

Cāw, *v. n.* [Imitative word; Dan. *kaa*, Dut. *kaaw*, a daw.] [*pp.* cawing, cawed.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.—2, *n.* The cry of a rook, raven, or crow. —[a reef.]

Cāy, *n.* [Sp. *cayo*; Fr. *caye*.] An island, or key: **Cāy-énne'** (kā-én') [kā-yān' or kā-yēn', *H.*; ki-én' or kā-én', *I.*; ki-ān', *Earnshaw*], *n.* [From Cayenne, in French Guiana.] A pungent red pepper; capsicum.

Cāy'man [ki'mān, *H.*], *n.* [Carib, *acoyeman*.] The American alligator. —[ore.]

Cāy-ōte', *n.* See **Coy-ō-zique'** (kā-zek'), *n.* [A Carib name.] Formerly a title of the chief of some tribes of Indians.

Cēase, *v. n.* [Fr. *cesser*; L. *cessare*, to loiter, to cease; *cedere*, cessum, to go, to yield.] [*pp.* ceasing, ceased.] To leave off; to fail; to stop.

Cēase'less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.

Cē'dar, *n.* [L. *cedrus*; Gr. *κέδρος*.] A large evergreen tree.

Cē'dar-bird, *n.* A bird, the waxwing.

Cē'darn, *a.* Belonging to the cedar; cedrine.

Cē'de, *v. a.* [L. *cedere*, cessum, to yield.] [*pp.* ceding, ceded.] To yield; to resign; to transfer.

Cē-dil'la, *n.* [Port. *cedilha*; Fr. *cedille*; It. *zediglia*, dim. of *zeta*, the Greek name of the letter z.] A mark placed under the letter c [thus, *ç*], to make it sound soft, like *s*,—also to note the soft sound of *g*, *s*, and *x*. —[ing to the cedar-tree.]

Cē'drine, *a.* [L. *cedrinus*; Gr. *κέδρινος*.] Belonging to the cedar.

Cē'il (sēl), *v. a.* [Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, a canopy, heaven; L. *caelum*, a vault, heaven; Gr. *κόσμος*, hollow.] [*pp.* ceiling, ceiled.] To overlay the inner roof.

Cē'il'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner roof.

Cē'l'a-dōn, *n.* [Fr. *celladon*: taken from the name of a character in D'Urfé's *Astrée* (1610-18).] Many recent color-names are purely arbitrary. A soft sea-green color:—tinted porcelain on which the color is put on the clay wet and burnt in at the first baking.

Cē'l'an-dīne, *n.* [Fr. *chélidoine*; Gr. *χελιδόνη*, swallow-wort; χελιδών, a swallow.] A plant; swallow-wort.

Cē'l'e-brānt, *n.* [L. *celebrans*, *celebrantis*, pres. part. of *celebrare*, to celebrate.] One who celebrates.

Cē'l'e-brāte, *v. a.* [L. *celebrare*, *celebratum*, to frequent, hence to honor; *celeber*, populous.] [*pp.* celebrating, celebrated.] To distinguish by rites; to commemorate:—to praise; to extol.

Syn.—Americans celebrate the declaration of independence; Christians commemorate the death of Christ; a child is praised for good conduct; a man is extolled for heroic actions.

Cē'l'e-brāt-ed, *p. a.* Having celebrity; renowned; famous; eminent; illustrious. —[e-brating.]

Cē'l'e-brā'tion, *n.* [L. *celebratio*.] The act of celebrating.

Cē'l'e-brā'tor, *n.* [L.] One who celebrates.

Cē'l'e-brī'ty, *n.* [L. *celebritas*.] Fame; renown; distinction:—a personage of distinction.

Cē'l'e-rī'ty, *n.* [L. *celeritas*; *celer*, swift.] The velocity of a body in motion; swiftness; rapidity; speed; quickness.

Cē'l'er-y, *n.* [It. *sellara*; Fr. *céleri*; Local It. *seleri*, seleni; L. *selinum*; Gr. *σέλινον*, parsley.] A plant used for salad.

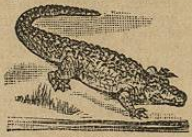
Cē'l'es'tial (sē-lēst'yal), *a.* [L. *caelestis*; Fr. *céleste*; O. Fr. *célestiel*; L. *caelum*, heaven.] Heavenly; ethereal.—2, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven:—a Chinese (humorous).

Syn.—Celestial globe; heavenly bodies; heavenly joys; ethereal regions; ethereal fire.

Cē'l'es'tial-ly, *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

Cē'l'es'tīne, *n.* [Order founded by Pope Celestine V.] A monk of a religious order.—[L. *caelestinus*, heavenly; *caelum*, heaven; from its color.] (*Mm.*) The blue sulphate of strontia.

Cē'l'i-āc, *a.* Relating to the belly; coeliac.



Cayman.

Cē'l'i-bā-cy, *n.* [L. *caelibatus*; *caelebs*, unmarried.] State of a person unmarried; single life.

Cē'l'i-bate, *n.* [L. *caelebs*, *caelibis*, unmarried.] Celibacy:—a bachelor.—2, *a.* Unmarried; single.

Cē'll, *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, a hut.—Of Gr. *κάλια*, a hut; Skr. *cala*, a house, a stall.] A small, close room; a cavity; a *cell*:—a small vesicle:—a hut.

Cē'll'ar, *n.* [L. *cellarium*, a pantry; *cella*, a cell.] A room in the ground under a house.

Cē'll'ar-āge, *n.* Room of a cellar:—a charge for storage in a cellar. —[butler.]

Cē'll'ar-er, or **Cē'll'ar-ist**, *n.* [L. *cellarius*.] A butler.

Cē'll'h-lar, *a.* [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell.] Consisting of cells or cavities.

Cē'll'ū-lōid, *n.* [It contains cellular plant-tissue.] A compound of pyroxyline, oils, camphor, etc., much used in the arts. [A private trade-mark.]

Cē'll'ū-lōse, *n.* (*Chem.*) The proximate principle composing the cell-membrane of plants.

Cē'll't [sēlt, *St. Wb. I.*; kēlt or sēlt, *H.*], *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Gr. *Κέλται*, pl.—Of W. *cellid*, Gael. *ceiltach*, a forester.] An ancient inhabitant of Gaul, &c.:—[L. *celtis*, a chisel] a stone chisel.

Cē'll'tic [sēl'tik, *Sm. C. Wb.*; sēl'tik or kēl'tik, *Ja.*], *a.* [L. *celticus*; Gr. *κελτικός*.] Relating to the Celts or Gauls.—2, *n.* The language of the Celts.

Cē'm'ent [sēm'ent, *S. W. P. J. K. C.*; sēm'ment, *E. Ja.*; sp-mēnt', *Sm. St. I. H.*], *n.* [Fr. *ciment*; L. *cementum*, a chip, a rough stone, from *cadere*, to cut.] A substance which unites; mortar:—a bond of union.

Cē-mēnt', *v. a.* [*pp.* cementing, cemented.] To unite by the use of cement.—2, *v. n.* To cohere; to unite.

Cē-m'ent-tā'tion, *n.* The act of cementing.

Cē'm'e-tēr-y, *n.* [Gr. *κοιμητήριον*; *κοιμάειν*, to put to sleep, to lull to sleep; *κείναι*, to lie down.] A place or edifice where the dead are buried.

Cē'n'o-bīte, *n.* [L. *cenobita*, a monk; *cenobium*, Gr. *κοινόβιον*, a convent; *κοινός*, in common, and *βίος*, life.] A monk in a convent.

Cē'n'o-bī't'i-cal, *a.* Living in community.

Cē'n'o-tāph, *n.* [Gr. *κενοτάφιον*; *κένος*, empty, and *τάφος*, tomb.] A sepulchral monument for one whose body is buried elsewhere.

Cē'nse, *v. a.* [For *incense*.] [*pp.* censuring, censured.] To perfume with incense.—2, *n.* [L. *census*, a registration, a tax; *censere*, to estimate.] A tax:—a census. —[in which incense is burnt.]

Cē'n'ser, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir*.—See **INCENSE**.] A pan for censuring.

Cē'n'sor, *n.* [L. a valuer, a critic; *censere*, to give an opinion.] An inspector of morals:—a censorer:—a critic.

Cē'n'sō'r'i-ōus, *a.* [L. *censorius*.] Full of censure; censorious:—relating to a censor:—addicted to censure; severe.

Cē'n'sō'r'i-ōus-nēss, *n.* A disposition to censure.

Cē'n'sor-ship, *n.* The office of a censor.

Cē'n'sū-al (sēn'shū-əl), *a.* [L. *censualis*.] Relating to a census.

Cē'n'sū-ra-ble (sēn'shū-rā-bl), *a.* Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; faulty.

Cē'n'sū-ra-ble-ly (sēn'shū-rā-blē), *ad.* Culpably.

Cē'n'sūre (sēn'shūr), *n.* [L. *censo*, a judgment; *censere*, to estimate, to rate.] Imputation of wrong; blame; reproach:—judicial sentence.—2, *v. a.* [censuring, censured.] To blame; to condemn:—to improve; to reproach; to accuse.—3, *v. n.* To judge.

Cē'n'sus, *n.* [L.; *censere*, *censum*, to estimate, to compute.] An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country.

Cēnt, *n.* [L. *centum*; Fr. *cent*.] A hundred; as, six per cent.—an American copper coin.

Cēnt'al, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred.] A weight of a hundred pounds; a hundred-weight.—2, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred.

Cēnt'āre (or sēn-tār), *n.* [Fr. *cent*, a hundred, and *are* (*q. v.*)] In the metric system, a measure of area equal to the hundredth part of an are, or one square metre (1550 square inches).

Cēn'taur, *n.* [Gr. *κένταυρος*; said to be from *κένταυρος*, to goad, and *ταύρος*, a bull; this is very doubtful.] A fabulous being, half man and half horse:—the Archer in the zodiac.

Cēn'tāu-ry, *n.* [L. *centaurea*, Gr. *κένταυρειον*.] A plant of several species. —[old.]

Cēn'te-nā'r'i-an, *n.* A person one hundred years old.

Cēn'te-nā-ry, *n.* [L. *centenarius*, relating to a hundred.] The number of a hundred:—a celebration once in a hundred years; a centennial. —2, *a.* Relating to a hundred.

Cēn'tēn'ni-al, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.] The commemoration of any thing which occurred one hundred years ago; a centenary. —2, *a.* A hundred years old; associated with the celebration of a centennial:—consisting of a hundred years. —[dreadth.]

Cēn'tēs'i-mal, *a.* [L. *centesimus*, hundredth.] Hundredth;—*centēsi-mal*, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

Cēn'ti-grāde, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a step.] Having a hundred degrees. The centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and the boiling point of water.

Cēn'ti-grām, *n.* [Fr. *centigramme*; L. *centum*, a hundred, and Fr. *gramme*.] The hundredth part of a gramme.

Cēn'ti-lī-tre (sēn'tē-lī-trē), *n.* [Fr.; L. *centum*, a hundred, and Fr. *litre*.] The hundredth part of a litre.

Centime (sēn'tēm'), *n.* [Fr.; L. *centesimus*, a hundredth; *centum*, a hundred.] A hundredth part of a franc; a hundredth part. —[of a metre.]

Centim'ē-ter, *n.* A measure, the hundredth part of a metre.

Centimetre (sēn'tē-mā-trē), *n.* [Fr.; L. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *metre*.] A centimeter.

Cēn'ti-pēd, or **Cēn'ti-pēde**, *n.* [L. *centipeda*; *centum*, a hundred, and *pes* (pl. *pedes*), a foot.] A poisonous insect having many feet.

Cēn'tur, *n.* [Ger.; L. *centenarium*, relating to a hundred.] A cental; a hundred-weight.

Cēn'tō, *n.*; pl. **Cēn'tōs**. [L. *cento*; Gr. *κέντρον*, patchwork; *κέντεειν*, to stitch, to prick.] A collection of scraps from various authors.

Cēn'tral, *a.* [L. *centralis*; *centrum*, a centre.] Relating to, or placed in, the centre.

Cēn'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of centralizing:—tendency toward a central authority.

Cēn'tral-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* centralizing, centralized.] To make central:—to place under a central authority.

Cēn'tre (sēn'ter), *n.* [L. *centrum*; Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, a goad; *κέντεειν*, to goad.] The central point of a circle or any other thing; exact middle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* centring, centred.] To place in a centre.—3, *v. n.* To be in the midst.

Cēn'tre-bit, *n.* A tool for drilling holes. [keel.]

Cēn'tre-board, *n.* A board that replaces a boat's keel.

Cēn'tric, *a.* [Gr. *κεντρικός*.] Placed in, or pertaining to, the centre; central; middle.

Cēn'trif'ū-gal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *figere*, to flee.] Flying from the centre.

Cēn'trif'ū-gence, *n.* Centrifugal tendency.

Cēn'trif'ū-tal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *petere*, to seek.] Tending or drawing toward the centre.

Cēn'tro-bār'ic, *a.* [Gr. *κέντροβαρικός*; *κέντρον*, centre, and *βάρος*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity.

Cēn'tūm'vī-ri, *n. pl.* [L. for "a hundred men."] The hundred judges in the Roman republic.

Cēn'tū-ple, *a.* [L. *centuplex*, *centuplus*; *centum*, a hundred, and *placere*, to fold; *centuplus* is perhaps derived from *centum*, and *plus*, more.] A hundred-fold.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* centupling, centupled.] To multiply a hundred-fold.

Cēn'tū'r'i-ā-tor, *n.* [Late L., from *centuriare*, to

divide into hundreds.] An historian who distinguishes time by centuries.

Cēn'tū'r'i-ōn, *n.* [L. *centurio*, *centurionis*; *centum*, a hundred.] A Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men.

Cēn'tū-ry, *n.* [L. *centuria*, a hundred together; *centum*, a hundred.] A period of one hundred years; a hundred.

Cēn'tū-ry-plānt, *n.* A plant, so called from the belief that it does not flower till it is one hundred years old:—the agave.

Cē-phāl'ic, *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλικός*; *κεφαλή*, the head. —See **HEAD**.] Relating to the head.

Cē-phāl'o-pōd, *n.* A mollusk of the highest group.

Cēph-a-lōp'ō-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, *πόδος*, a foot: the locomotor organs are attached to the head.] The highest group of mollusks.

Cē-rām'ic, *a.* Noting the plastic art, or pottery.

Cē-rām'ics, *n. pl.* The plastic art; ceramics (*q. v.*)

Cē-rate, *n.* [L. *ceratum*, Gr. *κερωτόν*; L. *cera*, Gr. *κρός*, Celt. *ceir*, wax.] An unguent of wax, &c.

Cēre, *v. a.* [See **CERATE**.] [*pp.* cering, cered.] To cover with wax; to wax.—2, *n.* [From its waxy look.] The naked skin on a bird's bill.

Cē're-al, *a.* [L. *cerealis*; *Ceres*, goddess of harvests.] Relating to grain or corn.—2, *n.* Any kind of grain.

Cēr-e-bē'l'ar, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cerebrum.

Cēr-e-bē'l'ous, *a.* The cerebellum.

Cēr-e-bē'l'um, *n.*; pl. **Cēr-e-bē'l'a**. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the brain.

Cēr'e-brāl, *a.* Relating to the brain. [the brain.]

Cēr'e-brā'tion, *n.* Action of the brain.

Cēr'e-brō-spī'nal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Cēr'e-brūm, *n.* [L.—Of Scot. *hairns*, O. E. *hernes*, Ger. *hirn*, the brain; Gr. *κέφα*, the head.] (*Anat.*) The upper portion of the brain; the brain.

Cēre-clōth, *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax.

Cēre-ment, *n.* Cere-cloth, anciently used in embalming; a garment for the dead.

Cēr-e-mō-ni-ā-l, *a.* [L. *cerimonialis*.] Relating to ceremony; formal; ritual.—2, *n.* Rite; ritual.

Cēr-e-mō-ni-ōus, *a.* [L. *ceremoniosus*.] Full of ceremony; scrupulous; exact; formal; precise.

Cēr-e-mō-ni-ōus-ly, *ad.* In a formal manner.

Cēr-e-mō-ni-ōus-nēss, *n.* Great formality.

Cēr'e-mō-n'y, *n.* [L. *ceremonia*.—Of Skr. *karman*, rite, action.] An outward rite:—external form in religion, in state, or in manners. —[*Syn.*—Ceremony of kneeling; rite of baptism; religious observance; form of government.]

Cē're-ūs, *n.* [L. for "waxy," from their waxy appearance.] A genus of cactuses, some of which are remarkable for flowering at night.

Cē-rif'er-ōus, *a.* Wax-bearing; wax-producing.

Cē-rise' (sē-rēz'), *a.* [Fr. for "cherry."—See **CHERRY**.] Cherry-colored; cherry.

Cē'ri-ūm, *n.* [Named for the planet *Ceres*.—Cf. **MERCURY**.] The chief planets formerly had metals named in their honor.] A rare metal.

Cēr'nū-ōus, *a.* [L. *cernuus*; *cernere*, to fall headlong.] Drooping; pendent.

Cē-rōd'n, *n.* [Sp. *sera*, a package; *seron*, a large package.] A package covered with skins.

Cēr'tain (sēr'tin), *a.* [L. *certus*, sure; *cernere*, to sift; Fr. *certain*, sure.] Sure; indubitable; un-failing; fixed; regular:—some or one.

Cēr'tain-ly, *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.

Cēr'tain-ty (sēr'tin-tē), *n.* Quality of being certain; real state; truth; fact:—regularity.

Cēr'tēs, *ad.* [Fr.] Certainly; surely. [*Antiq.*]

Cēr'tif'i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing properly authenticated; a credential.

Cēr'tif'i-cate, *v. a.* [Late L. *certificare*, *certificatus*; *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* certifying, certificated.] To give a certificate to.

Cēr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of certifying.

Cēr'ti-fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *certifier*, Late L. *certificare*.] [*pp.* certifying, certified.] To give certain information to; to give assurance; to attest.



Centiped.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

mien, sir; môve, nôr, sôn; búll, búr, rúle, úse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; thîs.

Certiorari (sēr-she-q-rā'ri), n. [L.; pres. passive infinitive of *certiorare*, to apprise, for *certiorem facere*, to render more certain.] (Law.) A writ from a superior court to an inferior one.

Cēr'ti-tūde, n. [Late L. *certitudo*.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

Ce-rū'le-an, a. [L. *caeruleus*, blue.] Sky-colored;

Ce-rū'men, n. [Late L. from L. *cera*, wax.] The wax of the ear. [White lead; carbonate of lead.]

Ce'rūse, n. [Fr.; L. *cerussa*; from *cera*, wax.]

Cēr'vi-cāl, a. [L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Ce-sā're-an, a. [Probably from L. *caedere*, *caesum*, to cut.] The *Cesarean* operation is the act of cutting a child out of the womb.

Cēs'pi-tōse, } a. [L. *caespes*, *caespitis*, a turf; *caedere*, to cut.] Consisting of turfs; turf; }
 growing in tufts.

Cēs, v. a. [For *cessare*.] [pp. *cessing*, *cessed*.] To rate; to assess.—2, n. A tax.

Cēs'sant, a. [L. *cessare*, *cessantis*, to cease.] Intermitting; ceasing action.

Cēs-sā'tion, n. [L. *cessatio*; *cessare*, *cessatum*, to cease (q. v.).] The act of ceasing or stopping; a stop; a rest; intermission; a pause of hostility.

Cēs'sion (sēs'h'un), n. [L. *cessio*; *cedere*, to cede (q. v.).] The act of ceding.

Cēs'spōl, n. [The same as Local E. *suss-pool*.— Cf. Celt. *so*, a dirty mess; cf. also L. *secessus*, a latrine.] A cavity or well for sewage.

Cēs'tus, n. [L. *cestus*; Gr. *κεστός*, stiched.] A girdle.—[L. *cestus*] an ancient form of boxing gauntlet.

Ce-tā'ce-a, n. pl. [L. *caeta*, Gr. *κητος*, a whale.] (Zool.) Whales, an order of mammals living in water, but not fishes.

Ce-tā'cean (se-tā'shan), n. a whale.

Ce-tā'ceous (se-tā'shūs), a. Of the whale kind.

Chāte, v. a. [Fr. *chauffer*, L. *calfacere*, to warm; *calere*, to grow warm, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. *chaffing*, *chuffed*.] To fret by rubbing;—to make angry.—2, v. n. To rage; to be fretted; to fret.—3, n. A fret;—a heat; a rage;—an abrasion.

Chāfer, n. One who chafes;—A-S. *caefor*; Dut. *keer*; Ger. *käfer*] an insect, the beetle.

Chāff, n. [A-S. *caef*, *chaff*; Dut. *kaf*; Ger. *kaff*.] The husks of grain, corn, or grasses;—worthless matter; refuse;—cut hay;—[for *chafe*, to rub.— Cf. Ger. *kaff*, idle words] talk addressed to a person with the view of befooling him. [Colloq.]—2, v. a. [pp. *chaffing*, *chuffed*.] To ridicule, banter, or befool a person by talk. [Colloq.]—3, v. n. To employ chaff or sportive talk by way of ridicule. [Colloq.]

Chāf'fer, v. n. [A-S. *caep*, a price (see *cheap*), and *fare*, procedure, business; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy.] [pp. *chaffering*, *chaffered*.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to higgie; to bargain;—to talk much and idly; to chirp; to chatter.—2, v. a. To buy; to exchange.

Chāf'fer-er, n. One who chaffers. [of finch.]

Chāf'finch, n. [Chaff and finch.] A bird, a kind

Chāf'fy, a. Full of chaff; light; foul; bad.

Chāf'ing-dish, n. [Fr. *chauffer*, to warm.—See *CHAFF*.] A dish kept hot by a lamp. [leather.]

Chā-grēn', n. [See *SHAGREEN*.] A rough-grained

Chā-grin' [sha-grin', Wb. N.], n. [Fr. *chagrin*, care, fret; properly, a sort of leather, some kinds of which are used in rasping and polishing.] Mortification; fretfulness; ill humor; vexation.—2, v. a. [pp. *chagrining*, *chagrined*.] To vex; to tease; to mortify.

Chāin, n. [Fr. *chaîne*; L. *catena*.] A series of links or other things connected;—bondage; a bond;—a fetter;—a manacle;—a connected series.—2, v. a. [pp. *chaining*, *chained*.] To fasten with a chain. [gether.]

Chāin'-gāng, n. A line of convicts chained to

Chāin'-shōt, n. Shot or balls joined by a chain.

Chāir, n. [Fr. *chaire*; L. *cathedra* (q. v.).] A

movable seat;—a seat of authority, or of a presiding officer;—a sedan.—2, v. a. [pp. *chairing*, *chaired*.] To place in a chair.

Chāir'mān, n. The presiding officer of a meeting or assembly;—one who carries a sedan.

Chāir'mān-ship, n. The office of a chairman.

Chāise (shāz), n.; pl. **Chāis'ēs**. [Fr. *chaise*, a variant of *chaire*.—See *CHAIR*.] A kind of light two-wheeled pleasure-carriage.

Chāl-cēd'ō-n'y, or **Chāl'cē-dō-n'y**, n. [L. *chalcedonius*, for Gr. *χαλκηδών*, properly the name of the city of Chalcedon.] A silicious stone used in jewelry.

Chāl-cēd'ō-n'yx, n. [Chalcedony and *onyx*.] A precious stone; a kind of agate.

Chāl-dā'ic, a. [Gr. *Χαλδαίος*.] See *CHALDEE*.

Chāl-dēē', a. [Gr. *Χαλδαίος*.] Relating to Chaldea.—2, n. The ancient language of Chaldea.

Chāl'dron, or **Chāl'dron**, n. [Fr. *chaudron*, a caldron (q. v.).] A measure of 36 bushels.

Chalet (shā-lā), n. [Fr.] In Switzerland, a wooden cot; a summer hut for herdsmen.

Chāl'ice, n. [L. *calix*, Gr. *κύλιξ*, Skr. *kalāṣa*, a cup; and CALYX.] A cup or goblet; communion-cup.

Chālk (chāwk), n. [A-S. *cealc*; L. *calx*, *calcis*.— Cf. Gr. *χάλει*, rubble.] A white carbonate of lime, much used in the arts.—2, v. a. [pp. *chalking*, *chalked*.] To mark with chalk.

Chālk'y (chāwk'ē), a. Consisting of chalk; covered with chalk; like chalk; white.

Chāl'lenge, v. a. [O. Fr. *challenge*, *calonge*, an accusation; L. *calumnia*, a false charge.] [pp. *challenging*, *challenged*.] To call to answer for an offence by combat;—to accuse; to censure;—to claim, as due;—to object to, as a juror.—2, n. A summons to fight a duel; a call;—a demand;—an exception against.

Challis (shāl'is), n. [Fr.— Cf. Fr. *châle*, a shawl (q. v.).] A fine woollen fabric.

Chā-lyb'e-ate, a. [L. *chalybs*, Gr. *χάλυβ*, steel.] Impregnated with iron.

Chām, n. [See *KHAM*.] A khan or prince of Tar-

Chām'ber, n. [Fr. *chambre*; L. *camera*, Gr. *καμάρα*, a vault; akin to Celt. *cam*, crooked.] An apartment in an upper story of a house; a bedroom; a room;—a cavity;—a legislative body;—a court.—2, v. n. [pp. *chambering*, *chambered*.] To lodge;—to be wanted.—3, v. a. To shut up, as in a chamber.

Chām'ber-ing, n. Intrigue; wantonness.

Chām'ber-lain, n. [Fr. *chambellan*, It. *camerlengo*, Ger. *kämmerling*; *chamber*, and *ling* (as in *hire-ling*), a diminutive termination, at first merely adjectival.] An officer of state;—a high officer in European courts;—a servant who has the care of the chambers.

Chām'ber-māid, n. A maid who takes care of bedrooms and waits on a lady.

Chām'ber-mi'sic, n. Music suitable for performance in private houses.

Chā-mē'le-on, n. [Gr. *χamaeleών*; *χάμα*, ground, and *λέων*, a lion.] An animal of the lizard kind, noted for changing its color.

Chām'fer, v. a. [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer, a horse's forehead, originally a bridle; L. *canus*, a bridle, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead, as in E. *headstall*; the last syllable in Fr. is shaped by L. *frenum*, a rein.— Cf. Per. *gan*, a bridle.] [pp. *chamfering*, *chamfered*.] To make furrows or gutters, as on a column; to flute; to bevel; to channel.

Chām'fer, or **Chām'fret**, n. A furrow; a gutter; a bevel; a slope.



Chameleon.

Chām'fron, } n. [See *CHAMFER*.] Head-armor for
Chām'fron, } a horse. [Antiq.]

Chamois (shām'ō or shā-mū'i), n. [Fr.; Ger. *gams*; Sp. *gamazo*, a buck; *gamusa*, *camusa*, a chamois; *gamo*, a deer.] A kind of antelope or wild Alpine goat, whose skin is made into soft leather, also called chamois, or *shammy*.

Chām'ō-mile, n. A plant. See *CAMOMILE*.

Chāmp, v. a. [Imitative.— Cf. Local Sw. *kämsa*, to chew; Gr. *γὰμψαι*, jaws, gums; Skr. *gambsa*, *gambsās*, jaw.] [pp. *champing*, *champed*.] To bite; to chew; to devour.—2, v. n. To bite with much action.

Chām-pāgne (shām-pān'), n. [Late L. *campania*, a plain.] A kind of sparkling wine from Champagne in France.

Chām-pāign' (shām-pān'), n. [Late L. *campania*, a plain; L. *campus*, a field.] Flat, open country.—2, a. Open; flat.

Chām-pāk, n. [Skr. *champakā*.] A fine tree of India, with flowers having a rich odor.

Chām-per-ter, n. One who is guilty of champerty.

Chām-per-ty, n. [L. *campus partitus*, a divided field; Fr. *champart*, rent in kind, or on shares; *champ*, a field, and *part*, share.] (Law.) The maintenance of a man in his suit, upon condition of having part of the thing, if recovered.

Chām-pign'on (shām-pin'yūn), n. [Fr.; Late L. *campinolius*, from *campus*, a field.] A mushroom.

Chām-pi-on, n. [Late L. *campio*; *campus*, a field, a contest; whence A-S. *cempa*, a champion, and Ger. *kämpfen*, to fight.] A single combatant; a hero;—the first in skill;—a judicial combatant.—2, v. a. [pp. *championing*, *championed*.] To act as champion for.

Chām-pi-on-ship, n. The rank or condition of being a champion.

Chānce, n. [Late L. *cadentia*, that which falls, the fall of the dice; L. *cadere*, *cadentis*, to fall; Fr. *chance*.] An event without an apparent cause; a fortuitous event; accident; fortune.—2, a. Fortuitous; happening by chance.—3, v. n. [pp. *chancing*, *chanced*.] To happen; to occur.

Chān'cel, n. [L. *cancelus*, *canceli*, a grating, a lattice.] The part of a church in which the altar is placed.

Chān'cel-lor, n. [Fr. *chancelier*, Late L. *cancellarius*; L. *cancelus*, a lattice or screen, the bar of a court.] A high officer of state or of a university;—a judge of a court of equity or chancery.

Chān'cel-lor-ship, n. The office of chancellor.

Chānce-mēd'lex, n. (Law.) The casual killing of a person when the slayer is doing a lawful act.

Chān'cer-y, n. [Late L. *cancellarius*, a place of public records; *cancellarius*, a chancellor (q. v.).] (Law.) A high court of equity;—proceedings in equity. [of the probability of events.]

Chān'ces, n. pl. A branch of analysis which treats

Chān'cre (shāng'kr), n. [Fr.; a variant of *CANCER*.] A venereal ulcer.

Chān-de-liēr, n. [Late L. *candelaria*, a candlestick; *candela*, a candle (q. v.).] A branched and hanging frame for candles or lamps.

Chānd'ler, n. [Late L. *candelarius*; L. *candela*, a candle.] A dealer;—a candle-maker.

Chānd'ler-y, n. Articles sold by a chandler.

Chānge, v. a. [Fr. *changer*, O. Fr. *changier*, Late L. *canbiare*, L. *cambire*, to exchange.] [pp. *changing*, *changed*.] To put one thing in the place of another; to alter; to vary; to exchange.—2, v. n. To undergo change.—3, n. [Late L. *cambium*, exchange.] Variation; alteration;—small money.

Chānge-a-bil'i-ty, } n. Instability; inconstancy;
Chānge-a-ble-ness, } quality of being changeable.

Chānge-a-ble, a. Subject to change; inconstant; variable; mutable; capricious; fickle.

Chānge'less, a. Invariable; constant.

Chānge'ling, n. A child left or taken in the place of another;—an idiot;—one apt to change.

Chāng'er, n. One who changes.

Chānk'-shēll, n. [Skr. *ganika*.—See *CONCH* and *COCKLE*.] A large porcellanous shell; the sacred shell of the Hindus.

Chān'nel, n. [O. Fr. *chanel*, Fr. *canal*.—See *CANAL*.] The bed of running water;—a long cavity; a groove;—a strait.—2, v. a. [pp. *channeling*, *channelled*.] To cut in channels.

Chanson (shan'sōn), n. [Fr.; L. *cantio*, *cantus*, a chant, a song.] A song.

Chānt, v. a. & v. n. [Fr. *chanter*, L. *cantare*; *canere*, to sing.] [pp. *chanting*, *chanted*.] To recite musically, as in the church service; to sing.—2, n. A song; a part of the church service.

Chānt'er, n. One who chants; a singer;—the tube of a bagpipe. [loud crower.]

Chān'ti-clēer, n. [Chant and clear.] A cock; a

Chān'try, n. [Fr. *chanterie*.] A chapel for priests to pray and sing mass in for the souls of the donors.

Chā'ōs, n. [L. & Gr. for "abyss," a "chasm."— Cf. Gr. *χαίρειν*, to gape, and L. *hiatus*, a gap.] A confused mass of matter; confusion;—a chasm.

Chā-ōt'ic, a. Confused; indigested.

Chap (chāp or chōp), v. a. & v. n. [Dut. *koppen*, Sw. *kappa*, Gr. *κόπτεν*, to cut.—See *CHIP* and *CHOP*.] [pp. *chapping*, *chapped*.] To cleave; to split.—2, n. A cleft; an aperture.

Chap (chōp), n. [Sw. *käpp*, Icel. *kjaptr*, a jaw.] The jaw. [boy;—a fellow.]

Chāp, n. [For *chapman*, a pedler, a customer.] A

Chāp-ar-rāl', n. [Sp. *chaparra*, a kind of oak; Basque, *achaparra*; *aitza*, stone, *abarra*, oak.] A thicket of evergreen oaks;—a thicket of bramble-bushes. [lers.]

Chāp'-book (-bōk), n. A book to be sold by ped-

Chapeau (shāp'ō), n. [Fr.; Late L. *capellus*.—See *CAP*.] A hat or cap.

Chāp'el, n. [Late L. *capella*, a hood, a chapel; originally, a canopy over the eucharistic elements.] A place of public worship;—a building or place of worship subordinate to a church; a meeting-house.

Chāp'el-ry, n. The jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chāp'er-ōn, n. [Fr. for "a hood;" hence, a protector; originally a dim. of *chape*, a cape.] A kind of hood or cap;—an attendant on a lady.—2, v. a. [pp. *chaperoning*, *chaperoned*.] To attend on in public.

Chap'fallen (chōp'fāln), a. Having the lower chap depressed;—dispirited; silenced.

Chāp'i-ter, n. [L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head; Fr. *chapiteau*.] (Arch.) The capital of a column.

Chāp'lain, n. [Fr. *chapelain*; Late L. *capellanus*, *capella*, a chapel.] One who performs divine service in the army, the navy, a public body, or a family.

Chāp'lain-cy, } n. The office of a chaplain.

Chāp'lain-ship, }

Chāp'let, n. [Fr. *chape*, a cope or cape, whence O. Fr. *chapel*, a cap; Fr. *chapelet*, a little head-dress.] A garland or wreath for the head;—a string of beads; a rosary.

Chāp'mān, n. [A-S. *caepman*; *caep*, trade, and *man*, man; Ger. *kaufmann*, a merchant.] A buyer and seller; a pedler.

Chaps (chōps), n. pl. The mouth; the jaws.

Chāp'ter, n. [L. *capitulum*, *capitulum*.—See *CHAPTER*.] A division of a book;—an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral, comprising canons, prebendaries, &c., of which the dean is the head;—a decretal epistle.—2, v. a. [pp. *chaptering*, *chaptered*.] To divide into chapters, as a book; to insert chapter-headings in.

Chār, n. [Celt. *cear*, red, or blood.] A delicate kind of fish.—2, v. a. [A-S. *cierr*, Ger. *kehr*, a turn; A-S. *cyrran*, to turn.] [pp. *charring*, *charred*.] To burn to a black cinder.

Chār, or **Chāre**, n. [A-S. *cierr*, Ger. *kehr*, a turn.] Work done by the day; a small job;—in America called *chore*.—2, v. n. [pp. *charing*, *chared*.] To work by the day.—3, v. a. To perform a business.

Char-à-bancs (shâr-â-bôn), *n.* [Fr. for "car with benches."] A light, open vehicle, furnished with benches, used in mountainous districts.

Char-à-ter, *n.* [Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, a mark; *χαρασσειν*, to furrow.] A distinctive mark, property, or quality by which any person or thing is distinguished from others; personal qualities:—a mark; a letter:—a personage:—reputation.—2, *v. a.* [pp. charactering, characterized.] To engrave; to inscribe.

Char-àc-ter-ist'ic, *n.* [Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*.] That which distinguishes or marks the character.—2, *a.* Constituting or agreeing with the character; indicating character. [izing.]

Char-àc-ter-i-zá'tion, *n.* The act of characterizing, characterizing. [v. a.] [Gr. *χαρακτηρίζειν*.] [pp. characterizing, characterized.] To give a character of:—to engrave or imprint; to mark.

Char-àde', *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *charrada*, a clownish act; *charro*, a rustic.] A species of riddle. [wood.]

Char-coal, *n.* [See CHAR.] Coal made by burning charred.

Char'd, *n.* [Fr. *carde*; L. *carduus*, Fr. *chardon*, a thistle.—See CARDOON.] The blanched stalks of a salad-plant.

Châre, *n. & v.* See CHAR.

Chârgé, *v. a.* [Fr. *charger*, Late L. *caricare*, *carcare*, to load; *carrus*, a car.] [pp. charging, charged.] To intrust:—to impute as a debt:—to accuse:—to command; to enjoin:—to load:—to assail.—2, *v. n.* To make an onset.—3, *n.* *Care*; precept; mandate; trust:—accusation; imputation:—expense; *cost*:—*attack*; onset; a quantity of powder and ball.

Chârgé-à-ble, *a.* Capable of being charged:—imputable.

Chârgé-d'affaires (shâr-zhâ'dâf-fâr'), *n.* [Fr. for "one charged with affairs."] A foreign minister of the third or lowest class.

Chârg'é, *n.* One who charges:—a large dish:—a war-horse.

Châr'i-ly, *ad.* Warily; frugally.

Châr'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, *charrette*; Late L. *carretta*, for L. *carrus*, a car; Fr. *char*.] A carriage of war, pleasure, or state. [drives a chariot.]

Châr-i-ot-èr', *n.* One who drives a chariot.

Châr'ism (kâr'izm), *n.* [Gr. *χάρισμα*, a gift.] A miraculous gift.

Châr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Full of charity; benevolent; kind; bountiful; candid; liberal.

Châr'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Disposition to charity.

Châr'i-ta-ble-ly, *ad.* Kindly; benevolently.

Châr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *caritas*, dearliness; *carus*, beloved.] Good affection; tenderness; love; kindness; benevolence; liberality; alms.

Charivari (shâr'vâ-ri-è'), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *charivarium*, *chalvaricum*, O. Fr. *caribari*, *chalivali*, Local Fr. *queriboiry*, *chanavari*, *taribari*; said to be from Late or Modern Gr. *χαλυβάρια*, kettles; but it probably is like the Eng. *tilly-wally*, a word meaningless in itself.] A mock serenade of vile, noisy music.

Châr-la-tân, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ciarlatino*, a quack; *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank.

Châr-la-tân'i-cal, *a.* Quackish; empirical.

Châr-la-tân-ism, *n.* [Fr. *charlatanisme*.] Charlatanism. [deceit.]

Châr-la-tân-ry, *n.* [Fr. *charlatanerie*.] Quackery; Châr'les's-wâim', *n.* [i. e., "churl's, or peasant's, wagon." Sw. *karlvaagn*, Dan. *karlsvogn*.] (*Astron.*) The Great Bear, a constellation.

Châr'lock, *n.* [A.-S. *cerlic*.—Cf. GARLIC and LEEK.] A weed; wild mustard.

Châr'lotte-râsse, *n.* [Fr. for "Russian charlotte," a charlotte in French cookery being a side-dish of apple-marmalade with toast.] A dish made of cake and whipped cream.

Chârm, *n.* [Fr. *charme*; L. *carmen*, a song, an incantation.] A philter; a spell; enchantment.—2, *v. a.* [pp. charming, charmed.] To enchant;



Greek chariot.

to fascinate; to delight:—to subdue; to control.—3, *v. n.* To act as a charm.

Chârm'er, *n.* One who charms or enchants.

Chârm'ing, *p. a.* Highly pleasing; delightful.

Chârm'ing-ly, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasingly.

Châr'nel-hôuse, *n.* [Fr. *charnel*, L. *carnalis*, pertaining to flesh or to the flesh; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] A place where the bones of the dead are repositied; an ossuary.

Charpie (shâr'pé), *n.* [Fr. *charpie*, to pull out, L. *carpere*, to pluck, to card.] Lint for surgeons' use.

Chârr, *n.* A fish, the char.

Chârt, *n.* [L. *charta*, Gr. *χάρτη*, a paper.] A delineation of coasts, shoals, islands, rocks, &c.; a map. [bluing paper.]

Char-tâ'ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *chartaceus*.] Resembling chart.

Châr'ter, *v. a.* [L. *chartarium*, archives; *charta*, a paper.] [pp. chartering, chartered.] To let, or hire, as a vessel:—to establish by charter; to incorporate.—2, *n.* A writing bestowing privileges or rights:—privilege; immunity.

Châr'ter-pâr'ty, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter: the document was cut in two, and one-half given to each party.] (*Com.*) An indenture or agreement between merchants and seafaring men relating to merchantship.

Châr'tism, *n.* The principles of the Chartists.

Châr'tist, *n.* [From "the people's charter," in which they claimed certain privileges as rights.] An adherent to the charter:—a radical reformer in England.

Char-tôg-ra-pher, *n.* A maker of maps.

Char-tôg-ra-phy, *n.* [See CARTOGRAPHY.] Map-making.

Châr'tu-lâ-ry, *n.* [Late L. *chartularius*, a recorder; *chartularium*, a register; *chartula*, a document; *charta*, a paper.] A mediæval archivist:—a record or register.

Châr'-wo-man (-wûm-an), *n.* [See CHAR.] A woman who does chores or jobs.

Châr'y, *a.* [A.-S. *cearig*, sad, careful; *cearu*, care.] Careful; cautious; sly; wary.

Châse, *v. a.* [Fr. *chasser*, to hunt; L. *captare*, to catch; Late L. *caciare*, to pursue.] [pp. chasing, chased.] To hunt; to pursue; to drive:—[see ENCHASE] to engrave:—to cut, as a screw.—2, *n.* Hunting; pursuit:—ground stored with game:—[Fr. *chasse*, a frame.—See CASE] a frame into which types made into pages are fastened:—bore of a gun.

Châsm, *n.* [Gr. *χάσμα*; *χάσκειν*, *χαίνειν*, to gape.] A cleft; an opening; a vacancy.

Châs-seûr, *n.* [Fr. for "hunterman;" *chasser*, to hunt.] A light infantry soldier:—a light cavalryman.

Châste, *a.* [Fr.; L. *castus*, Gr. *καθάρως*, Skr. *śud-dha*, pure.] Observing chastity; modest; without taint; pure; uncorrupt.

Châste-ly, *ad.* In a chaste manner; purely.

Châst'en (châst'n), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *chastier*, Fr. *châtier*, L. *castigare*; *castus*, pure; termination *en* as in *harden*, *soften*.] [pp. chastening, chastened.] To chastise; to correct; to punish:—to purify; to refine.

Châste-ness, *n.* Chastity; purity.

Chas-tise', *v. a.* [From CHASTE, CHASTEN, with the termination *ise*, *ise* signifying to render.] [pp. chastising, chastised.] To punish; to correct; to chasten:—to restrain.

Châs-tise-mént, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment*.] The act of chastising; punishment.

Châs'ti-ty, *n.* [L. *castitas*; Fr. *chasteté*.] State or quality of being chaste; purity; modesty.

Châs'û-ble, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *casubula*, *casubula*, dim. of *casula*, a mantle; dim. of *caso*, a cottage, a shelter.] A vestment worn by priests.

Chât, *v. n.* [For *chatter*.] [pp. chatting, chatted.] To prate; to converse at ease.—2, *n.* Idle or familiar talk:—a little bird.

Château (shâ-tô'), *n.*; pl. **Châteaux** (shâ-tôz'). [Fr. *château*.—See CASTLE.] A castle:—a country-seat.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; ç, q, é, ê, o, u, z, obscure.—Fâre, fâr, fâst, fâll; hêir, hêr;

Chât'e-lâine (shât'ê-lân), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *castellanus*, a castle-warden, a keeper; *castellum*, a castle.] A guard for a watch, fan, or satchel.

Cha-tô'y-ant, *a.* [Fr.; *chat*, a cat; *chatoyer*, to change in lustre like a cat's eye.] Of changeable lustre.—2, *n.* Cat's-eye, a precious stone.

Chât'tel (chât'til or chât'el), *n.* [L. *capitale*, property.—See CATTLE.] Any movable property; goods; furniture.

Chât'ter, *v. n.* [Dut. *kwetteren*, Sw. *kvittra*, Dan. *kvildre*, to twitter; imitative words.] [pp. chattering, chattered.] To make a noise like birds, or with the teeth:—to talk idly or carelessly.—2, *n.* Noise, as of birds; prate; chat.

Chât'ter-bôx, *n.* An incessant talker.

Chât'ter-er, *n.* One who chatters; an idle talker.

Chât'ter-ing, *n.* Idle talk; chatter.

Chât'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being chatty; talkative disposition or habits.

Chât'ty, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

Chânt (chânt), *v. & n.* See CHANT.

Chauvinism (shô'vin-izm), *n.* [From one *Chauvin*, once noted for his extreme devotion to Napoleon.] Unbounded admiration and love for France:—fanatical patriotism or party spirit.

Châw, *v. a.* [pp. chewing, chewed.] See CHEW.

Chêap, *a.* [O. E. *cheap*, bargain, price; A.-S. *ceap*, price; O. E. *good cheap*, a good price, came to be used adjectively like Dut. *goedkoop*, cheap.—Cf. Fr. *bon-marché*.] Bearing a low price; common.

Chêap'en (chê'pn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *ceapian*, Dut. *koop-en*, Gr. *καίρω*, to buy; related to L. *cupio*, a huckster, Gr. *καίρω*, a pedler, Russ. *куплю*, to buy.] [pp. cheapening, cheapened.] To attempt to buy; to chaffer:—to lessen in value.

Chêap'ly (chê'plé), *ad.* At a small price.

Chêap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.

Chêat, *v. a.* [From ESCHEAT; escheators were notoriously unscrupulous.] [pp. cheating, cheated.] To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.—2, *n.* A fraud; a trick:—*deceit*; cheat.

Chêck, *v. a.* [Fr. *échequer*, It. *scacco*; Icel. *skak*; Port. *xaque*; found in many European languages; originally a chess term, from Per. *shah*, the king.] [pp. checking, checked.] To repress; to curb:—to reprove.—2, *v. n.* To stop; to clash; to interfere.—3, *n.* A stop; restraint; curb:—a reproof:—a ticket:—an order for money:—a kind of linen or cotton cloth, woven in squares; a mark:—a square mark or checker.

Chêck'er, *v. a.* [From CHECK; O. Fr. *eschequier*, a chess-board.] [pp. checkering, checkered.] To vary; to diversify.—2, *n.* One who checks; a rebuker:—a square spot on a board.

Chêck'er-bêr-ry, *n.* [Because its fruit checkers, or dots, the ground.] An American creeping plant and its bright red berry.

Chêck'er-bôard, *n.* A board to play checkers on.

Chêck'ers, *n. pl.* [From the checkered board on which it is played.] A game:—called also *draughts*.

Chêck'less, *a.* Uncontrollable; violent.

Chêck'mâte, *n.* [Per. *shah-mat*, the king is dead.—Cf. Sp. *matar*, to kill.] A movement on a chess-board that gains and ends the game.—2, *v. a.* [pp. checkmating, checkmated.] To defeat or control by a movement; to finish.

Chêck'-rein (-rân), *n.* See BEARING-REIN.

Chêek, *n.* [A.-S. *ceace*, Dut. *kaak*, Sw. *kâk*, a jaw.] The side of the face below the eye:—the side of a wall or vein:—[Slang] confidence; impudence; insolence.

Chêek'-bone, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

Chêek'y, *a.* Saucy; forward; impudent. [Slang.]

Chêep, *v. n. & v. a.* [Imitative.] [pp. cheeping, cheeped.] To peep; to chirp.—2, *n.* A peep; a squeak. [Not much used.]

Chêér, *n.* [O. E. *chere*, appearance, the face; O. Fr. *chere*, Late L. *carra*, face; Gr. *κάρα*, the head.] Entertainment; gaiety:—food:—a shout.—2, *v. a.* [pp. cheering, cheered.] To incite; to

encourage; to applaud; to exhilarate; to animate.—3, *v. n.* To grow gay or cheerful.

Chêér'fil, *a.* Animated; moderately joyful; lively. [gay.]

Syn.—A cheerful countenance; animated expression; lively imagination; gay color.

Chêér'fil-ly, *ad.* In a cheerful manner.

Chêér'fil-ness, *n.* Animation; moderate joy.

Syn.—Habitual cheerfulness; occasional mirth; animation in manner of speaking.

Chêér'i-ly, *ad.* Cheerfully; briskly.

Chêér'i-ness, *n.* Cheerfulness.

Chêér'less, *a.* Without gaiety or gladness.

Chêér'ly, *a.* Brisk; gay; cheerful.—2, *ad.* Cheerily; heartily.

Chêér'y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; cheerful.

Chêese, *n.* [L. *caseus*; Celt. *cais*; A.-S. *cese*.] Food made of the curd of milk.

Chêese'-câke, *n.* A cake of curds, sugar, &c.

Chêese'-môn-gér, *n.* A dealer in cheese.

Chêese'-prêss, *n.* An engine for pressing curds.

Chêes'y, *a.* Like cheese.

Chêet'ah, *n.* [Hind., spotted; *chhit*, a spot; Skr. *chitra*, spotted.] The hunting leopard.

Chêf (shâf), *n.* [Fr.] A chief or head person; a head cook.

Chêf-d'œuvre (shâ-dôvr'), *n.*; pl. **Chêfs-d'œuvre**. [Fr.] A capital performance; a masterpiece.

Chêi-rôp'te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, and *πτερόν*, pl. *πτερά*, a wing.] The bats, as an order of mammals.

Chê-lô-ni-an, *n.* A tortoise. [Bleaching-liquor.]

Chê'm'ic (kêm'ik), *a.* Same as CHEMICAL.—2, *n.* **Chê'm'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Chê'm'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a chemical manner.

Chê-mise' (shê-méz'), *n.* [Fr. for "a shirt;" Late L. *camisia*.—Cf. Ger. *hemd*, O. Irish *caimise*, O. Welsh *camse*, a shirt.] A woman's shift.

Chê'm-i-sêtte', *n.* [Fr.] A waistcoat. [ship.]

Chê'm'ism, *n.* Chemical force, action, or relation.

Chê'm'ist, *n.* A person versed in chemistry.

Chê'm'is-try [kîm'is-tré or kêm'is-tré, H.], *n.* [See ALCHEMY.] A science which investigates the composition, the nature, and the properties of material substances and their mutual combinations.

Chê-nille (shê-nél'), *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar; probably Late L. *canicula*, a little dog; Local It. *can*, a silk-worm.] A kind of silk cord, used as trimming for dresses.

Chêque (chêk), *n.* An order or draft on a banker for money:—same as CHECK.

Chêq'uer (chêk'ér), *v. & n.* See CHECKER.

Chêr'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *chérir*, part. *chérissant*; Fr. *cher*, L. *carus*, dear.] [pp. cherishing, cherished.] To support; to encourage; to nurse.

Chê-rôôt, *n.* [Tamil, *suruttu*.] A kind of cigar.

Chêr'ry, *n.* [Gr. *κέραρος*; L. *cerasus*; Fr. *cerise*; said to be from the town of *Cerasus* in Pontus.] A small stone-fruit.—2, *a.* Red; ruddy; like a red cherry.

Chêr'ry-bîrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The American wax-wing, which feeds on cherries.

Chêr'ry-pît, *n.* A play with cherry-stones:—a cherry-stone.

Chêr'ry-trêe, *n.* A tree that bears cherries.

Chêr'sô-nêse (kêr'sô-nês) [kêr'sô-nêz, St. L.], *n.* [Gr. *χερσονήσος*; *χέρσος*, land, mainland, and *ἠῆσος*, island.] A peninsula.

Chêrt, *n.* [Irish, *ceart*, Local Sw. *kart*, a pebble.] (*Min.*) A kind of flint; hornstone.

Chêrt'y, *a.* Like chert; flinty.

Chêr'ub, *n.*; pl. **Chêr'ubs** and **Chêr'û-bim**. [Heb. *krub*, *keruv*.—Cf. Assyrian *kirub*, a divine winged bull.] A celestial spirit; an angel.

Chê-rû'bjic, *a.* Relating to cherubs or cherubs.

Chê-rû'bj-cal, *a.* ubim; angelic. [CHERUB.]

Chêr'û-bim, *n.* [Heb. *krubim*.] The plural of **Chêr'û-bin**.

Chêr'û-bin, *n.* Cherub; angel:—cherubim.

Chêr'up, *v. n.* [Imitative.—See CHIRP.] [pp. cheruping, cheruped.] To chirp; to chirrup:—to use a cheerful voice.—2, *v. a.* To quicken; to chirrup.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bâll, bûr, rûle, ùse.—Ç, ç, é, ê, soft; ç, ç, é, ê, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

Chér'vil, n. [Gr. χαίρεφύλλον, pleasant leaf; χαίρειν, to rejoice, and φύλλον, leaf.] A plant with an esculent root.

Chess, n. [Fr. échecs; Ger. schach; from Per. shah, a king; literally, "game of kings."—See CHECK.] A game in which two sets of pieces are moved in opposition to one another:—a coarse grass.

Chess-board, n. A board to play chess on.

Chess-man, n. A piece or puppet for chess.

Chéss'mán, n. [Gr. κύστη; L. cista; A.-S. cyste; Ger. Kiste.] A large box or coffin:—the thorax of the human body; the breast.

Chést'nut (ché's'nút), n. [Fr. châtaigne; L. castanea; Gr. κάστανος, or κάρυον κάστανάϊον, nut of Castana, a city in Pontus.] A tree and its nut.—2, a. Colored like a chestnut; brown.

Ché'tah, n. See CHEETAH.

Chév'a-liér' (shév'a-lér'), n. [Fr.; cheval, L. caballus, a horse.] A knight; a gallant man; a cavalier.

Chevaux-de-frise (shév'ó-de-fre'z), n. pl. [Fr. for "horse of Friesland," a jucose name.] (Fort.) A piece of timber furnished with spikes Chevaux-de-frise. to defend a passage.

Cheviot (chiv'i-ot or chév'i-ót) [chév'i-ot, L.], n. [From the Cheviot Hills in England and Scotland.] Noting a breed of sheep in Scotland especially valued for their wool:—a rough woolen fabric, used for men's clothing.

Chév'ron (shév'ron), n. [Fr. for "a rafter," from chèvre, a goat; the rafters are likened to two butting goats.—Cf. L. capreolus, a kid, a prop.] (Arch.) A zigzag ornament.—(Mil.) A mark or badge on the sleeve.

Chew (chü), v. a. [A.-S. ceowan; Dut. kaauen; Ger. kauen; Russ. ževite; a variant of CHAW.—See JAW.] [pp. chewing, chewed.] To crush or grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate.—2, v. n. To ruminate; to muse.—3, n. A cud; a quid.

Chí-á-ró-qs-cú-ró, **Chí-ár-qs-cú-ró**, or **Chí-á-ró-scú-ró**, n. [It. for "clear-obscure."] The art of combining light and shade in painting; clare-obscure. [smoking-pipe.]

Chibouque (chē-bók'), n. [Turk.] A Turkish pipe.

Chic (shik), n. [Fr.; Ger. geschick, tact; geschicken, to despatch.] Style; knack; address; elegance.—2, a. Stylish; graceful.

Chi-cane' (shē-kān'), n. [Fr. chicane, a quibble, a wrangle; originally a kind of game like polo; Late Gr. τζικάνιον, Per. changan, polo, or a bat.] A mean trick; chicanery.—2, v. n. [pp. chicaning, chicaned.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

Chi-can'er-y, n. [Fr. chicanerie.] Mean arts of wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chic'co-ry, n. [L. chicorium; Gr. κικυρόριον; Fr. chicorée.] A perennial plant; succory.

Chick, n. The young of a bird; a chicken.

Chick'a-dēē, n. [From its note.] The black-cap titmouse.

Chick'a-rēē, n. [From its call.] A red squirrel.

Chick'en, n. [A.-S. cicean; Dut. kicken.—Cf. Ger. kühlein.] The young of a bird, particularly of a hen:—a term for a young person.

Chick'en-pōx, n. A mild eruptive disease.

Chick'pēa (chik'pē), n. [Fr. chiche; It. cece; L. cicera.] A kind of pea.

Chick'weed, n. [Chick and weed; it is greatly relished by birds.] An annual plant or weed.

Chic'q-ry, n. Same as CHICORY. Chicory is the more common spelling.

Chide, v. a. [A.-S. cidan.—Cf. Dan. kiede, to harass.] [i. chid; pp. chiding, chidden or chid.] To reprove; to scold; to check.—2, v. n. To clamor; to scold.

Chid'ing, n. Rebuke; quarrel:—noise.

Chief, a. [Fr. chef, a chief, a head; L. caput, the head; O. Fr. chief.] Principal; most eminent;

first; primary.—2, n. A commander; leader; head.

Syn.—Chief city; principal person; first in rank.—Chief among savages; commander of an army; leader of a party; head of a family.

Chief-justice, n. The principal judge.

Chief'ly, ad. Principally; eminently.

Chief'tain, n. [L. capitaneus; O. Fr. cheftain.—See CAPTAIN and CHIEF.] A leader; a commander; a chief.

Chief'tain-ry, } n. State, dignity, or rank of a } chief-tain.

Chief'tain-ship, } chief-tain.

Chif-fon-ni-er', n. [Fr.; chiffe, chiffon, a rag; possibly akin to CHAFF, CHIP, or more probably to SHIVER. In the Rouchi patois (north of France) chife means "a cut;" Sp. chiflar, to pare.] A rag-picker.

Chiffonnière (shif-fon-nē-ār'), n. [Fr.] A work-table; a what-not.

Chignon (shēn-yōn'), n. [Fr. for "the back of the neck;" properly "a little chain" (Fr. chaîne, chaîne), from the chain of vertebral processes on the back of the neck.] The hair of a woman, gathered and resting on the back of the neck.

Chí'go (chē'gō), n. [Said to be a Peruvian word.] See CHIGRE.

Chig're (chig'gēr), n. [Said to be a Peruvian word.] A small insect of the flea kind, that lodges under the skin.

Chil'blain, n. [Chill and blain.] A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.

Child, n.; pl. **Child'ren**. [A.-S. cild, pl. cildru, cildre.—Cf. Celt. gile, a lad, a servant.] An infant; a very young person; a son or daughter.

Child'bear-ing, n. The act of bearing children.

Child'bed, n. State of a woman in labor.

Child'birth, n. The act of bringing forth.

Childe (child or child), n. [Cf. Sp. infante, a prince.] A nobleman's son. [Antiq.]

Chil'der-mas-dāy, n. [Chil'der, old and now local pl. of child, and mass.] The day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, Dec. 28.

Child'hood (-hūd), n. [A.-S. cild-had.] The state of children; infancy; the properties of a child.

Child'ish, a. Like a child; trifling; puerile.

Child'ish-ly, ad. In a childish manner.

Child'ish-ness, n. Puerility; triflingness.

Child'less, a. Having no child.

Child-like, a. Like or becoming a child.

Chil'i-ád (kil'e-ád), n. [Gr. χιλιάς, χιλιάδος.] A thousand.

Chil'i-árh, n. [Gr. χιλιάρχης; χίλιοι, a thousand, and ἀρχεῖν, to rule.] A commander of a thousand men.

Chil'i-ásm, n. [Gr. χιλιασμός.] The millennium.

Chil'i-ást, n. [Gr. χιλιαστής.] A millenarian.

Chill, a. [A.-S. celan, to cool; cyle, coldness; Dut. kill, a chill.—See COLD and COOL.] Cold; depressed; cold of temper.—2, n. Chilliness; a shivering; cold:—in casting iron, the process by which the surface is suddenly cooled:—the metal mould into which iron is cast in order to be chilled.—3, v. a. [pp. chilling, chilled.] To make cold; to depress:—to harden cast-iron by suddenly cooling it.

Chil'i-ness, n. A sensation of shivering.

Chil'ly, or **Chil'ly**, n. [Sp. Chile.] Red pepper; capsicum.

Chil'ly, a. Somewhat cold.—2, ad. Coldly.

Chim (chim), n. [Dut. kim; Sw. kimb; Ger. kimme.] The end of the staves of a barrel, &c.:—written also chime and chine.

Chime, n. [Dan. kime, Local Sw. kimme, kimba, to chime; O. Fr. chime, a cymbal. Not improbably from root of CYMBAL.] A sound of bells; concord of sound.—2, v. n. [pp. chiming, chimed.] To sound in harmony; to agree.—3, v. a. To move, strike, sound, or cause to sound in harmony.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; ç, ç, j, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hër;

Chi-mé'ra, n. [L.]; pl. **Chi-mé'ras**. [Gr. χίμαιρα, a she-goat, a monster with a goat's body; χίμαρος, a goat.—Cf. Icel. gymb, a lamb.] A feigned monster:—an odd fancy; an illusion.

Chi-mé're', n. [Fr. sinarre; It. zimarra.] A bishop's robe.

Chi-mér'i-cal, a. [See CHIMERA.] Imaginary; fanciful; unreal.

Chi-mér'i-cal-ly, ad. In a chimerical manner.

Chim'ney, n.; pl. **Chim'neys**. [Fr. cheminée; Late L. caminata; L. caminus, Gr. κάμινος, a furnace; καίειν, to burn.] A passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.

Chim'ney-cór-ner, n. The fireside.

Chim'ney-pi-see (chim'ne-pēs), n. The ornamental work round a fireplace.

Chim'ney-pót, n. A pot or tube put on the top of a chimney to induce a draught.

Chim'ney-swal-low (-swō'lō'), n. A species of swift; a swallow-like bird, building its nest in chimneys.

Chim'ney-swēp'er, n. A cleaner of chimneys.

Chim-pán-zee, n. [West African.] A large ape.

Chin, n. [A.-S. cin; Dut. kin; Gr. γένυς; Ger. Kinn.—Cf. Icel. kinn, Dan. kind, Goth. kinnus, L. gena, Skr. gando, the cheek.] The lowest part of the human face.

Chín'na, n. [Name of the country whence at first it was imported.] Porcelain.

Chín'na-ás-ter, n. A plant and its flower.

Chín'na-clāy, n. See KAOLIN.

Chín'na-grāss, n. (Bot.) The fibre of a Chinese nettle, from which is manufactured grass-cloth.

Chín'na-ink, n. See INDIAN-INK.

Chín'ca-pin, n. [Fr., from an American Indian.] The dwarf chestnut.

Chín'qua-pin, n. [name.] The dwarf chestnut.

Chínch, n. [Sp. chinche, It. cimice, L. cimex, cimex, a bug.] A bed-bug:—a destructive insect.

Chín-chil'la, n. [Sp.-Amer., apparently a dim. of local chinche, a skunk; the latter name (properly "a bed-bug") is given to the skunk on account of its offensive smell, which, however, the chinchilla does not have.] A small South American animal noted for its fine fur.

Chine, n. [Fr. échine, the spine; Ger. schiene, a splint.—Cf. SHIN.] The backbone or spine:—[see CHIMB] the ends of a barrel or cask (written also chimb and chime):—[A.-S. cinu, Dut. keen, a cleft; A.-S. cinan, to split] a deep groove or cleft worn into sea-cliffs by a stream.—2, v. a. [pp. chiniing, chined.] To cut into pieces or chines.

Chín-nēse', n. The language or people of China.

Chínk, n. [Dim. of chine, a cleft.] A narrow aperture; an opening:—a slight jingling or tinkling sound.—2, v. a. [pp. chinking, chinked.] To shake so as to make a sound.—3, v. n. To sound by striking each other.

Chintz, n. [Hind. chhint, chhit, chintz; chhinta, chhit, a spot; Skr. chitra, spotted.—Cf. CHEETAH, also Ger. zits, Dut. siss, chintz.] Cotton cloth printed with colors.

Chíp, v. a. [A dim. variant of CHOP.] [pp. chipping, chipped.] To cut into small pieces; to hack.—2, v. n. To break or crack; to chap.—3, n. A small piece cut or broken off.—3, v. n. [Imitative.] To chirp like a small bird.

Chíp'múck, n. [Called also chipping-squirrel.]

Chíp'múnk, n. [from its call.] A striped squirrel; a ground-squirrel.

Chíp'ping, n. Act of cutting off; a chip.

Chíp'ping-bírd, n. A small North American bird.

Chíp'ping-spá'r'row, n. can bird.

Chíp'py, n. See CHIPPING-BIRD.—2, a. Covered with chips.

Chí-rōg'ra-pher, n. A writer.

Chí-rō-gráph'ic, a. Relating to chirography; Chí-rō-gráph'ic-cal, } written.



Chinchilla.

Chí-rōg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and γραφειν, to write.] Art of writing; handwriting.

Chí-rōl'o-gy, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and λόγος, discourse.] The art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylogogy.

Chí-rō-mān-cy, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the hand; palmistry.

Chí-rōn'o-my, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and νόμος, law.] The science or rules of gesticulation and pantomime.

Chí-rōp'o-díst, n. [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and ποός, ποδός, the foot.] A surgeon for the hands and feet, or for corns and bunions.

Chírp, v. n. [Imitative; similar words are found in many languages.] [pp. chirping, chirped.] To make a cheerful noise, as birds.—2, n. The voice of birds or of insects.

Chírp'ing, n. The gentle noise of birds.

Chír'rup, v. a. [pp. chirruping, chirruped.] To quicken; to cheer up.—2, n. A chirp.

Chí-rúr'gē-on, n. [Gr. χειρουργός.—See CHIRURGERY.] A surgeon. [Antiq.]

Chí-rúr'gē-ry, n. [Gr. χειρουργία; χείρ, the hand, and ἔργειν, to work.] Surgery.

Chí-rúr'gē-cal, a. [Gr. χειρουργικός.] Surgical; pertaining to surgery.

Chís'el, n. [Fr. ciseau; O. Fr. cisel, chisel; Late L. cisellus, scisellum; L. scicula, dim. of sciculus, a sickle; from scire, to cut, influenced by scindere, to cut. But cf. It. cesello, a chisel, which seems to be from cadere, cœsum, to cut.] A tool for paring wood or stone.—2, v. a. [Fr. ciseler.] [pp. chiselling, chiselled.] To cut or carve with a chisel:—to cheat.

Chít, n. [A.-S. cid, sprout.—Cf. ΚΙΤΗ.] A child; a baby:—a sprout of corn.

Chít'chāt, n. Prattle; idle talk; chat.

Chít'ter-ling, n. pl. [Local E. chitter, to shiver, to tremble; from their gelatinous quality.] Food made of swine's entrails.

Chí-vál'ric (chiv'al-rik, I. C.; shiv'al-rik, N.), a. Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

Chív'al-roús, a. Knightly; gallant.

Chív'al-ry, or **Chív'al-ry**, n. [Fr. chevalerie; cheval, L. caballus, a horse.] The system of knighthood, with its usages and customs; knighthood:—the body of knights. [A sedative drug.]

Chlō'ral, n. [First syllables of chlorine and alcohol.] The morbid condition of the system sometimes induced by chloral.

Chlō'rate, n. (Chem.) A salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

Chlō'ric, a. Noting an acid containing chlorine.

Chlō'ride, n. (Chem.) A compound of chlorine and some other substance.

Chlō'rine, n. [Gr. χλωρός, green; the gas is of a greenish color.] An element obtained from common salt.

Chlō'ro-fórm, n. [First syllables of chlorine and formyl.] (Chem.) A liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime with diluted alcohol;—used to produce insensibility in surgical operations.—2, v. a. [pp. chloroforming, chloroformed.] To put under the influence of chloroform; to render insensible by chloroform.

Chlō'ro-phýl, n. [Gr. χλωρός, green, and φύλλον, a leaf.] The green coloring-matter of plants.

Chlō-rō'sis, n. [From Gr. χλωρός, green.] (Med.) The green sickness.

Chlō-rōt'ic, a. Affected by chlorosis.

Chōak (chōk), v. a. See CHOK.

Chōck, n. [Akin to CHOKER.] A sort of wedge to confine a cask.

Chōck'-fúll, a. Quite full.

Chōck'p-late, n. [Mex. chocolatl.] A preparation of cacao; the liquor made by a solution of it.

Chōice, n. [Fr. choisir; choisir, Goth. kiusan, to choose.—See CHOOSE.] The power or act of choosing; election; option:—best part:—thing chosen.—2, a. Select; precious; very valuable.

mien, sír; móve, nör, sön; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—C, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this