

marily, strong, robust. Whence the English, *carl-cat*, and *carl-keep*; house-carl, a domestic servant; Ger. *kerl*, a fellow; *kerl-huft*, masculine, stout. See *Churl*.]

1. A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man. *Obs.* [See *Churl*.]

2. A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*

CARLE, v. t. To act like a churl. [Not in use.] *Burton.*

CARLINE, or CAR'OLINE, n. A silver coin in Naples.

CARLINE, { [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escar-*

CARLING, { n. *lingue*.]

A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. On these rest the ledges, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

Carline-knees are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck. *Encyc.*

CARLINE-THISTLE, n. A genus of plants growing in the south of France, and one a native of Great Britain.

CARLISH, CARLISHNESS. [See *Churlish*.]

CARLOCK, n. A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine. *Encyc.*

CARLOT, n. A countryman. [See *Carle*. Not used.] *Shak.*

CARLOVINGIAN, a. Pertaining to Charlemaigne; as the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

CARMAN, n. [*car* and *man*.] A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart.

CARMELE, { a. Belonging to the order

CARMELEITE, { of Carmelites.

CARMELITE, n. [from Mount Carmel.] A mendicant friar. The Carmelites have four tribes, and they have now thirty-eight provinces, besides the congregation in Mantua, in which are fifty-four monasteries, under a vicar general, and the congregations of barefooted Carmelites in Italy and Spain. They wear a scapulary, or small woolen habit, of a brown color, thrown over the shoulders. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE, a. [Fr. *carminatif*; Sp. *carminativo*, from *carminar*, to expel wind backward, from L. *carmino*, to card or tease.]

Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.

CARMINATIVE, n. A medicine, which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

CARMINE, n. [Fr. *carmin*; Sp. *carmin*; Port. *carmin*; It. *carmino*; from the same root as *crimson*; Port. *carmesim*, *crimson*; Sp. *carmesi*, *crimson* and cochineal powder; It. *chermsi*, *crimson*, and *chermes*,

cochineal, *hermes*; Ar. قورمز *kirmiz*, *kirmiz*, a berry, and an insect, used in dyeing.]

A powder or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is

prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum.

CARNAGE, n. [Fr. *carnage*; Sp. *carniceria*, *carnage*, and *shambles*; It. *carnaggio*, *flesh-meat*, and *carnaccia*, *carrion*; Port. *carnagem*; from L. *caro*, *flesh*.]

1. Literally, *flesh*, or *heaps of flesh*, as in *shambles*.

2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havoc; massacre. *Hayward.*

CARNAL, a. [Fr. *carnel*; L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *flesh*.]

1. Pertaining to *flesh*; *fleshly*; *sensual*; *opposed to spiritual*; as *carnal pleasure*.

2. Being in the natural state; *unregenerate*.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. *Rom. viii.*

3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as *carnal ordinances*. *Heb. ix. 10.*

4. Lecherous; *lustful*; *libidinous*; given to *sensual indulgence*. *Shak.*

CARNAL-knowledge, sexual intercourse.

CARNALIST, n. One given to the indulgence of *sensual appetites*. *Burton.*

CARNALITE, n. A worldly-minded man. *Anderson.*

CARNALITY, n. *Fleshly lust*, or *desires*, or the *indulgence of those lusts*; *sensuality*. *South.*

2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of *sensual pleasures*. *Tillotson.*

CARNALIZE, v. t. To make *carnal*; to *debase* to *carnality*. *Scott.*

CARNALLY, adv. In a *carnal* manner; according to the *flesh*; in a manner to gratify the *flesh* or *sensual desire*. *Lev. xviii. 20. Rom. viii. 6.*

CARNAL-MINDED, a. *Worldly-minded*.

CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, n. *Grossness of mind*. *More.*

CARNATION, n. [Fr. *carnation*, the *naked part of a picture*, *flesh color*; It. *incarnatio*, *carnagione*, *complexion*; Sp. *carnaza*; Port. *caruaz*; from L. *caro*, *flesh*.]

1. *Flesh color*; the *parts of a picture* which are *naked*, or *without drapery*, exhibiting the *natural color of the flesh*. *Encyc.*

2. A genus of plants, *Dianthus*, so named from the *color of the flower*. Among these are the *clove-gillflower*, *sweet-william*, *Indian pink*, &c.

CARNATIONED, a. Made like *carnation color*.

CARNELIAN, n. [Fr. *cornaline*; Sp. *cornalina*.]

A siliceous stone, a variety of *chalcidony*, of a deep red, *flesh-red*, or *reddish white color*. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals.

Carnel-work, in ship-building, is the putting together the timbers, beams and planks, as distinguished from *clutch-work*. *Encyc.*

CARNEOUS, a. [L. *carneus*, from *caro*, *flesh*.]

*Fleshly*; having the *qualities of flesh*. *Ray.*

CARNEY, n. A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so *furred* that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*

CARNIFICATION, n. [Infra.] A turning to *flesh*. *Chambers.*

CARNIFY, v. i. [from L. *caro*, *carnis*, *flesh*.]

To form *flesh*; to receive *flesh* in growth. *Hale.*

CARNIVAL, } n. [Sp. Port. *carnaval*; Fr. CARNIVAL, } *carnaval*; It. *carnevale*; from L. *caro*, *flesh*.]

The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed, in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c. *Encyc.*

CARNIVORACITY, n. [Infra.] Greediness of appetite for *flesh*. *Pope.*

CARNIVOROUS, a. [L. *caro*, *flesh*, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or feeding on *flesh*; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek *flesh* for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CARNOSITY, n. [Fr. *carosité*, from L. *caro*, *flesh*.]

A little *fleshy excrescence* in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, &c.

CARNOUS, a. *Fleshy*. [See *Carnaceous*.]

CAROB, n. [Sp. *algarroba*; It. *carruba*.]

The carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to cause griping and lax bowels.

Miller. *Encyc.*

CAROCHE, n. [It. *carrozza*. See *Car*.] A carriage of pleasure. *Burton.*

CAROCHE, a. Placed in a *caroche*. *Beaumont.*

CAROL, n. [It. *carola*; W. *carawl*; Arm. *caroll*, a dance; W. *cor*, Corn. *karol*, a choir.]

A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general.

Dryden. Spenser. Bacon. Milton.

CAROL, v. i. [It. *carolare*; W. *caroll*; Arm. *caroll*, to dance, to sing love songs.]

To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity. *Prior. Shak.*

CAROL, v. t. To praise or celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CAROLINA, n. [from *Carolus*, Charles II.]

The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called North Carolina and South Carolina.

CAROLING, n. A song of praise or devotion. *Spenser.*

CAROLINIAN, a. Pertaining to Carolina.

CAROLINIAN, n. A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAROMEL, n. The smell exhaled by sugar, at a calcining heat. *Ure.*

CAROTID, a. [Gr. *καρωτιδες*.] The carotid arteries, in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries. *Gr. xapoz.*

CAROUSAL, n. s. as z. [See *Carouse*.] A feast or festival. *Johnson.*

But in America it signifies a noisy drinking bout, or reveling.

CAROUSE, v. i. *carouz*. [Fr. *carrouse*, hard drinking. I know not the real original of this word. In Pers. کروز *karoz* signifies

hilarity, singing, dancing. In Germ. *rauschen* signifies to rush, to fuddle. In Ir. *croasail* is drunkenness, from *croas*, excess, revelling.]

To drink hard; to guzzle. In the U. States,