

CHANTING, *n.* The act of singing, or uttering with a song.

CHANTRÉSS, *n.* A female singer. *Milton.*

CHANTRY, *n.* [Fr. *chanterie*, from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint. *Cowell.*

CHAOS, *n.* [L. *chaos*; Gr. *χαος*.] That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed, before it was separated into its different kinds and reduced to order, by the creating power of God. "Rudis, indigestaque moles."

Ovid.

2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order; as a *chaos* of materials.

3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished. *Donne.*

CHAOTIC, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a *chaotic* state.

CHAP, *v. t.* [Ar. *جَبَّ* *jabba*, to cut off

or out, to castrate; *جَبَّ* to split, rend,

tear, or cleave, to cut. It seems to be allied to the *G.* and *D. kappen*, *Dan. kapper*, Fr. *couper*; but these agree better

with Ar. *جَعَسَ* or *جَفَسَ* to cut. See *Chop* and *Gape*. *Chap* is sometimes pronounced *chap*.]

To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather *chaps* the earth; cold dry winds *chap* the hands.

CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chop*.

CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf*, a beak, or chap; plu. *ceafas*, the chaps.]

The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps* or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a buyer. "If you want to sell, here is your chap." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [See *Chapman*.] *Sicet.*

CHAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian*.] To cheapen. [Not used.]

CHAP BOOK, *n.* [See *Chapman* and *Chapman*.] A small book or pamphlet, carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPÉ, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, the tongue of a buckle, a cover, a churchman's cope, the head of an almbag; Arm. *chap*; Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate of metal covering some kind of work. *Qu. cap.*]

1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap.

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard.

Johnson. Phillips.

CHAPEAU, *n.* *shappo*, [Fr.] A hat; in heraldry, a cap or bonnet.

CHAPÉL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*; L. *capella*;

Arm. *chapel*; Sp. *capilla*, a chapel, a hood or cowl, a chapter of collegians, a proof-sheet; Port. *capella*; It. *capella*; D. *kapel*; from the same root as *cap*. It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic, whence the place took the name *capella*, a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called *capellanus*, now *chaplain*. Hence the word *chapel* came to signify a private oratory. *Encyc. Lanier.*

1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In Great Britain there are several sorts of chapels; as *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *chapels* which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying places; *chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *free chapels*, which were founded by the kings of England; *chapels in the universities*, belonging to particular colleges; *domestic chapels*, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families. *Encyc.*

2. A printer's workhouse; said to be so called because printing was first carried on in a chapel. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CHAPÉL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel. *Bauman.*

CHAPÉLESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAPÉLET, *n.* [Fr. *chapélet*.] A pair of *CHAPLET*, *n.* stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Furrier's Dict.*

CHAPÉLLANY, *n.* A place founded within some church and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPÉLLING, *n.* The act of turning a shipround in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before. *Mar. Dict.*

CHAPÉLRY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPÉRON, *n.* [Fr.] A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles and populace; afterwards appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the horse in pompous funerals. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHAPÉRON, *v. t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly. *Todd.*

CHAP-FALLEN, *a.* [chap and fall.] Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced. *B. Johnson.*

CHAPÉTER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau*; It. *capitello*; L. *capitulum*, from *caput*, a head. This is a different word for capital.]

1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar; a word used in the scriptures. [See *Capital*.]

2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest. *Encyc.*

CHAPÉLAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; Sp. *capellán*; It. *capellano*; L. *capellanus*; from *chapel*.]

1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. The king of Great Britain has forty-eight chaplains, who attend, four each month, to perform divine service for the royal family. Princes also, and persons of quality have chaplains, who officiate in their chapels.

2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, or to a regiment of land forces, for performing divine service.

3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.

Chaplains of the Pope, are auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace. *Encyc.*

CHAPÉLAINEY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAPÉLAINESHIP, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession, or revenue of a chapel. *Johnson.*

CHAPÉLESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth. *Bailey. Shak.*

CHAPÉLET, *n.* [Fr. *chapélet*.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown.

2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers. They are made sometimes of coral, of wood, of diamonds, &c., and are called *paternosters*. The invention is ascribed to Peter the hermit, who probably learnt it in the East, as the Orientals use a kind of chaplet, called a chain, releasing one of the perfections of God on each link, or bead. The Great Mogul is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious stones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers. *Encyc.*

3. In architecture, a little molding, carved in to round beads, pearls, olives or the like.

4. In horsemanship, a chaplet, which see.

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. *Johnson.*

6. A small chapel or shrine. *Hannond.*

CHAPMAN, *n.* plu. *chapmen*. [Sax. *ceapman*; D. *koopman*; G. *kaufmann*; Dan. *kiøbmand*. See *Chap.*]

1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.

Their *chapmen* they betray. *Dryden.*

2. A seller; a market-man. *Shak.*

CHAPÉD, *p. p.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAPÉD, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.

CHAPÉPY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, *n.* the mouth or jaws. [See *Chap*.]

CHAPT, [See *Chapped*.]

CHAPÉTER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*; L. *capitulum*, a head; It. *capitolo*; Sp. *capítulo*; from L. *caput*, the head.]

1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty chapters. Hence the phrase, to the end of the chapter, that is, throughout; to the end. *Johnson.*

2. In ecclesiastical polity, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. *Encyc.*

3. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*

4. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPTER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*

CHAPTER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets. *Bailey.*