

CINCHO'NA, *n.* The Peruvian bark, quin-
quina, of which there are three varieties,
the red, yellow and pale.

CINC'TURE, *n.* [*L. cinctura*, from *cingo*,
to surround, to gird; *It. cintura*; *Fr. cein-
ture*.]

1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn
round the body. *Pope.*

2. That which encompasses, or incloses.
Bacon.

3. In *architecture*, a ring or list at the top and
bottom of a column, separating the shaft
at one end from the base; at the other,
from the capital. It is supposed to be in
imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently
used to strengthen columns. *Chambers.*

CIN'DER, *n.* chiefly used in the plu. *cinders*.

[*Fr. cendre*; *It. cenere*; *Sp. ceniza*; *L. cinis*, ashes. In *W. indie*, the cinders
or scoria of a forge; *Sax. sinder*, the scoria
of metals; *D. sinder*; *Sw. sinder*. *Qu. Gr.*
cinis, *cinis*, dust, ashes.]

1. Small coils or particles of fire mixed with
ashes; embers. [*This is the usual sense of
the word in America.*]

2. Small particles of matter, remaining after
combustion, in which fire is extinct; as
the *cinders* of a forge.

[*Believe this word is never used as synon-
ymous with ashes.*]

CINDER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose
CINDER-WOMAN, } business is to rake
in heaps of ashes for cinders.

[*Not known in America.*] *Johnson.*

CINERATION, *n.* [*from L. cinis*, ashes.]
The reducing of any thing to ashes by
combustion.

CINEREOUS, *a.* [*L. cinereus*, from *cinis*,
ashes.] Like ashes; having the color of
the ashes of wood. *Martyn.*

CINERITIOUS, *a.* [*L. cineritius*, from
cinis, ashes.] Having the color or con-
sistence of ashes. *Cheyne.*

CING'LE, *n.* [*It. ceagial*; *L. cingulum*,
from *cingo*, to gird.] A girth; but
the word is little used. [*See Surcingle.*]

CINNABAR, *n.* [*Gr. κινναβάρη*; *L. cinnaba-
ris*; *Pers. کینبار kanbar*.]

Red sulphure of mercury. *Native cinnabar*
is an ore of quicksilver, moderately com-
pact, very heavy, and of an elegant striated
red color. It is called native vermillion,
and its chief use is in painting. The inten-
sity of its color is reduced by bruising and
dividing it into small parts. It is found
amorphous, or under some imitative form,
or crystallized. *Facitious cinnabar* is a
mixture of mercury and sulphur sublimed,
and thus reduced into a fine red glebe.
Encyc. Cleveland. Hooper.

CINNABARINE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar;
consisting of cinnabar, or containing
it; as, *cinnabarine sand*.

Journal of Science.

CINNAMON, *n.* [*Gr. κινναμωμ*, or *κινναμωμός*;
L. cinnamomum. *Qu. It. cannella*; *Sp. canela*; *D. kaneel*; *Fr. cannelle*. It is in the
Heb. *קנה*.]

The bark of two species of *Laurus*. The
true cinnamon is the inner bark of the
Laurus Cinnamomum, a native of Ceylon.
The base cinnamon is from the *Laurus*
Cassia. The true cinnamon is a most

grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, mod-
erately pungent taste, accompanied with
some degree of sweetness and astringen-
cy. It is one of the best cordial, carmin-
ative and restorative spices. The essential
oil is of great price. *Encyc. Hooper.*

Cinnamon stone, called by Haüy, *Essonite*, is
a rare mineral from Ceylon, of a hyacinth
red color, yellowish brown or honey yellow;
sometimes used in jewelry.

Cinnamon-water, is made by distilling the
bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit
of wine, brandy or white wine.

Clove-cinnamon, is the bark of a tree growing
in Brazil, which is often substituted for
real cloves.

White-cinnamon, or Winter's bark, is the bark
of a tree, growing in the West Indies, of
a sharp biting taste, like pepper.

CINQUE, *n. cink*. [*Fr. five*.] A five; a
word used in games.

CINQUE-FOIL, *n.* [*Fr. cinque*, five, and
feuille, a leaf, *L. folium*.] Five-leaved
clover, a species of *Potentilla*.

CINQUE-PACE, *n.* [*Fr. cinque*, five, and
pas, pace.] A kind of grave dance. *Shak.*

CINQUE-PORTS, *n.* [*Fr. cinque*, five, and
ports.]

Five havens on the eastern shore of England,
towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney,
Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. To these
ports, Winchelsea and Rye have been
added. These were anciently deemed of
so much importance, in the defense of the
kingdom against an invasion from France,
that they received royal grants of particu-
lar privileges, on condition of providing a
certain number of ships in war at their
own expense. Over these is appointed a
warden, and each has a right to send two
barons to Parliament.

Covel. Blackstone. Encyc.
CINQUE-SPOTTED, *a.* Having five spots.
Shak.

CION, *n.* [*Fr. cion* or *scion*. Different modes
of spelling the same word are very incon-
venient; and whatever may have been the
original orthography of this word, *cion*,
the most simple, is well established, and is
here adopted.]

1. A young shoot, twig or sprout of a tree, or
plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, in-
tended for ingrafting on another stock;
also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock
for propagation.

CIPHER, *n.* [*Fr. chiffre*; *Arm. chyfr* or
chyfr; *It. cifra* or *cifra*; *Sp. and Port.*
cifra; *D. cyffer*; *G. ziffer*; *Dan. cyffer*.]

Sw. ziffer; *Russ. tsiphir*; *Ar. صفر*
empty, and a cipher.]

1. In *arithmetic*, an Arabian or Oriental char-
acter, of this form 0, which, standing by
itself, expresses nothing, but increases or
diminishes the value of other figures, ac-
cording to its position. In whole num-
bers, when placed at the right hand of a
figure, it increases its value ten fold; but
in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand
of a figure, it diminishes the value of that
figure ten fold.

2. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of

a name, engraved on a seal, box, plate,
coach or tomb; a device; an enigmatical
character. Anciently, merchants and
tradesmen, not being permitted to bear
family arms, bore, in lieu of them, their
cyphers, or initials of their names, artfully
interwoven about a cross. *Encyc.*

4. A secret or disguised manner of writing;
certain characters arbitrarily invented and
agreed on by two or more persons, to
stand for letters or words, and understood
only by the persons who invent, or agree
to use them. This is a mode of commu-
nicating information by letters, in time of
war, with a view to conceal facts from an
enemy, in case the letters should be inter-
cepted. This art has given rise to another
art, that of *decyphering*; and hence *cipher*
is used for a key to unravel the characters.
To have, or to learn a cipher, is to be able
to interpret it.

CIPHER, *v. t.* In popular language, to use
figures, or to practice arithmetic.

CIPHER, *v. t.* To write in occult charac-
ters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to characterize. *Shak.*

CIPHERING, *ppr.* Using figures, or prac-
ticing arithmetic.

2. Writing in occult characters.

CIPOLIN, *n.* [*Qu. It. cipolla*, an onion, *ci-
pollina*, a shallot.]

A green marble from Rome, containing white
zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of
lime, with quartz, shistus, and a small por-
tion of iron. *Nicholson.*

CIRC, [*See Circus*.]

CIRCEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the fab-
led daughter of Sol and Perseus, who
was supposed to possess great knowledge
of magic and venomous herbs, by which
she was able to charm and fascinate.

Bryant.

CIRCENSIAN, *a.* [*L. circenses*, games of
the circus.]

Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where
were practiced games of various kinds, as
running, wrestling, combats, &c. The Cir-
censian games accompanied most of the
feasts of the Romans; but the grand games
were held five days, commencing on the
15th of September. *Lempriere. Encyc.*

CIRCINAL, *a.* [*L. circinus*, a compass;
circino, to go round. *See Circle*.]

Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occu-
pying the center; a term in foliation or
leafing, as in ferns. *Martyn.*

CIRCINATE, *v. t.* [*L. circino*, to go round.]

To make a circle; to compass.

CIRCINATION, *n.* An orbicular motion.
[*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

CIRCLE, *n. sur'kl*. [*Fr. cercle*; *It. circolo*;
L. circulus, from *circus*; *Gr. κρησος*; *Sp.*
cercos; *It. cerchio*; from the Celtic, *W. cyrc*,

from *cwr*, a circle, a limit; *Ar. كوكب*
to go round. *Class Gr. No. 32. 34.*]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure comprehended
by a single curve line, called its circum-
ference, every part of which is equally dis-
tant from a point called the center. Of
course all lines drawn from the center to
the circumference or periphery, are equal
to each other.

2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends
the figure, the plane or surface compre-