

thority as an author; as, Addison and Johnson are English classical writers. Hence classical denotes pure, chaste, correct, refined; as a classical taste; a classical style.

At Liverpool, Roscoe is like Pompey's column at Alexandria, towering alone in classic dignity.  
*Brong.*  
 3. Denoting an order of presbyterian assemblies.  
*Milton. Mason.*

**CLAS'SIC, n.** An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; but the word is applied to writers of a like character in any nation.  
*Pope.*

2. A book written by an author of the first class.

**CLAS'SICALLY, adv.** In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes, or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not classically arranged.  
*Kerr's Lavoisier.*

2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

**CLASSIFIC, a.** Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets.

*Med. Repos. Hex. 2.*

**CLASSIFICATION, n.** [See *Classify*.] The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts or ranks.  
*Enfield's Phil. Encyc.*

**CLASSIFIED, pp.** Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

**CLASSIFY, v. t.** [L. *classis*, a class, and *ficio*, to make; a word of modern coinage.] To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

The diseases and casualties are not scientifically classified. *Tooke, Russ. Emp. i. 531.*

See also, *Jikin's Letters*, 106. *Black's Chemistry*, i. 345. *Walsh*, iii. 44. *Stewart, El. Phil. i. 187.*

**CLASSIFYING, pp.** Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

**CLASSIS, n.** Class; order; sort.

*Clarendon.*

2. A convention or assembly.  
*Milton.*

**CLAT'TER, v. t.** [D. *klateren*, *klatteren*; W. *clatyn*; Sax. *clatning*, a clattering. Qu. Fr. *clater*; L. *latro*; Sax. *hlyd*, loud. It seems to be a diminutive.]

1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds; as by striking sonorous bodies; as, to clatter on a shield. *Dryden.*

2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together; as clattering arms.

3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue.

**CLAT'TER, v. t.** To strike and make a rattling noise.

*Spenser.*

You clatter still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

*Martin.*

**CLAT'TER, n.** A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds.

*Swift.*

2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.

*Swift. Shak.*

**CLAT'TERER, n.** One who clatters; a babbler.

**CLAT'TERING, pp.** Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.

**CLAT'TERING, n.** A rattling noise.

**CLAUD'ENT, a.** [L. *claudens*; *claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as a claudent muscle. [Little used.]

**CLAUDICANT, a.** Halting; limping. [Little used.]

**CLAUDICATE, v. i.** [L. *claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. [Little used, or not at all.]

**CLAUDICA'TION, n.** A halting or limping. [Little used.]

**CLAUSE, n.** s. as z. [Fr. *clause*; L. *clausura*, from *claudo*, to shut; Gr. *κlausis*, *κlausos*; W. *claw*; Eng. *claw*; Sax. *clidan*, to cover; *klid*, a cover, a lid, which see. Class Ld. No. 1. 5. 9.]

Literally, a close, or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits.

1. In language or grammar, a member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence, in which the words are inseparably connected with each other in sense, and cannot, with propriety, be separated by a point; as, "there is reason to think that he afterwards rose to favor, and obtained several honors civil and military." In this sentence are two clauses.

2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, grant, covenant, &c. [South.]

**CLAUSTRAL, a.** [L. *claustrum*, an inclosure, from *claudo*. See *Clause*.]

Relating to a cloister, or religious house; as a claustral prior. [Jyliffe.]

**CLAUS'URE, n.** s. as z. [See *Clause*.] The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Little used.] *Geddes.*

2. In anatomy, an imperforated canal.

*Core. Quincy.*

**CLAV'ATED, a.** [L. *clava*; Eng. a club; W. *clupa*.]

1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker towards the top, as certain parts of a plant. *Martyn.*

2. Set with knobs. *Woodward.*

**CLAVE, pret. of clave.**

**CLAVELLATED, a.** Clavellated ashes, potash and pearlsh. *Core.*

**CLAVI'ARY, n.** [L. *clavis*, a key; Gr. *κλει*, contracted from *κλειδω*; L. *clavus*.] A scale of lines and spaces in music.

*Encyc. art. Claf.*

**CLAVICHORD, n.** [L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.]

A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woollen cloth, to soften the sounds; used in *nummerlied*. [See *Clavichord*.] *Encyc.*

**CLAVICLE, n.** [L. *clavicula*, a tendril, that is a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.]

The collar bone. There are two clavicles, or clannal bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other, to the sternum or breast bone. *Quincy.*

**CLAVIGER, n.** [L. *clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.]

One who keeps the keys of any place.

*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

**CLAW, n.** [Sax. *claw*; G. *klaue*; D. *klaue*; Dan. *klov*; Sw. *klof*, or *klo*.]

1. The sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird or other animal.  
 Every beast that parth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, and cheweth the cud—ye shall eat. Deut. xiv.

His nails were grown like birds' claws. *Dan.*

2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails.

3. The hand, in contempt.

**CLAW, v. t.** [Sax. *clawen*.] To pull, tear or scratch with the nails. *Shak. South.*

2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle. *Shak. Hudibras.*

3. To flatter. *Obs.* *Shak.*

To claw off or away, to scold or rail at.

*L'Etrange.*

2. In seamanship, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.

3. In vulgar language, to scratch away; to get off or escape.

**CLAW BACK, n.** [*claw* and *back*.] One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Jewel.*

**CLAWED, pp.** Scratched, pulled or torn with claws.

2. a. Furnished with claws. *Greiv.*

**CLAW'ING, pp.** Pulling, tearing or scratching with claws or nails.

**CLAWLESS, a.** Destitute of claws. *Journ. of Science.*

**CLAY, n.** [Sax. *clæg*; G. *klei*; D. *klei*; W. *clai*; Dan. *klæg*, viscous, sticky.]

1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumin, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali and metallic oxide. A species of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be molded into any shape, and hence they are the materials of bricks and various vessels, domestic and chemical.

*Encyc. Cleveland.*

2. In poetry and in scripture, earth in general. *Downe.*

I also am formed out of the clay. Job xxxii.

3. In scripture, clay is used to express frailty, liability to decay and destruction.

They that dwell in houses of clay. Job iv.

**CLAY, v. t.** To cover or manure with clay. *Mortimer.*

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

**CLAY-COLD, a.** Cold as clay or earth; lifeless. *Rowe.*

**CLAYED, pp.** Covered or manured with clay.

2. Purified and whitened with clay; as clayed sugar. *Edwards.*

**CLAYES, n. plu.** [Fr. *clai*, a hurdle; W. *clwyd*.]

In fortification, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

**CLAY'Y, a.** Consisting of clay; abound-