

from that of the whole earth; and from topography, as the description of a country differs from that of a town, city or district. *Encyc.*

CHOROID, *n.* [Gr. *χοροειδής*, a particular membrane, and *ειδός*, likeness.]

In anatomy, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion; as the inner membrane investing the brain, or the pia mater; the second coat of the eye; the fold of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the pineal gland.

CHORUS, *n.* [L. *chorus*; Gr. *χορος*; Sax. *chor*; Fr. *chœur*; D. *choor* or *koor*; Sp. *li coro*; It. *cora*; W. *côr*. In Welsh, the word signifies a round or circle, a choir. If the primary sense is a circle, or a company,

the word may be referred to the Ar. *ἄλκυρα*, to go round, to collect, to bind, or to

καρτά, to return, to repeat. Class Gr. No. 32. 34. If the radical sense is to sing or shout, it may be allied to Gr. *χοῦω*. The former is most probable.]

1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert. *Dryden. Pope. Addison.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. *Shak. Johnson.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy. *Johnson.*

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain complets or verses, at certain periods in a song. *Johnson. Encyc.*

5. A musical composition of two or more parts.

6. Among the Greeks, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.

CHOSE, *n.* [Fr. *chose*; Sp. *cosa*, suit, cause, thing; It. *cosa*; Port. *cousa*; L. *causa*. See *Cause*. The primary sense is, action, urging, prosecution. See *Thing* and *Cause*.]

In law, property in action; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus, money due on a bond or note is a *chose in action*; a recompense for damage done is a *chose in action*; the former proceeding from an *express*, the latter from an *implied* contract. A contract executed is a *chose in possession*; a contract executory conveys only a *chose in action*. A *chose local* is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a *chose transitory* is a thing which is movable. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

CHOISE, *s* as *pret*, and *pl*, of *chose*.

CHOISEN, *pp. cho'z'n.* Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office.

2. A. Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.

His chosen captains are drowned in the sea. *Ex. xv.*

Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood. 1 Pet. ii.

CHOUGH, *n. chuff*. [Fr. *choucas*; Ir. *cag*; Sax. *ceo* or *ceogh*. This word may be the same as *jack*, in jackdaw. It appears to be a Cornish word.]

The *Cornish chough* is a fowl of the genus *Corvus*, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

Chough is also applied to the jackdaw. *Cyc.*

CHOULE. [See *Jowl*.]

CHOUËRE, *v. t.* [This word may be from the root of *cozen*, Arm. *couzein*, or *conche*.

za. Ar. *خاس* *gausa*, to deceive or defraud; Eth. *ሐላቀ* *chaso*, to lie, deceive or cheat.]

To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by *of*, in Hudibras; but in America, by *out of*; as, to chouse one out of his money. [It is now vulgar.] *Dryden. Swift.*

CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a shamlet.

A trick; a sleight; imposition. *Johnson.*

CHOUS'ED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.

CHOUSING, *pp.* Cheating; imposing on. **CHOWDER**, *n.* In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c. In Spanish, *chode* is a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar and flour. In the west of England, *chowder-beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it molasses.

CHOWDER, *v. t.* To make a chowder.

CHOWTHER, *v. t.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM, *n.* [Gr. *χρῖσμα*, from *χρῖναι*, to anoint.]

Unctum; unction. In the Romish and Greek churches, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases, mixed with balsam. *Encyc.*

CHRIS MAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism. *Brevint.*

CHRISMATION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled *unction*. *Encyc.*

CHRISMATORY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

CHRISM, *n.* [See *Chrism*.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrism-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a child's face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself. *Encyc.*

CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *χρῖστος*, anointed, from *χρῖναι*, to anoint.]

THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew *MESSIAH*. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

CHRISTEN, *v. t.* *kris'n.* [Sax. *cristianian*; D. *kerstenen*. See *Christ*.]

1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; *applied to persons*. And as a name is given to the person in the ceremony, hence,

2. To name; to denominate; *applied to things.* *Burnet.*

CHRIS TENDOM, *n.* *kris'ndom.* [Sax. *cristendom*, *cristen*, christian, and *dom*, power, judgment, rule, jurisdiction. See *Christ*.]

1. The territories, countries or regions inhabited by christians, or those who profess to believe in the christian religion.

2. The whole body of christians. *Hooker.*

3. Christianity; the christian religion; as, while *christendom* prevailed. [Unusual.] *Altar.*

CHRIS TENED, *pp. kris'nd.* Baptized and named; initiated into christianity.

CHRIS TENING, *pp. kris'ning.* Baptizing and naming.

CHRIS TENING, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; or initiation into the christian religion.

CHRIS TIAN, *n.* *krist'yan.* [Gr. *χριστιανος*; L. *christianus*; Sax. *cristen*; D. *kristen*; Fr. *chretien*; Sp. *christiano*; Arm. *cristen*; W. *cristian*. See *Christ*.]

1. A believer in the religion of Christ.

2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ.

3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.

1. In a general sense, the word *christians* includes all who are born in a christian country or of christian parents.

CHRIS TIAN, *a.* [See the Noun.] Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as the *christian* religion; *christian* doctrines.

2. Professing the religion of Christ; as a *christian* friend.

3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts and example; as *christian* profession and practice.

4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as courts *christian*. *Blackloun.*

CHRIS TIAN, *v. t.* To baptize. [Not used.] *Fulke.*

CHRISTIANISM, *n.* [Gr. *χριστιανισμος*. See *Christ*.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity. *Johnson.*

CHRISTIANITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral; its primitive form is that of an oblique rectangular prism; its colors brown, yellow or reddish.

Journal of Science.

CHRISTIANITY, *n.* [See *Christian*, from *Christ*.]

The religion of christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.

Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, *christianity* is alike applicable, useful and friendly to them all. *Paley.*

CHRIS TIANIZE, *v. t.* To make christian; to convert to christianity; as, to *christianize* pagans.

CHRIS TIANLIKE, *a.* Becoming a christian. *Shak.*

CHRIS TIANLY, *adv.* In a christian man-