

it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanians.

**CAROUSE**, *n.* *carouz'*. A drinking match; a hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

**CAROUSE**, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

**CAROUSING**, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

**CARP**, *v. i.* [*L. carpo*, to seize, catch, pick; *It. carpire*; *Sp. Port. carpir*, to tear or scratch. See *Carce*.]

Literally, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly; followed by *at*.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch

And at my actions carp and catch. *Herbert.*

**CARP**, *n.* [*Fr. Port. carpe*; *Sp. carpa*; *It. carpine*; *Arm. carpo*; *Russ. karp*; *D. karper*; *G. karpfen*; *Dan. karpe*; *Sw. karp*; *Low L. karp*, from *carpo*, to seize.]

A fish, a species of *cyprinus*, an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age.

**CARPAL**, *a.* [*L. carpus*, the wrist.] Pertaining to the wrist. *Encyc.*

**CARPATHIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Carpathes, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania.

**CARPENTER**, *n.* [*Fr. charpentier*; *Sp. carpintero*; *Port. carpenteiro*; *It. carpentiere*, a cart-wright, or coach-maker; *L. carpentarius*, from *carpetum*, a chariot.]

An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships. Those who build houses are called *house-carpenters*, and those who build ships are called *ship-carpenters*.

In New England, a distinction is often made between the man who frames, and the man who executes the interior wood-work of a house. The framer is the *carpenter*, and the finisher is called a *joiner*. This distinction is noticed by Johnson, and seems to be a genuine English distinction. But in some other parts of America, as in New-York, the term *carpenter* includes both the framer and the joiner; and in truth both branches of business are often performed by the same person. The word is never applied, as in Italy and Spain, to a coach-maker.

**CARPENTRY**, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings; divided into *house-carpentry* and *ship-carpentry*.

**CARPER**, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

**CARPET**, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word.]

1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. This covering is usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials. The manufacture is of Asiatic origin, but has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the U. States.

2. Level ground covered, as with grass; as a grassy *carpet*; a carpet of green grass.

*Shak. Ray.*

To be on the *carpet*, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation. The French phrase, to be on the *tapis*, is used in the like sense.

*Carpet-knight*, in Shakespeare, is a knight

who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field.

*Carpet-monger* is used in a like sense.

**CARPET**, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets. *Bacon. Derham.*

**CARPETED**, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.

**CARPETING**, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

**CARPET-WALK**, *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Everlyn.*

**CARPING**, *ppr.* Caviling; captious; censorious. *Watts.*

**CARPING**, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

**CARPINGLY**, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner. *Camden.*

**CARPMEALS**, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips.*

**CARPOLITE**, *n.* [*Gr. καρπος*, fruit, and *λιθος*, stone.]

Petrised fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

**CARPOLIGIST**, *n.* [*Gr. καρπος*, fruit, and *λογος*, to speak.] One who describes fruits.

**CARPOLOGY**, *n.* [*Supra.*] A description of fruits. *Cyc.*

**CARPUS**, *n.* [*L.*] The wrist, but not an English word.

**CARAWAY**, *n.* A kind of apple. *Mason.*

**CARRIABLE**, *a.* That may be carried. [*Not in use.*] *Sherrwood.*

**CARRIAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. charriage*, from *charrier*, to carry; *It. carreggio*, or *carriaggio*. See *Carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; as the *carriage* of sounds.

*Bacon.*

2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition. *Obs.* *Knolles.*

3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. This is a general term for a coach, chariot, chaise, gig, sulkey, or other vehicle on wheels, as a *cannon-carriage* on trucks, a *block-carriage* for mortars, and a *truck-carriage*. Appropriately the word is applied to a coach; and carts and wagons are rarely or never called *carriages*.

4. The price or expense of carrying.

5. That which is carried; burden; as baggage, vessels, furniture, &c.

And David left his *carriage* in the hands of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 Sam. xvii. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

6. In a moral sense, the manner of carrying one's self; behavior; conduct; deportment; personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*

7. Measures; practices; management. *Shak.*

**CARIBBOO**. [See *Cariboo*.]

**CARRICK-BEND**, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

**CARRICK-BITTS**, *n.* In a ship, the bits which support the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

**CARRIER**, *n.* [See *Carry*.] One who carries; that which carries or conveys; also, a messenger.

2. One who is employed to carry goods for others for a reward; also, one whose occupation is to carry goods for others, called a *common carrier*; a porter.

3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

**CARRION**, *n.* [*It. carogna*; *Sp. carroña*; *Fr. charogne*; *Arm. caron*; *D. karanje*.]

The dead and putrefying body or flesh of

animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A worthless woman; a term of reproach. *Shak.*

**CARRION**, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcases; feeding on carrion, as a *carrion-crow*. *Shak.*

**CARRONADE**, *n.* [It is said to be from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.]

A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and foremast, and is very useful in close engagements.

*Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

**CARROON**, *n.* In London, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. *Juss.*

2. A species of cherry. *Tooke.*

**CARROT**, *n.* [*It. carota*; *Fr. carotte*; *Low L. carota*.]

An esculent root, of the genus *Daucus*, cultivated for the table and for cattle.

**CARROTY**, *a.* Like a carrot in color; an epithet given to red hair.

**CARROWS**, *n.* In Ireland, people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters. *Spenser.*

**CARRY**, *v. t.* [*W. carian*, from *car*, a drag, or wagon; *Fr. charrier*; *Arm. charreat* or *charreïn*; *Sp. acarrear*; *Dan. kiorer*; *Sw. kiora*; *G. karren*. These verbs signify primarily to carry on a cart or car, and are evidently from the noun. But the

English *carry* coincides also with the Latin *gero*, our vulgar *kerry*; for the sense of *behavior* can hardly proceed from the moving of a wheel-carriage, nor indeed can some other senses of this word. But the primary sense, in both cases, is, to move.]

1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast, in a vehicle, or in any kind of water-craft. In general, it implies a moving from the speaker or the place present or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring*, and *fetch*, and it is often followed by *from*, *away*, *off*, *out*.

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom. *Is. xl.*

When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away. *Ps. xlv.*

2. To convey; as, sound is carried in the air.

3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to carry a point, measure, or resolution; to carry a prize; to carry a fortified town by force of arms; sometimes followed by *it*.

Those wills will carry it over the rest. *Locke. Burke.*

4. To bear out; to face through.

If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved. *L'Esperance.*

5. To urge, impel, lead or draw, noting moral impulse.

Pride or passion will carry a man to great lengths.

Men are carried away with imaginary prospects. See Eph. iv. 14. Heb. xiii. 9.

6. To bear; to have.

In some vegetables, we see something that carries a kind of analogy to sense. *Hale.*

7. To bear; to show, display or exhibit to view.