

orthography was from *χῆμα*, the same word, differently written; both having no foundation, but a random guess. If lexicographers and writers had been contented to take the orthography of the nations in the south of Europe, where the origin of the word was doubtless understood, and through whom the word was introduced into England, the orthography would have been settled, uniform, and corresponding exactly with the pronunciation.]

Chemistry is a science, the object of which is to discover the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis.

Macquer. Chemistry is that science which explains the intimate mutual action of all natural bodies.

Fourcroy. Analysis or decomposition, and synthesis or combination, are the two methods which chemistry uses to accomplish its purposes.

Fourcroy. Hooper. Chemistry may be defined, the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce.

Ure. Chemistry may be defined, that science, the object of which is to discover and explain the changes of composition that occur among the integrant and constituent parts of different bodies.

Henry. Chemistry is the science which treats of those events and changes in natural bodies, which are not accompanied by sensible motions.

Thomson. Chemistry is justly considered as a science, but the practical operations may be denominated an art.

CHIMNEY, *n.* plu. *chimneys*. [Fr. *cheminée*; Arm. *chimnâd*; or *chiménal*; G. *kamin*; Coru. *chimbla*; Ir. *siandeur*; Sp. *chimenea*; It. *cammino*; L. *caminus*; Ch. 𐤒𐤍𐤏; Ar. 𐤒𐤍𐤏; Gr. *καμινος*; Russ. *kamin*. It seems originally to have been a furnace, a stove, or a hearth.]

1. In *architecture*, a body of brick or stone, erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke, and other volatile matter through the roof, from the hearth or fire-place, where fuel is burnt.

This body of materials is sometimes called a *stack* of chimneys, especially when it contains two or more funnels, or passages.

2. A fire-place; the lower part of the body of brick or stone which confines and conveys smoke.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, *n.* The corner of a fire-place, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fire-place. In the Northern States of America, fire-places were formerly made six or eight feet wide, or even more, and a stool was placed by the side of the fire, as a seat for children, and this often furnished a comfortable situation for idlers. As fuel has become scarce, our fire-places are contracted, till, in many or most of our dwellings, we have no chimney-corners.

2. In a more enlarged sense, the fire-side, or a place near the fire.

CHIMNEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIMNEY-MONEY, *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.

Eng. **CHIMNEY-PIECE**, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIMPAN-ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape-kind, a variety of the orang-outang.

Diet. Nat. Hist.

It is now considered a distinct species.

Cuvier. **CHIN**, *n.* [Sax. *cinne*; Pers. چان; D. *kinn*; G. *kinn*; Dan. *kind*, the cheek; Sw. *kind*; L. *gena*; Gr. *γενε*. The sense is probably an edge or side, and allied to *chine*.]

The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHINA, *n.* A species of earthen ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also *china ware* and *porcelain*. [See *Porcelain*.]

CHINA-ORANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHINA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species *Simulax*, brought from the East Indies, of a pale reddish color, with no smell, and a very little taste.

CHINCH, *n.* [Qu. It. *cimice*, L. *cimex*, corrupted.]

A genus of insects, resembling the feather-winged moths. These insects live in the flowers of plants, and wander from flower to flower, but prefer those which are sweetest.

Diet. Nat. Hist.

CHIN-COUGH, *n.* [D. *kink-koest*, from *kink*, a twist or bend, and *koest*, a cough; G. *keichhusten*, from *keichen*, to pant. Qu. for in Pers. چن چن chonah is a cough.]

A contagious disease, often epidemic among children. It increases for some weeks, is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and in its worst stage, with a degree of convulsion. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called *hooping cough*.

CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *chine*; It. *schiena*; Arm. *chein*. It may be allied to *chin*. In German, *schiene* is the *shin*, also a clout, a splint, and *rad-schiene* is the band of a wheel; Russ. *schina*.]

1. The back-bone, or spine of an animal.

2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves.

Stat. of Pennsylvania.

CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHINED, *a.* Pertaining to the back.

Beaumont.

CHINESE, *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHINESE, *n.* sing. and plu. A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHIN GLE, *n.* Gravel free from dirt. [See *Single*.]

Donne. **CHINK**, *n.* [This word may be a derivative from the Saxon *cinan*, or *ginian*, *geonan*, to gape, to yawn, Gr. *χαίω*; or from the

common root of these words. Sax. *cing*, or *cinu*, a fissure.]

A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as the *chinks* of a wall.

CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open. *Barrel.*

CHINK, *v. t.* To open or part and form a fissure.

CHINK, *v. t.* [See *Jingle*.] To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small sonorous bodies in collision; as, to *chink* a purse of money.

Pope. **CHINK**, *v. i.* To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.

Arbuthnot. **CHINK APIN**, *a.* The dwarf chestnut, *Fagus pumila*, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a nut.

CHINKY, *a.* Full of chinks, or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts.

Dryden.

CHINNED, *a.* Having a long chin.

Kersey. **CHINSE**, *v. t.* In naval affairs, to thrust onkum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for caulking.

Mar. Diet. **CHINTS**, *n.* [D. *chits*; G. *zitz*; Sans. *chiet*; Hindoo, *cheent*; Per. *chiaz*, spotted, stained.]

Cotton cloth, printed with more than two colors.

CHIOPPINE, *n.* [Sp. *chapin*; Port. *chapim*. It is said to be of Arabian origin. It cannot be the L. *crepis*, Gr. *κρηπίς*, unless a letter has been lost.]

A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Shak.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market: from Sax. *ceap-an*, *cypan*, to buy or sell. [See *Cheap*.]

CHIP, *n.* [from the root of *chop*. Fr. *couper*.]

1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an ax. It is used also for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.

2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew.

Shak.

CHIP, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potter's ware.

CHIP-AX, *n.* An ax for chipping.

CHIP PED, *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

CHIPPING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces.

CHIPPING, *n.* A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces, of the edges of potter's ware, and porcelain.

Encyc. **CHIRAG RICAI**, *a.* [from *chiragra*, hand-gout, Gr. *χρῆς*, the hand, and *αἶψα*, seizure.]

Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.

Brown. **CHIRK**, *a.* *churk*. [Probably allied to *chirp*; D. *cricken*, obs. Chaucer uses the verb,