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2. *Bookkeeping*, the total of one page of an account carried forward to the next. 3. carryforward (def. 2). [1735-45; n. use of v. phrase carry over]

carse (kär's, kers), *n.* Scot. bottom land. [1325-75; ME *cars*, *kers*, equiv. to *ker* marsh < ON *kjarr* marshy grove; cf. Sw *kärr* marsh] + *-ss*, north var. of *-ish*]

car seat, 1. a removable seat designed to hold a small child safely while riding in an automobile and that usually attaches to a standard seat with hooks or straps. 2. a removable cushion or pad for a driver or passenger to sit on while traveling by automobile, to give extra height or comfort.

car-sick (kär'sik'), *adj.* ill with carsickness. [1905-10; CAR + SICK']

car-sick-ness (kär'sik'nis), *n.* a feeling of nausea and dizziness, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, as a result of the motion of the car in which one is traveling. Cf. *motion sickness*. [1905-10; CAR-SICK + -NESS]

Car-son (kär'sən), *n.* 1. **Christopher** ("Kit"), 1809-68, U.S. frontiersman and scout. 2. **Sir Edward Henry** (Baron Carson), 1854-1935, Irish public official. 3. **Johnny**, born 1925, U.S. television entertainer. 4. **Rachel Louise**, 1907-1964, U.S. marine biologist and author. 5. a city in SW California. 81,221. 6. a male or female given name.

Car-son City, a town in and the capital of Nevada, in the W part. 32,022.

Car-stenz (kär'stənz), *n.* Mount. See **Puncak Jaya**.

cart (kär't), *n.* 1. a heavy two-wheeled vehicle, commonly without springs, drawn by mules, oxen, or the like, used for the conveyance of heavy goods. 2. a light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, drawn by a horse or pony. 3. any small vehicle pushed or pulled by hand. 4. Obs. a chariot. 5. on the water cart, *Brit.* See **wagon** (def. 12). 6. put the cart before the horse, to do or place things in improper order; be illogical. —*v.t.* 7. to haul or convey in or as if in a cart or truck: to cart garbage to the dump. —*v.i.* 8. to drive a cart. 9. cart off or away, to transport or take away in an unceremonious manner: The police came and carted him off to jail. [bef. 900; ME *cart(e)*, OE *craet* (by metathesis); c. ON *kartr* cart] —**cart-a-ble**, *adj.* —**cart'er**, *n.*

cartage (kär'tij), *n.* the act or cost of carting. [1275-1325; ME; see **CART**, *-AGE*]

Car-ta-gena (kär'tə jə'nə; Sp. kär'tä he'nä), *n.* 1. a seaport in SE Spain. 146,904. 2. a seaport in N Colombia. 292,512.

carte (kär't; Fr. *kart*), *n.* pl. **cartes** (kär'ts; Fr. *kart*). 1. (*italics*) French menu; bill of fare. Cf. **à la carte**. 2. a playing card. 3. *Archaic*. a map or chart. [bef. 1150; ME, OE: writing paper, document, letter < L *charta* < Gk *chártes* sheet of papyrus]

Carte (kär't), *n.* **Richard d'Oyly** (doi'lē). See **D'Oyly Carte**, **Richard**.

carte blanche (kär't blānch', blānch'; Fr. *kart blānsh'*), *pl.* **cartes blanches** (kär'ts blānsh', blānsh'; Fr. *kart blānsh'*). 1. unconditional authority; full discretionary power. 2. a sheet of paper that is blank except for a signature and given by the signer to another person to write in what he or she pleases. 3. *Cards*, a hand having no face card but with a special scoring value, as in piquet. [1645-55; < F: lit., blank document; see **CARTE**, **BLANK**]

carte du jour (kär't də zhōōr', dōō, dyōō; Fr. *kart dv zhōōr'*), *pl.* **cartes du jour** (kär'ts də zhōōr', dōō, dyōō; Fr. *kart dv zhōōr'*). menu (def. 1). [1935-40; < F: menu of the day]

cartel (kär'tel'), *n.* 1. an international syndicate, combine, or trust formed esp. to regulate prices and output in some field of business. 2. a coalition of political or special-interest groups having a common cause, as to encourage the passage of a certain law. 3. a written agreement between belligerents, esp. for the exchange of prisoners. 4. a written challenge to a duel. [1550-60; < MF < It *cartello* letter of defiance, poster, equiv. to *cart(a)* CARTE + *-ello* dim. suffix] —**cart-el-ism**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. monopoly, merger, combination.

car-tel-ist (kär tel'ist), *n.* 1. a member of a cartel or an advocate of cartelization. —*adj.* 2. Also, **car-tel-istic** (kär'tl is'tik, -te lis'), of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cartel. 3. characterized by or advocating cartelization. [1670-80; CARTEL + -IST]

car-tel-ize (kär tel'iz, kär'tl iz'), *v.t.*, *v.t.*, *-ized*, *-izing*, to organize into a business cartel. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **car-tel-ise**. [1925-30; CARTEL + -IZE] —**car-tel-i-za-tion**, *n.* —**car-tel-iz-er**, *n.*

Car-ter (kär'tər), *n.* 1. **Bennett Lester** (Benny), born 1907, U.S. jazz saxophonist and composer. 2. **Donald James**, born 1926, U.S. bowler. 3. **Elliott** (Cook, Jr.), born 1908, U.S. composer. 4. **Hod-ding** (hod'ing), 1907-72, U.S. journalist and publisher. 5. **Howard**, 1873-1939, English Egyptologist. 6. **James Earl**, Jr. (Jimmy), born 1924, 39th president of the U.S. 1977-81. 7. **Mr. Leslie** (Caroline Louise Dudley), 1862-1937, U.S. actress. 8. **May-belle** (mā'bel'), ("Mother Maybelle Carter"), 1909-78, U.S. country-and-western singer and guitarist. 9. **Nick**, pen name of authors who wrote detective-story series in which Nick Carter, created by John R. Coryell, is the main character. 10. a male given name.

Car-ter-et (kär'tər it or, for 2, kär'tə ret'), *n.* 1. **John, Earl of Granville**, 1690-1763, British statesman and orator. 2. a city in NE New Jersey, 20,598.

Car-te-sian (kär tē'zhan), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to Descartes, his mathematical methods, or his philosophy, esp. with regard to its emphasis on logical analysis and its mechanistic interpretation of physical nature. —*n.*

2. a follower of Cartesian thought. [1650-60; < NL *Cartesianus*, equiv. to *Cartesi(us)* (Latinization of *Descartes*) + *-ianus* -AN] —**Car-te-sian-ism**, *n.*

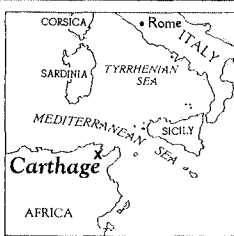
Car-te/sian coor/dinates, *Math.* a system of coordinates for locating a point on a plane (**Car-te/sian plane**) by its distance from each of two intersecting lines, or in space by its distance from each of three planes intersecting at a point. [1885-90]

Car-te/sian div'er, a glass vessel partially filled with water and covered with an airtight membrane, containing a hollow object that is open at the bottom and contains just enough air to allow it to float. Pressing on the membrane compresses the air in the vessel and forces water into the object, causing it to sink; releasing the membrane causes it to rise. Also called **Car-te/sian dev'il**, **bottle imp.**

Car-te/sian doubt, *Philos.* willful suspension of all interpretations of experience that are not absolutely certain: used as a method of deriving, by elimination of such uncertainties, axioms upon which to base theories.

Car-te/sian prod/uct, *Math.* the collection of all ordered pairs of two given sets such that the first elements of the pairs are chosen from one set and the second elements from the other set: this procedure generalizes to an infinite number of sets. [1955-60]

Car-te/sian space, *Math.* See **Euclidean space**.



Car-thage (kär'tij), *n.* 1. an ancient city-state in N Africa, near modern Tunis: founded by the Phoenicians in the middle of the 9th century B.C.; destroyed in 146 B.C. in the last of the Punic Wars. 2. a town in central Missouri. 11,104. —**Car-tha-gin-ian** (kär'tha jin'ē ən), *adj.*, *n.*

Car-thagin'ian peace, 1. the treaty by which Rome reduced Carthage to the status of a puppet state in 201 B.C. 2. any brutal peace treaty demanding total subjugation of the defeated side.

cart horse, a strong horse bred to draw heavy loads; draft horse. [1350-1400; ME]

Car-thu-sian (kär thoō'zhan), *Rom. Cath. Ch.* —*n.* 1. a member of a monastic order founded by St. Bruno in 1086 near Grenoble, France. —*adj.* 2. pertaining to the Carthusians. [1520-30; < ML *Cartusianus*, by metathesis from *Caturstianus*, after *Caturstian* (montes) district in Dauphiné where the order was founded]

Car-tier (kär'tē ā; Fr. *kart tyā*), *n.* 1. **Sir George Étienne** (zhōōz ā tyen'), 1814-73, Canadian political leader: prime minister 1857-62, defense minister 1867-73. 2. **Jacques** (zhāk), 1491-1557, French navigator and explorer of Canada: discovered the St. Lawrence River.

Car-tier-Bres-son (kär tyā bre sōn'), *n.* **Hen-ri** (än-rē'), born 1908, French photographer.

carti-lage (kär'tl ij, kär'tlij), *n.* *Anat., Zool.* 1. a firm, elastic, flexible type of connective tissue of a translucent whitish or yellowish color; gristle. 2. a part or structure composed of cartilage. [1350-1400; ME (< MF) < L *cartilago* gristle]

cartilage bone, a bone that develops from cartilage. Cf. **membrane bone**.

car-ti-lag-i-nous (kär'tl aj'ə nəś), *adj.* 1. of or resembling cartilage. 2. having a skeleton composed either entirely or mainly of cartilage, as vertebrates of the class Chondrichthyes, which includes the sharks, rays, and skates. [1375-1425; late ME < L *cartilaginōsus*, equiv. to *cartilagin-* (s. of *cartilago*) CARTILAGE + *-ōsus* -OUS]

cart-load (kär'tlōd'), *n.* the amount a cart can hold. [1250-1300; ME. See **CART**, **LOAD**]

car-to-gram (kär'tə gram'), *n.* a diagrammatic presentation in highly abstracted or simplified form, commonly of statistical data, on a map base or distorted map base. [1885-90; < F *cartogramme*. See **CARTE**, *-O-*, *-GRAM*']

car-tog-ra-phy (kär tog'rə fē), *n.* the production of maps, including construction of projections, design, compilation, drafting, and reproduction. [1855-60; < L *(h)arta*(a) CARTE + *-o-* + *-GRAPHY*] —**car-to-graph** (kär'tə graf', -gräf'), *n.* —**car-tog-ra-pher**, *n.* —**car-to-graph-ic** (kär'tə graf'ik), *car-to-graph-i-cal*, *adj.* —**car-to-graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

car-ton (kär'tn), *n.* 1. a cardboard or plastic box used typically for storage or shipping. 2. the amount a carton can hold. 3. the contents of a carton. 4. a cardboardlike substance consisting of chewed plant material often mixed with soil, made by certain insects for building nests. —*v.t.* 5. to pack in a carton: to carton eggs for supermarket sales. —*v.i.* 6. to make or form cardboard sheets into cartons. [1780-90; < F < It *cartone* pasteboard; see **CARTOON**]

car-ton-nier (kär'tn yā; Fr. *kart tō nyā*), *n.* pl. **-ton-niers** (-tō nyāz; Fr. *tō nyā*). Fr. Furniture. an ornamental box for papers, usually for placing on a desk. Also called **serre-papier**. [*< F*; see **CARTON**, *-IER*']

car-ton-pierre (Fr. *kart tōn pyer*), *n.* papier-mâché decorated in imitation of wood, stone, or metal and

chiefly used for ornamental statuary or decorative motifs. [1840-50; < F: stone cardboard]

car-toon (kär'tōōn'), *n.* 1. a sketch or drawing, usually humorous, as in a newspaper or periodical, symbolizing, satirizing, or caricaturing some action, subject, or person of popular interest. 2. See **comic strip**. 3. See **animated cartoon**. 4. *Fine Arts*. a full-scale design for a picture, ornamental motif or pattern, or the like, to be transferred to a fresco, tapestry, etc. —*adj.* 5. resembling a cartoon or caricature: The novel is full of predictable, cartoon characters, never believable as real people. —*v.t.* 6. to represent by a cartoon. —*v.i.* 7. to draw cartoons. [1665-75; < It *cartone* pasteboard, stout paper, a drawing on such paper, equiv. to *cart(a)* paper (see **CARTE**) + *-one* aug. suffix] —**car-toon-ish**, *adj.* —**car-toon-ist**, *n.*

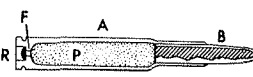
car-top (kär'top'), *adj.* of a size and shape suitable for carrying on the top of an automobile. Also, **car/top/pa-ble**. [1945-50; CAR + TOP']

car-top-per (kär'top'ər), *n.* a small, open boat that can be carried atop an automobile. [CAR + TOP' + -ER']

car-touche (kär'tōōsh'), *n.* 1. *Archit.* a rounded, convex surface, usually surrounded with carved ornamental scrollwork, for receiving a painted or low-relief decoration, as an escutcheon. 2. an oval or oblong figure, as on ancient Egyptian monuments, enclosing characters that represent the name of a sovereign. 3. the case containing the inflammable materials in certain fireworks. 4. cartridge (def. 1). 5. a box for cartridges. Also, **car-touch**. [1605-15; < MF < It *cartoccio*, equiv. to *cart(a)* paper (see **CARTE**) + *-occio* aug. suffix]

car-tridge (kär'trij), *n.* 1. Also called **cartouche**, a cylindrical case of pasteboard, metal, or the like, for holding a complete charge of powder, and often also the bullet or the shot for a rifle, machine gun, or other small arm. 2. a case containing any explosive charge, as for blasting. 3. any small container for powder, liquid, or gas, made for ready insertion into some device or mechanism: an ink cartridge for a pen. 4. Also called **magazine**, *Photog.* a lightproof metal or plastic container for a roll of film, usually containing both the supply and take-up spools, as well as a pressure plate, for rapid loading without the necessity of threading the film. 5. *Audio*, pickup (def. 8). 6. a flat, compact container enclosing an endless loop of audiotape, operated by inserting into a slot in a player. [1570-80; earlier *cartage*, *carriage*, alter. of **CARTOUCHE**]

cartridge (def. 1)
A, metallic case of copper or brass; B, bullet;
R, primer; F, fulminate;
P, powder



car/tridge belt, a belt of leather or webbing with loops for carrying cartridges or pockets for clips of cartridges. [1870-75]

car/tridge brass, brass composed of about 70 percent copper and 30 percent zinc.

car/tridge clip, a metal frame or container holding cartridges for a magazine rifle or automatic pistol.

car-tu-lar-y (kär'choō ler'ē), *n.* pl. **-lar-ies**. chartulary.

cart-wheel (kär'thwēl', -wēl'), *n.* 1. the wheel of a cart. 2. an acrobatic feat in which a person starts from a standing position, with arms extended, and wheels the body sideways, landing first on the hands and then on the feet and usually repeating this in a series. 3. *Slang*. any large coin, esp. a U.S. silver dollar. 4. *Slang*. an amphetamine tablet. —*v.i.* 5. to roll forward end over end: The skier took a sudden spill and cartwheeled down the slope. [1350-1400; ME; see **CART**, **WHEEL**] —**cart-wheel'er**, *n.*

Cart-wright (kär'trit'), *n.* 1. **Edmund**, 1743-1822, English clergyman: inventor of the power-driven loom. 2. his brother, **John**, 1740-1824, English parliamentary reformer.

Ca-ru-a-ru (kär'wə rōō'; Port. *kä'rwā rōō'*), *n.* a city in E Brazil, W of Recife. 101,006.

car-u-cate (kär'ōō kāt', -yōō'), *n.* an old English unit of land-area measurement, varying from 60 to 160 acres. [1375-1425; late ME < ML *caruacata*, equiv. to *car(u)ca*(a) plow, plow team (L traveling carriage, with the sense "wheeled plow" in Gaul (> F *charru* plow); akin to L *carrus* four-wheeled Gaulish wagon; see **CAR**) + *-ata* -ATE'] —**car-u-cat-ed**, *adj.*

car-un-cle (kär'ung kəl, kə'ring-'), *n.* 1. Bot. a protuberance at or surrounding the hilum of a seed. 2. Zool. a fleshy excrescence, as on the head of a bird; a fowl's comb. 3. *Anat.* a small, fleshy growth. [1605-15; earlier *caruncula* < L small piece of flesh, dim. of *carō* (gen. *carnis*) flesh; for suffix, see **CARUNCLE**] —**car-run-cu-lar** (kə'ring'kyə lər), **car-run-cu-lous**, *adj.*

car-run-cu-late (kə'ring'kyə lit', -lāt'), *adj.* having a caruncle. Also, **car-run-cu-lat-ed**. [1825-35; < NL *carunculatus*. See **CARUNCLE**, *-ATE*']

Ca-rú-pa-no (kä rōō'pā nō), *n.* a seaport in N Venezuela. 46,155.

Ca-ru-so (kə rōō'sō; It. *kä rōō'zō*), *n.* **En-ri-co** (en-rē'kō; It. en-rē'kō), 1873-1921, Italian operatic tenor.

car-va-crol (kär'və krōl', -krōl'), *n.* a colorless, thick, oily liquid, C₁₀H₁₆O, having a mintlike odor: used chiefly as a disinfectant, as a fungicide, and as a scent in the manufacture of perfume. [1850-55; < ML *caru(i)* CARAWAY + L *acr-* (s. of *acer* sharp; see **ACRID**) + *-ol*']

carve (kärv), *v.* **carved**, **carv-ing**. —*v.t.* 1. to cut (a solid material) so as to form something: to carve a piece of pine. 2. to form from a solid material by cutting: to carve a statue out of stone. 3. to cut into slices or pieces, as a roast of meat. 4. to decorate with designs or figures cut on the surface: The top of the box was beautifully

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf, compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelling; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; *, unattested; †, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.