

2. A well, with its subterranean branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Horris.*

**CASEMENT**, *n.* [It. *casamento*, a large house.]

1. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle. *Encyc.*

2. A little movable window, usually within a larger, made to turn and open on hinges. *Encyc.*

**CASEOUS**, *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.

**CASERN**, *n.* [Fr. *caserne*; Sp. *caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.]

A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, containing each two beds. *Encyc.*

**CASE-SHOT**, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.

**CASE-WORM**, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case. *Johnson.*

**CASH**, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. Port. *caxa*, a chest, box, coffer. See *Cusc.*]

Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. It is properly silver and gold; but since the institution of banks, it denotes also bank notes equivalent to money. To pay in cash is opposed to payment in goods, commodities, or labor, as in barter.

**CASH**, *v. t.* To turn into money, or to exchange for money; as, to cash a note or an order.

2. To pay money for; as, the clerks of a bank cash notes when presented.

*Mercantile usage.*  
**CASH**, *v. t.* To discard. [for *cashier*. Not used.]

**CASH-ACCOUNT**, *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.

**CASH-BOOK**, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money.

**CASH-KEEPER**, *n.* One entrusted with the keeping of money.

**CASH-LEAF-NUT**, *n.* A tree of the West-Indies, *Anacardium*, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. The fruit is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice, which is often used to make punch. To the apex of this fruit grows a nut, of the size of a hare's kidney, the shell of which is hard, and the kernel, which is sweet, is covered with a thin film. *Encyc.*

**CASHIER**, *n.* [Fr. *caissier*; It. *caissiere*; Sp. *caxero*; Port. *caxeiro*; from *caxa*, a box, whence *cash*.]

One who has charge of money; a cash-keeper. In a banking institution, the cashier is the officer who superintends the books, payments and receipts of the bank. He also signs or countersigns the notes, and superintends all the transactions, under the order of the directors.

**CASHIER**, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, to break; It. *casare*, to annul, blot out, erase.]

1. To disannul from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for mal-conduct, and therefore with reproach; as, to cashier an officer of the army.

2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society. *Addison. Dryden. Swift.*

3. To reject; to annul or vacate. *Locke. South.*

**CASHIERED**, *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.

**CASHIERER**, *n.* One who rejects, discards or breaks; as a cashier of monarchs. *Burke.*

**CASHIERING**, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from service.

**CASHOO**, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

**CASING**, *ppr.* Covering with a case.

**CASING**, *n.* The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of free-stone. *Encyc.*

2. A covering; a case.

**CASK**, *n.* [Sp. Port. *casco*; Fr. *casque*; Arm. *casquen*, *casged*; L. *cassis*. See *Cusc.*]

A head-piece; a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck, in battle.

**CASK**, *n.* [Sp. Port. *casca*.] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

**CASKET**, *n.* [dim. of *casque*. See *Cusc.*] A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles. *Shak.*

2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to gromets or little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling. *Encyc.*

This is usually written *gasket*.

**CASKET**, *v. t.* To put in a little chest. *Shak.*

**CASPIAN**, *a.* [Caspia, a word applied to a pass in the range of Mount Taurus. Plin. 5. 27. *D. Jurville*.]

An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the Caspian Sea.

**CASS**, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, L. *quasso*.] To quash; to defeat; to annul. [Not now used.] *Ratleigh.*

**CASSADA**, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Jac-*

**CASSAVA**, *n.* A tropha, of different species. The roots of the manihot or bitter cassada, and of the jaupia, are made into a kind of bread which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies, and they are also roasted and eaten like potatoes. They yield also a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in small lumps under the name of *tipioca*.

**CASSAMUNAIR**, *n.* An aromatic vegetable brought from the East. *Todd.*

**CASSTATE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*. See *Cashier*.] To vacate, annul, or make void. *Obs.*

**CASSATION**, *n.* The act of annulling. In France there is a court of *Cassation*.

**CASSIA**, *n.* *cash'ia*. [Fr. *cassee*; It. *cas-*

*cia*; Gr. and L. *id.* Qu. Heb. *qay*.] A genus of plants of many species, among which are the fistula, or purging cassia, and the senna. The former is a native of Egypt and both Indies; the latter is a native of Persia, Syria and Arabia. The latter is a shrubby plant, the leaves of which are much used in medicine. The purging cassia is the pulp of the pods, and is a gentle laxative.

Cassia is also the name of a species of Lau-

rus, the bark of which usually passes under the name of cinnamon, differing from real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews. Ex. xxx. Ps. xlv. 8. *Encyc.*

**CASSHONEY**, *n.* [Fr. *casidoine*.] A species of plant, Gnaphalium, cotton-wood, cudweed or goldlocks; also, *Lavandula stoechas* or French lavender.

*Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

**CASSIMER**, *n.* [Sp. *casimira*.] A thin twilled woolen cloth. *Encyc.*

**CASSINO**, *n.* A game at cards. *Todd.*

**CASSIOBURY**, *n.* A species of plant, of the genus *Cassine*, of which the most remarkable species is the Yapon of the Southern States of America. The berries are of a beautiful red color.

*Fum. of Plants. Encyc.*

The Yapon is now arranged in the genus

*Ilex. Cyc.*

**CASSIOPEIA**, *n.* A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. It contains fifty five stars. *Encyc.*

**CASSITERIA**, *n.* [L. *cassiteron*, tin.] A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The color is brown or whitish. *Encyc.*

**CASSOCK**, *n.* [Sp. *casaca*; It. *casacca*; Fr. *casaque*.]

A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. *Encyc.*

A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

*Johnson.*

**CASSOCKED**, *a.* Clothed with a cassock. The cassock'd huntsman. *Copeper.*

**CASSONADE**, *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined. *Encyc.*

**CASSOWARY**, *n.* [Sp. *casuel*.] A large fowl of the genus *Struthio*, nearly as large as the ostrich, but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. *Encyc.*

It is now arranged in a separate genus, *Casuarus*. *Cuvier.*

**CAST**, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *cast*. [Dan. *kaster*; Sw. *kasta*. Qu. Arm. *caez*, pp. *caezet*, to send, to throw. See Class Gs. No. 1. 56. In Dan. *it blind kast*, is a guess, and to cast is the radical sense of guess. In Norman, *gistes* signifies *cast up*, and this seems to be the participle of *gestir*, to lie down; to lie down may be to throw one's self down. This verb coincides in sense with the W. *colbi*, to throw off.]

1. To throw, fling or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

Hagar cast the child under a shrub. Gen. xxi. Uziah prepared slings to cast stones. 2 Ch. xxvi.

2. To sow; to scatter seed.

If a man should cast seed into the ground. Mark iv.

3. To drive or impel by violence.

A mighty west wind cast the locusts into the sea. Ex. x.