

ated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.

*Encyc.*

4. In the manege, one who understands horsemanship; one skilled in the art of riding.

CAVALIER, *a.* Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous.

2. Haughty; disdainful.

CAVALIERLY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

*Warburton.*

CAVALIERNNESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAVALRY, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, from *cavalier*, a horseman, and this from *cheval*, a horse, whence *cavalcade*; *It.* *cavallo*, a horse, *cavaliere*, *cavalcata*; *Sp.* *caballo*, *caballero*, *cabalgada*; from *L.* *caballus*, a horse; *It.* *capilli* and *peall*; *Russ.* *kobila*, a mare; *Gr.* *καβαλλος*, a pack-horse.]

A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback.

*Encyc.*

CAVATE, *v. t.* [L. *cavo*, to make hollow.] To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by *excavate*.

CAVATINA, *n.* [It.] In music, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.

*Busby.*

CAVAZION, *n.* [L. *cavo*, to hollow.] In architecture, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building, or for cellars; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the building.

*Johnson. Bailey.*

CAVE, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; *L.* *cavea*; *Sp.* *cueva*; *It.* *cava*; *Arm.* *caf*, or *caw*; *W.* *ogow*.

Hindoo, *gopa*; *Ar.* *قَاب* to dig out or excavate, or *جَانِي* to be hollow. *Class.*

Gb. No. 8, 71.]

A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter.

Lot dwell in a cave, he and his daughters. *Gen. xix.*

Caves were also used for the burial of the dead.

Abraham buried Sarah in the cave of the field of Machpelah. *Gen. xxiii.*

Baron applies the term to the ear, "the cave of the ear;" but this application is unusual.

CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow. *Spenser.*

CAVE, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*

To cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. When in digging into the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said to cave in.

CAVEAT, *n.* [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*.]

In law, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice.

*Blackstone.*

In America, it is used in courts of common law.

*Cranck's Reports.*

2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.

CAVEAT, *v. t.* To enter a caveat.

*Judge Innes, Cranck's Rep.*

CAVEATING, *n.* In fencing, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other. *Encyc.*

CAVEATOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat. *Judge Innes, Cranck's Rep.*

CAVERN, *n.* [L. *caverna*; *Sp.* *Port.* *It.* *id.* This word seems to be composed of *cavus*, and the *Sax.* *arn*, a secret place.]

A deep hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from *cave* in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows, or chasms.

Earth with its caverns dark and deep.

*Watts.*

CAVERNED, *a.* Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns.

*Pope.*

CAVERNOUS, *a.* [L. *cavernosus*.] Hollow; full of caverns. *Woodward.*

[Faber uses *cavernal*, which is less regularly formed.]

CAVERNULOUS, *a.* [L. *cavernula*.] Full of little cavities; as cavernulous metal.

*Black.*

CAVETTO, *n.* [from *It.* *cavo*.] In architecture, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing the quadrant of a circle; used as an ornament in cornices. *Encyc.*

CAVEZON, { *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, or *cavesson*; *CAVESSON*, { *It.* *cavezzone*, a muzzle for a horse, from *cavere*, to draw.]

A sort of nose-band of iron, leather or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

*Farrier's Dict.*

CAVIAR, *n.* *cavee'r* [Sp. *cabial*; *It.* *cavi-ale*; *Ar.* *خاميار* *gabiar*. The Arabic

verb *خجر* *gabara*, from which this

word is formed, signifies to try, to strain or press, and to season with fat. It may coincide with the *Gr.* *καβα*, *L.* *exporio*.]

The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruza, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put in casks, or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet. *Toke.*

CAVIL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar*; *Port.* *cavillar*; *It.* *cavillare*; *L.* *cavillor*; *D.* *kibbeln*; *Oriental* *قَاب*; *Ch.* to cry out or complain; *Syr.* to accuse, oppose, censure.]

1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; followed by *at*.

It is better to reason than to cavil. *Anon.*

2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

CAVIL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections.

—Wilt thou enjoy the good,

Then cavil the conditions. *Milton.*

[Not usual.]

CAVIL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory. *Johnson. Encyc.*

CAVILER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant. *Adison.*

CAVILING, *ppr.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAVILINGLY, *adv.* In a caviling manner. *Shewcock.*

CAVILLATION, *n.* [L. *cavillatio*.] The act or practice of caviling, or raising frivolous objections. *Hooker.*

CAVILOUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason. *Jyliffe.*

CAVILLOUSLY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously.

CAVILLOUSNESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAVIN, *n.* [Fr. from *L.* *cavus*, hollow.] In the military art, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

*Johnson. Bailey.*

CAVITY, *n.* [L. *cavitas*; *Fr.* *cavité*; from *L.* *cavus*, hollow.]

A hollow place; hollowness; an opening; as the cavity of the mouth or throat. This is a word of very general signification.

CAVOLINITE, *n.* [from *Cavalini*, a Neapolitan naturalist.]

A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form, occurring in the interior of calcareous balls, accompanied with garnets, idocrase, mica, and granular pyroxene, lining the cavity of the geode, &c.

*Journal of Science.*

CAVY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes. *Encyc.*

CAW, *v. i.* [probably from the sound; *Sax.* *ceo*, a crow or a jay.]

To cry like a crow, rook or raven.

CAXOU, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *caxon*.] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined. *[Local.] Todd.*

CAYMAN, *n.* An animal of the genus *Lacerta*, found in the West Indies, the alligator.

CAZIC, or CAZIQUE, *n.* *cselek*. The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America.

CEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; *Sp.* *cesar*; *Port.* *cessar*; *It.* *cessare*; *L.* *cesso*.]

1. To stop moving, acting or speaking; to leave off; to give over; followed by *from* before a noun.

It is an honor for a man to cease from strife. *Prov. xx.*

2. To fail; to be wanting.

The poor shall never cease out of the land. *Deut. xv.*

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder ceases; the storm has ceased.

4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to cease. *Deut. xxxii.*

5. To abstain; as, cease from anger. *Ps. xxxvii.*

To cease from labor, is to rest; to cease from strife, is to be quiet; but in such phrases, the sense of cease is not varied.