

CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; gripping with the fist.

CLING, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. clung*. [*Sax. clingan*, to adhere and to wither; *Dan. klynger*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap or cluster. See the transitive verb below.]

1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing; as, the tendrils of a vine *clings* to its support.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

2. To adhere closely; to stick to; as a viscous substance. *Wiscman.*

3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party *cling* to their leader.

CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither. *Shak.*
Till famine *clings* thee.

In Saxon, *clingan* is rendered to fade or wither, *maresco*, as well as to *cling*. In this sense is used *forclingan*, *pp. forclungen*. The radical sense then appears to be, to contract or draw together; and drying, withering, is expressed by shrinking. [*The latter use of the word is obsolete.*]

CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and looking to.

CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLIN'IC, *?* *a.* [*Gr. κλινικός*, from *κλινω*, to recline. See *Lean*.]

In a general sense, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bed-side of the sick, or from notes taken at the bed-side, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. *Clinical* medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A *clinical* convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called *clinics*. *Care. Encyc. Taylor.*

CLIN'IC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLIN'ICALLY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bed-side.

CLINK, *v. t.* [*Sw. klinga*; *Dan. klinger, klinker*; *D. klinken*; *G. klingen*. This seems to be dialectical orthography of *clang*, *clank*, *L. clango*, and if *n* is not radical, they coincide with *clack*, *click*, with the radical sense, to strike.]

To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together.

CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker.

CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLINK'STONE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness. See *Phonolite*.]

A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque. It occurs in extensive

masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone. *Cleveland.*

CLINOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. κλίμα*, to lean, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. *Ure.*

CLINQUANT, *a.* [*Fr.*] Dressed in tinsel finery. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

CLIP, *v. t.* [*Sax. clippan*; *Dan. klippe*; *Sw. klippa*. The sense seems to be, to strike, to cut off by a sudden stroke. The Danish word signifies not only to cut off with scissors, but to wink or twinkle with the eyes. In our popular dialect, a *clip* is a blow or stroke; as, to hit one a *clip*. *Cut* is used in a like sense. The radical sense then is, to strike or drive with a sudden effort, thrust or spring.]

1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* wings.

But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge.

3. To curtail; to cut short. *Locke.*
4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

To *clip it*, is a vulgar phrase in New England for to run with speed. So *cut* is used: *cut on*, *run fast*. This seems to be the meaning in Dryden.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
And with her eagerness the quarry missed,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind.

This sense would seem to be allied to that of *teap*.

CLIP, *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip*. *New-England.*

2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round. *Sidney.*

CLIPPED, **CLIPT**, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed; diminished by paring.

CLIPPER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.

CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

CLIP'ING, *n.* The act of cutting off, curtailing or diminishing.

2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

CLIVERS, *n.* A plant, the *Galium aparine*: called also goose-grass, or hairif. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base; with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

CLOAK. [*See Cloke.*]

CLO'CHARD, *n.* [*from cloch*, *Fr. cloche*.]

A belfry. [*Not used.*] *Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [*Sax. clugea, clugea*; *D. klok*; *G. klokke*; *Dan. klokke*; *Sw. klokka*; *Fr. cloche*; *Arm. clach*, or *clach*; *Ir. clag*; *W. clac*; properly a bell, and named from its

sound, from striking. It coincides in origin with *clack* and *cluck*, *L. glotio*, *Ch. 1.2. Class Igl. No. 27. See Cluck.*]

1. A machine, consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed that by a uniform vibration of a pendulum, it measures time, and its divisions, hours, minutes and seconds, with great exactness. It indicates the hour by the stroke of a small hammer on a bell.

The phrases, what o'clock is it? it is nine o'clock, seem to be contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock*.

2. A figure or figured work in the ankle of a stocking. *Swift.*

CLOCK, *v. t.* To call. [*See Cluck.*]

CLOCK'-MAKER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

CLOCK'-SETTER, *n.* One who regulates the clock. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

CLOCK'-WORK, *n.* The machinery and movements of a clock; or that part of the movement which strikes the hours on a bell, in distinction from that part which measures and exhibits the time on the face or dial plate, which is called watch-work. *Encyc.*

2. Well adjusted work, with regular movement. *Prior.*

CLOD, *n.* [*D. kluit*, a clod; *G. klots*; *Dan. klods*; *Sw. klod*, a log, stock, or stump; *Dan. klod*, *D. klod*, a ball; *G. loth*, a ball; *D. lood*, lead, a ball; *Sw. and Dan. lod*, id.; *W. cluder*, a heap. *Clod* and *clot* seem to be radically one word, signifying a mass or lump, from collecting or bringing together, or from condensing, setting, fixing. In *Sax. clud*, a rock or hill, may be from the same root. See *Class* *Lod*, No. 8. 9. 10. 16. 26. 35. 36. 40. *Qu. Gr. κλωθω*, to form a ball.]

1. A hard lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. A lump or mass of metal. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

3. Turf; the ground. *Swift.*

1. That which is earthy, base and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. *Milton. Glanville. Burnet.*

5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing concentered. *Carew.*

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate; as *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

[*See Clot*, which is more generally used.]

CLOD', *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

2. Earthy; mean; gross. *Shak.*

CLOD'HOPPER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLOD'PATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thick-skull.

CLOD'PATED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD'POIL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a block-head. *Shak.*

CLOG, *v. t.* [*W. clog*, a lump; *clug*, a swelling, roundness; *clag*, a large stone; *clac*, a mound, a dam; *clag*, an augment; *clagi*, to make compact, to hire, *L. loco*; *Ir. loc*, a stop; *locum*, to hinder. These coincide with *Eng. lock*, in primary sense, or may be from the same root. But *clog*, though of the same family, seems not to be directly derived from either of these words.]