CASING of timber-work is beſt done on heart laths, by reaſon the mortar is apt to decay the ſap laths in a ſhort time. 'Tis com-