

CAS'TIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *castigo*, from *castus*, chaste. Qu. Eth. 708 gasts, to chasten, correct, chide. The French use *choir*, from *castus*, chaste; Arm. *castiza*; Sp. Port. *castigar*; It. *castigare*.]
To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check. *Shak.*

CAS'TIGATED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.
CAS'TIGATING, *ppr.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CAS'TIGATION, *n.* Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint. *Boyle. Hale.*

2. Among the Romans, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch. *Eneye.*

CAS'TIGATOR, *n.* One who corrects.
CAS'TIGATORY, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive. *Bramhall.*

CAS'TIGATORY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a ducking stool, or trebuchet. *Blackstone.*

CAS'TILE-SOAP, *n.* A kind of pure, refined soap.

CAS'TILIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.

CAS'TILIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.

CAS'TING, *ppr.* Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running; or throwing into a mold to give shape. [See *Cast*.]

CAS'TING, *n.* The act of casting or founding.

2. That which is cast in a mold; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand.

3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, basins, medals, &c.

CAS'TING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. *May.*

CAS'TING-VOTE, *n.* The vote of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative. *U. States. Care.*

When there was an equal vote, the Governor had the casting voice. *B. Trumbull.*

CAS'TLE, *n. kas'l.* [Sax. *castel*; L. *castellum*; D. *kasteel*; Arm. *gastell*; Norm. *chateau*; Fr. *château*; Port. *castello*; It. *id*; W. *cast*, envelopment, from *cas*, a being separated or insulated, hatred, envy, a castle; *castell*, a castle, whence *castello*, to surround; *casid*, a cloak, a chasuble. The Welsh *cas* gives the primary sense, which is to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend. It is probably from this root the Latins had *casus*. We observe in the Welsh, *cas* signifies, separated, a castle, and hatred, envy; also, hateful, odious; and *casuauer*, a hater, a persecutor; *casuari*, to persecute, to chase. Hence we see the radical sense of hatred is a driving off.]

1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress. The term seems to include the house and the walls or other works around it. In old writers, the word is used for a town or village fortified.

2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.

3. In a ship, there are two parts called by this name; the *forecastle*, a short deck in the fore part of the ship, above the upper deck; and the *hindcastle*, at the stern. *Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CAS'TLE, *v. t.* In the game of chess, to move the king with a castle, by a certain move. *Eneye.*

CAS'TLE-BUILDER, *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS'TLE-BUILDING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS'TLE-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS'TLED, *a.* Furnished with castles; as a castled elephant. *Dryden.*

CAS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. *Lytelton.*

CAS'TLERY, *n.* The government of a castle. *Blount.*

CAS'TLET, *n.* A small castle. *Leland.*

CAS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle. *Eneye.*

CAS'TLING, *n.* An abortion or abortive. *Brown.*

CAS'TOR, *n.* [L. *castor*; Fr. Sp. Port. *id*; Gr. *κασπος*. See Ar. Class Gs. No. 42.]

1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet.

2. A reddish brown substance, of a strong penetrating smell, taken from bags or cuds in the groin of the beaver; a powerful antispasmodic. *Nicholson.*

3. In astronomy, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also Apollo.

Castor and Pollux, in meteorology, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, or *Tyndarides*, and portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CAS'TORINE, *n.* An animal principle dissolved in castor, covered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the Castorine.

Webster's Manual.
CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* The oil of the Ricinus, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet, in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. *Eneye.*

CAS'TRAMENTA, *n.* [L. *castrametum*, to encamp, *castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure or survey.]

The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *castrare*; Fr. *castrer*, for *castrer*; Sp. Port. *castrar*; It. *castrare*; Ar. *قَصَرَ*, Eth. *ἄσθ* to castrate; Ch. *כָּסַר* to cut out or off. Class Gs. No. 41, 42.]

1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.

2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.

3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRATED, *pp.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRATING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CAS'TRATION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In *balany*, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CAS'TRATO, *n.* [It. See *Castrate*.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer. *Swift.*

CAS'TREL or **KES'TREL**, *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape and the hobby in size.

CAS'TRENSIAN, *a.* [L. *castrensis*, from *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp.

CAS'UAL, *n. cas'u-äl.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp. Port. *casual*; It. *casuale*; from L. *casus*, a fall. See *Cas* and *accident*.]

1. Falling; happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a *casual* encounter.

2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated, or regular; as *casual* expenses.

3. Taking place, or beginning to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

Atheists assert that the existence of things is *casual*. *Dwight.*

CAS'UALLY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CAS'UALNESS, *n.* Accidentality; the quality of being casual.

CAS'UALTY, *n.* Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.

2. An accident that produces unnatural death; and by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events. *Eneye.*

CAS'UIST, *n.* [It. Sp. Port. *casuista*; Fr. *casuiste*; from L. *casus*, a case.]

One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

CAS'UIST, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

CAS'UISTIC, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience, or to cases of doubtful propriety. *South.*