

toise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

CHEL'Y, *n.* [*L. chela*, *Gr. χηλή*, a claw.] The claw of a shell-fish. *Brown.*

CHEMICAL. [See *Chemical*.]

CHEMICALLY. [See *Chemically*.]

CHEMISE, *n.* [*Fr. chemise*; *Ir. caimis*, *cáimis*; *Sp. camisa*; *It. camicia*; *Ar. كاميون* kamitzon; *Anh. id.*]

1. A shift, or under garment worn by females.

2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth. *Bailey.*

CHEMIST. [See *Chemist*.]

CHEMISTRY. [See *Chemistry*.]

CHEQUER. [See *Chequer*.]

CHEIFF, *n.* written also *Sheriff*. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHERISH, *n. t.* [*Fr. cherir*; *Arm. cheriza* from *Fr. cher*, dear; *W. cir*, bounty; *cir-ize*, to pity, to cherish. See *Curess*.]

1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease or comfort to.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children. 1 Thess. ii.

The damsel was fair and cherisheth the king. 1 Kings i.

2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster, and encourage; as, to cherish the principles of virtue; to cherish religion in the heart.

3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment; as, to cherish tender plants.

4. To harbor; to indulge and encourage in the mind; as, to cherish ill will, or any evil passion.

CHERISHED, *pp.* Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered.

CHERISHER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

CHERISHING, *pp.* Warning; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.

CHERISHING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

CHERISHMENT, *n.* Encouragement; comfort. [*Nbl. used.*] *Spenser.*

CHERMES. [See *Kermes*.]

CHERRY, *n.* [*Fr. cerise*; *L. cerasus*; *It. ciriegia*; *Port. cereja*; *Sp. cereza*; *Arm. geresen*; *D. kars*, or *kriek*; *G. kirsche*; *Sw. kirsbarr*; *Dan. kirsebær*; so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, near the Euxine, whence the tree was imported into Italy.]

The fruit of a tree, a species of *Prunus*, of which there are many varieties, as the red or garden cherry, the red heart, the white heart, the black cherry, the black heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulp inclosing a kernel. It is related that this fruit was brought from *Cerasus* in Pontus to Italy, after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, A. R. 680, and introduced into England by the Romans, about 120 years afterwards, A. D. 55.

Barbadoes cherry, is the genus *Malpighia*, of several species. The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid and eatable.

Bind cherry, is a species of *Prunus*, the common laurel or *lauro-cerasus*. *Lee.*

Also, the *Prunus padus*.

Cornelian cherry, is the fruit of the *Cornus*, cornel-tree or dogwood. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.

Dearf cherry, is the fruit of a species of *Lonicera*, or honey-suckle.

Hottelot-cherry, is the fruit of a species of *Cassia*. The fruit is a trispersed berry of a dark purple color.

Winter-cherry, is a name of the fruit of the *Physalis*, a genus of many species. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated, bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of *Solanum*.

Cherry, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming; as a *cherry lip*; *cherry cheeks*.

CHEERY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened, and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazzard.

CHEERY-CHEEKED, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreave.*

CHEERY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole. *Shak.*

CHEERY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense of the word. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees, and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet work.

CHERSONESE, *n.* [*Gr. χερσονήσος*; *χερσος*, land or uncultivated land, and *νησος*, an isle.]

A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as the *Cimbrie Chersonese* or Jutland; the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea.

CHEST, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz; called also hornstone, petrosilex or rock flint. It is less hard than common quartz; its fracture usually dull and splintery, sometimes more or less conchoidal. It is more or less translucent, sometimes at the edges, and sometimes the whole mass, if thin, has the strong translucency of certain horns. Its colors are numerous and usually dull. It is usually amorphous, sometimes globular, or in nodules. It occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains. *Jameson. Cleaveland.*

Chest is also applied to other minerals besides hornstone. Aikin calls a variety of flint, *flinty chest*, and the Derbyshire miners apply the term, *black chest*, to a fusible mineral, whereas the hornstone above described is infusible.

CHEERY, *a.* Like chest; flinty. *Pennant.*

CHEERY, *n.* pl. *cherubs*, but the Hebrew plural *cherubim* is also used. [*Heb. כרוב* kerub. In *Ch.* and *Syr.* the corresponding verb signifies to plow; and the word is said to signify properly any image or figure; if so, it may have been named from engraving. But this is uncertain,

Encyc.

and the learned are not agreed on the signification.]

A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle or a lion. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where the figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The two cherubs which Moses was commanded to make at the ends of the Mercy seat, were to be of beaten work of gold; and their wings were to extend over the Mercy seat, their faces towards each other, and between them was the residence of the Deity. Ex. xxv.

The cherubs in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man and wings.

The four faces were, the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the likeness of a man. Ezek. iv. and x. In 2 Sam. xxii. 11, and Psalm xviii., Jehovali is represented as riding on a cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind. In the celestial hierarchy, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the vails of the tabernacle are called cherubs of curious or skilful work. Ex. xxvi.

CHEUBIC, *a.* [The accent is usually CHE'UBIC; *a.* laid on the second syllable, but improperly.]

Pertaining to cherubs; angelic. *Sheldon.*

CHEUBIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

CHEUBIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic. *Shak.*

CHEUBIN, *n.* A cherub. *Dryden.*

CHEUP, *a.* a corruption of *chirp*, which see.

CHEURIL, *n.* [*Sax. cerfille*, a contraction of *L. chryphyllum*; *Gr. χερυφύλλον*, *χαριφύ* to rejoice, and *φυλλον*, leaf.]

A genus of plants, two species of which are called cow-weed.

CHESAPEAKE, *n.* A bay of the U. States, whose entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles. It receives the waters of the Susquehanna, Potomack, Rappahamock, York, and James Rivers.

CHESIBLE, *n.* [*Old Fr. casuble*.] A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a popish priest at mass. *Bale.*

CHESLIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS, *n.* [*Fr. echecs*. See *Check*.] An ingenious game performed by two parties with different pieces, on a *checkered board*, that is, a board divided into sixty four squares or houses. The success of the game depends almost entirely on skill. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, called a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colors. *Encyc.*

CHESS, *n.* [I do not find this word in any English Dictionary; nor do I know its

origin or affinities. In Persian, *چس* chas or gas, signifies evil, depraved, and a useless weed.]

In New England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat