

not; in a manner becoming the principles of the christian religion, or the profession of that religion.

**CHRISTIAN-NAME**, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.

**CHRISTIANOGRAPHY**, *n.* A description of christian nations. [*Not used.*]

*Pagitt.*

**CHRISTMAS**, *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, Sax. *mess*, a holy day or feast; *D. kermis*.]

1. The festival of the christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.

2. Christmas-day.

**CHRISTMAS-BOX**, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at christmas.

**CHRISTMAS-DAY**, *n.* The twenty fifth day of December, when christmas is celebrated.

**CHRISTMAS-FLOWER**, *n.* Hellebore.

**CHRISTMAS-ROSE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Heliborus*, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.

**CHRIST'S-THORN**, *n.* The *Rhamnus palustris*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the South of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made.

*Encyc. Hanbury.*

**CHROASTACES**, *n.* [*Gr. χρῶσταις*, *Chroastai*, a genus of pellicid genus, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights. [*Not technical.*]

**CHROMATE**, *n.* [*See Chrome.*] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.

**CHROMATIC**, *a.* [*Gr. χρωματικός*, from *χρῶμα*, color, from *χρῶω*, to color. *Χρῶμα*, *chroma*, seem to be a dialectical orthography of the same word.]

1. Relating to color. *Dryden.*

2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession.

*Encyc. Busby.*

**CHROMATIC**, *n.* [*Supra.*] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones, or semitonic intervals.

*Rousseau.*

**CHROMATICALLY**, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.

**CHROMATICS**, *n.* The science of colors: that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies.

*Encyc.*

**CHROME**, *n.* [*Gr. χρῶμα*, color.] A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxydation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxyd and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c.

The oxyd of Chrome is of a bright grass green or pale yellow color. *Cleveland.*

**CHROMIC**, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as *chromic acid*.

*Chromic yellow*, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.

**CHIRONIC**, *a.* [*Fr. chronique*; *It. Sp. cronico*; *Gr. χρονικός*,

from *χρονος*, time, duration. *See Ar. χρόν.*

*Class Rn. No. 15.]*

Continuing a long time, as a disease. A chronic disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an acute disease, which speedily terminates.

**CHIRONICLE**, *n.* [*See Chronic.*] A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. It is nearly synonymous with annals. In general, this species of writing is more strictly confined to chronological order, and is less diffuse than the form of writing called *history*.

2. In a more general sense, a history.

*Dryden.*

3. That which contains history.

\* Europe—her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every molding stone is a chronicle. *Living.*

4. **Chronicles**, *plu.* Two books of the Old Testament.

**CHIRONICLE**, *v. t.* To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register.

*Spenser. Shak.*

**CHRONICLER**, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.

**CHRONIQUE**, *n.* *chron'ik.* A chronicle. *Addison.*

**CHRONOGRAM**, *n.* [*Gr. χρονος*, time, and *γραμμα*, a letter or writing, from *γραφω*, to write.]

An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

*Christvs DVX: ergo triV NuphVs.*

**CHRONOGRAMMATIC**, *a.* Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

**CHRONOGRAMMATIST**, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

**CHRONOGRAPHER**, *n.* [*Gr. χρονος*, time, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer. *Tooke.*

**CHRONOGRAPHY**, *n.* The description of time past. [*Little used.*]

**CHRONOLOGER**, *n.* [*See Chronology.*]

**CHRONOLOGIST**, *n.* A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.

2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.

**CHRONOLOGIC**, *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

**CHRONOLOGICALLY**, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

**CHRONOLOGY**, *n.* [*Gr. χρονολογια*; *χρονος*, time, and *λογος*, discourse or doctrine.]

The science of time; the method of measuring; or computing time by regular divisions

ions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.

If history without chronology is dark and confused; chronology without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

**CHRONOMETER**, *n.* [*Gr. χρονος*, time, and *μετρον*, measure.]

Any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness.

*Chronoscope* is now rarely used.

**CHRYSAALID**, *n.* [*See Chrysalis.*]

**CHRYSAALIS**, *n.* [*L. chrysalis*, *Gr. χρυσάλις*, a grub, from its golden color, *χρῶος*, gold.]

The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also *aurelia*, from *aureum*, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility; having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings, nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

**CHRYSOBERYL**, *n.* [*Gr. χρῶος*, gold, and *βερύλλιον*, beryl.]

A siliceous gem of a dilute yellowish green color. *Kirwan.*

**Chrysoberyl**, the cynophane of Haüy, is a mineral usually found in round pieces, about the size of a pea; but it is also found crystallized in eight-sided prisms. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry. *Lire. Cleveland.*

**CHRYSOCCOLLA**, *n.* [*Gr. χρυσοκόλλα*, glue of gold, *χρῶος* and *κόλλα*, a name given by the Greeks to borax and to mountain green.]

Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green chrysocholla, also mountain blue and mountain green. It occurs in crystals, stalactites and other forms.

*Fourcroy. Cleveland.*

**CHRYSOLEITE**, *n.* [*Gr. χρῶος*, gold, and *λίθος*, stone.]

A mineral, called by Haüy and Brongniart, peridot, and by Jameson, prismatic chrysolite. Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces. *Cleveland.*

**CHRYSOPIRASE**, *n.* [*Gr. χρυσοπρασος*; *χρῶος*, gold, and *πρασος*, a leek.]

A mineral, a subspecies of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its hardness little inferior to that of flint. *Cleveland.*

**CHUB**, *n.* [This word seems to signify thick head, or a mass or lump. In Pers. *chub*