

being used to make caps to hold commodities. *Boyle.*

CAP-SHEAF, n. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CAPABILITY, n. [See *Capable*.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capability. *Shak. Lavinsier, Trans.*

CAPABLE, a. [Fr. *capable*, from *L. capio*, to take. See Class Gb. No. 68. 69. 75. 83.]

1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious; often followed by *of*; as, the room is not *capable* of receiving; or, *capable* of holding the company.

2. Endued with power competent to the object; as, a man is *capable* of judging, or he is not *capable*.

3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind; as a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.

4. Susceptible; as, *capable* of pain or grief. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; susceptible of; as, a thing is *capable* of long duration; or it is *capable* of being colored or altered.

6. Qualified for, in a moral sense; having legal power or capacity; as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.

7. Hollow. [Not now used.] *Shak.*

CAPABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge. *Killingbeck.*

CAPACITY, v. t. To qualify. [Unusual.] *Barrow. Good.*

CAPACIOUS, a. [L. *capax*, from *capio*, to take or hold.]

1. Wide; large; that will hold much; as a *capacious* vessel.

2. Broad; extensive; as a *capacious* bay or harbor.

3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view; as a *capacious* mind.

CAPACIOUSNESS, n. Widthness; largeness; as of a vessel.

2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay.

3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey; applied to the mind.

CAPACITATE, v. t. [See *Capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to *capacitate* one for understanding a theorem.

2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers; as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

CAPACITATED, pp. Made capable; qualified.

CAPACITATION, n. The act of making capable.

CAPACITY, n. [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, *capio*; Fr. *capacité*.]

1. Passive power; the power of containing, or holding; extent of room or space; as the *capacity* of a vessel, or a cask.

2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge.

Let instruction be adapted to the *capacities* of youth.

3. Active power; ability; applied to men or things; but less common, and correct.

The world does not include a cause endued with such *capacities*. *Blackmore.*

4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. A man may act in the *capacity* of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attor-

ney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political *capacity*.

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate.

6. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

7. In *chemistry*, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid; as the *capacity* of water for caloric.

CAPARISON, n. [Sp. *caparazon*; Port. *caparazam*, a cover put over the saddle of a horse, a cover for a coach; Fr. *caparazon*.]

A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse or horse of state. *Milton.*

CAPARISON, v. t. To cover with a cloth, as a horse. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress. *Shak.*

CAPCASE, n. A covered case. [Little used.] *Burton.*

CAPE, n. [Sp. Port. *cabo*; It. *capo*; Fr. *cap*; D. *kapp*; Dan. *kap*; L. *caput*; Gr. *κεφαλη*; Sans. *cabala*, head. It signifies end, furthest point, from extending, shooting.]

1. A head land; properly the head, point or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore, and hence the name is applied to the neck of land itself, indefinitely, as in *Cape-Cod*, *Cape-Horn*, *Cape of Good Hope*. It differs from a promontory in this, that it may be high or low land; but a promontory is a high bold termination of a neck of land.

2. The neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPELAN, n. A small fish, about six inches in length, sholes of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland and Newfoundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders. *Pennant.*

CAPELLA, n. A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga. *Encyc.*

CAPELLET, n. A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow. *Encyc.*

CAPER, v. i. [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance; *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper; It. *capriola*, a wild goat, a caper in dancing; Sp. *cabriola*; L. *capra*, a goat. But probably *caper* is from the root of *capio*, which signifies not merely to seize, but to shoot or reach forward, or to leap and seize. Hence it is probable that this word coincides in origin with Dan. *kipper*, to leap, whence Eng. to skip.]

To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring. *Shak.*

CAPER, n. A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb.

CAPER, n. [Fr. *capre*; Arm. *capresen*; Sp. Port. *alcaparra*; It. *cappero*; L. *capparis*; D. *kapper*; G. *kaper*; Syr. *kapar*; Ar. كبر kabaron. The Ar. verb signifies to increase.]

The bud of the caper-bush, which is much used for pickling. The buds are collected

before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe. *Encyc.*

CAPER-BUSH. [See *Caper*.]

CAPER-CUTTING, n. A leaping or dancing in a frolicsome manner. *Beaumont.*

CAPERER, n. One who capers, leaps and skips about, or dances.

CAPERING, ppr. Leaping; skipping.

CAPIAS, n. [L. *capio*, to take.] In law, a writ of two sorts: one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff; the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or writ of execution; a *capias pro fine*; a *capias ulagatum*; a *capias in animum*. *Blackstone.*

CAPIBAR, n. An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAPILLACEOUS, a. [L. *capillaceus*, hairy.]

Hairy; resembling a hair. [See *Capillary*.]

CAPILLARE, n. [Fr.] A kind of sirrup, extracted from maiden-hair. *Mason.*

CAPILLAMENT, n. [L. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair, probably a little shoot.]

1. The filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive.

2. A fine fiber, or filament, of which the nerves are composed.

CAPILLARY, a. [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.]

1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, though long; as a *capillary* tube or pipe; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the ramifications of the blood vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In botany, *capillary* plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns, a term used by Ray, Boerhaave and Morison. This class of plants corresponds to the order of Filices, in the Sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or stalk. *Milne.*

This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf, to glands resembling hairs, to the filaments, to the style, and to the papus or down adixed to some seeds. *Martyn.*

CAPILLARY, n. A fine vessel or canal. *Darwin.*

CAPILLATION, n. A blood vessel like a hair. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

CAPILIFORM, a. [L. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs. *Kircean.*

CAPITAL, a. [L. *capitalis*, from *caput*, the head. See *Cape*.]

1. Literally, pertaining to the head; as a *capital* bruise, in Milton, a bruise on the head. [This use is not common.]

2. Figuratively, as the head is the highest part of a man, chief; principal; first in importance; as a *capital* city or town; the *capital* articles of religion.

3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes.