

4. Taking away life, as a *capital* punishment; or affecting life, as a *capital* trial.
5. Great, important, though perhaps not chief; as, a town possesses *capital* advantages for trade.
6. Large; of great size; as, *capital* letters, which are of different form, and larger than common letters.

CAPITAL stock, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. Also, the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not.

A *capital city* or town is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.

CAPITAL, *n.* [*L. capitulum*]. The uppermost part of a column, pillar or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. *Encyc.*

By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, *capital*, refers, it stands for,

1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.
2. A large letter or type, in printing.
3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

CAPITALIST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business. *Burke. Stephens.*

CAPITALLY, *adv.* In a capital manner; nobly; finely.

2. With loss of life; as, to punish *capitally*.

CAPITALNESS, *n.* A capital offence. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

CAPITULATE, *a.* [*L. capitatus*, from *caput*, a head.]

In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma. *Martyn. Lee.*

CAPITATION, *n.* [*L. capitatio*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. *Brown.*

2. A tax, or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *Capitation-tax*. *Encyc.*

CAPITE. [*L. caput*, the head, *abl.*] In *English law*, a tenant in *capite*, or in *chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, *caput*, the head or Lord Paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knight's service or by socage. This tenure is called tenure in *capite*; but it was abolished in England, by 12 Charles II. 24. *Blackstone.*

CAPITOL, *n.* [*L. capitolum*, from *caput*, the head.]

1. The temple of Jupiter in Rome, and a fort or castle, on the Mons Capitolinus. In this, the Senate of Rome anciently assembled; and on the same place, is still the city hall or town-house, where the conservators of the Romans hold their meetings. The same name was given to

the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies. *Encyc.*

2. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the State-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

CAPITOLIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. *D'Anville.*

CAPITOLINE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The *Capitoline Games* were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian and celebrated every five years. *Encyc.*

CAPITULAR, *{ n. [L. capitulum, a head*

CAPITULARY, *{ n. or chapter.*

1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons or religious.

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne, and other princes, in general councils and assemblies of the people. Some indeed have alleged that these are supplements to laws. They are so called, because they are divided into chapters or sections. *Encyc.*

3. The member of a chapter.

CAPITULARLY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CAPITULARY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. *Warton.*

CAPITULATE, *v.i.* [*from capitulum*, *supra.*]

1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads or articles. *Shak.*

[*But this sense is not usual.*]

2. To surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to a garrison or to the inhabitants of a besieged place, or to an army or troops in any situation in which they are subdued or compelled to submit to a victorious enemy.

CAPITULATION, *n.* The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions.

2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.

3. A reducing to heads. [*Not much used.*]

4. In *German polity*, a contract which the Emperor makes with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he is raised to the imperial dignity.

CAPITULATOR, *n.* One who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CAPITULE, *n.* A summary. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

CAPIVI, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West-Indies. [*See Copaiba.*]

CAPNOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. καπνος*, smoke, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke. *Spenser.*

CAPOCHI, *n.* [*Sp. capucho*, a hood; *Fr. capuche*.] A monk's hood.

CAPON, *n.* [*Sp. capon* = *Port. capan*; *It. capone*; *Fr. chapon* = *L. capo*; *Ir. cabun*; *D. ka-*
pone; *Gr. καπων*; *Arin. cabon*; *S. w. ka-*
kapon; *Gr. καπων*.] Qu. the root of *Chick-*
cooper.] A castrated cock; a cock-chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow.

CAPON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch.*
CAPONNIERE, *n.* [*Fr. Sp. caponera*, *It. capponiera*, a little cut or trench, and it seems to be allied to *capon*, *Sp. caponar*, to cut or curtail.]

In *fortification*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain 15 or 20 soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures or loop holes, through which the soldiers may fire.

Harris. Encyc.

CAPO'T, *n.* [*Fr.*, probably from *L. capio*, to seize.]

A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet. *Johnson.*

CAPO'T, *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CAPPER, *n.* [*from cap*.] One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAPRICULATE, *a.* [*L. capriculus*, a tendril, properly a shoot, from the root of *capra*, a goat.]

In *botany*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral clasps, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, &c.

Harris. Martyn.

CAPRICE, *n.* [*Fr. caprice*; *Sp. Port. capricho*; *It. capriccio*, a shaking in fever, rigors; also, whim, freak, fancy. I suspect this word to be formed, with a prefix ca, on the root of *freak, break*; denoting primarily a sudden bursting, breaking, or starting. So we see in Italian, *maglio*, and *cammoglio*, a mail. In early English writers, it is written, according to the Spanish, *capricho*. If formed from the root of *capio*, *caper*, the primary sense is the same.]

A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

CAPRICIOUS, *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity; as a man of a *capricious* temper.

CAPRICIOUSLY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion.

2. Unsteadiness; liability to sudden changes; as the *capriciousness* of fortune.

CAPRICORN, *n.* [*L. capricornus*, *capra*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.]

One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments, by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. *Encyc.*

CAPRIFICATION, *n.* [*L. caprificatio*.] A method of ripening figs by means of a goat or insect that pricks the bud. *Encyc.*

CAPRIFOLE, *n.* [*L. caprifolium*.] *Spenser.*

CAPRIFORM, *a.* [*L. caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat.

Electric Review.

CAPRIOLE, *n.* [*Fr.*, now *cabriole*; *Sp. Port. cabriola*; *It. capriola*, a *caper*.]

In the *manège*, caprioles are leaps that a