

signifying to rest, or be quiet, or to appease; that is, to press, to stop, as the Gr. *παύω*, *L. paco*. It is used in Russia, as with us, *bayu, bai*. This probably is the same word as the foregoing.

*By* or *bye*, in *by-law*, Sax. *bilage*, is probably the Sw. *by*, Dan. *bye*, a village, town, borough or city, from Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, G. *bauen*, D. *bauen*, to build, Sax. *bytan*, to inhabit; that is, a town-law, a municipal law.

In the common phrase, *good-bye*, *bye* signifies *passing, going*. The phrase signifies a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is precisely equivalent to *farewell*. Sax. *faran*, to go, *go well*, may you have a good going, equivalent to *good speed*, in the phrase, "to bid one good speed." [Not *God speed*, as is generally read and understood.]

*By* is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.

**BY-COFFEE-HOUSE**, *n.* A coffee house in an obscure place. *Addison.*

**BY-CONCERNMENT**, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business. *Dryden.*

**BY-CORNER**, *n.* A private corner.

**BY-DEPENDENCE**, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence. *Shak.*

**BY-DESIGN**, *n.* An incidental design, or purpose. *Hudibras.*

**BY-DRINKING**, *n.* A private drinking.

**BY-END**, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage. *L'Extrange.*

**BY-GONE**, *a. Past; gone by.* (*Scots dialect.*) *Greene.*

**BY-INTEREST**, *n.* Self interest; private advantage. *Alterbury.*

**BY-LANE**, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.

**BY-LAW**, *n.* A town law; the law of a city, town or private corporation. *Bacon.*

**BY-MATTER**, *n.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*

**BY-NAME**, *n.* Nickname; an incidental appellation. *Camden.*

**BY-PAST**, *a. Past; gone by.* (*Scots dialect.*) *Chapin.*

**BY-PATH**, *n.* A private path; an obscure way. *Shak.*

**BY-RESPECT**, *n.* Private end, or view. *Bacon.*

**BY-RÖAD**, *n.* A private or obscure road. *Snell.*

**BY-ROOM**, *n.* A private room or apartment. *Shak.*

**BY-SPEECH**, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. *Hooker.*

**BY-SPÉLL**, *n.* [Sax. *bigspell*.] A proverb. *Coles.*

**BY-STANDER**, *n.* [Sax. *bigstander*, to stand by.] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting. *Locke.*

**BY-STREET**, *n.* A separate, private or obscure street. *Gay.*

**BY-TURNING**, *n.* An obscure road. *Sidney.*

**BY-VIEW**, *n.* Private view; self interested purpose. *Alterbury.*

**BY-WALK**, *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden.*

**BY-WAY**, *n.* A secluded, private or obscure way. *Addison.*

**BY-WEST**, *adv.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*

**BY-WIPE**, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*

**BY-WORD**, *n.* [Sax. *bi*, or *big*, and *word*, as in *bigword*, and *bigspell*.] Either a passing word, or a town-saying.

A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency. *Bacon.*

**BYE**, *n.* [Sax.] A dwelling. *Gibson.*

**BYS/SIN**, { *n.* [Gr. *byssos*, infra.] A silk

**BYS/SUS**, { or linen hood. [Not in use.] *Glover.*

**BYS/SINE**, *a.* Made of silk. *Coles.*

**BYS/SOLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *byssos*, fine flax, and *litos*, stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.]

A rare mineral, occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible and elastic. Their color is olive green, or brownish yellow, and their luster a little silky. Jameson places byssolite under actinolite; Hany arranges it under amianthoid.

*Hausmann. Saussure. Cleaveland.*

**BYS/SUS**, *n.* [L. *byssus*; Gr. *byssos*, fine linen, or cotton.]

The asbestos, composed of parallel fibres, is by so called by this name. *Nicholson.*

**BYZ/ANT**, { *n.* [from *Byzantium*.]

**BYZ/ANTINE**, { a gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium. Also, a piece of gold offered by the king on certain festivals. *Johnson. Camden. Ash.*

**BYZ/ANTINE**, { *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.

**BYZ/ANTIAN**, { *n.* an, an ancient city of Thrace situated on the Bosphorus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople. *D'Anville. Encyc.*

## C.

**C**, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek *κ*, kappa, and with the Hebrew *כ*, caph. It bears a middle place in pronunciation, between the aspirate *κ*, and the palatal *τ*. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. *κ*, or from the oriental *τ*, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted and the corners rounded, becomes *C*. In the old Etruscan, it was written *γ*, with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, *C*, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same, as that of kappa, may be known from the fact, that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman *C*. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic *ع*.

As an abbreviation, *C* stands for Caius, Carolus, Caesar, condemnatio, &c., and *CC* for *consulibus*. As a numeral *C* stands for 100; *CC* for 200; &c. In music, *C* after the clef, is the mark of common time. *Encyc.*

In English, *C* has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like *K*, which occurs before *a*, *o* and *u*; the other, a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, and *y*. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by *C*, which may be called *ke*. In Russ. *C* is precisely the English *s*, as it was in the old Greek alphabet.

**CAB**, *n.* [Heb. *Ch. 2p kab*.] An oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the eighteenth of an ephah; containing two pints and five sixths English and American corn measure.

**CABAL**, *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, a club, society or combination; It. *cabala*, knowledge of secret things; Sp. *cabala*, secret science; *cabal*, perfect, just, exact; Heb. *קבל* to take, receive, accept; Ch. to cry out, to boast; also to take or receive; also to be dark, to obscure; Syr. to accuse, oppose, or censure, to *cavil*; Eth. to accept, to pour out; Sam. to accept, and to darken; Ar. to admit or accept, as agreeable; to come;

to be surety; to give bail. See Class B]. This word seems to include the significations of several biliteral roots. Qu. *W. caftel*, to get or obtain; or *gawalt*, to hold. The primary sense of the root seems to be to catch or seize by rushing on, or in general, to press, to drive; hence the sense of collection, combination and accusation.]

1. A number of persons united in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A juno. It is sometimes synonymous with *faction*, but a *cabal* usually consists of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.

2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*

**CABAL**, { *n.* [See the preceding word.

**CABALA**, { *n.* It is from the sense of reception.]