

or *chob* is a club. See Class Gb. No. I and 2.]

A river fish, called also *cheven*, of the genus *Cyprinus*. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back, green; the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers. It is indifferent food. *Diet. Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

CHUBBED, { a. Like a chub; short and

CHUBBY, { a. thick.

CHUB-FACED, a. Having a plump round face. *Addison.*

CHUCK, v. i. To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.

CHUCK, v. t. To call, as a hen her chickens.

CHUCK, v. i. To jeer; to laugh. [See *Chuckle*.]

CHUCK, v. t. [Fr. *choquer*; Russ. *chokayu*, to strike gently; Port. *Sp. chocar*.]

1. To strike, or give a gentle blow; as, to *chuck* one under the chin.

2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. [*Vulgar*.]

CHUCK, n. The voice or call of a hen.

3. A sudden small noise.

4. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick*, *chicken*.

CHUCK-FARTHING, n. A play in which a farting is pitched into a hole.

CHUCKLE, v. t. [from *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens.

2. To fondle; to coddle. [Qu. W. *cocu*. See *Cocker*.]

CHUCKLE, v. t. [See *Chuk* or *huk*, to laugh. See Class Gk. No. 18. and *Giggle*.]

To laugh heartily, or convulsively; to shake with laughter, or to burst into fits of laughter.

CHUCKLE-HEAD, n. A vulgar word in America, denoting a person with a large head, a dunce. Bailey says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow.

CHUD, v. t. To clamp; to bite. [*Not in use*.] *Stafford.*

CHUET, n. Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF, n. [Perhaps W. *cyf*, a stock or stem; *cyffate*, to become torpid.]

A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull or surly fellow.

CHUFFILY, adv. In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.

CHUFFINESS, n. Surliness.

CHUFFY, a. Blunt; clownish; surly; angry; stomachful. In N. England, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger.

CHUK, n. A word used in calling swine. It is the original name of that animal, which our ancestors brought with them from Persia, where it is still in use, Pers. *chuk*, Zend, *chuk*, a hog; Sans. *sugara*. Our ancestors, while in England, adopted the Welsh *huc*, hog, but *chuk* is retained in our popular name of *woodchuck*, that is, wood hog. This is a remarkable proof of the original seat of the Teutonic nations. I have taken *chuk* from *Adelung*. The French *cochon* may be the same word.

CHUM, n. [Arr. *chamm*, or *chommein*, or

*ham*, to dwell, stay, or lodge; Fr. *chômer*, to rest. Qu. Sax. *ham*, home.]

A chamber-fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; a word used in colleges.

CHUMP, n. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson.*

CHURCH, n. [Sax. *circe*, *circ* or *cyric*; Scots, *kirk*, which retains the Saxon pronunciation; D. *kerk*; G. *kirche*; Sw. *kyrka*; Dan. *kirke*; Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, a temple of God, from *ἐκκλησιάζω*, pertaining to a Lord, or to our Lord Jesus Christ, from *ἐκκλησιάζω*; Russ. *tzerkov*.]

1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among christians; the Lord's house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek *ἐκκλησία*, from *ἐκκαλέω*, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But *ἐκκλησία*, *ἐκκλησία*, from *ἐκκαλέω*, Lord, a term applied by the early christians to Jesus Christ; and the house in which they worshipped was named from that title. So *ἐκκλησία* signifies church goods, bona ecclesiastica; *ἐκκλησία*, sc. *ἐκκλησία*, the Lord's day, dies dominica.

2. The collective body of christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Savior of mankind. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the *Catholic* or *Universal Church*. *Johnson. Encyc.*

3. A particular number of christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as the English church; the Gallican church; the Presbyterian church; the Romish church; the Greek church.

4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as the church of Ephesus, or of Antioch.

5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. Col. iv. [See No. 9.]

6. The worshippers of Jehovah or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as the Jewish church.

7. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority. *Encyc.*

8. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christ's name to execute his laws. *Cruden. Brown.*

9. The collective body of christians, who have made a public profession of the christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor; in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.

CHURCH, n. t. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth. *Johnson.*

CHURCH-ALE, n. A wake or feast commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Johnson.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE, n. The habit in which men officiate in divine service. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY, n. Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BENCH, n. The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH-BURIAL, n. Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, n. Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.

CHURCH-DOM, n. The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH-FOUNDER, n. He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-HISTORY, n. History of the christian church; ecclesiastical history.

CHURCHING, n. The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.

CHURCH-LAND, n. Land belonging to a church. *Telford.*

CHURCH-LIKE, a. Becoming the church.

CHURCH-MAN, n. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

2. An episcopalian, as distinguished from a presbyterian or congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH-MEMBER, n. A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH-MUSIC, n. The service of singing in church.

2. Music suited to church service.

CHURCH-SHIP, n. Institution of the church. *South.*

CHURCH-WARDEN, n. A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Church-wardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behavior of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CHURCH-WAY, n. The way, street or road that leads to the church.

CHURCH-WORK, n. Work carried on slowly. *Todd.*

CHURCH-YARD, n. The ground adjoining to a church in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Johnson.*

CHURL, n. [Sax. *ceorl*; D. *kaerl*; G. *kerl*; Dan. *karl*. It signifies primarily, a man, or rather a male, for it was applied to other animals, as a *carl-cat*, a male-cat; and males are named from their strength, or the sex implies it; hence, *carl-hemp* denoted strong hemp. *Huscarla*, a house-carl, or servant; *buscarla*, a ship's-carl. See *Spelman*. Hence the name, *Charles*, *Carolus*.]

1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*

2. A rustic; a countryman, or laborer. *Dryden.*

3. A miser; a niggard. Is. xxxii.

CHURLISH, a. Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil.

2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. *King.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable; as *churlish metal*. *Bacon.*

4. Hard; firm; as a *churlish knot*. *Shak.*

5. Obstinate; as a *churlish war*. *Bacon.*

CHURLISHLY, adv. Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURLISHNESS, n. Rudeness of manners or temper, but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURLY, a. Rude; boisterous.