

3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger; as a *choleric* speech. *Raleigh*

CHOLERICKNESS, *n.* Inascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHOLESTERIC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterol, or obtained from it; as *cholesteric acid*. *Ure*

CHOLESTERINE, *n.* [Gr. *χολη*, bile, and *στερος*, solid.]

A name given by M. Chevreul, to the pearly or crystalline substance of human biliary calculi.

CHOLIAMBIC, *n.* [L. *choliambi*.] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last. *Bentley*

CHONDRODITE, *n.* A mineral, called also Brucite. It occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, or in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases, truncated on the two acute lateral edges. It is translucent; and its color varies from reddish or amber yellow to grayish brown. *Cleveland*

CHOOSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. pret. chose; pp. chosen, chose. [Sax. *ceosan*; D. *kiesen*; G. *kiesen*; Sw. *kesa*; I. *ce. kionsa*; Fr. *choisir*; Arn. *choista*; Pers. *ghozidan*. The Hebrew has *zup* to collect. See Class Gs. No. 40. 70. 71.]

1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of.

The man the Lord doth *choose* shall be holy. *Nim.* xvi.

Refuse the evil and *choose* the good.

2. To take in preference.

Let us *choose* to us judgment. *Job* xxxiv.

3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow.

Envy not the oppressor, and *choose* none of his ways. *Prov.* iii.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predetermine to life.

Many are called but few *chosen*. *Matt.* xx.

For his elect's sake, whom he hath *chosen*. *Mark* xiii.

5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages. In the *United States*, the people choose representatives by votes, usually by ballot.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* To prefer; as, I *choose* to go.

2. To have the power of choice; the phrase, he cannot *choose* but stay, denotes that he has not the power of choice, whether to stay or not.

The verb, in these phrases, is really transitive; the following verb standing as the object, instead of a noun.

CHOOSEER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOSEING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOSEING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOP, *v. t.* [G. and D. *kappen*; Dan. *kapp*; Gr. *κορνω*; Fr. *couper*; Norm. *copper*, or *couper*; Ar. *قَطَعَ* or *قَطَعْتُ* to cut.

Class Gb. No. 47. 51.]

1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows; as, to *chop off* a head; to *chop wood*.

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to *chop meat*; to *chop straw*.

3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up*; as, to *chop up* an entertainment. *Dryden*

4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chap. [See *Chap*.]

CHOP, *v. i.* To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. [Not used.]

To *chop at* the shadow and lose the substance. *L'Estrange*

2. To light or fall on suddenly. *Johnson*

[If this is a legitimate sense, it indicates that the primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or strike. It is not in common use.]

To *chop in*, to become modish. [Not used.] *Wilson*

To *chop out*, to give vent to. [Not used.] *Beaumont*

CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian*, *cypan*, to buy or sell. See *Chap*.]

1. To buy, or rather to barter, trade, exchange.

2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* and change our friends. *L'Estrange*

3. To bandy; to alternate; to return one word or thing for another.

Let not the council *chop* with the judge. *Bacon*

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly; as, in the seaman's phrase, the wind *chops*, or *chaps about*.

[The various senses of this verb seem to center in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.]

CHOP, *n.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; as a mutton *chop*.

2. A crack or cleft. See *Chap*, which, with the broad sound of *a*, is often pronounced *chop*.

3. The chap; the jaw; plu. the jaws; the mouth; the sides of a river's mouth or channel. [See *Chap*.]

CHOP-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benches.

CHOP-FALLEN, *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHO PIN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*.] A liquid measure in France, containing nearly a pint.

Winchester measure. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPED, *ppr.* Cut; minced.

CHOPPING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOPING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.

CHOPPING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin*.] A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [See *Chippine*.]

2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop*.

CHOPING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOPING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOPPY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPPS, [See *Chop*.]

CHORAL, *a.* [from *chorus*.] Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; as, *choral symphonies*. *Milton*

2. Singing in a choir; as, *choral seraphs*. *Amhurst*

CHORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus. *Mason*

CHORD, *n.* [L. *chorda*; Gr. *χορδή*, an intestine, of which strings were made. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord*. See *Cord*.]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milton*

2. In *music*, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony; as a third, fifth and eighth, which are *perfect chords*, or consonances. The fourth and sixth are *imperfect chords*.

3. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arch of a circle to the other. Hence the chord of an arch is a right line joining the extremities of that arch. *Encyce.*

CHORD, *v. t.* To string. *Dryden*

CHORDEE, *n.* [See *Chord*.] In *medicine* and *surgery*, an inflammatory or spasmodic contraction of the frenum, attending gonorrhoea and accompanied with pain. *Coxe*

CHORE, *n.* [Eng. *char*.] In America, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, *chores*, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fire, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, &c. [See *Char*.]

CHOREPI, *n.* [Gr. *χορπης*, place, and *επισκοπος*, bishop.]

Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell*

CHOREUS, *n.* [Gr. *χορευς*.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee.

CHORITAMB, *n.* [Gr. *χοριταμ*, a trochee, and *ιαμβος*, iambus.]

In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a *chorus* or trochee and an iambus united; as, *nohilias, anxietas*. *Encyce.*

CHORIAMBIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHORIAMBIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb. *Mason*

CHORION, *n.* [Gr. *χορion*, or *χοριον*; the latter seems to be allied to *χορτω*, to hold, or contain.]

In *anatomy*, the exterior membrane which invests the fetus in utero.

CHORIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste*.] A singing man in a choir.

CHORISTER, *n.* [from *chorus*, choir.] Literally, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. *Dryden*

2. One who leads a choir in church music. This is the sense in the *United States*.

CHOROGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Chorography*.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries. *Encyce.*

CHOROGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries. *Encyce.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *χορως*, a place or region, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds or position.

Chorography differs from *geography*, as the description of a particular country differs