

Camelion mineral. [See *Chameleon*.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese, fused together, whose solution in water, at first green, passes spontaneously through the whole series of colored rays to the red; and by the addition of potash, it returns to its original green.

CAMELOPARD, n. [*camelus* and *pardalis*.] The giraff, a species constituting the genus *Camelopardalis*. This animal has two straight horns, without branches six inches long, covered with hair, truncated at the end and tufted. On the forehead, is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much longer than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short mane. The color of the whole animal is a dirty white marked with large broad rusty spots. This animal is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet.

CAMEO, CAMAIEU, or CAMAYEU, n. [It. *cameo*; Fr. *camaye*; Sp. and Port. *camayo*.]

A peculiar sort of onyx; also, a stone on which are found various figures and representations of landscapes, a kind of luss nature, exhibiting pictures without painting. The word is said to be the oriental *cameiua*, a name given to the onyx, when used, in preparing it, another color; as who should say, another color.

The word is applied by others to those precious stones, onyxes, carnelians and agates, on which lapidaries employ their art, to aid nature and perfect the figures.

The word is also applied to any gem on which figures may be engraved.

The word signifies also a painting in which there is only one color, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. When the ground is yellow, the French call it *cirage*; when gray, *grisaille*. This work is chiefly used to represent basso-relievos. These pieces answer to the *μοροχρηματα* of the Greeks.

Encyc. Chambers. Lanier.
Camera obscura, or dark chamber, in optics, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white matter, placed within the machine, in the focus of the glass.

CAMERADE, n. [L. *camera*, a chamber.] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; *your comrade*, which see.

CAMERALISTIC, a. [It. *finanza*.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAMERALISTICAL, n. [G. *cameralist*, a financier. It. *Sp. camarista*, is a minister of state; *camarillo*, a small room. The word seems to be from L. *camera*, a chamber.]

The science of finance or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it.

Grimke.

CAMERATE, v. t. [L. *camera*, from *camera*, a chamber, properly an arched roof.] To vault; to ceil. [Little used.]

CAMERATED, a. [L. *cameratus*, from *camera*.] Arched; vaulted.

CAMERATION, n. An arching or vaulting.

CAMIS, n. [It. *camice*.] A thin dress. [Not English.]

CAMISADE, n. [Fr. from *chemise*, a shirt; It. *camicia*; Sp. *camisa*.]

An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other by, bore a shirt over their arms.

CAMISATED, a. Dressed with a shirt over the arms.

CAM LET, n. [from *camel*, sometimes written *camelot*.]

A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure oriental camel is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, about Angora. Camellets are now made in Europe.

CAMLETED, a. Colored or veined.

Herbert.

CAMMOC, n. [Sax. *cammoc*, or *camme*.] A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, *Ononis*.

CAMOMILE, n. [Fr. *camomille*; Arm. *crumamail*; D. *kamille*; G. *id.*; Dan. *kamille-blomster*; L. *chamamelon*, which seems to be the Gr. *χαμαί*, earth, and *μύλον*, an apple.]

A genus of plants, *Anthemis*, of many species. It has a chaffy receptacle; the calyx is hemispheric and subequal; the florets of the ray are more than five. The common sort is a trailing perennial plant, has a strong aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is accounted carminative, aperient, and emollient.

CAMOUS, } a. [Fr. *camus*; W. *cam*, CAMOYS, } crooked.]

Flat; depressed; applied only to the nose, and little used.]

CAMOUSED, a. Depressed; crooked.

B. Johnson.

CAMOUSLY, adv. Awry.

Skellon.
CAMP, n. [L. *campus*; Fr. *camp* and *champ*; Arm. *camp*; It. Sp. Port. *campo*; Sax. *camp*. The sense is, an open level field or plain. See *Champion* and *Game*.]

1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents, whether for a night or a longer time.

2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest; as, to pitch a *camp*. Also, the troops encamped on the same field.

3. An army.

Hume.
CAMP, v. t. or i. To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; but seldom used. [See *Encamp*.]

CAMP-FIGHT, n. In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [Camp in W. is a game, and *campiao* is to contend.]

CAMPAIGN, } n. *campagne*. [Fr. *campagne*. CAMPAIGN, } It. *campagna*;

Sp. *campaña*; Port. *campanha*; from *camp*. This should be written *campain*, as *Milford* writes it.]

1. An open field; a large open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [See *Champaign*.]

2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters. A campaign is usually from spring to autumn or winter; but in some instances, armies make a winter campaign.

CAMPAIGN, v. i. To serve in a campaign.

Musgrave.
CAMPAIGNER, n. One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAMPA NA, n. [L.] The pasque-flower.

CAMPANIFORM, a. [L. *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form.]

In the shape of a bell; applied to flowers.

Botany.

CAMPANULA, n. [L.] The bell-flower.

CAMPANULATE, a. [L. *campanula*, a little bell.] In the form of a bell.

Botany.

CAMPEACHY-WOOD, from Campeachy in Mexico. [See *Logwood*.]

CAMPESTRAL, } a. [L. *campestris*, from CAMPESTRIAN, } *campus*, a field.]

Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

Mortimer.
CAMP PHOR, n. properly *cafor*. [Low L. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre*; It. *canfora*; Sp. *alcamor*; Port. *canfora*; D. and G. *kamfer*;

Ar. *كافور* *kafor*, *kaforon*, from *كفر* *kafara*, Heb. Ch. *Syr.* *kafor*, to drive off, remove, separate, wipe away; hence, to cleanse, to make atonement. It seems to be named from its purifying effects, or from exudation. It will be seen that the letter *m* in this word is casual.]

A solid concrete juice or exudation, from the *laurus camphora*, or Indian laurel-tree, a large tree growing wild in Borneo, Sumatra, &c. It is a whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic.

Encyc. Lanier. Jikim.
CAMP PHOR, v. t. To impregnate or wash with camphor. [Little used.]

CAMP PHORATE, n. In chemistry, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

CAMP PHORATE, a. Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAMP PHORATED, a. Impregnated with camphor.

CAMP PHORIC, a. Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

CAMP PHOR-OIL. [See *Camphor-tree*.]

CAMP PHOR-TREE, n. The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to Miller, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor; one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best species; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in Sumatra. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close