

CHILD/ERMAS DAY, *n.* [*child, mass and day.*]

An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also *Innocents' Day*.

Bailey. Encyc.

CHILD/HOOD, *n.* [*Sax. childh. See Hood.*]

1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, *infancy, childhood, youth and manhood*.

Childhood and youth are vanity. Eccl. xi.

2. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*
CHILDING, *ppr.* [*The verb to child is now used.*] Bearing children; producing; as *childing women*. *Arbuthnot.*

CHILDISH, *a.* Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile.

When I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Pertaining to a child; as *childish years* or age; *childish sports*.

3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak; as *childish fear*.

CHILDISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, *n.* Triflingness, puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect.

CHILDLESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring. 1 Sam. xv. 33.

CHILDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; subsuasive; dutiful; as *childlike obedience*.

CHILDLY, *a.* Like a child.

CHILDREN, *n.* plu. of *child*.

CHILD/IAN, *n.* [*Gr. χῆαιος, from χῆαις, a thousand.*]

1. A thousand; a collection or sum, containing a thousand individuals or particulars. *Holder.*

2. The period of a thousand years. *Encyc.*

CHILD/AGON, *n.* [*Gr. χῆαις, a thousand, and γωνία, a corner.*]

A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides. *Math. Dict.*

CHIL/IAHE/DRON, *n.* [*Gr. χῆαις, a thousand, and ἰσῆς, a base.*]

A figure of a thousand equal sides.

CHILD/ARCH, *n.* [*Gr. χῆαις, a thousand, and ἀρχῆς, a chief.*]

The military commander or chief of a thousand men. *Mitford.*

CHILD/RACHY, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

CHILD/IAST, *n.* [*Supra.*] One of the sect of Millenarians.

CHIL/IF/ACTIVE. [*See Chylifactive.*]

CHIL/IO/LITER. [*See Kiloliter.*]

CHIL/IO/ETER. [*See Kilometer.*]

CHILL, *n.* [*Sax. cēle, cyle, cyll, cold; celan, to be cold; D. kīl; allied to Fr. geler, L. gelo, gelidus. See Cold, which appears to be radically the same word. The word cele in Saxon is a noun.*]

1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever;

sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [*See Cold and Heat.*]

2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

CHILL, *a.* Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as the *chill vapors* of night.

3. Shivering with cold.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rome.*

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated or affectionate; as a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL, *v. t.* To cause a shivering, or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to *chill* the blood, or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.

2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth.

3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. *Blackmore.*

4. To check motion, life or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage; as, to *chill* the gaiety of the spirits. *Rogers.*

CHILL/ED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHILL/LI, *n.* A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper.

CHILL/INESS, *n.* A sensation of shivering; rigors.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as the *chilliness* of the air, which tends to cause a shivering.

CHILL/ING, *ppr.* Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILL/NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILL/Y, *a.* Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as a *chilly* day, night, or air.

CHIL/OGRAM. [*See Kilogram.*]

CHIMB, *n.* [*See Chimée.*]

CHIME, *n.* [*Chaucer, chimbe; Dan. kimer, to tinkle, to tingle, to toll a bell; L. campana, a bell, from its sound, whence It. scampagnare, to chime.*]

1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments.

Instruments that made melodious chime. *Milton.*

2. Correspondence of sound.

Love—harmonized the chime. *Dryden.*

3. The musical sounds of bells, struck with hammers. *Shak.*

4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. *Greene.*

5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it.

6. A set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony.

CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord.

To make the rough recital apply chime. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, correlative terms, do readily chime. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To agree; to suit with. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

The sely tongue may wel ringe and chime. *Chaucer.*

CHIME, *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. *Dryden.*

2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, *n.* [*D. kim; G. kimme, edge, brim.*]

The edge or brim of a comb or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIMER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHIM/ERA, *n.* [*L. chimera; Gr. χίμαιρα, a goat, a monstrous beast.*]

1. In *fabulous history*, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames. The foreparts of the body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle, that of goats, and the foot, that of serpents. Hence,

2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought. *Encyc.*

CHIMER/ICAL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMER/ICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHEM/ICAL, *a.* [*See Chemistry.*] Pertaining to chemistry; as a *chemical* operation.

2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c.; as *chemical* changes.

3. According to the principles of chemistry, as a *chemical* combination.

CHEM/ICALLY, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHEM/INAGE, *n.* [*Fr. chemin; Sp. camino, a way.*]

In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest. *Corel. Bailey.*

CHIM/ING, *ppr.* [*from chime.*] Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHEM/IST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHEM/ISTRY, *n.* [*Fr. chimie; Sp. química; It. and Port. química.* The orthography of this word has undergone changes through a mere ignorance of its origin, than which nothing can be more obvious.

It is the Arabic كيميا kimia, the occult art or science, from ك ي م

kamai, to conceal. This was originally the art or science now called alchemy; the art of converting baser metals into gold.

The order of Diocletian, directing search to be made for books treating of the wonderful art of making gold and silver, and all that should be found to be committed to the flames, proves the origin of this art to be as remote as the close of the third century, and it was probably somewhat earlier. *Gibbon*, Ch. 13. It is not improbable that this art was used in counterfeiting coins. The common orthography is from χῆω, to melt or fuse; the old