

to the rough, rude, coarse manners of a savage or clown.

Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung.
Prior.

5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.
Till civil suited none appear. Milton.
6. Compliant; polite; a popular colloquial use of the word.
7. Civil death, in law, is that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, &c., as distinguished from natural death.
8. Civil law, in a general sense, the law of a state, city or country; but in an appropriate sense, the Roman law; the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions.

Blackstone.

9. Civil list, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury; also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government.

Blackstone.

The army of James II. was paid out of his civil list.
Hamilton.

10. Civil state, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.

11. Civil war, a war between people of the same state or city; opposed to foreign war.

12. Civil year, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

Bailey. Encyc.

13. Civil architecture, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture; as private houses, palaces, churches, &c.

CIVILIAN, *n.* [from *civil*.] One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

Encyc.

2. In a more extended sense, one who is versed in law and government.

3. A student of the civil law at the university.

Graves.

CIVILIST, *n.* A civilian. [Not in use.]

CIVILITY, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civilis*, civil; It. *civiltà*; Sp. *civilidad*.]

1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; applied to nations; as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations. [This sense is obsolete or obsolete.]
Spenser. Davies. Denham.

2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and in the plural, civilities denote acts of politeness.

Clarendon. South. Dryden.

CIVILIZATION, *n.* [See *Civilize*.] The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners, from the grossness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. [Not used.]

CIVILIZE, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare*; Fr. *civiliser*; Sp. Port. *civilizar*; from *civil*.]

To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.
Locke. Waller. Denham.

CIVILIZED, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning and civil manners.

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of civilized society.
J. Quincy.

CIVILIZER, *n.* One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility.

2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIVILIZING, *pp.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIVILLY, *adv.* In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community.
Hooker.

2. In a manner relating to private rights; opposed to *criminally*; as a process *civily* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured.

3. Not naturally, but in law; as a man *civily* dead.

4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously; as, we were *civily* treated.
Dryden. Prior.

5. Without gaudy colors, or finery; as chambers furnished *civily*.
Obs. Bacon.

CIVILISM, *n.* [L. *civis*, a citizen.] Love of country; patriotism.

CIZAR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors. [Not in use nor correct.]
Beaumont.

CIZE, for size, is not in use.

CLABBER or BONNY-CLABBER, *n.* Milk turned, become thick or inspissated. [G. *lab*, D. *leb*, remnet.]

CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claque*, to flap or snap; *cliquer*, a mill-clapper; *cliqueter*, to clack; W. *cleca*, *clergy*; Ir. *clagaim*; D. *klaken*; Sax. *claccan*, to cluck, L. *glocio*. Probably from the root of the Lat. *loquor*, Gr. *λαλοω*, *λογω*. See *Cluck*, and Class Lg. No 27.]

1. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click.

2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.

CLACK, *n.* [W. *cleca*, a sharp noise, a crack, tale-bearing; *clac*, *clacian*, *clergy*, to clack, to crack, to tattle. See the Verb.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk; as, we do not wish to hear his *clack*; a common expression. Hence the word is used for the tongue, the instrument of clacking.
Butler. Prior.

2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And according to Johnson, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty. [Not used, I believe, in America.]

CLACKER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACKING, *pp.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACKING, *n.* A prating.

CLAD, *pp.* [See *Clothe*.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had *clad* himself with a new garment. 1 Kings xi.

The fields are *clad* in cheerful green.

CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo*, to cry out, to call upon; It. *clamare*, or *chiamare*; Port. *clamar*; Sp. *llamar*; Sax. *hlennan*; Sw. *glamma*; Ir. *glamain*.]

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; as, to *claim* a debt; to *claim* obedience, or respect.

2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he *claims* to be the best poet of the age.

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir *claims* the estate by descent; he *claims* a promise.

4. To proclaim. *Obs.* Spenser.

5. To call or name. *Obs.*

CLAIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due; as a *claim* of wages for services. A claim implies a right or supposed right in the claimant to something which is in another's possession or power. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by *make* or *lay*; to *make claim*; to *lay claim*.

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.

Homer's *claims* to the first rank among Epic poets have rarely been disputed.
Aron.

3. The thing claimed, or demanded. Spenser

4. A loud call. [This original sense of the word is now obsolete.]

CLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, *n.* A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.

2. A person who has a right to claim, or demand.

CLAIMED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIMER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIMING, *pp.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. [See *Clare-obscure*.]

CLAM, *n.* [See the Verb.] The popular name of certain bivaluar shell-fish, of many species.

CLAM-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clamanian*, to glue; D. *klam*, *clammy*; Iym, glue; G. *klamm*, *classe*, *clammy*; klemmen, to pinch; Dan. *klammer*, to cling; klemmer, to squeeze, or pinch; Iim, glue; Iimer, to glue; Iimiglit, *clammy*. Qu. W. *clayna*, to bind or tie a knot. See *Linnæ* and Class Linn. No. 1. 5. 9. 13.]

To *glue* with glutinous or viscous matter. L'Estrange.

CLAM, *v. i.* To be moist. [Little used.] Dryden.

CLAMANT, *a.* [See *Claim*.] Crying, beseeching. Thomson.

CLAMBER, *v. i.* [from *climb*, or D. *klampen*, to grapple.]