

CES/SIONARY, *a.* Having surrendered effects; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt. *Martin.*
CES/SEMENT, *n.* An assessment or tax. [*Not used.*]

CES/SOR, *n.* [*L. cesso, to cease.*] In law, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. [*See Cessavit.*] *Concl.*

2. An assessor, or taxer.

CEST, *n.* [*Infra.*] A lady's girdle.

CEST/US, *n.* [*From Gr. κέσος.*] The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle, among the Greeks and Romans.

CESURA, *n.* [*Fr. cesure; It. cesura; L. CESURE,* *n.* *caesura, from cado, casum, to cut off.*]

A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced, when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot.

Sheridan.
CESURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesure.
CETA/CEOUS, *a.* [*L. cete; Gr. κητος, a whale.*]

Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the whale kind. The *cetaceous* fishes include the genera *monodon, balæna, physoder* and *delphinus*. They have no gills, but an aperture on the top of the head, and a flat or horizontal tail. *Encyc.*

CET/ATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid with a base. *Cheuvrel.*

CET/ERACH, *n.* A trivial name of a species of Asplenium, or spleen-wort.

CET/IC, *a.* [*L. cetus, a whale.*] Pertaining to the whale. The *cetic acid* is a peculiar substance obtained from the spermaceti. *Ure.*

CET/IN, *n.* [*L. cetus, a whale.*] A name given to spermaceti by Cheuvrel.

CETOLOG/ICAL, *a.* [*from cetology.*] Pertaining to cetology.

CETOLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CETOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. κητος, a whale, and λογος, discourse.*]

The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals. *Ed. Encyc.*

CET/US, *n.* [*Supra.*] In astronomy, the whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing ninety-seven stars. *Encyc.*

CEYLANITE, *n.* [*from Ceylon.*] A mineral, classed with the ruby family; called also *pleonaste*. Its color is a muddy, dark blue, and grayish black, approaching to iron black. It occurs in grains, or small crystals, either perfect octahedrons, or truncated on the edges, or with the angles acuminate by four planes. It occurs also in rhomboidal dodecahedrons. *Cyc. Ure.*

CHAB/ASIE, *n.* [*Schabasisit. Werner.*] A mineral which has been regarded as a variety of zeolite. It is divisible into very obtuse rhomboids. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

This mineral occurs in crystals, whose primitive form is nearly a cube. *Ure.*

Chabasis has a foliated structure; its fracture is somewhat conchoidal or uneven, with a glistening vitreous luster. It is translucent, sometimes transparent. Its color is white or grayish white, sometimes with a rosy tinge. Before the blowpipe, it intumesces a little, and easily melts into a white spongy mass. *Cleveland.*

CHAD, *n.* A kind of fish; pronounced *shad*. *Carver.*

CHAFE, *v. t.* [*Fr. chausser; Sp. escalfar, to warm; Port. escalfar, to poach or boil slightly; from the root of L. caleo, whence caleo, calfacio.*]

1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction, as to chafe the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing, as to chafe a cable.

2. To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.

3. To excite violent action; to cause to rage; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.

4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite by pungent odors. Lilies, whose scent *chafes* the air. *Suckling.*

CHAFE, *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action. *Pope.*

2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore. The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak.*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes*.

CHAFE, *n.* Heat, excited by friction.

2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion. *Canden.*

CHAFED, *pp.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

CHAFER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAFER, *n.* [*Sax. ceafor; D. kever; G. kafer.*] An insect, a species of Scarabæus, or beetle.

CHAFERY, *n.* [*from chafe.*] In *Iron works*, a forge in which an anvil or square mass of iron, hammered into a bar in the middle, with its ends rough, is reduced to a complete bar, by hammering down the ends to the shape of the middle. *Encyc.*

CHAFE-WAX, *n.* In *England*, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFF, *n.* [*Sax. ceaf; D. kaf; G. kaf.*]

1. The husk, or dry calyx of corn, and grasses. In common language, the word is applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling or winnowing. The word is sometimes used rather improperly to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle. *Martyn. Encyc.*

2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In scripture, false doctrines, fruitless designs, hypocrites and ungodly men are compared to chaff. Ps. i. 4. Jer. xxiii. 28. Is. xxxiii. 11. Math. iii. 12.

CHAF/FER, *v. t.* [*Sax. ceafian; D. koopen; G. knuffen; Sw. köpa; Dan. købe, to bargain or buy.* It seems to be radically the same word as *cheap, cheapen, and chap in chapman.* See *Cheap.*]

To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to

haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to *chaffer* for preferences. *Dryden.*

CHAF/FER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. *Spenser.*

[*In this sense it is obsolete.*]

CHAF/FER, *n.* Merchandize. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

CHAF/FERER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAF/ERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [*Local.*]

CHAF/ERY, *n.* Traffick; buying and selling. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

CHAF/FINCH, *n.* [*chaff and finch.*] A species of birds of the genus *Fringilla*, which are said to delight in chaff, and are admired for their song.

CHAF/LESS, *n.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHAF/WEED, *n.* A plant, cud-weed, a species of *Gnaphalium*; but this name is given also to the *Centunculus*.

Muhlenberg.
CH/AFFY, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; as, *chaffy* straws; *chaffy* opinions.

Brown. Glanville.
CHA/FING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction.

CHA/FING-DISH, *n.* [*chafe and dish.*] A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, *n.* [*Fr. This word, applied to a particular kind of skin, or leather, is said to be derived from a Turkish word, sagri, Fr. croupe. The skin is dressed so as to present on its surface little eminences. See Shagreen.*]

Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness. *Pope.*

CHAGRINER, *v. t.* [*Fr. chagriner.*] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

CHAGRINED, *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHAIN, *n.* [*Fr. chaîne, for chaine; Norm. cadene, and cheyne; Arm. chaden, cadenn, or jadenn; Sp. cadena; Port. cadea; It. catena; L. catena; D. keten; G. kette; Sw. kädä; Dan. kede; W. cadwen. Qu. Ar. s - - - s*]

د (س) اکادا, to bind or make fast.]

1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal, as a *chain* of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person.

2. That which binds; a real chain; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.

If God spared not the angels that sinned, but delivered them into *chains* of darkness. 2 Peter ii.

3. Bondage; affliction. He hath made my *chain* heavy. Lam. iii.

4. Bondage; slavery. In despotism the people sleep soundly in their *chains.* *Ames.*

5. Ornament. Prov. i. 9. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession; as a *chain* of causes, of ideas, or events; a *chain* of being.

7. A range, or line of things connected; as a *chain* of mountains.

8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land.