

together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAPPER, *n.* A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.

2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper.

CLAPPER-CLAW, *v. t.* [*clap* and *claw*.] To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. *Shak. Hudibras.*

CLAPPING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. *Todd.*

CLARENCEUX, } *n.* In Great Britain, the
CLARENCEUX, } second king at arms,
so called from the duke of Clarence, and
appointed by Edward IV. His office is to
marshal and dispose the funerals of all
baronets, knights and esquires, on the
south of the river Trent. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CLARE-OBSCURE, *n.* [*L. clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.]

Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors. *Encyc.*

CLARET, *n.* [*Fr. claret*, from *clair*, clear; *It. claretto*.]

A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color. *Thomson.*

CLARICHORD, *n.* [*L. clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, a string. See *Chord*.]

A musical instrument in form of a spinet, called also *manichord*. It has forty nine or fifty stops or keys, and seventy strings; some of the latter being in unison. There are several little portises for passing the packs, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the feather used in virginals and spinets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which deaden the sound and render it sweeter. Hence it is particularly used by nuns. *Encyc.*

CLARIFICATION, *n.* [See *Clarify*.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter. *Bacon.*

CLARIFIED, *pp.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLARIFIER, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies; as, whittes of eggs, blood and ingslass are clarifiers of liquors. *Edwards.*

2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified. *Higgins, Med. Repos.*

CLARIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. clarifier*; *It. chiarificare*; from *L. clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.]

To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; applied particularly to liquors; as, to clarify wine, or syrup.

2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; applied to the mind or reason. [Rarely used.] *South.*

CLARIFY, *v. i.* To clear up; to grow clear or bright.

His understanding clarifies, in discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors. Cider clarifies by fermentation.

CLARIFYING, *ppr.* Making clear, pure or bright; defeating; growing clear.

CLARINET, *n.* [*Fr. clarinette*.] A wind instrument of music.

CLARION, *n.* [*Fr. clarion*; *Sp. clarin*; *It. chiarina*; *Port. clarim*; from *L. clarus*, clear, from its shrill sound.]

A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet. *Encyc.*

CLARITUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

CLARITY, *n.* [*Fr. clarté*; *L. claritas*, from *clarus*, clear.]

Clearness, brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Brown.*

CLARY, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise. [*Not used.*] *Golding.*

CLARY, *n.* A plant of the genus *Salvia*, or sage.

CLARY-WATER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac and helps digestion. *Encyc.*

CLASH, *v. i.* [*D. kletsen*; *G. klatschen*; *klitschen*; *Dan. klatsker*.]

To strike against; to drive against with force.

Note. The sense of this word is simply to strike against and meet with force; but when two sounding bodies strike together, the effect is a sound. Hence the word often implies, to strike with a noise, as *clashing arms*. *Denham.*

2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere, as opposing persons, minds, views, interests, &c.; as, the opinions of men clash; *clashing interests*. *South. Bacon.*

Independent jurisdictions—could not fail to clash. *Dwight's Theol.*

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another, with sound. *Dryden.*

CLASH, *n.* A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; as the clash of arms. *Pope. Denham.*

2. Opposition; contradiction; as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c. *Atterbury. Denham.*

CLASHING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASHING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition. *Howell.*

CLASP, *n.* [*Fr. clasp*.]

1. A hook for fastening; a catch; a small hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c. *Addison.*

2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms round. *Shak.*

CLASP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; as the *clasp*ing ivy. *Milton.*

3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. *Milton. Dryden.*

5. To inclose, and press.

CLASPED, *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.

CLASPER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLASPERED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLASPING, *ppr.* Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.

2. In botany, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

CLASP-KNIFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle. *Johnson.*

CLASS, *n.* [*L. classis*, a class, a fleet, a troop, that is, a collection; *It. classe*; *Fr. classe*; *Sp. clase*; *Arm. claz*, and *clazc*; *Dan. klasse*, a class, and *klase*, a cluster, a bunch. This seems to be a branch of the root of *L. claud*, *clausus*.]

1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; as in the phrase, *all classes* of men in society.

The readers of poetry may be distinguished into three classes, according to their capacity of judging. *Dryden.*

2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. In academies and schools, the pupils who learn the same lesson, and recite together. In some cases, students of different standings, pursuing the same studies and reciting together, or attending the same professor, or the same course of lectures.

3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things, having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination. Hence, in zoology, animals are divided into classes; as quadrupeds, fowls, fishes, &c. So in botany, plants are arranged in classes. Classes are natural or artificial; natural, when founded on natural relations, or resemblances; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for want of a complete knowledge of natural relations. *Martyn.*

CLASS, *v. t.* To arrange in a class or classes;

to arrange in sets, or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to place together, or in one division, men or things which have or are supposed to have something in common.

2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.

CLASSIC, } *a.* [*L. classicus*; *Fr. clas-*
CLASSICAL, } *sique*; *It. classico*; *Sp. clas-*
clasio; from *L. classis*, the first order of Roman citizens.]

1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, which, in modern times, have been and still are studied as the best models of fine writing. Thus, Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Theocritus, &c., among the Greeks, and Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Caesar, and Tacitus, among the Latins, are *classical* authors. Hence,

2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or au-