

Chér'vil, n. [Gr. χαίρεψυλλον, pleasant leaf; χαίρεψυ, to rejoice, and φύλλον, leaf.] A plant with an esculent root.

Chess, n. [Fr. échecs; Ger. schach; from Per. shah, a king; literally, "game of kings."—See CHECK.] A game in which two sets of pieces are moved in opposition to one another:—a coarse grass.

Chess-board, n. A board to play chess on.

Chess-man, n. A piece or puppet for chess.

Chéss'mán, n. [Gr. κύστη; L. cista; A.-S. cyste; Ger. Kiste.] A large box or coffin:—the thorax of the human body; the breast.

Chést'nut (ché's'nút), n. [Fr. châtaigne; L. castanea; Gr. κάστανος, or κάρυον κάστανάϊος, nut of Castana, a city in Pontus.] A tree and its nut.—2, a. Colored like a chestnut; brown.

Ché'tah, n. See CHEETAH.

Chév'a-liér' (shév'a-lér'), n. [Fr.; cheval, L. caballus, a horse.] A knight; a gallant man; a cavalier.

Chevaux-de-frise (shév'ó-de-fre'z), n. pl. [Fr. for "horse of Friesland," a jocose name.] (Fort.) A piece of timber furnished with spikes Chevaux-de-frise. to defend a passage.

Cheviot (chiv'i-ot or chév'i-ót) [chév'i-ot, L.], n. [From the Cheviot Hills in England and Scotland.] Noting a breed of sheep in Scotland especially valued for their wool:—a rough woolen fabric, used for men's clothing.

Chév'ron (shév'ron), n. [Fr. for "a rafter," from chèvre, a goat; the rafters are likened to two butting goats.—Cf. L. capreolus, a kid, a prop.] (Arch.) A zigzag ornament.—(Mil.) A mark or badge on the sleeve.

Chew (chú), v. a. [A.-S. ceowan; Dut. kaauen; Ger. kauen; Russ. ževite; a variant of CHAW.—See JAW.] [pp. chewing, chewed.] To crush or grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate.—2, v. n. To ruminate; to muse.—3, n. A cud; a quid.

Chí-á-ró-qs-cú-ró, **Chí-ár-qs-cú-ró**, or **Chí-á-ró-scú-ró**, n. [It. for "clear-obscure."] The art of combining light and shade in painting; clare-obscure. [smoking-pipe.]

Chibouque (che-bók), n. [Turk.] A Turkish pipe.

Chíc (shik), n. [Fr.; Ger. geschick, tact; geschicken, to despatch.] Style; knack; address; elegance.—2, a. Stylish; graceful.

Chí-cane' (she-kán'), n. [Fr. chicane, a quibble, a wrangle; originally a kind of game like polo; Late Gr. τζυκάνιον, Per. changan, polo, or a bat.] A mean trick; chicanery.—2, v. n. [pp. chicaning, chicaned.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

Chí-can'er-y, n. [Fr. chicanerie.] Mean arts of wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chíc'co-ry, n. [L. chicorium; Gr. κικυρόριον; Fr. chicorée.] A perennial plant; succory.

Chíc'k, n. The young of a bird; a chicken.

Chíc'k'a-dée, n. [From its note.] The black-cap titmouse.

Chíc'k'a-rée, n. [From its call.] A red squirrel.

Chíc'k'en, n. [A.-S. cicean; Dut. kicken.—Cf. Ger. kühlein.] The young of a bird, particularly of a hen:—a term for a young person.

Chíc'k'en-póx, n. A mild eruptive disease.

Chíc'k'péa (chik'pé), n. [Fr. chiche; It. cece; L. cicera.] A kind of pea.

Chíc'k'weéd, n. [Chick and weed; it is greatly relished by birds.] An annual plant or weed.

Chíc'q-ry, n. Same as CHICORY. Chicory is the more common spelling.

Chíde, v. a. [A.-S. cidan.—Cf. Dan. kiæde, to harass.] [i. chid; pp. chiding, chidden or chid.] To reprove; to scold; to check.—2, v. n. To clamor; to scold.

Chíd'ing, n. Rebuke; quarrel:—noise.

Chíef, a. [Fr. chef, a chief, a head; L. caput, the head; O. Fr. chief.] Principal; most eminent;

first; primary.—2, n. A commander; leader; head.

Syn.—Chief city; principal person; first in rank.—Chief among savages; commander of an army; leader of a party; head of a family.

Chíef-jús'tice, n. The principal judge.

Chíef'ly, ad. Principally; eminently.

Chíef'tain, n. [L. capitaneus; O. Fr. cheftain.—See CAPTAIN and CHIEF.] A leader; a commander; a chief.

Chíef'tain-ry, } n. State, dignity, or rank of a } chief-tain.

Chíef'tain-ship, } chief-tain.

Chíf-fón-níer', n. [Fr.; chiffe, chiffon, a rag; possibly akin to CHAFF, CHIP, or more probably to SHIVER. In the Rouchi patois (north of France) chife means "a cut;" Sp. chiflar, to pare.] A rag-picker.

Chiffonnière (shif-fón-né-ár'), n. [Fr.] A work-table; a what-not.

Chignon (shén-yó'), n. [Fr. for "the back of the neck;" properly "a little chain" (Fr. chaîne, chaîne), from the chain of vertebral processes on the back of the neck.] The hair of a woman, gathered and resting on the back of the neck.

Chí'go (ché'go), n. [Said to be a Peruvian word.] See CHIGRE.

Chig're (chig'gér), n. [Said to be a Peruvian word.] A small insect of the flea kind, that lodges under the skin.

Chil'bláin, n. [Chill and blain.] A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.

Child, n.; pl. **Chíld'ren**. [A.-S. cild, pl. cildru, cildre.—Cf. Celt. gile, a lad, a servant.] An infant; a very young person; a son or daughter.

Chíld'bear-ing, n. The act of bearing children.

Chíld'béd, n. State of a woman in labor.

Chíld'birth, n. The act of bringing forth.

Chíld (child or child), n. [Cf. Sp. infante, a prince.] A nobleman's son. [Antiq.]

Chíld'er-mas-dáy, n. [Chílder, old and now local pl. of child, and mass.] The day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, Dec. 28.

Chíld'hood (-hú'd), n. [A.-S. cild-had.] The state of children; infancy; the properties of a child.

Chíld'ish, a. Like a child; trifling; puerile.

Chíld'ish-ly, ad. In a childish manner.

Chíld'ish-ness, n. Puerility; triflingness.

Chíld'less, a. Having no child.

Chíld'-like, a. Like or becoming a child.

Chíli'-ád (kil'e-ád), n. [Gr. χιλιάς, χιλιάδος.] A thousand.

Chíli'-árch, n. [Gr. χιλίαρχος; χίλιοι, a thousand, and ἀρχεῖν, to rule.] A commander of a thousand men.

Chíli'-ásm, n. [Gr. χιλιασμός.] The millennium.

Chíli'-ást, n. [Gr. χιλιαστής.] A millenarian.

Chíll, a. [A.-S. celan, to cool; cyle, coldness; Dut. kill, a chill.—See COLD and COOL.] Cold; depressed; cold of temper.—2, n. Chilliness; a shivering; cold:—in casting iron, the process by which the surface is suddenly cooled:—the metal mould into which iron is cast in order to be chilled.—3, v. a. [pp. chilling, chilled.] To make cold; to depress:—to harden cast-iron by suddenly cooling it.

Chíli'-ness, n. A sensation of shivering.

Chíli'y, or **Chíli'y**, n. [Sp. Chile.] Red pepper; capsicum.

Chíli'y, a. Somewhat cold.—2, ad. Coldly.

Chím (chim), n. [Dut. kim; Sw. kimb; Ger. Kimme.] The end of the staves of a barrel, &c.:—written also chime and chine.

Chíme, n. [Dan. kime, Local Sw. kimme, kimba, to chime; O. Fr. chime, a cymbal. Not improbably from root of CYMBAL.] A sound of bells; concord of sound.—2, v. n. [pp. chiming, chimed.] To sound in harmony; to agree.—3, v. a. To move, strike, sound, or cause to sound in harmony.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ð, ũ, ŷ, short; q, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Chí-mé'ra, n. [L.]; pl. **Chí-mé'ras**. [Gr. χίμαιρα, a she-goat, a monster with a goat's body; χίμαρος, a goat.—Cf. Icel. gymb, a lamb.] A feigned monster:—an odd fancy; an illusion.

Chí-mé're', n. [Fr. sinarre; It. zimarra.] A bishop's robe.

Chí-mér'i-cal, a. [See CHIMERA.] Imaginary; fanciful; unreal.

Chí-mér'i-cal-ly, ad. In a chimerical manner.

Chím'ney, n.; pl. **Chím'neys**. [Fr. cheminée; Late L. caminata; L. caminus, Gr. κάμινος, a furnace; κάειν, to burn.] A passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.

Chím'ney-cúr'ner, n. The fireside.

Chím'ney-píece (chím'né-pés), n. The ornamental work round a fireplace.

Chím'ney-pót, n. A pot or tube put on the top of a chimney to induce a draught.

Chím'ney-swal'low (-swól'lo), n. A species of swift; a swallow-like bird, building its nest in chimneys.

Chím'ney-swéép'er, n. A cleaner of chimneys.

Chím-pán-zee, n. [West African.] A large ape.

Chín, n. [A.-S. cin; Dut. kin; Gr. κύβη; Ger. Kinn.—Cf. Icel. kinn, Dan. kind, Goth. kinnus, L. gena, Skr. gando, the cheek.] The lowest part of the human face.

Chín'a, n. [Name of the country whence at first it was imported.] Porcelain.

Chín'a-ás'ter, n. A plant and its flower.

Chín'a-cláy, n. See KAOLINE.

Chín'a-gráss, n. (Bot.) The fibre of a Chinese nettle, from which is manufactured grass-cloth.

Chín'a-ínk, n. See INDIAN-INK.

Chín'ca-pin, n. [Fr., from an American Indian.] The dwarf chestnut.

Chín'qua-pin, n. [name.] The dwarf chestnut.

Chínch, n. [Sp. chinche, It. cimice, L. cimex, cimex, a bug.] A bed-bug:—a destructive insect.

Chín-chí'la, n. [Sp.-Amer., apparently a dim. of local chinche, a skunk; the latter name (properly "a bed-bug") is given to the skunk on account of its offensive smell, which, however, the chinchilla does not have.] A small South American animal noted for its fine fur.

Chine, n. [Fr. échine, the spine; Ger. schiene, a splint.—Cf. SHIN.] The backbone or spine:—[see CHIME] the ends of a barrel or cask (written also chimb and chime):—[A.-S. cinu, Dut. keen, a cleft; A.-S. cinan, to split] a deep groove or cleft worn into sea-cliffs by a stream.—2, v. a. [pp. chiniing, chined.] To cut into pieces or chines.

Chí-né'se', n. The language or people of China.

Chínk, n. [Dim. of chine, a cleft.] A narrow aperture; an opening:—a slight jingling or tinkling sound.—2, v. a. [pp. chinking, chinked.] To shake so as to make a sound.—3, v. n. To sound by striking each other.

Chíntz, n. [Hind. chhint, chhit, chintz; chhinta, chhit, a spot; Skr. chitra, spotted.—Cf. CHEETAH, also Ger. zits, Dut. siss, chintz.] Cotton cloth printed with colors.

Chíp, v. a. [A dim. variant of CHOP.] [pp. chipping, chipped.] To cut into small pieces; to hack.—2, v. n. To break or crack; to chap.—3, n. A small piece cut or broken off.—3, v. n. [Imitative.] To chirp like a small bird.

Chíp'múck, n. [Called also chipping-squirrel.] A striped squirrel; a ground-squirrel.

Chíp'ping, n. Act of cutting off; a chip.

Chíp'ping-bírd, n. A small North American bird.

Chíp'ping-spá'r'row, n. can bird.

Chíp'py, n. See CHIPPING-BIRD.—2, a. Covered with chips.

Chí-róg'ra-pher, n. A writer.

Chí-ro-gráph'ic, a. Relating to chirography; **Chí-ro-gráph'i-cal**, written.



Chinchilla.

Chí-róg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. χεῖρ, the hand, and γραφειν, to write.] Art of writing; handwriting.

Chí-ról'o-gy, n. [Gr. χεῖρ, the hand, and λόγος, discourse.] The art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylology.

Chí-ro-mán-cy, n. [Gr. χεῖρ, the hand, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the hand; palmistry.

Chí-rón'o-my, n. [Gr. χεῖρ, the hand, and νόμος, law.] The science or rules of gesticulation and pantomime.

Chí-róp'o-díst, n. [Gr. χεῖρ, the hand, and ποῦς, ποδός, the foot.] A surgeon for the hands and feet, or for corns and bunyons.

Chírp, v. n. [Imitative; similar words are found in many languages.] [pp. chirping, chirped.] To make a cheerful noise, as birds.—2, n. The voice of birds or of insects.

Chírp'ing, n. The gentle noise of birds.

Chír'rup, v. a. [pp. chirruping, chirruped.] To quicken; to cheer up.—2, n. A chirp.

Chí-rúr'gè-on, n. [Gr. χειρουργός.—See CHIRURGERY.] A surgeon. [Antiq.]

Chí-rúr'gè-ry, n. [Gr. χειρουργία; χεῖρ, the hand, and ἔργον, to work.] Surgery.

Chí-rúr'gí-cal, a. [Gr. χειρουργικός.] Surgical; pertaining to surgery.

Chís'el, n. [Fr. ciseau; O. Fr. cisel, chisel; Late L. cisellus, scisellum; L. scicula, dim. of sciculus, a sickle; from scire, to cut, influenced by scindere, to cut. But cf. It. cesello, a chisel, which seems to be from cadere, cæsum, to cut.] A tool for paring wood or stone.—2, v. a. [Fr. ciseler.] [pp. chiselling, chiselled.] To cut or carve with a chisel:—to cheat.

Chít, n. [A.-S. cid, sprout.—Cf. KITH.] A child; a baby:—a sprout of corn.

Chít'chát, n. Prattle; idle talk; chat.

Chít'ter-ling, n. pl. [Local E. chitter, to shiver, to tremble; from their gelatinous quality.] Food made of swines' entrails.

Chí-vál'ric (chiv'al-rik, I. C.; shiv'al-rik, N.), a. Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.

Chív'al-roús, a. Knightly; gallant.

Chív'al-ry, or **Chív'al-ry**, n. [Fr. chevalerie; cheval, L. caballus, a horse.] The system of knighthood, with its usages and customs; knighthood:—the body of knights. [A sedative drug.]

Chló'ral, n. [First syllables of chlorine and alcohol.] The morbid condition of the system sometimes induced by chloral.

Chló'rate, n. (Chem.) A salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

Chló'ric, a. Noting an acid containing chlorine.

Chló'ride, n. (Chem.) A compound of chlorine and some other substance.

Chló'ríne, n. [Gr. χλωρός, green; the gas is of a greenish color.] An element obtained from common salt.

Chló'ró-fórm, n. [First syllables of chlorine and formyl.] (Chem.) A liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime with diluted alcohol;—used to produce insensibility in surgical operations.—2, v. a. [pp. chloroforming, chloroformed.] To put under the influence of chloroform; to render insensible by chloroform.

Chló'ró-phýl, n. [Gr. χλωρός, green, and φύλλον, a leaf.] The green coloring-matter of plants.

Chló-ró'sis, n. [From Gr. χλωρός, green.] (Med.) The green sickness.

Chló-rót'ic, a. Affected by chlorosis.

Chóak (chók), v. a. See CHOKK.

Chóck, n. [Akin to CHOKK.] A sort of wedge to confine a cask.

Chóck'-fúll, a. Quite full.

Chóck'ó-late, n. [Mex. chocolatl.] A preparation of cacao; the liquor made by a solution of it.

Chóice, n. [Fr. choisir; choisir, Goth. kiusan, to choose.—See CHOOSE.] The power or act of choosing; election; option:—best part:—thing chosen.—2, a. Select; precious; very valuable.

mien, sír; móve, nör, sön; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—C, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this

Choir (kwir), n. [Fr. *chœur*; L. *chorus*.—See **CHORUS**.] An assembly or band of singers; quire:—the part of a church where the singers are placed:—the chancel.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. *choiring*, *choired*.] To sing together.

Choke, v. a. [Icel. *koka*, to gulp; akin to **COUGH** and **CHUCKLE**: imitative.] [pp. *choking*, *choked*.] To suffocate; to stop up.—2, v. n. To be choked or obstructed.—3, n. A contraction in the bore of a gun.

Choke-damp, n. [*Choke*, and *damp*, a vapor or gas.] Carbonic acid; a noxious vapor in coal-mines and wells.

Choke-pear, n. An unpalatable pear.

Chol'a-gogue, n. [Gr. *χολαγωγός*; *χολος*, bile, and *αγωγος*, to lead; *αγωγός*, leading.] A medicine carrying off bile.

Chol'er, n. [L. *cholera*, Gr. *χολή*, bile.—Cf. **GALL**: the ancients associated melancholy and anger with excess of bile.] The bile:—anger; rage.

Chol'e-ra, n. [L. for "bile," or "biliousness;" Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera.—See **CHOLER**.] (Med.) A disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain.

Chol'e-ra'ic, a. Pertaining to cholera.

Chol'e-ra-mor'bus, n. [L. for "cholera the disease."] A painful disease attended with purging and vomiting.

Chol'er-ic, a. [Gr. *χολερικός*.] Full of cholera; angry; irascible.

Chol'i-ām'bic, n. [Gr. *χολός*, lame, and *ιαμβος*, an iambus, from its halting movement.] A kind of verse.

Chōse, v. a. [A.-S. *ceosan*; Dut. *kiesen*; Ger. *kiesen*; Goth. *kisan*; akin to L. *gustare*, to taste, Skr. *juh*, to relish.] [i. chose; pp. *choosing*, *chosen*.] To prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect.—2, v. n. To have power of choice; to prefer.

Chōp, v. a. [O. Dut. *kappen*, Dut. *kappen*, Ger. *kappen*, Sw. *kappa*, Gr. *κόπτειν*, to cut.] [pp. *chopping*, *chopped*.] To cut with a quick blow.—2, v. n. To do or act with a quick motion.—3, n. A small piece or cut of meat; a cleft.—[Hind. *chhap*, a stamp, a copy; a permit; quality.]

Chōp-fāl'en (-fāl'm), a. See **CHAP-FALLEN**.

Chōp-hōuse, n. A house of entertainment.

Chōp-ping, p. a. Stout; large;—tumbling.

Chōps, n. pl. The mouth of a beast. See **CHAPS**.

Chōp-stick, n. An instrument used in China, &c., to eat with. [choragus.]

Chō-rāg'ic, a. [Gr. *χοραγικός*.] Pertaining to a chorus.

Chō-rā'gus, n. [Gr. *χοραγός*; *χορός*, chorus, and *αγωγος*, to lead.] The leader or patron of an ancient Greek chorus.

Chō'ral, a. [Late L. *choralis*; chorus, a choir.] Belonging to, or singing in, a choir.—2, n. [Late L. *chorale*.] A kind of psalm-tune.

Chō'ral-ly, ad. In the manner of a chorus.

Chōrd, n. [L. *chorda*, Gr. *χορδή*, a gut, a string.—See **CORP**.] The string of a musical instrument:—a certain combination of notes; harmony.—(Geom.) A right line which joins the two ends of an arc of a circle.—2, v. a. [pp. *chording*, *chorded*.] To furnish with strings.

Chōre, n. A small job. [U. S.] See **CHAR**.

Chō-rē'a, n. [Gr. *χορεία*, a dance.—See **CHORUS**.] St. Vitus's dance.

Chō-ri-ām'bic, n. [Gr. *χορείος*, a trochee (literally, "belonging to the chorus"), and *ιαμβος*, an iambus.] The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables; as, *ἀντίκλις*.

Chō'ri-ōn, n. [Gr. *χορίον*, L. *corium*, Skr. *kar*, leather, skin.] (Anat.) The exterior membrane that wraps the foetus.

Chō'ris-ter, n. [Fr. *choriste*.] A singer in cathedrals, or in a concert:—a leader of a choir.

Chō'ro-grāph, n. [Gr. *χορός*, place, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] An instrument or kind of protractor used for constructing triangles.

Chōr-o-grāph'ic, } a. Relating to chorography.

Chōr-o-grāph'ic-al, } a.

Chō-rōg'ra-phy, n. The description of a place; the art of forming maps of particular regions.

Chō'rō'id, n. [Gr. *χοροειδής*; *χορίον*, skin, and *εἶδος*, form.] One of the coats of the eye.

Chō'rūs, n.; L. pl. **Chō'rī**; Eng. **Chō'rūs-es**. [L.; Gr. *χορός*, a song and dance; a band of singers.] A band of singers; a concert:—a song between the acts of a tragedy:—verses of song in which the company join the singer.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. *chorussing*, *chorussed*.] To sing as in a chorus.

Chōse, i. from *choose*. See **CHOOSE**. [chorus.]

Chōse (shōz), n. [Fr.; It. *cosa*; from L. *causa*, a cause (q. v.).] A thing; personal property

Chōs'en (chōzn), p. part. from *choose*.

Chough (chūf), n. [A.-S. *ceo*, Dan. *kaave*, a cough, or daw,—from the cry.] A bird like a crow.

Chōuse, v. a. [Turk. *chians*, *chavsh*, a herald, a sergeant; alluding to a *chiaus* who in 1609 committed great frauds in London.] [pp. *chousing*, *choused*.] To cheat; to trick.—2, n. A bubble; a trick or sham.

Chōw'-chōw, n. [Pidgin-English (not Chinese) for "food," or "a meal."] A pickle composed of various ingredients, as cucumbers, tomatoes, &c.

Chōw'der, n. [Fr. *chaudière*, a caldron.] Food made of fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. *chowdering*, *chowdered*.] To make into chowder.

Chōw'ry, n. [Hind.] A fly-brush or fly-fan.

Chōs-tōm'a-thy, n. [Gr. *χρηστομαθία*; *χρηστός*, good, and *μαθεῖν*, to learn.] A book of instruction.

Chrism, n. [Gr. *χρίσμα*; *χρίειν*, to anoint.] Uction used in sacred ceremonies.

Chris'ma-to-ry, n. [Late L. *chris-matorium*.] A little oil-vessel.

Chris'om (kriz'um), n. The white vesture anointed with chrisin formerly put on a child in baptism.

Chris'ten (kris'tn), v. a. [A.-S. *cristen*, a Christian; *christian*, to christen.] [pp. *christening*, *christened*.] To baptize; to name.

Chris'ten-dōm (kris'tn-dūm), n. [A.-S. *cristendom*; Ger. *christenthum*.] The regions the inhabitants of which profess Christianity; the whole body of Christians.

Chris'ten-ing (kris'tn-ing), n. Baptism.

Chris'tian (kris'tyan), n. [Gr. *χριστιανός*; *Χριστός*, Christ, or anointed.] A disciple of Christ; a believer in Christianity:—in a general sense, an inhabitant of Christendom.—2, a. Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity; ecclesiastical.

Chris'ti-ān'i-ty (kris'ty-ān'ē-tē), n. [L. *christianitas*.] The religion taught by Christ; the religion of Christians.

Chris'tian-ize, v. a. [Gr. *χριστιανίζειν*.] [pp. *christianizing*, *christianized*.] To render Christian.

Chris'tian-nāme, n. A name given in baptism.

Chris'tmas (kris'məs), n. [Christ and *mass*.] The festival of Christ's nativity, December 25; Christmas-day.

Chris't-mas-bōx, n. A box for collecting Christmas presents:—a Christmas present.

Chris't-mas-ēve, n. The evening next before Christmas.

Chris't-mas-tide, n. The Christmas season.

Chris't-mas-trēe, n. A small tree set up in the house, with presents, &c., hanging from it for distribution on Christmas-eve.

Chris-tōl'o-gy, n. [Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] A treatise relating to Christ.

Chro'māte, n. A salt containing chromic acid.

Chro-māt'ic, a. [Gr. *χρωματικός*; *χρώμα*, color: it is said that in music intermediate notes were once written in colors; but probably the term indicates simply a "shading," like a variation in tint or color; in Gr. the term may mean "florid," "artificial."] Relating to color, or to semitones in music.

Chro-māt'ics, n. The science of colors.

Chro-ma-tōg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. *χρώμα*, *χρώματος*, color, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A discourse on colors.

Chrome, n. A sort of metal; chromium.

Chro'mic, a. Noting an acid containing chromium.

Chro'mi-um, n. [Gr. *χρώμα*, color, paint: many of its compounds are used as pigments.] A whitish, brittle metal.

Chro'mō, n. A picture printed in oil-colors.

Chro'mo-lith'o-grāph, n. A lithographic picture in oil-colors:—often abbreviated into *chromo*.

Chro'mo-lith'o-grāph'ic, a. Pertaining to, or produced by, chromo-lithography.

Chro'mo-li-thōg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. *χρώμα*, color, and *LITHOGRAPH*.] The process of producing lithographs in various colors.

Chro'mo-sphēre, n. [On type of *atmosphere*; Gr. *χρώμα*, color, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] The atmosphere of the sun, outside the photosphere.

Chro-mo-sphēric, a. Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

Chro'n'ic, a. [Gr. *χρονικός*; *χρόνος*, time.] Of long duration, as a disease:—opposed to *acute*.

Chro'n'i-cle, n. [Gr. *χρονικά* (*βιβλία*); from *χρόνος*, time.] An historical register of events; annals; archives; a record; a *history*.—2, v. a. [pp. *chronicling*, *chronicled*.] To record; to register.

Chro'n'i-cler, n. A recorder of events.

Chro'n'o-grām, n. [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, and *γράμμα*, a writing.] An inscription in which the date is expressed by numeral letters.

Chro'n'o-grāph, n. [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, and *γράφειν*, to record.] An electric instrument for measuring and recording time.

Chro-nō-lō-g'er, n. One who is versed in chronology.

Chro-nō-lō-g'ist, n. A chronologist.

Chro-nō-lō-g'ic, } a. Relating to chronology;

Chro-nō-lō-g'ic-al, } in the order of time.

Chro-nō-lō-g'ic-ly, ad. By chronology.

Chro-nō-lō-gy, n. [Gr. *χρονολογία*; *χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, treatise.] The science of computing and adjusting the dates of events:—a tabular view of events and dates.

Chro-nōm'e-ter, n. [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A time-keeper, or instrument for measuring time with exactness.

Chro-n'o-mē't'ric, } a. Relating to the measure-

Chro-n'o-mē't'ric-al, } ment of time.

Chrys'a-lid, n. A chrysalis.

Chrys'a-lis, n.; pl. **Chrys-sāl'i-dēs**. [Gr. *χρυσάλλης*; from *χρυσός*, gold.—Cf. Late L. *aurella*, a chrysalis; from *aurum*, gold; referring to the color of some kinds.] The pupa of an insect; aurelia.

Chrys-ān'the-mūm, n. [L.; Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *άνθεμον*, flower.] A genus of plants.

Chrys-el-e-phān'tine, a. [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *ελεφάντινος*, made of ivory; *ελεφας*, an elephant; ivory.] Made of gold and ivory.

Chrys'o-bēr-yl, n. [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] A precious stone.

Chrys'o-lite, n. [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *λίθος*, stone.] A precious stone.

Chrys'o-prāse, n. [L. *chrysoloprasus*; Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *πράσινον*, a prase, a leek.—See **PRASE**.] A pale-green precious stone.

Chub, n. [Probably named from his chubby shape.—Cf. Sw. *kubb*, a block.] A river-fish.

Chūb'bed, a. Plump; chubby.

Chūb'by, a. [Cf. Local Sw. *kubbug*, fat, plump.] Plump; short and thick.

Chūck, v. n. [Imitative, like **CLUCK**.] [pp. *chucking*, *chucked*.] To make a noise like a hen.—2, v. a. To call as a hen.—[a form of **SHOCK**, or **SHAKE**] to strike gently:—to throw by a quick motion; to pitch.—3, n. The voice of a hen:—a pat or blow:—a part of a turning-machine.

Chūckle, v. n. [Imitative, and allied to **CHUCKE**.] [pp. *chuckling*, *chucked*.] To laugh convul-

sively; to laugh inwardly with triumph.—2, v. a. To call as a hen:—to fondle.—3, n. A short, suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or derision.

Chūm, n. [Said to stand for *comrade*.—Cf. A.-S. *cuma*, a guest.] A chamber-fellow; associate.

Chū'nam, n. Stucco; mortar; lime. [India.]

Chūnk, n. [Local E. *chump*, a block; *junk*, a lump.—Cf. **HUMP**.] A short, thick piece of any thing.

Chūnk'y, a. Short and thick.

Chūrch, n. [A.-S. *circ*, *cirice*; Scot. *kirk*; Ger. *kirche*; from Gr. *κυριακός*, the Lord's house; *κύριος*, lord, master.] The collective body of Christians:—a particular body of Christians:—a place of divine worship:—the clerical body, in distinction from the laity:—ecclesiastical authority.—2, v. a. [pp. *churching*, *churched*.] To assist to return thanks in church.

Syn.—The use of *church* in the sense of a house of public worship is limited, in England, to houses of the kind belonging to the Episcopal or established form of religion, the houses of public worship among the dissenters being styled *meeting-houses* or *chapels*; but in this country this distinction is not adhered to. [church.]

Chūrch'ing, n. The act of returning thanks in church.

Chūrch'ly, a. Befitting the church.

Chūrch'mān, n. An ecclesiastic:—an Episcopalian.

Chūrch'-mēm-ber, n. One in communion with a church. [poses.]

Chūrch'-rāte, n. A rate or tax for parish purposes.

Chūrch'-wār-den, n. An officer of the church.

Chūrch'-yārd, n. The burial-ground adjoining a church, or belonging to a church.

Chūrl, n. [A.-S. *ceorl*, a freeman, a husbandman; Scand. & Ger. *karl*, a man.] A surly man:—a miser:—a rustic.

Chūrl'ish, a. Rude; brutal:—avaricious.

Chūrl'ish-nēs, n. Rudeness; niggardliness.

Chūrn, n. [Icel. *kirna*, Sw. *kärna*, a churn; Ger. & Dut. *kernen*, to churn; from the root **KERNEL**, CORN. The idea seems to be the extraction of the kernel or quintessence.] A vessel in which cream is churned.—2, v. a. [pp. *churning*, *churned*.] To agitate, as in a churn.—3, v. n. To work at a churn; to imitate the action of a churn.

Chūrn'ing, n. The act of making butter.

Chūse, v. a. See **CHOOSE**. [spout; a shoot.

Chūte (shūt), n. [Fr.] An inclined trough or channel.

Chū'tney, n. [Hind. *chutni*.] A condiment or pickle.

Chū'y-lā'ceous (-shy), a. Belonging to chyle.

Chū'y-le, n. [Gr. *χυλός*, juice; *χύνειν*, *χέειν*, to pour.] A milky fluid formed in the alimentary canal and separated from the chyme.

Chū'y-li-fāc'tion, n. The act or the process of making chyle. [chyle.]

Chū'y-li-fāc'tive, or **Chū'y-li-fāc'tive**, a. Making chyle.

Chū'y-li-fāc'tion, n. Process of becoming chyle.

Chū'y'lous (kī'ly), a. Consisting of chyle.

Chūyme, n. [Gr. *χυμός*; *χύνειν*, *χέειν*, to pour.] A soft pap produced in the stomach by the digestion of food.

Chūym'is-try, n. See **CHEMISTRY**.

Cīb'ol, n. [Gr. *κάβια*, onions; L. *cæpa*, an onion, dim. (late) *cæpula*; Fr. *ciboule*, Sp. *cebolla*, an onion; but Fr. & Sp. represent L. *cæpulla*, an onion-field, onions collectively.] A sort of small onion.

Ci-bō'ri-ūm, n. [L.; Gr. *κιβώριον*, a cup,—properly, a water-lily.] A water-lily; a cimbarium.

Ci-cā'da, n. [L.]; pl. **Ci-cā'dæ**, or **Ci-cā'dæ**. The harvest-fly, or tree-locust.

Ci-cā'la, or **Ci-cā'la**, n. [It.] A cicada.

Cic'a-trice, n. [L. *cicatrix*.] A scar.

Cic-a-tri-zā'tion, n. Act of healing a wound.

Cic'a-trize, v. a. & v. n. [pp. *cicatrizing*, *cicatrizated*.] To heal; to skin over. [kinds.]

Cic'e-ly, n. A plant of several



Cicada.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ç, ç, ï, o, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Cicerone (chê-chê-rô'ng or sis-ê-rô'ng), n.; It. pl. Cicero (chê-chê-rô'nê); Eng. Cîc-ê-rô'nês. [It.; literally, a Cicero; that is, an orator, a talker.] A guide; one who explains curiosities or antiquities.

Cîc-ê-rô'ni-an, a. Resembling Cicero.

Cicisbeo (chê-chis-bâ'g or se-sis-bê'g), n. [It.] A gallant attending a lady; a dangler about women.

Cî'der, n. [Sp. sidra; Fr. cidre; L. sicera, Gr. σικερα, Heb. shekar, strong drink.—Cf. Magyar csiger, Roumanian cîgher, cider; Arab. suk, sakr, drunkenness.] The juice of apples fermented.

Cî-devant (sê-de-vân'), ad. [Fr.; literally, here-before.] Formerly.

Cî-gâr', n. [Sp. cigarro; said to be from cigarral, a garden, an orchard, one kind of tobacco being called garden-tobacco; cigarral, an orchard, is from cigarra, a cicada, which especially frequents groves.] A little roll of tobacco for smoking.

Cîg-a-rêtte', n. [Fr.] A small cigar;—a small smoking-tube formed by rolling up a pinch or two of tobacco in tissue-paper.

Cîl'i-â-t-ed, a. Furnished with cilia.

Cîl'i'ci-ous (sê-lîsh'us), a. [L. cilicium, Gr. κιλίκιον, hair-cloth, a garment of goat's hair; literally, cilician cloth.] Made of hair.

Cîl'i-um, n.; pl. Cîl'i-a. [L., an eyelid,—later, an eyelash.] A hair, or a hair-like filament. [Ing. Cî'ma, n. [See CYMA.] (Arch.) A kind of mould.

Cîm-bâ'ri-um, n. [Late L.; Gr. κύβιον, a cup; O. Fr. cimarre, a wine-bowl.] A vessel in which the eucharist is reserved; a ciborium.

Cîm-ê-ter, n. A Turkish sword. See SCYMITAR.

Cîm-mê'ri-an, a. [From Cimmeria, now the Crimea, formerly thought to be a very dark country, probably from some notion of the long nights of the Arctic regions.] Extremely dark.

Cîn-shô'na, n. [Named in 1742 in honor of the Countess of Chinchon (Spain, 1638).] Peruvian or Jesuits' bark, or the tree which produces it.

Cîn-shô-nine, n. An alkaloid of cinchona.

Cînc'ûre (singkt'yur), n. [L. cinctura, a girdle; cingere, cinctus, to gird.—Cf. Skr. kanchi, a girdle.] A band worn round the head or the body; belt; sash; girdle.

Cîn'der, n. [Icel. sindr, Dan. & Sw. sinder, Ger. sinter, dross; probably not the Fr. cendre, L. cinis, cineris, ashes.] Relics of burnt coal or wood;—ashes;—a mass ignited and quenched.

Cîn-ê-mât'ics, n. See KINEMATICS. [CINEREOUS.

Cîn-ê-ra'ceous (-shus), a. [L. cineraceus.] Same as Cîn-ê-ra-ry, a. [L. cinerarius; cinis, cineris, ashes.—Cf. Gr. κόπης, dust; Skr. kana, powder.] Relating to, or like, ashes.

Cîn-ê-ra'tion, n. Act of reducing to ashes.

Cî-nê're-ous, a. [L. cinereus.] Like ashes; ash-colored. [Like ashes.

Cîn-ê-rî'tious (sin-ê-rîsh'us), a. [L. cinericius.]

Cîn'na-bar, n. [Gr. κιννάβαρι; Per. zingjrah, zin-jaf.] A red sulphuret of mercury.

Cîn'na-môn, n. [L. cinnamomum, Gr. κιννάμωμον, Heb. ginnamon, possibly allied to ganeh, cane.—But cf. Malay kijnmanis, cinnamon; kijn, wood, manis, sweet.] The spicy bark of a tree of Asia.

Cinque (singk), n. [Fr. cinq, L. quinque, five.] The number five in dice.

Cinque-fôil (singk'), n. [Fr. cinq-feuilles, five leaves.] An astringent plant. See SCION.

Cî'on, n. A shoot to be engrafted. See ZERO.

Cî'pher, n. [Fr. chiffre; Arab. sifr.—See ZERO.] The arithmetical character 0;—a figure; a character;—a secret manner of writing; To practise arithmetic; to compute by figures.—3, v. a. To write in occult characters.

Cîr-cên'sian (sir-sên'shan), a. [L. circensis.—See CIRCUS.] Of the circus.

Cîr-cj-nâte, a. [L. circinare, circinatus, to make round; circinus, a pair of dividers.] Rolled up or turned like a shepherd's crook.

Cîr'cle, n. [A.-S. circ; Fr. cercle; L. circulus, dim. of circus; Gr. κύκλος, a ring.] A curved line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre:—the space included in a circular line:—a round body; an orb; a sphere; a globe:—a compass:—a circumlocution:—a class of people; a community; a company:—a district; a province.—2, v. a. [pp. circling, circled.] To move round; to enclose.—3, v. n. To move circularly.

Cîr'clet (sir'klet), n. A little circle.

Cîr'cuit (sir'kit), n. [L. circuire, circuitus, to go around; circum, around, and ire, to go.] Act of moving round—the space enclosed; extent:—a course:—visitation of judges:—a district or tract of country visited by the judges of a court.—2, v. a. [pp. circuiting, circuted.] To move round.

Cîr-cû'i-tô-us, a. Roundabout; not direct.

Cîr-cû'i-tô-us-ly, ad. In a circuitous manner.

Cîr'cû-lar, a. Round, like a circle; spherical; circulating.—Circular letter, a letter sent to several persons on some common affair.—2, n. A circular letter.

Cîr'cû-lâte, v. n. [pp. circulating, circulated.] To move round; to spread.—2, v. a. To spread; to diffuse.

Cîr-cû-lâ'tion, n. Act of circulating; circular motion:—extent of diffusion:—currency of money, or of a substitute for money.

Cîr'cû-la-to-ry, n. A chemical vessel.—2, a. Circular; going round. [much used as a prefix.

Cîr'cum. [L. for "around," "about."] A word enclosing.

Cîr-cum-âm'bi-en-cy, n. Act of encompassing.

Cîr-cum-âm'bi-ent, a. [See AMBIENT.] Surrounding.

Cîr-cum-âm'bû-lâte, v. n. [L. circum, about, and ambulare, to walk.] [pp. circumambulating, circumambulated.] To walk round.

Cîr-cum-cî-se, v. a. [L. circum, around, and cedere (-cidere), cissum, to cut.] [pp. circumcising, circumcised.] To cut off the foreskin.

Cîr-cum-cî'sion (sir'cum-sîzh'yun), n. The act of circumcising; a Jewish rite.

Cîr-cum-duct', v. a. [L. circum, about, and ducere, ductum, to lead.] [pp. circumducting, circumducted.] To lead about:—to nullify.

Cîr-cum-fer-ence, n. [L. circumferentia; circum, about, and ferre, to bear.] A line that bounds the space of a circle; periphery; orb; circle.

Cîr-cum-fer-ên'tial (-shal), a. Circular.

Cîr-cum-flect', v. a. [L. circumflectere, to bend; circum, around, and flectere, flexum, to bend.] [pp. circumflecting, circumflected.] To mark with the circumflex.

Cîr-cum-flex', n. An accent denoting a long syllable,—marked in Greek [], in Latin [^].

Cîr-cum-fuse', v. a. [L. circumfundere, circumfusum; fundere, to pour.] [pp. circumfusing, circumfused.] To pour round.

Cîr-cum-fû'sion, n. A pouring round.

Cîr-cum-jâ'cent, a. [L. circumjacere, circumjacentis; jacere, to lie, to throw.] Lying round; surrounding.

Cîr-cum-lo-cû'tion, n. [L. circumlocutio; circum, around, and loqui, locutus, to talk.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; use of indirect expressions.

Cîr-cum-lôc'û-to-ry, a. Periphrastical.

Cîr-cum-nâv'i-ga-ble, a. That may be circumnavigated or sailed round.

Cîr-cum-nâv'i-gâte, v. a. [L. circumnavigare; circum, around, and navigare, to sail; navis, a ship.] [pp. circumnavigating, circumnavigated.] To sail round.

Cîr-cum-nâv'i-gâ'tion, n. Act of sailing round.

Cîr-cum-nâv'i-gâ-tor, n. One who sails round.

Cîr-cum-pô-lar, a. [See POLE.] Round or near the pole.

Cîr-cum-scribe', v. a. [L. circum, around, and scribere, scriptum, to write.] [pp. circumscribing, scribere, scriptum, to write.] [pp. circumscribing,

circumscribed.] To write around; to enclose; to bound; to limit.

Cîr-cum-scrip'tion, n. [L. circumscriptio.] The act of circumscribing; boundary; limitation; bound.

Cîr-cum-scrip'tive, a. Marking the outlines.

Cîr-cum-spê't, a. [L. circumspex, prudent; circum, around, and specere, spectus, to look.] Cautious; discreet. [fulness.

Cîr-cum-spê'tion, n. [L. circumspectio.] Watchfulness.

Cîr-cum-spê'tive, a. Attentive; cautious.

Cîr-cum-spê't-ly, ad. Cautiously.

Cîr-cum-spê't-ness, n. Vigilance; caution.

Cîr-cum-stân-ce, n. [L. circumstantia, a surrounding, an attribute; circum, around, and stare, stantis, to stand.] An adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; incident; event.—pl. One's state or condition; state of affairs.—2, v. a. [pp. circumstancing, circumstanced.] To place relatively or in some situation.

Cîr-cum-stân'tial (-shal), a. Accidental; not essential; incidental:—particular; minute.

Cîr-cum-stân'tial-ly, ad. In a minute and particular manner.

Cîr-cum-stân'tials, n. pl. Things not essential.

Cîr-cum-stân'ti-âte (-shê-it, v. a. [pp. circumstantiating, circumstantiated.] To place in a particular condition:—to substantiate by particulars.

Cîr-cum-val-lâ'tion, n. [L. circumvallatio; circumvallare, to wall in; circum, around, and vallus, vallatus, to build a wall; vallum, a wall (q. v.).] A trench bordered with a parapet; an enclosing fortification.

Cîr-cum-vent', n. a. [L. circumvenire, to deceive; circum, around, and venire, ventum, to come.] [pp. circumventing, circumvented.] To deceive; to cheat. [deceit; trick.

Cîr-cum-vent'ion, n. [L. circumventio.] Fraud.

Cîr-cum-vent'ive, a. Deceiving; cheating.

Cîr-cum-vo-lû'tion, n. The act of rolling round.

Cîr-cum-volve', v. a. & v. n. [L. circum, around, and volvere, volutum, to roll.] [pp. circumvolving, circumvolved.] To roll round.

Cîr'cus, n.; pl. Cîr'cus-es. [L.; Gr. κύκλος, κύκλος, a ring.] An arena for sports, with seats around for spectators.

Cîrque (sêrk), n. [Fr. for "circle," or "circus."] A circle:—a round valley. [like a tundra.

Cîr'ri-form, a. [Circus and form.] (Bot.) Formed like a circle.

Cîr'ri-pêd, n. [L. cirrus, a curl, or tuft, and pes, pedis, a foot.] One of a group of crustaceans, including the barnacles.

Cîr'rus, n.; pl. Cîr'ri. [L., a tuft or curl; root of CIRCLE.] A curled or tufted form of clouds; the fringe-like locomotive or prehensile organ of certain invertebrates.

Cîs-â'l-pine, a. [L. cisalpinus; cis, on this side of, and Alpes, the Alps.] On this side of the Alps.

Cîs-at-lân'tic, a. [L. cis, on this side of, and ATLANTIC.] On this side of the Atlantic.

Cîs'cô, n. [Probably from a North American Indian name.] A fresh-water fish.

Cîs-pâ-dâne, a. [L. cis, on this side, and Padus, Po; padanus, of the Po.] South of the river Po.

Cîs'sid', n. [Gr. κισσοειδής; κισσός, ivy, and εἶδος, form.] (Geom.) A kind of curve.

Cîst, n. [L. cista; Gr. κύστις; E. chest; Scot. & Celt. kist; cyst is an entirely distinct word, though often confounded with it.] A case; a hollow tumor. See CYST.

Cîs-têr'cian, n. [From Cîteaux (L. Cistercium), in France, the site of their first abbey.] One of a congregation of Benedictine monks.

Cîst'ern, n. [L. cisterna; from cista, a chest, as caverna is from cavea, a cave.] A reservoir or receptacle for water; a fountain; a vessel to hold water. [A plant; the rock-rose.

Cîst'ys, n. [Late L.; L. cistylus, Gr. κύστος, κύστος.]

Cit, n. A citizen:—used in contempt.

Cit'a-ble, a. Suitable to be quoted:—liable to be summoned.

Cit'a-dêl, n. [Fr. citadelle; It. cittadella, a small town, dim. of città, formerly citade, a town; L. civitas, civitatis, a city.] A fortress, on a commanding position, near a city.

Ci-tâ'tion, n. [L. citatio.] Quotation; words quoted:—summons to appear before a judge.

Ci'ta-to-ry, a. Calling; containing citation.

Cite, v. a. [Fr. citer; L. citare, freq. of cire, to call.] [pp. citing, cited.] To summon to answer in court:—to give the words of another; to quote.

Cith'a-ra, n. [L.; Gr. κίθάρα.—See GUITAR.] An ancient form of the guitar.

Cith'ern, n. A kind of guitar.

Cit'i-zen (-zn), n. [Fr. citoyen, O. Fr. citeain; cité, a city (q. v.).] The z in reality stands for y. Formerly printers, chiefly in Scotland, used the letter z for y. The custom still survives in a few proper names (as Dalzell, da-yêl') and in some Scottish legal words (as spûllie.) An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.

Cit'i-zen-ship, n. State or rank of a citizen.

Cit'rate, n. (Chem.) A salt formed of citric acid and a base. [citron, lime, or lemon.

Cit'rio, a. [L. citrus, the orange.] Relating to the Cit'rine, a. Like a citron; of dark yellow.—2, n. A species of yellow quartz.

Cit'ron, n. [Gr. κίτρον; L. citrus, the orange-tree.] A fruit resembling a lemon.

Cit'y, n. [Fr. cité; L. civitas, civitatis; civis, a citizen; root of HIVE, HOME, and QUIET (Skeat).] A large town incorporated.—(Eng.) A corporate town which is the see of a bishop.—2, a. Relating to a city.

Cive, n., or Cives, n. pl. [L. cæpa, an onion.—See CIBOL.] A species of leek.

Civ'et, n. [Fr. civette; Late Gr. ζαϊρεϊον; Arab. zabad, zabud; Per. zabad.] A small quadruped; a musky perfume from the civet.

Civ'ile, a. [L. civis; civis, a citizen.] Relating to civil affairs or honors.

Civ'il, a. [L. civilis; civis, a citizen.] Relating to the community, municipal:—injustice:—political, opposed to criminal:—complaisant; well-bred; genteel; polite.—Civil law, the law of a state or country; the Roman law.—Civil war, an intestine war.

Ci-vil'ian (sê-vil'yan), n. One versed in civil law:—one in a civil capacity.

Ci-vil'i-ty, n. [L. civilitas; civis, a citizen.] The quality of being civil; urbanity; refinement; politeness; courtesy; attention; complaisance.

Civ-il-i-zâ'tion, n. The act of civilizing; civility:—culture; state of being civilized.

Civ'il-ize, v. a. [pp. civilizing, civilized.] To reclaim from savageness; to educate and polish; to enlighten.

Civ'il-iz-er, n. One who civilizes.

Civ'il-ly, ad. In a civil manner:—politely.

Civ'il-sêr'vice, n. The body of unmilitary public servants:—the public service.

Clab'ber, n. [Irish, clabar, mud; claba, thick.—Cf. lopper, to curdle.] Thick sour milk; bonny-clabber.—2, v. n. [pp. clabbering, clabbered.] To become thick or coagulated:—said of milk.

Clack, n. [Dut. klakken, to clatter; Fr. claque, a sharp noise:—a purely imitative word.] An often repeated and impertinent noise:—an instrument that strikes:—prate.—2, v. n. [pp. clacking, clacked.] To make a sudden, sharp noise.

Clad, p. from clothe. Clothed. See CLOTHE.

Claim, v. a. [O. Fr. clamer, to call for; L. clamare, to call out.—Cf. L. calare, Gr. καλέω, to call.] [pp. claiming, claimed.] To demand as due:—to profess ownership of; to request; to require.—2, n. A demand as of right, or of a thing due; thing claimed; a title; pretension:—a miner's term for ground located and worked.



Civet.

â, ê, î, ô, û, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, short; æ, é, î, ó, ú, z, obscure.—Färe, fâr, fâst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

mten, sir; môve, nôr, sôn; bâll, bür, rûle, ùse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

Cōast'er (kōst'ēr), *n.* He who or that which sails near the shore; a small trading-vessel.
Cōast'ing, *p. a.* Keeping near the coast.—2, *n.* Act of sailing near the coast;—act of sliding down hill.
Cōast'-line, *n.* The line or boundary of a coast.
Cōast'wise, *ad.* Along the coast.
Cōat (kōt), *n.* [A.-S. *cota*, a coat, or cot; Fr. *colle*, a skirt; Late L. *cota*, *cotta*, *cottus*, a tunic; from the root of *Cor*.] An upper garment;—petticoat:—the hair or fur of a beast;—any tegument.—2, *v. a.* [pp. coating, coated.] To cover; to invest.
Cōat'ing, *n.* Act of covering; a covering;—cloth for coats.
Cōax (kōks), *v. a.* [Cf. *cop*, to wheedle, to befool; Welsh *coeg*, foolish, vain.] [pp. coaxing, coaxed.] To wheedle; to cajole; to entice.
Cōb, *n.* [O. E. *cob*, a tuft; Dut. *kop*, Ger. *kopf*, the head; Fr. *cuivre*, the head; L. *cupa*, a cup.] A pony;—a coin;—a spike of maize;—a male swan;—a composition of clay and gravel.
Cōb'alt, or **Cōb'alt**, *n.* [Ger.; a variant of *kobold*, a goblin of the mines; Gr. *κόβαλος*; so called because the ore was troublesome to the miners.] A gray metal.
Cōb'ble, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cobler*, *coblier*, L. *copulare*, to join.] [pp. cobbling, cobbled.] To mend or make coarsely.—2, *n.* [Welsh, *ceubal*, a skiff; *ceuo*, to dig out.] A fishing-boat;—[dim. of *cob*, a lump] a round stone;—a lump of coal;—a diving bird.
Cōb'bler, *n.* A mender of old shoes.
Cōb'nūt, *n.* A boy's game;—a large nut.
Cō'bra, or **Cō'bra-de-cá-pé'ra**, *n.* [Port. for "serpent of the hood;" L. *coluber*, a snake.] An exceedingly venomous snake.
Cōb'web, *n.* [Welsh, *cop*, A.-S. *coppa*, a spider, and *WEB*.] The web or net of a spider; a trap.—2, *a.* Fine, slight, or flimsy.—3, *v. a.* [pp. cobwebbing, cobwebbed.] To cover with, or as with, cobwebs.
Cō'ca, *n.* [South American.] A narcotic leaf.
Cō'ca-ine, *n.* A drug, the active principle of coca.
Cōc'ifer-ōis, *a.* [L. *coccus*, Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, and L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing berries.
Cōc'cū-lūs *in* *di*-*cūs*, *n.* [L.] A poisonous seed.
Cōc'cyx, *n.* [Gr. *κόκυξ*, a cuckoo; it is not unlike a bird's beak in shape.] A small bone at the distal end of the spinal column in man.
Cōch'ineal, *n.* [Late L. *coccinella*, dim. of *coccus*, a berry, or kermes (*q. v.*); *coccinus*, scarlet; Sp. *cochinilla*.] A substance consisting of dried insects, used in dyeing scarlet.
Cōch'le-a-ry, *a.* [Gr. *κόχλιος*, a snail, a screw; L. *cochlea*, a snail, a spiral.] Having the form of a screw.
Cōch'le-āt-ed, *a.* Of a screw form.
Cōck, *n.* [Fr. *coq*, O. Fr. *coc*; imitative of the bird's note.] The male of birds;—a handle and spout to let out water;—[It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a notch.—See *Coc*] part of a gunlock;—[Dan. *kok*, Sw. *koka*, Icel. *kökkr*, a lump] a heap of hay;—form of a hat;—style of a dial.—2, *v. a.* [Gael. *coo*.] [pp. cocking, cocked.] To set up;—to fix.
Cōck-ade', *n.* [Fr. *coquarde*; *coq*, a cock; a reference to the cock's comb, or to a tuft of cock's feathers.] A ribbon or badge on the hat.
Cōck-a-tōō', *n.* [Malay, *kakata*; *kakuk*, a cackling.] A bird of the parrot kind.
Cōck'a-trice, *n.* [Late L. *cocatrix*, originally *scandax*, a tree-trunk, a wooden tablet, a book, a writing.] A collection or digest of laws.
Cō'dēx, *n.*; pl. **Cō'd'cēs**. [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.
Cōd'ger, *n.* [Variously explained; perhaps from *colliger*, a rustle; probably Scot. *codger*, a hawker, a pedler.] A rustic; a clown; a miser.
Cōd'i-cil, *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*, *codicis*, a writing.] An appendage to a will.



Cockatoo.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ȳ, short; æ, ø, ȳ, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Cōd'i-f'i-cā'tion, *n.* The act of codifying.
Cōd'i-f'y, *v. a.* [pp. codifying, codified.] To form into a code or system.
Cō-dil'la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *cauda*, It. *coda*, a tail.— Cf. *TAILINGS*.] Coarse part of flax or hemp; tow.
Cōd'ling, *n.* [Probably an apple to *coddle*, or boil.] A kind of apple;—a small cod.
Cōd'ly-er *oil*, *n.* A medicinal oil distilled from the livers of certain fish, chiefly of the cod.
Cō-ef-ff'ciēn-cy (kō-ē-ff'fish'ēn-sē), *n.* [See *Co-*, and *EFFICIENCY*.] Joint efficiency; coöperation.
Cō-ef-ff'ciēnt, *n.* That which unites in action with something else;—a numerical factor.—2, *a.* Coöperating. [mortar for bombs.
Cō'f'hrn, *n.* [From the inventor's name.] A small
Cō'f'li-ā (sē'f'li-āk), *a.* [Gr. *κοιλιακος*; *κοιλια*, the abdomen; *κοίλος*, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly.
Cō-s'qual, *a.* [Co- and *equal*.] Equal; of the same
Cō-s'qual'i-ty (kō-ē-kwōl'ē-tē), *n.* State of being coequal; equality with another.
Cō-ērc'e, *v. a.* [L. *coercere*, to compel; *co*, with, and *ercere*, to force.] [pp. coercing, coerced.] To restrain; to force; to compel.
Cō-ērc'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being coerced.
Cō-ērc'ion, *n.* Restraint; check;—compulsion.
Cō-ērc'ive, *a.* Restraining;—constraining.
Cō-ēs-sēn'tial, *a.* [Co- and *essential*.] Of the same essence.
Cō-ēs-sēn-ti-āl'i-ty (kō-ēs-sēn-shē-āl'ē-tē), *n.* Participation of the same essence. [nal.
Cō-ē-tēr'nal, *a.* [Co- and *eternal*.] Equally eter-
Cō-ē-tēr'nal-ty, *n.* Equal or joint eternity.
Cō-ē'val, *a.* [L. *cogens*; *co*, with, and *erum*, age.] Of the same age with another.—2, *n.* One of the same age.
Syn.—*Coeval* is one of the same age; *contemporary*, one living at the same time.
Cō-ex-ist' (kō-ēg-zist'), *v. n.* [Co- and *exist*.] [pp. coexisting, coexisted.] To exist together.
Cō-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Existence at the same time.
Cō-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.
Cō-ex-tēnd', *v. a.* [Co- and *extend*.] [pp. coextending, coextended.] To extend equally.
Cō-ex-tēn'sive, *a.* Having the same extent.
Cō'f'f'ee, *n.* [Arab. *qahwah*.] A berry of the coffee-tree, and the drink made from it.
Cō'f'f'ee-hōuse, *n.* A house of entertainment.
Cō'f'f'ee-pōt, *n.* A pot for holding coffee.
Cō'f'fer, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*; Sp. *cofra*.—See *COFFIN*.] A chest; a money-chest;—a treasure. [*Arch.*] A sunk panel in vaults.—2, *v. a.* [pp. coffering, coffered.] To treasure up.
Cō'f'fer-dām, *n.* An enclosure formed of piles, to exclude water, in order to construct piers, &c.
Cō'f'fin, *n.* [Gr. *κόφινος*, L. *cofinus*, a basket; O. F. *cofin*.] A chest in which a dead body is interred;—the hoof of a horse's foot above the coronet;—a wooden frame used in printing.—2, *v. a.* [pp. coffining, coffined.] To enclose in a coffin; to cover. [of slaves.
Cō'f'f'le, *n.* [Arab. *kafila*, a caravan.] A caravan
Cō'g, *v. a.* [Welsh, *coeg*, empty, vain; Gael. *coca*.] [pp. cogging, cogged.] To flatter; to wheedle; to falsify;—to fix cogs in a wheel.—2, *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.—3, *n.* [Celt. *cog*; Sw. *kugga*.— Cf. It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a knot.] The tooth of a wheel;—[Dut. *kog*.—See *COCK*] a little boat;— [Welsh, *cogan*, a bowl; Gael. *cuach*, a cup; allied to *COCK*, a boat] a pitcher. [viction.
Cō'g'en-cy, *n.* Force; power of compelling con-
Cō'g'ent, *a.* [L. *cogere*, *cogentis*, to compel; *co-*, together, and *agere*, to drive.] Forcible; compelling assent.
Syn.—*Cogent* reason; *forcible* reasoning; *strong* language; *convincing* argument.
Cōg'i-tā-ble, *a.* That may be thought about.
Cōg'i-tā-tē, *v. n.* [L. *cogitare*, *cogitatum*, to think; *co-*, together, and *agitare*, to agitate, frequent. of *agere*, to drive.] [pp. cogitating, cogitated.] To think; to meditate.

Cōg'i-tā'tion, *n.* Meditation; thought.
Cōg'i-tā-tive, *a.* Thinking; given to thought.
Cognac (kōn-yāk'), *n.* [Fr.; the name of a town.] A French brandy.
Cōg'nāte, *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *co-*, with, and *natus* (*gnatus*), born; *nasci* (*gnasci*), to be born.] Allied by blood; kindred; akin. [dred.
Cōg-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *cognatio*.] Relationship; kin-
Cōg-ni'tion (kōg-nish'ūn), *n.* [L. *cognatio*; *co-*, together, and *gnoscere*, to know (*q. v.*)] Knowl-
Cōg-ni'tive, *a.* Pertaining to cognition;—know-
Cōg-ni-zā-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived or
Cōg-ni-zānce (kōg-ni-zāns or kōn'ē-zāns), *n.* [Fr. *connaissance* or *connoissance*; L. *co-*, together, and *gnoscere*, to know.] Observation; knowl-
Cōg-ni-zānt, *a.* Having cognizance of.
Cōg'nize, *v. a.* [See *COGNIZANCE*.] [pp. cognizing, cognized.] To perceive; to recognize.
Cōg-nō'mēn, *n.* [L.; *co-*, for *cum*, together, and *gnomen*, old form of *nomen*, a name.] The last of the three names by which Romans of good family were designated;—a surname; a family name.
Cōg-nōm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging to the surname.
Cōg-nōs'ci-ble, *a.* That may be known.
Cōg-nō'vit, *n.* [L. for "he knew;" *cognoscere*, to know.] [*Law.*] Acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's cause.
Cōg'-whēel, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs.
Cō-hāb'it, *v. n.* [L. *cohabitare*; *co-*, together, and *habitare*, to dwell.] [pp. cohabiting, cohabited.] To dwell or live together.
Cō-hāb-i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *cohabitatio*.] The act of cohabiting.
Cō-hēir' (kō-ār'), *n.* [Co-, together, and *heir*.] A joint heir.
Cō-hēir'ess (kō-ār'ēs), *n.* A joint heiress.
Cō-hēre', *v. n.* [L. *coherere*; *co-*, and *herere*, hæ-
Cō-hērent, *a.* Sticking together; consistently
Cō-hē'sion (kō-hē-shūn), *n.* [See *COHERE*.] The act of cohering; the attraction by which the particles of bodies are kept together. See *ATTRACTION*.
Cō-hē'sive, *a.* Having the power of sticking.
Cō-hē'sive-nēss, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.
Cō-hō-bāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *cohabiter*; Sp. *cohabitar*; an alchemistic word.] [pp. cohabating, cohabated.] To distil again; to redistil.
Cō-hō-bā'tion, *n.* Repeated distillation.
Cō'hōrt, *n.* [L. *cohors*, *cohortis*, a form of *coors* or *chors*, a court, an enclosure.—Cf. Gr. *χόρος*, L. *hortus*, a garden.] A body of about five hundred soldiers.
Cōiff, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, L. *cupa*, a tub; Late L. *coffa*, *cufoa*, a cap.—Cf. Ger. *kopf*, the head.—See *CUP*.] A head-dress; a cap; a hood.
Cōiff'fure, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress; a coil.
Cōign, or **Cōigne** (kōin), *n.* [Fr. *coin*, *coing*, *coignet*, a corner; L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] A corner;—a wooden wedge.
Cōill, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *collir*, *collir*; L. *colligere*, to collect (*q. v.*)] [pp. colling, collid.] To gather into a narrow compass; to twist.—2, *n.* A twist; a spiral;—[Celt. *gōill*, a struggle] perplexity.
Cōin, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, L. *cuneus*, a wedge; akin to *HONE*, *CONE*.] Money bearing a legal stamp; metallic or hard money, as gold and silver.—2, *v. a.* [pp. coining, coined.] To stamp money;—to invent.
Cōin'age, *n.* Act or art of coining;—invention.
Cō-in-cide', *v. n.* [L. *co-*, together, and *incidere*, to fall upon; *in*, on, and *cadere*, to fall.] [pp. coinciding, coincided.] To occupy the same space; to agree with; to concur.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rüle, úse.—C, G, g, ġ, soft; C, P, s, ġ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this;