

riety, any article of movable goods. In modern usage, the word *chattels* comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold. "Chattels are real or personal. *Chattels real*, are such as concern or savor of the realty, as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant, elegit and the like. *Chattels personal*, are things movable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, &c." *Blackstone.*

CHATTER, v. i. [See *Chat*.]

1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie, or a monkey.
2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. We say, the teeth *chatter*, when one is chilly and shivering.
3. To talk idly, carelessly or rapidly; to jabber.

CHATTER, n. Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHATTER-BOX, n. One that talks incessantly.

CHATTERER, n. A prater; an idle talker.

CHATTERING, ppr. Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHATTERING, n. Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chillsiness.

CHATTING, ppr. Talking familiarly.

CHATTY, a. Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHATWOOD, n. Little sticks; fuel.

CHAUMONTELLE, n. [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CHAUN, n. A gap. [Not in use. See *Vauin*.]

CHAUN, v. i. To open; to yawn. [Not in use.]

CHAVENDER, } n. [Fr. *chevesne*.] The CHEVEN, }
club, a fish.

CHAW, v. t. [Sax. *ceowan*; D. *kauwen*; G. *kauen*; Ir. *cagnaim*, or *cognaim*; Arm. *jaoga*, or *chaguin*; coinciding with *jaw*, which in Arm. is *javed*, *gaved* or *chugell*, and as *chew* and *jaw* are often united, this word coincides with Sax. *ceac*, *coca*. It is most correctly written and pronounced *chaw*; but *cheu* is deemed most elegant.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate, or to chew as the cud.
2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider. *Obs.*

CHAW, n. [a different spelling of *jaw*. See *Chaw*, supra.]

1. The jaw. Ezek. xxix. 4. But in modern editions of the Bible it is printed *jaw*.
2. In vulgar language, a cud; as much as is put in the mouth at once.

CHAWDROU, n. Entrails. *Shak.*

CHAY, n. Chayn-root; the root of the Oledandia umbellata, used in dyeing red.

CHEAP, a. [Sax. *ceap*, cattle, business, or trade, a price, a pledge or pawn, a selling any thing that may be bought or sold; *ceapian*, *cepan*, to buy, to sell, to negotiate, to gain; D. *koop*, a bargain or purchase; "to koop zetten," to set to sale; "goed koop," cheap, good purchase; *koop-en*, to buy; G. *kaufen*; Dan. *koeb*; Sw. *kupa*; Russ. *kupayti*; L. *caupo*; Eng. to cheapen, to chaffer, *chap-man*, *chap-book*, to *chap* and *change*. The sense is a purchase,

and good cheap is a good purchase or bargain. Hence probably, omitting *good*, we have *cheap*.]

1. Bearing a low price, in market; that may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price as low or lower than the usual price of the article or commodity, or at a price less than the real value. The sense is always comparative; for a price deemed cheap at one time is considered dear at another.

It is a principle which the progress of political science has clearly established; a principle that illustrates at once the wisdom of the creator and the blindness of human cupidity, that it is cheaper to hire the labor of freemen than to compel the labor of slaves. *L. Bacon.*

2. Being of small value; common; not respected; as cheap beauty.

Make not yourself cheap in the eyes of the world. *Ann.*

CHEAP, n. Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good cheap, better cheap; the original phrases from which we have cheap.

CHE APEN, v. t. *che'apn*. [Sax. *ceapian*. See *Chap*, supra.]

1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHE APENER, n. One who cheapens or bargains.

CHE APPLY, adv. At a small price; at a low rate.

CHE APNESS, n. Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

CHEAR, [See *Cheer*.]

CHEAT, v. t. [Sax. *ceall*. In Ar. *خدع* *chadaa*, signifies to deceive, circumvent, seduce; to fail, to hide, to disguise, to de-

fraud; كاذب *kaida*, signifies to deceive, to lay snares; Eth. *ሕደ* *hi* chiet or liet, signifies to cheat, to deceive, to defraud.]

1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. Its proper application is to commerce, in which a person uses some arts, or misrepresentations, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.

2. To deceive by any artifice, trick or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty; as, to cheat a person at cards.

3. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by *of* or *out of*, and colloquially by *into*, as to cheat a child into a belief that a medicine is potable.

CHEAT, n. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.

2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.

CHEATABLENESS, n. Liability to be cheated. *Hemmond.*

CHEAT-BREAD, n. Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used*.]

CHEATED, pp. Defrauded by deception.

CHEATER, n. One who practices a fraud in commerce.

CHEATING, ppr. Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHEATING, n. The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHECK, v. t. [Fr. *echec*, plu. *echecs*, which we have changed into *chess*; Sp. *zaque*, a move at chess; *zaque de maul*, check-mate; Port. *zaque*, a check; *zagado*, a rebuke. Sp. and Port. *zaquina*, a halter; It. *scacco* the squares of a chess-board; *scacchi*, chessmen; *scacco-matto*, check-mate; *scaccato*, checkered; Low L. *seacurium*, an exchequer, Fr. *ediquier*; G. *schach*, chess; *schachmatt*, check-mate; D. *schak*, chess; *schak-mat*, check-mate; Dan. *skak*, chess, crooked, curving; *skak-mat*, check-mate; *skakker*, to barter, chaffer, chop and change; Sw. *schach*, chess; *schach-matt*, check-mate; Russ. *schach*, check, chess; *schach-mat*, check-mate. In Spanish *zaque*, *zaque*, is an old man, a *shaik*, and *zaco*, a jacket. These latter words seem to be the

Ar. شَاخ or شَاخ; the latter is rendered

to grow old, to be old, to blame or rebuke, under which we find *shaik*; the former signifies to use diligence, quasi, to bend to or apply; also, to abstain or turn

aside. In Arabic we find *شَدَّ* *shadda* to doubt, hesitate, halt, and in Heb. the same word *שָׁדַד* signifies to still, ally, sink, stop or check, to obstruct or hedge; *שָׁדַד* a hedge. We have, in these words, clear evidence of the manner, in which several modern nations express the Semic *שָׁדַד*, or *shad*.]

1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.

2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. *Shak.*

3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.

4. In seamanship, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

CHECK, v. i. To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.

The mind checks at any vigorous undertaking. *Locke.*

2. To clash or interfere.

I love to check with business. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression. *Dryden.*

[These applications are not frequent.]

CHECK, n. A stop; hindrance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government.

2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction. *Shak. Dryden. Clarendon.*

3. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pigeons, or other fowls, that cross her in her flight. *Bailey. Encyc.*

4. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a correspondent indenture; any counter-register. *Johnson.*

5. A term in chess, when one party obliges