

CITADEL, *n.* [*Fr. citadelle*; *It. cittadella*; *Sp. ciudadela*; *from It. citla, citia*.] A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.

Johnson. Encyc. 2. **CITAL**, *n.* [*from cite*.] Reproof; impeachment. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

3. **Summons**; citation; quotation. [*Little used*.] *Johnson.*

CITATION, *n.* [*L. citatio, from cito, to cite, which see*.]

1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear in a court, and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.

2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book; or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted. *Watts. Aliterbury.*

3. Enumeration; mention. *Horvey.*

CITATORY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation; as, letters citatory. *Applif.*

CITE, *v. t.* [*L. cito, to call*; *Fr. citer*; *It. citare*; *Sp. Port. citar*; *Goth. hailan*; *Sax. hatan, or hatan*, to call, order, command; *G. heissen*, whence *Eng. heist*; *D. heeten*; *Sw. heter*; *Dan. heder*.] The same word in Dutch and Danish signifies to *heat*. The sense then is to rouse, push, drive, stimulate. See *Excite*, *Incite*.

1. To call upon officially, or authoritatively; to summon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court, to answer or defend. *Milton.*

2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge. *Prior.*

3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication; as, to cite a passage from scripture, or to cite the very words a man utters. *Bacon. Dryden.*

4. To call or name, in support, proof or confirmation; as, to cite an authority to prove a point in law.

CITER, *n.* One who cites or summons into court.

2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.

CITRESS, *n.* [*See Cit.*] A city woman. [*Little used*.]

CITHARISTIC, *a.* [*L. cithara, a harp or lyre*.]

Pertaining to or adapted to the harp; or appropriated to the accompaniment of the harp. *Mus. Diet.*

CITHERN, *n.* [*L. cithara*; *It. citara*; *Sp. citara*; *D. cyter*; *Gr. xithara*.]

A stringed musical instrument, among the ancients, the precise form of which is not known, but it bore some resemblance to the modern guitar, the name of which is evidently from this ancient word.

CITICISM, *n.* [*from cit.*] The manners of a cit or citizen. *B. Johnson.*

CITIED, *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CITISIN, *n.* A substance of a yellow color, obtained from the seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*. *Webster's Manual.*

CITIZEN, *n.* [*Fr. citoyen*; *It. cittadino*; *Sp. ciudadano*; *Port. cidadam*; *from It. citla. Sp. ciudad, a city. See City*.]

1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who

enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. *Shak.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town or place. *Dryden.*

4. In a general sense, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as the citizens of London or Philadelphia; the citizens of the United States.

5. In the U. States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.

If the citizens of the U. States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington.*

CITIZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CITIZENIZE, *v. t.* To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant.

CITIZENSHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. *Pickering.*

CITRATE, *n.* [*L. citrus, a citron or lemon*.] In chemistry, a neutral salt, formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base.

The onion yields citrate of lime. *Ure.*

CITRIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as citric acid.

CITRIL, *n.* A beautiful song bird of Italy. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

CITRINATION, *n.* [*See Citric*.] The turning to a yellow green color.

CITRINE, *a.* [*L. citrinus*.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish yellow.

CITRINE, *n.* [*L. citrinus*.] A species of very fine sprig crystal, of a beautiful yellow color, found in columns, and terminating in a hexagonal pyramid.

Hill. Encyc.

CITRON, *n.* [*Fr. citron*; *L. citreum, or citrum*.]

The fruit of the citron tree, a large species of lemon.

CITRON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus Citrus.

It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, &c. *Encyc.*

CITRON-WATER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CITRUL, *n.* The pompon or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color. [*I believe not used*.]

CITY, *n.* [*Fr. cite*; *It. citla, cittade* or *cittate*; *Sp. ciudad*; *Port. cidade*; *from the Latin citius*.]

1. In a general sense, a large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place.

2. In a more appropriate sense, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen.

This is the sense of the word in the United States. In Great Britain, a city is said to be a town corporate that has a bishop and a cathedral church; but this is not always the fact.

3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city; as when we say, the city voted to establish a market, and the city repealed the vote.

CITY, *a.* Pertaining to a city; as city wives; a city feast; city manners. *Shak.*

CITY-COURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen. *U. States.*

CIVES, *n.* [*Fr. cive*; *L. cepa*.] A species of leek, of the genus Allium.

CIVET, *n.* [*Fr. civette*; *It. zibetto*; *Pers. زباد*.]

زباد, the sweet scent of any beast: *زباد* cream, and civet; *زباد* civet-cat.

The Arabic verb signifies to make butter, and this substance may be named from its resemblance to it.]

A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is of a clear, yellowish, or brownish color; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume. *Encyc.*

CIVET-CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This animal bears a resemblance to a cat or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar. *Encyc.*

CIVIC, *a.* [*L. civicus, from civis, a citizen*.] Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. *Pope.*

The civic crown, in Roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIVIL, *a.* [*L. civilis, from civis, a citizen*; *Fr. civil*; *It. civile*; *Sp. civil*.] Qu. the Welsh *cau*, to shut, inclose, fence, hedge; for the rude inhabitants of antiquity fortified their towns with hedges, stakes or palisades.]

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, civil rights, civil government, civil privileges, civil war, civil justice. It is opposed to criminal; as a civil suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a criminal process is between the state and a citizen. It is distinguished from ecclesiastical, which respects the church; and from military, which respects the army and navy.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as civil power, civil rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.

3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as civil life; civil society.

4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed