

1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath.
2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence. *Prior.*
3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied; as the *cells* of the brain; the *cells* of a honey comb, &c.
4. In *botany*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged. According to the number of these cells, pericarps are called unicellular, bilocular, trilocular, &c. *Martyn.*
5. In *anatomy*, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as the *adipose cells*, containing fat. *Encyc. Chaucer.*
6. A religious house.
- CELL/LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium*. See *Cell*.] A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.
- CELL/LARAGE, *n.* The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.
- CELL/LARET, *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors. [*Local*.]
- CELL/LARIST, CELL/LARER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, an account of their attendance in the choir. *Encyc.*
- CELLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *cella*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing cells. *Encyc.*
- CELL/LULAR, *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells. *Kriew.*
- The *cellular membrane*, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other. It invests every fiber, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body. The cells serve as reservoirs for fat. *Encyc.*
- CELLULIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing little cells. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*
- CELLS/TUDE, *n.* [L. *cellitudo*.] Height; elevation. *Chaucer.*
- CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. [See *Celtic*.]
- CELTIBERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia, and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain.
- CELTIBERIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.
- CELTIC, *a.* [W. *celt*, a covert or shelter; *celtiad*, one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the forest, a Celt; *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*; Gr. *Κελαι*, Celts.] Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Britain. We say, Celtic nations; Celtic customs; Celtic origin.
- CELTIC, *n.* The language of the Celts.
- CELTICISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts.
- CELTIS, *n.* The nettle-tree, of several species; among which are the australis or southern, a native of Africa and the South of Europe; the oriental, growing in Armenia and Taurica; and the western, growing in Virginia. *Encyc. Tooke.*
- CEMENT, *n.* [L. *camentum*; Fr. *ciment*;

- Arm. *cimant*; Sp. *cimiento*, the ground work of a building; It. *cimento*, an essay or experiment.]
1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, solder, &c. In building, cement denotes a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used. *Encyc.*
2. Bond of union; that which unites friends, as persons in friendship, or men in society.
3. Powders or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes.
- CEMENT, *v. t.* To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.
2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to cement friendship.
- CEMENT, *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere. *Sharp.*
- CEMENTA'TION, *n.* The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.
2. In *chemistry*, the act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement. This is done by surrounding them with the powder of another body, and exposing them, in a close vessel, to a heat not sufficient to fuse them. *Encyc. Ure.*
- CEMENT/ATORY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly. *Encyc.*
- CEMENTED, *pp.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.
- CEMENTER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.
- CEMENTING, *pp.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.
- CEMENTITIOUS, *a.* Uniting as cement; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.
- CEMETERY, *n.* [L. *cæmeterium*; Gr. *χοιρῶν*, from *χοιρῶν*, to sleep.] A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried. *Addison.*
- CENATORY, *a.* [L. *cenatorius*, from *cena*, supper, *ceno*, to sup.] Pertaining or relating to supper. *Brown.*
- CENOBITE, *n.* [Gr. *κοινοβίτης*, a community, from *κοινος*, common, and *βίος*, life, *biōs*, to live.] One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchorite, or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Encyc.*
- CENOBITIC, } *a.* Living in community, as men belonging to a convent. *Stillington.*
- CENOBITICAL, }
- CENOBY, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Buck.*
- CENOTAPH, *n.* [Gr. *κενοτάφιον*, from *κενος*, empty, and *τάφος*, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. *Johnson.*
- CENSE, *n. cens.* [L. *census*, a valuation, a registering, a tax; *censeo*, to enroll, to tax. Qu. Ch. cap to impose a fine.]
1. A public rate or tax. *Bacon.*
2. Condition; rank. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
- CENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *encenser*. See *Incense*.]

- To perfume with odors from burning substances. *Dryden.*
- CENSER, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir*; Sp. *incensario*; It. *incensiere*. See *Incense*.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among the Jews, a kind of chafin-dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices. *Encyc.*
- CENSING, *pp.* Perfuming with odors.
- CENSION, *n.* [L. *censio*. See *Cense*.] A rate, tax, or assessment. [*Not used*.] *J. Hall.*
- CENSOR, *n.* [L. *censor*. See *Cense*.] An officer, in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality, by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender.
2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral. *Encyc.*
3. One who is given to censure. *Roscommon. Dryden.*
- CENSORIAL, } *a.* Belonging to a censor, } *or* to the correction of public morals; as, censorial power.
2. Full of censure. See *Censorious*, the proper word.
- CENSORIOUS, *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners; often implying ill-nature, ill-liberality, or uncharitableness; as a censorious critic.
2. Implying or expressing censure; as, censorious remarks.
- CENSORIOUSLY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.
- CENSORIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching. *Taylor.*
2. The quality of being censorious.
- CENSORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.
- CENSUAL, *a.* [L. *censualis*.] Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated. *Whitaker. Encyc.*
- CENSURABLE, *a.* [See *Censure*.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; faulty; as a censurable person, or censurable conduct or writings. *Locke.*
- CENSURABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured. *Whitlock.*
- CENSURABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.
- CENSURE, *n. cen'shur.* [L. *censura*; Fr. *censure*; Sp. Port. It. *censura*; from L. *censeo*, censor.]
1. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; applicable to the moral conduct, or to the works of men. When applied to persons, it is nearly equivalent to blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand. It is an expression of disapprobation, which often implies reproof.
2. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns. An ecclesiastical censure is a sentence of condemnation, or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for mal-conduct, by which he is deprived of the com-