

posed of little spangles, scales, prisms or shining small grains. It is classed by Kirwan with the muriatic genus. There are four subspecies, chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and foliated chlorite.

Ure. *Kirwan.*

CHLORO-CARBONIC. } The terms.

CHLORO-CARBONOUS. } *chloro-carbonic acid and chloro-carbonous acid*, are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him *phlogear gas*.

CHLORO-PAL. *n.* [green opal.] A newly observed mineral, of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy; the conchoidal is of a pistachio green color; the other has an earthy fracture, and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties.

Phillips.

CHLOROPHANE. *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green, and *φανος*, to show.]

A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald green light.

Cleveland. Cyc.

CHLOROPHETTE. *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green; and *φαος*, blackish.]

A rare mineral found in small nodules.

Cleveland.

CHLOROPHYL. *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green, and *φυλον*, leaf.]

The green matter of the leaves of vegetables.

Pelletier.

CHLOROSIS. *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green.] The green sickness; a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, &c.

Care.

CHLOROTIC. *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; as, *chlorotic affections*. *Medical Repository.*

2. Affected by chlorosis; as, *chlorotic mums*.

Battie.

CHLOROUS. *a.* Pertaining to chlorine; as, *chlorous oxyd*.

CHLOAK. [See *Choker*.]

CHOCK. *n.* [from *choke*.] In marine language, a kind of wedge for confining a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving.

Chocks of the rudder, are pieces of timber kept in readiness to stop the motion of the rudder, in case of an accident. *See.*

Mar. Dict.

CHOCK. an encounter. [See *Shock*.]

CHOCOLATE. *n.* [Fr. *chocolat*; Sp. Port. *chocolate*; It. *cioccolata*; from *cacao*.]

1. A paste or cake composed of the kernel of cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon or vanilla. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put in a mold.

2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-NUT. [See *Cacao*.]

CHODE, the old preterit of *chide*, which see.

CHOICE. *n.* [Fr. *choix*; Arm. *choas*; Sax. *cyse*; D. *keis*. See *Choose*.]

1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; or

the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.

We know how that a good while ago God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Where there is force, there can be no choice. Of these alternatives we have our own choice. *Johnson.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.

I imagine Cesar's apothems were collected with judgment and choice. *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection.

Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable, and properly the object of choice.

In the choice of our sepulchers bury thy dead. *Gen. xxiii.*

6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.

To make choice of, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.

CHOICE. *a.* Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable.

My choice hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

My revenue is better than choice silver. *Prov. viii.*

2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be choice of time or of advantages.

3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference; as, to be choice of one's company.

CHOICE-DRAWN. *a.* Selected with particular care. *Shak.*

CHOICE-LESS. *a.* *chois'less*. Not having the power of choosing; not free.

Hammond.

CHOICE-LY. *adv.* *chois'ly*. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference;

with exact choice; as a band of men *choicely* collected.

2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously.

3. With great care; carefully; as a thing *choicely* preserved.

CHOICE-NESS. *n.* *chois'ness*. Valueableness; particular value or worth; as the *choiceness* of a plant or of wine.

CHOIR. *n.* *quire*. [L. *chorus*; Gr. *χορος*; Fr. *chœur*; Sp. Port. It. *coro*; Sax. *chor*; D.

choor; G. *chor*; Ar. *chor* to go round, to collect or bind. See *Chorus*.]

1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.

2. Any collection of singers.

3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers, separated from the chancel and the nave. In congregational and some other churches, the singers are placed in certain seats in the galleries.

4. In *maneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR-SERVICE. *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir. *Watson.*

CHOKE. *v. t.* [Sax. *accorcan*. In Arm. *coueq* or *goueq*] the neck, with which choke

may be connected, in the sense of narrow-

ness or compression. The sense of *choke* is to stuff, thrust down or stop; or to compress, or bind tight. [The Sp. *ahogar* is Port. *afogar*, L. *infocare*.] It is probably allied to the Sp. *cagar*, to shut, L. *cacare*, Eng. *key*, Sax. *caga*.]

1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe or compressing the neck. The word is used to express a temporary or partial stoppage, as to *choke* with dirt or smoke; or an entire stoppage that causes death; to suffocate; to strangle.

Mark v.

2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to *choke* the entrance of a harbor, or any passage.

3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to *choke* plants; to *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon.*

Thoms *choke* them. *Matt. xiii.* *Luke viii.*

4. To smother or suffocate, as fire. *Dryden.*

5. To suppress or stifle; as, to *choke* the strong conception. *Shak.*

6. To offend; to raise to take an exception; as, I was *choked* at this word. *Steele.*

We observe that this word generally implies crowding, stuffing or covering. A channel is *choked* by stones and sand, but not by a boom.

CHOKE. *v. t.* To have the wind-pipe stopped; as, cattle are apt to *choke* when eating potatoes.

2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHOKE. *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke. *Johnson.*

CHOKE-CHERRY. *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHOKED. *pp.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHOKE-FULL. *a.* [*choke* and *full*.] Full as possible; quite full.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n.* A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth.

2. An asperser or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. [*A low term*.]

Clarissa.

CHOKER. *n.* One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.*

CHOKE-WEED. *n.* A plant so called.

CHOKY. *a.* That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.

CHOLAGOGUE. *n.* *col'agog.* [Gr. *χολαγωγος*, from *χολα*, bile.]

A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOLER. *n.* [*L. cholera*; Gr. *χολερα*, from *χολα*, bile.]

1. The bile. By the superabundance of this fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be produced; or perhaps the opinion was that the bile caused the inflamed appearance of the face in anger. Hence,

2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.

Cholera Morbus, a sudden evacuation of bile, both upwards and downwards.

CHOLERIC. *a.* Abounding with cholera. *Dryden.*

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; as a *choleric* man.