

3. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.
10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various lengths.
11. In *ship-building*, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted at the lower end to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called dead eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.
12. The warp in weaving, as in *French*.
- Chain-pump.** This consists of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once. *Encyc.*
- Chain-shot,** two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.
- Chain-works** of a ship, broad and thick planks projecting from a ship's side, abreast of and behind the masts, for the purpose of extending the shrouds, for better supporting the masts, and preventing the shrouds from damaging the gunwale. *Encyc.*
- Chain-work,** work consisting of threads, cords and the like, linked together in the form of a chain; as line chaining or tumbour work, reticulation or net work, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*
- Top-chain,** on board a ship, a chain to sling the sail-wards in time of battle, to prevent their falling, when the ropes that support them are shot away. *Encyc.*
- CHAIN, v. t.** To fasten, bind or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with anything in the manner of a chain.
2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.
- And which more blest? Who chain'd his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*
3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage.
4. To unite; to form chain-work.
- CHAINED, pp.** Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound, enslaved.
- CHAINING, ppr.** Binding, fastening or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.
- CHAIR, n.** [*Fr. chaire*, a pulpit, contracted from Norm. *cadere*, as *chain* from *cadens*; Arm. *cadran*, or *cadur*; Ir. *calluoir*; L. *cathedra*; Gr. *καθῆδρα*, connected with *καθίζω*, to sit, *xara* and *ίζω*; W. *caduir*, a seat or stool.]
1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; originally a stool, and anciently a kind of pulpit in churches.
2. A seat of justice or of authority; as a *chair of state*.
3. A seat for a professor, or his office; as the professor's *chair*.
4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly, as the speaker's *chair*; and by a metonymy, the speaker himself; as, to address the *chair*.
5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by men. *Burnet.*
6. A pulpit.

7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig.
8. Supreme office or magistracy.
- When Governor Shute came to the *chair*, several of the old councilors were laid aside. *Belknap.*
- Curule chair,** an ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.
- CHAIR-MAN, n.** The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association or company, particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee.
2. One whose business is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*
- CHAISE, n. s** as *z*. [*Fr. chaise*, a seat or chair. *Qu. It. seggia.*]
- A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.
- CHALCEDONIC, a.** Pertaining to Chalcedony.
- CHALCEDONY, n.** [from *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium, now Constantinople. Pliny informs us that Chalcedon signifies the town of blind men. The last syllable then is the Celtic *dun*, English *town*, a fact that the historian should not overlook. *Plin. Lib. 5. 32.*]
- A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles and spots. It is used in jewelry.
- Clearland. Nicholson. Encyc.*
- The varieties of chalcedony are common chalcedony, heliotrope, chrysoprase, plumbonyx, sand and sardonyx. *Ure.*
- CHALCEDONYX, n.** A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate. *Clearland.*
- CHALCITE, n.** [*Gr. χαλκίς*, brass.] Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid. *Fourcroy.*
- CHALCOPHAPHER, n.** [*Infra.*] An engraver in brass.
- CHALCOPHAPHY, n.** [*Gr. χαλκος*, brass, and *γραφω*, to write.] The act or art of engraving in brass.
- CHALDAIC, a.** Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the *Frat* or *Euphrates*, in Asia, called in scripture *Shinar*. Of this Babylon was the principal city.
- CHALDAIC, n.** The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.
- CHALDAISM, n.** An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldean dialect. *Parkhurst.*
- CHALDEAN, n.** An inhabitant of Chaldea.
- CHALDEE, a.** Pertaining to Chaldea.
- CHALDEE, n.** The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.
- CHALDRON, n.** [*Fr. chaudron*; *Sp. calderon*; *It. calderone*, a kettle. The same word as *calderon*. *Chalder* is not in use in the United States.]
- A measure of coals consisting of thirty six bushels. *Chambers.*
- CHALICE, n.** [*Fr. calice*; *Sp. caliz*; *It. calice*; *D. kelk*; *G. kelch*; *L. caliz*; *Gr. καλίκη*. It should have been written *calice*.]
- A cup, or bowl; usually, a communion cup.
- CHALICED, a.** Having a cell or cup; ap-

- plied by Shakspeare to a flower; but *I believe little used.*
- CHALK, n. chunk.** [*Sax. ceale*; *D. Dan. G. kalk*; *Sw. kalk*; *W. calc*; *Corn. kalc*; *Ir. caulk*; *L. calc*; *Fr. chaux*. The Latin *calc* is lime-stone, chalk-stone, and the heel, and *calco* is to kick and to tread. In Italian *calca* is a crowd. The sense then is a mass made compact, a clod or lump. If the *Gr. καλὴ*, flint, gravel, is the same word, the Latins derived from their usual practice in writing *calc*, for *chalx*. These words are probably connected in origin with *calvus*.]
- A well known calcareous earth, of an opaque white color, soft and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid. *Clearland. Nicholson. Kirwan. Atkin.*
- Black-chalk** is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.
- Red-chalk** is an indurated clayey ochre used by painters and artificers.
- CHALK, v. t.** To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk, as land.
3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase to *chalk out* is used to signify, to lay out, draw out or describe; as, to *chalk out* a plan of proceeding.
- CHALK-CUTTER, n.** A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*
- CHALKINESS, n. chalk'iness.** The state of being chalky.
- CHALK-PIT, n.** A pit in which chalk is dug. *Johnson.*
- CHALK-STONE, n.** In medicine, a calcareous concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout. *Encyc.*
2. A small lump of chalk. *Isaiah.*
- CHALKY, a. chunky.** Resembling chalk; as a *chalky* taste.
2. White with chalk; consisting of chalk; as, *chalky* cliffs. *Route.*
3. Impregnated with chalk; as, *chalky* water.
- CHALLENGE, n.** [Norm. *calenge*, an accusation; *chalunge*, a claim; *challenger*, to claim; from the root of *call*, *Gr. καλέω*, *καλέω*, *L. calo*. See *Call*.]
- Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand, as *claim*, *L. clamo*. Hence appropriately,
1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence the letter containing the summons is also called a challenge.
2. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.
- There must be no challenge of superiority. *Collier.*
3. Among *hunters*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game. *Encyc.*
4. In *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to par-