

to *chick*, in the sense of *chirp* or *chatter*. The word is found in the Russ. *chirkaga*, to chirp. It is in popular use in New-England.]

Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state.

CHIRK, *v. i.* To chirp. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

CHIRM, *v. i.* [Sax. *cirman*.] To sing as a bird. [Not in use.]

CHIROGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *γραφω*, to write.]

1. Anciently a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written *chirograph*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party*. *Encyc.*

2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England. *Ibid.*

CHIROGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Chirograph*.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In England, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties. *Encyc.*

CHIROGRAPHIC, } a. Pertaining to
CHIROGRAPHICAL, } a. chirography.

CHIROGRAPHER, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. [Not a legitimate word.] *Arbuthnot.*

CHIROGRAPHY, *n.* [See *Chirograph*.] The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand.

CHIROLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

CHIROLOGIST, *n.* [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *λογος*, discourse.]

One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHIROLOGY, *n.* [See *Chirologist*.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them. *Bailey.*

CHIROMANCER, *n.* [See *Chiromanancy*.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands. *Dryden.*

CHIROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *χειρ*, the hand, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand. *Brown.*

CHIROMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromanancy, or divination by the hand.

Chiroman'tic deception. *Grellman.*

CHIRP, *v. i.* *cherp*. [Ger. *zirpen*.] To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as a *chirping* lark, or cricket. *Thomson.*

CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful. *Pope.*

CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects. *Spectator.*

CHIRPER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.

CHIRPING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.

CHIRPING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.

CHIRURGEON, *n.* [Gr. *χειρουργος*, one who operates with the hand, *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work; L. *chirurgus*; Fr. *chirurgien*; Sp. *cirujano*; Port. *surgiam*, or *cirurgiam*; It. *chirurgo*; Arn. *surgun*.]

A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments or external applications. [This ill-sounding word is obsolete, and it now appears in the form of *surgeon*, which see.]

CHIRURGERY, *n.* [Gr. *χειρουργια*. See *Chirurgion*.]

That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written *surgery*.

CHIRURGIC, } a. Pertaining to surgery.
CHIRURGICAL, } a. ry, or to the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments or external applications.

2. Having qualities useful in external applications, for healing diseases or injuries. It is now written *surgical*.

CHISEL, *n. s. a. s. z.* [Fr. *ciseau*, a chisel; *cisler*, to engrave; Arn. *gisel*; Sp. *cinzel*; Heb. חֶסֶל, Ch. חֶסֶל, or חֶסֶל, or Ar. حِيس]

حِيس chazza, to cut, hew, carve. See Class Gs.]

An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

CHISEL, *v. t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHISELED, *pp.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.

CHISELING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

CHISLEU, *n.* [Heb. חֶסֶל, from the Ar. حِيس]

حِيس kasila, to be torpid or cold.]

The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.

CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig, from thrusting out.]

1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant. Hence,

2. A child or babe, in familiar language.

3. A freakle, that is, a push.

CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

CHIT-CHAT, *n.* [See *Chat*, *Chatter*.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

CHITTERLING, *n.* The trill to the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*

CHITTERLINGS, *n. plu.* [G. *küttel*, probably from the root of *gut*.]

The guts or bowels; sausages. *Johnson.*

CHITTY, *a.* Childish; like a babe. *Bailey.*

2. Full of chits or warts. *Johnson.*

CHIVALROUS, *a.* [See *Chivalry*.] Pertaining to chivalry, or knight errantry; warlike; bold; gallant. *Spenser.*

CHIVALRY, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *cheval*, a horse; Sp. *caballeria*; It. *cavalleria*. See *Chivalry*.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback,

called knights; a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms. *Shak.*

3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defense of life and honor. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights. *Shak.*

6. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. This was general or special; general, when the tenant held *per servitium militare*, without specification of the particular service; special, when the particular service was designated.

When the tenant held only of the king, the tenure was *rigid*; when he held of a common person, it was called *common*. This service was also *grand sergeantcy*, as when the tenant was bound to perform service to the king in his own person; and *petit sergeantcy*, when he was bound to yield to the king annually some small thing, as a sword or dagger. Chivalry that might be held of a common person, was called *escuage*, *scutagium*, or shield service. *Blackstone.*

Court of chivalry, a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. It had jurisdiction both of civil and criminal causes, but no power to enforce its decisions by fine or imprisonment, not being a court of record. It is now nearly extinct. *Blackstone.*

CHIVE, *n.* [Fr. *cive*; L. *cepa*.] A species of small onion.

CHIVES, *n. plu.* In *botany*, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See *Stamen*.]

CHLORATE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. *Ure.*

CHLORIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it; as *chloric acid*. *Ure.*

CHLORIDE, } a. [See *Chlorine*.] A com-
CHLORID, } pound of chlorine with a combustible body. *Ure.*

CHLORIDIC, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride. *Ure.*

CHLORINE, } n. [Gr. *χλωρος*, green; so na-
CHLORIN, } med from its color.]

Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called oxy muriatic gas. This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it, and as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated from its color, *chlorine*, or *chloric gas*. *Davy.*

CHLORIDIC, *a.* Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them. *Davy.*

CHLORIS, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green.] The green finch, a small bird.

CHLORITE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρος*, green.] A mineral of a grass green color, opaque, usually friable or easily pulverized, com-