

horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the height of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and near. It differs from the croupade in this, that, in a croupade, a horse does not show his shoes, and from a balotade, in which he does not jerk out.

Farrier's Dict.

CAPRIPED, *a.* [L. *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, foot.]

Having feet like those of a goat.

CAPSICUM, *n.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers.*
CAPISULUM, *v. t.* To upset or overturn; *a woman's phrase.*

CAPSTAN, *n.* sometimes written *capstern*. [Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabestrante*; Port. *cabrestante*, from *cabestro*, Sp. *cabestro*, a halter; L. *capistrum*; Sax. *capster*, or *cabestr*, a halter. The Spanish has also *cabria*, an axle-tree, and *cabrio*, a rafter. *Capstan* is probably from L. *capio*, to hold, with some other word.]

A strong massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work, that requires a great power. It may be let down through the decks of a ship, and so fixed that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. *Mar. Dict.*

CAPSULAR, *a.* Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULARY, *a.* Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, *a.* Inclosed in a capsule.

CAPSLATED, *a.* or as in a chest or box. *Botany.*

CAPSULE, *n.* [L. *capsula*, a little chest, perhaps from *capio*, to take.]

The seed vessel of a plant; a dry membranaceous hollow pericarp, opening differently in different plants. It is composed of valves or outer covering, partitions, the columella or central pillar, and cells. *Martyn.*

CAPTAIN, *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*; Sp. *capitan*; Port. *capitão*; It. *capitano*; from L. *caput*, the head. In the feudal laws of Europe, the term was applied to tenants in *capite*, who were bound to attend their prince in his wars, at the head of soldiers, and from this practice the name had its origin, or from their command.]

1. Literally, a head or chief officer; appropriately, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, artillery or matrosses.

2. The commander of a ship of war, or of a merchantman. But the latter is often called a master.

3. The commander of a military band, a sense that occurs in the scriptures; as a captain of fifty.

4. A man skilled in war or military affairs; as, Lord Wellington is a great captain.

5. A chief commander. *Shak.* But in this sense rarely used, but in composition.

Captain-general, is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia. The governor of a state is *Captain-General* of the militia. *U. States.*

Captain-Lieutenant, is an officer, who with the rank of captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Thus

the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a Captain-Lieutenant.

Captain-Bashaw, or **Capudan Bashaw**, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

CAPTAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CAPTAINCY, *n.* The rank, post or commission of a captain. *Washington.*

1. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.

CAPTAINRY, *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chiefdomship. *Spenser. Johnson.*

CAPTAINSHIP, *n.* The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. *Shak.*

2. The rank, quality or post of a captain. In lieu of this *captaincy* is now used.

3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. *Davies.*

4. Skill in military affairs.

CAPTATION, *n.* [L. *captatio*, from *capto*, to catch.]

The art or practice of catching favor or applause, by flattery or address. *King Charles.*

CAPTION, *n.* [L. *capto*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. The act of taking, or apprehending by a judicial process. [*Little used.*]

2. A certificate signed by commissioners in Chancery, declaring when and where the commission was executed. *Jsh.*

3. A preamble.

4. In *Scots* law, a writ issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison the debtor, till he pays the debt.

CAPTIOUS, *a.* [L. *captiosus*, from *capto*, to catch.]

1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil, as in popular language, it is said, *apt to catch at*; as a *captious* man.

2. Fitted to catch or ensnare; as *captious* question. *Locke.*

3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition; as a *captious* objection or criticism.

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination or intention to object, or censure. *Locke.*

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

CAPTIVATE, *v. t.* [L. *captivo*, from *captivus*, a prisoner, from *capto*, to take; Fr. *captiver*; Sp. *cautivar*; Port. *cativar*; It. *cattivare*.]

1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war. *Shak. Locke. B. Trumbull.*

2. To subdue; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*

3. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison.*

4. To enslave; with *to*; as, *captivated to error*. *Locke.*

CAPTIVATE, *a.* Taken prisoner. *Shak.*

CAPTIVATED, *ppr.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAPTIVATING, *ppr.* Taking prisoner; engaging the affections.

CAPTIVATION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif*; Sp. *cautivo*; It.

cattivo, whence Eng. *cattif*; L. *captivus*, from *capto*, to seize.]

1. A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy; followed by *to*; as a *captive* to the victor.

2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are loved, or who is held by strong ties of love.

3. One who is ensnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 2 Tim. ii. 26.

4. A slave. Anciently captives were enslaved by their conquerors. But in modern times, they are not made slaves in christian countries; and the word *captive*, in a literal sense, rarely signifies a slave.

CAPTIVE, *a.* Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage, or confinement; as *captive* souls. *Dryden.*

2. Holding in confinement; as *captive* chains.

CAPTIVE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection. *Obs. Dryden. Prior.*

CAPTIVITY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas*, from *capto* to seize.]

1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by force or the fate of war. *Dryden.*

2. Subjection to love. *Addison.*

3. Subjection; a state of being under control.

Binging into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ. 2 Cor. x.

4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

But I see another law in my members—bringing me into *captivity* to the law of sin. Rom. vii.

To lead *captivity captive*, in scripture, is to subdue those who have held others in slavery, or captivity. Ps. lxxvii.

CAPTOR, *n.* [L. *capto*, to take.] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

CAPTURE, *n.* [L. *captura*; Fr. *capture*; from L. *capto*, to take.]

1. In a general sense, the act of taking or seizing; as the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise or stratagem.

2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise or stratagem.

3. Seizure; arrest; as the *capture* of a criminal or debtor.

CAPTURE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as to *capture* a ship.

CAPTURED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.

CAPTURING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CAPUCCIO, *n.* [It.] A capuchin or hood.

CAPUCHED, *a.* Covered with a hood. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

CAPUCHIN, *n.* [Fr. *capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl.]

1. A garment for females, consisting of a cress and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks. *Johnson.*

2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAPUCHINS, *n.* Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuce*, *capuchon*, a stuff-cap or cowl. They are clothed in brown or gray, go bare-footed, and never shave their faces. *Encyc.*