

2. A portable box for charges. [See *Cartridge-box*.]  
 3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column.

*Coles.*

**CARTRIDGE**, *n.* [a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board, or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

**CARTRIDGE-BOX**, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

**CARTULARY**, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*; Sp. *cartulario*; from *carta*, paper.]

A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it *chaturlary*; and primarily it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and other public papers.

**CARUCATE**, *n.* [L. *caruca*.] As much land as one team can plow in the year.

*Eng. Lav. Ketham.*

**CARUNCLE**, *n.* [L. *caruncula*, from *caro*, flesh.]

1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid.

*Cort.*

2. The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl.

**CARUNCULAR**, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.

**CARUNCULATED**, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance.

*Eneye.*

**CARVE**, *v. t.* *carr.* [Sax. *ceorfan*, *ceorfan*; D. *keren*; G. *kerben*; Dan. *kærve*; L. *car-*

*po*. See Ar. *حَرَفَ* and *حَرَفَ*, Heb. *חָרַף*

and Ch. *כָּרַף*. Class Rb. No. 26. 27. 30.]

1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.

2. To cut wood, stone or other material into some particular form, with an instrument, usually a chisel; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials.

3. To make or shape by cutting; as, to *carve* an image.

4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another.

*South. Shak.*

5. To cut; to hew.

To *carve out*, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

**CARVE**, *v. i.* *carr.* To cut up meat; followed sometimes by *for*; as, to *carve for* all the guests.

2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

3. To engrave or cut figures.

**CARVE**, *n.* A carvate. [Not in use.]

**CARVED**, *pp.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

**CARVEL**, *n.* [See *Caravel*.]

2. The urchin marina, or sea blubber.

**CARVER**, *n.* One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who apportioned or distributes at will, or one who takes or gives at pleasure.

*Dryden. Shak.*

2. A large table knife for carving.

**CARVING**, *pp.* Cutting, dividing, as meat;

cutting in stone, wood or metal; apportioning; distributing.

**CARVING**, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

**CARYATIDES**, *n.* In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans; the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name.

*Eneye.*

They were called *Caryatides*, from Caryn, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery.

*Cyc.*

**CARYATID**, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

**CARYOPHYLLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *καρυον*, a nut, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; applied to flowers.

*Edon.*

**CARYOPHYLLOID**, *n.* [Gr. *καρυοφύλλον*, a clove of mica, the scales of which are concentric and perpendicular. *Obs.*

*Cronstedt. Nicholson.*

**CASARCA**, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Aus*, called also ruddy-geese, larger than a mallard, found in Russia and Siberia.

*Eneye.*

**CASCADE**, *n.* [Port. *cascavel*; Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon.] The knob or pummelion of a cannon.

*Mer. Diet.*

**CASCADE**, *n.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall.]

A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

**CASCALHO**, *n.* [Port.] In Brazil, a deposit of pebbles, gravel and sand in which the diamond is usually found.

*Port. Diet. Cleveland.*

**CASE**, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. Port. *casa*, a box or chest; It. *cassa*; D. *kas*; Dan. *kasse*. The French *caisse* is the Sp. *casa*. The Spanish *caxeta*, a gasket, seems to be a derivative of *casa*, and if so, the fact indicates that *casa* is from an oriental root, signifying to tie or bind, and that the word originally denoted a bag made of skin, like a bottle, or a basket made of osiers interwoven, like *fisc*, *fiscus*. Qu. Syr. *ܥܫܐ* *casha*, to bind or tie.]

1. A covering, box or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as a case for knives; a case for books; a watch case; a printer's case; a pillow case.

2. The outer part of a building. *Addison.*

3. A certain quantity; as a case of crown glass.

4. A building unfurnished. [Not used.]

**CASE**, *v. t.* To cover with a case; to sur-

round with any material that shall inclose or defend.

2. To put in a case or box.

3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

**CASE**, *n.* [Fr. *caso*; It. *caso*; Sp. Port. *caso*; Fr. *cas*; L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

1. Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the case your own; this is the case with my friend; this is his present case.

2. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease; as a case of fever; he is in a consumptive case; his case is desperate.

To be in good case, is to be fat, and this phrase is customarily abridged, to be in case; applied to beasts, but not to men, except in a sense rather ludicrous.

3. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the case.

4. A cause or suit in court; as, the case was tried at the last term. In this sense, case is nearly synonymous with cause, whose primary sense is nearly the same.

5. In grammar, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination, to express a difference of relation in that word to others, or to the thing represented. The variation of nouns and adjectives is called declension; both case and declension signifying falling or leaning from the first state of the word. Thus, *liber* is a book; *libri*, of a book; *libro*, to a book. In other words, case denotes a variation in the termination of a noun, to show how the noun acts upon the verb with which it is connected, or is acted upon by it, or by an agent. The cases, except the nominative, are called oblique cases.

In case, is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; literally, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen.

Put the case, suppose the event, or a certain state of things.

Action on the case, in law, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ. *Blackstone.*

**CASE**, *v. i.* To put cases. [Not in use.] *L'Estrange.*

**CASED**, *pp.* Covered with a case.

**CASE-HARDEN**, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat. *Eneye.*

**CASEIC**, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] The caseic acid is the acid of cheese, or a substance so called, extracted from cheese.

*Proust.*

**CASE-KNIFE**, *n.* A large table knife, often kept in a case.

**CASEMATE**, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*; It. *casamatta*; Sp. Port. *casamata*; from *casa*, a house.]

1. In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, somewhat inclined toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*