

C'HRME, or CHIRM, n. [*Sax. cyrm, clamor; cyrm, to cry out; W. garm.*] Noise; clamor, or confused noise. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

CHURN, n. [*Sax. ciurn, cyrin, or cerene, a churn; ceran, to churn; D. karn, karven; Dan. kiere, kiere.*]

A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.

CHURN, v. t. To stir or agitate cream for making butter.

2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURNED, pp. Agitated; made into butter.

CHURNING, ppr. Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURNING, n. The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring.

2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN-STAFF, n. The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHUR WORM, n. [*Sax. cyrran, to turn, and worm.*]

An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fanericket. *Johnson. Bailey.*

CHUSE, [See Choose.]

CHU/SITE, n. A yellowish mineral found by Saussure in the cavities of porphyries in the environs of Limbourg. *Ure.*

CHYLACEOUS, a. [*See Chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, n. [*Gr. χυλος, juice, humor.*] In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid separated from elements by means of digestion. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment. *Encyc. Quincy. Core.*

CHYLIFICATION, n. [*chyle and L. facio.*] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFICATION, a. Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLOPOETIC, adv. [*Gr. χυλος, chyle, and ποωω, to make.*]

Chylificative; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLOUS, a. [*from chyle.*] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYME, n. [*Gr. χυμος, juice.*] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. *Cyc.*

Among the older authors, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteals and thoracic duct; any humor increased by concoction, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body. *Encyc. Core. Bailey.*

CHYMIC, CHYMI, CHYMISTRY, [See Chemical, Chymist, Chemistry.]

CIBARIOUS, a. [*L. cibarius, from cibus, food.*]

Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible. *Johnson.*

CIBOL, n. [*Fr. ciboule; L. cepula.*] A sort of small onion.

CICA'DA, n. [*L. See Cigar.*] The frog-hop-

per, or flea locust; a genus of insects of many species.

CICATRICLE, n. [*L. cicatriceula, from cicatrix.*]

The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, "germinating cicatrice." *Barton.*

CICATRISIVE, a. Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CICATRIX, } n. [L. cicatrix; Fr. cicatrice.]

A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. *Encyc.*

CICATRIZANT, n. [*from cicatrize.*] A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tully, &c. It is called also an escharotic, eupotic, incarnative, agglutinant, &c. *Encyc.*

CICATRIZATION, n. The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized or skinned over.

CICATRIZE, v. t. To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CICATRIZE, v. i. To heal or be healed; to skin over; as wounded flesh cicatrizes.

CICATRIZED, pp. Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CICATRIZING, ppr. Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CICELY, n. A plant, a species of Charyophyllum. The sweet cicely is a species of Scandix.

CICERONE, n. [*from Cicero.*] A guide: one who explains curiosities. *Addison.*

CICERONIAN, a. [*from Cicero, the Roman orator.*]

Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement.

CICERONIANISM, n. Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CICHORACEOUS, a. [*from L. cichorium, succory or wild endive.*] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

CICISBEISM, n. The practice of dangleing about females.

CICISBEO, n. [*It.*] A dangle about females. *Smollett.*

CICURATE, v. t. [*L. cicur, tame; cicuro, to tame.*]

To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Little used.*]

CICURATION, n. The act of taming wild animals. [*Little used.*]

CICUTA, n. [*L. cicuta; W. cegid; Fr. cigu; Arm. chugud.*] The Welsh is from ceg, a choking.]

Water-hemlock, a plant whose root is poisonous. This term was used by the ancients and by medical writers for the Conium maculatum, or common hemlock, the expressed juice of which was used as a common poison. Socrates and Phocion perished by it. It is now used medicinally in moderate doses, with good effect.

CIDER, n. [*Fr. cidre or sidre; It. sidro; Sp. sidra; Arm. cistr; Port. cidra, a citron and cider.*] This cannot be the *Fr. cidre*, unless the radical letter has been changed.]

The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and

other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.

CIDERIST, n. A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CIDDERKIN, n. The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty eight hours. *Philips.*

[The two last words, I believe, are little used in America.]

CIERGE, n. [*Fr. Qu. L. cera.*] A candle carried in processions.

CIGAR, n. [*Sp. cigarro, a small roll of tobacco for smoking.* In *Sp. cigarra* is the *L. cicada*, the balm-cricket or locust, *Port. cigarra*; and in *Sp. cigarron* is a large species of that animal, and a large roll of tobacco.]

A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. *Cigars* are of Spanish origin.

CIL'IARY, a. [*L. cilium, the eye-lashes, or edge of the eyelid.*] Belonging to the eye-lids. *Ray.*

CIL'IATED, a. [*from L. cilium, as above.*] In botany, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eye-lids, as a *ciliated leaf*, &c. *Encyc. Martyn.*

CIL'ICIOUS, a. [*from L. cilium, whence cilium, hair cloth.*] Made or consisting of hair. *Brown.*

CIMA, [See Cyma.]

CIMBAL, n. [*It. ciambella.*] A kind of cake.

CIMBRIC, a. Pertaining to the Cimbric, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbric Chersonese. Hence the modern names, *Cymru, Wales, Cambria; Cymro, a Welshman; Cymreig, Welsh; or the Welsh language*; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbric or from the same stock.

CIMBRIC, n. The language of the Cimbric.

CIMITER, n. [*Fr. cimetiére; Sp. and Port. cimitera; It. scimitarra.*]

A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point, used by the Persians and Turks. [This word is variously written; but it is a word of foreign origin, and it is not material which orthography is used, provided it is uniform. I have adopted that which is most simple.]

CIMMERIAN, a. Pertaining to *Cimmerium*, a town at the mouth of the Palus Mæotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase *Cimmerian darkness*, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called *Crimea, or Krim-Tartary.*

CIMOLITE, n. [*Gr. κίμιολα; L. cimolius, so called by Pliny; said to be from Cimolus, an isle in the Cretan Sea, now Angiteria.*]

A species of clay, used by the ancients, as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple color, is the straitie or soap-rock. From another species, found in the isle of Wight, tobacco pipes are made.

Phny. Lib. 35. 17. Encyc.