

The other season in which it is dangerous to come in their [ears] way, is at the time of their copulation, which is generally about this time of the year.

Cook. Voyage, vol. vii. b. v. c. 5.

COPY, v. Fr. Copier; It. Copiare; Sp. Copiar; Dut. Kopieren. Copiam dare, copiam facere exscribendi, describendi. (See Junius, Skinner, and Menage.) To copy is— To multiply writings; i. e. to write from another writing what is there written; to write, to transcribe, describe or delineate from any pattern, model or example; to describe or delineate in imitation or resemblance; to imitate; to strive to resemble,—to follow an example.

Copy-hold,—see the quotation from Blackstone.

But neither I, neither all the frèdes I could make, might attain any copie, but only one written copie, which as it seemed was drawn out in great hast: notwithstanding I can not well judge what the cause should be, that his boke is kept so secret.—Frith. Workes, p. 108.

Then with relaxed rein admonishing Her smoking steeds: they snatch'd her coach away With sparkling, foaming fervor, copying Her hasty indignation.—Beaumont. Psyche, c. 5. s. 250.

These, and a thousand more, the fane adorne; Their fates were painted, ere the men were born, All copied from the heavens, and ruling force Of the red star, in his revolving course.

Dryden. Palamon & Arcite.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable copiers in painting, good rhimers in poetry, and harmless projectors in politics.—Zatter, No. 166.

I need not enlarge on this relation; it is evident from hence, that the Sorbonists were the original, and our schismatics in England were the copiers of rebellion; that Paris began, and London followed.

Dryden. Vindication of the Duke of Guise.

This person suddenly going for Africk before the transcript had been examined, and not taking care to leave all the first copy, the author found one or two [blanks] where he was not able to repair the copist's omissions.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 467. The Publisher to the Reader.

Now whether the writer be poet, philosopher, or whatever kind; he is in truth no other than a copist after nature.

Shafsbury. Advice to an Author, pt. iii. s. 3.

This primary or original copying, which in the ideas of Philosophy is imitation, is, in the language of criticism, called invention.—Hurd. Poetical Imitation, s. 1.

But as all these copyists were not equally dexterous in effacing and cleaning these manuscripts, I have seen some in which a part at least of the former writing might be read.

Jortin. Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.

As such tenants had nothing to shew for their estates but these customs, and admissions in pursuance of them, entered on those rolls, or the copies of such entries witnessed by the steward, they now began to be called tenants by copy of court roll, and their tenure itself a copyhold.

Blackstone. Commentaries, b. ii. c. 6.

COQUETTE, or COQUET, n. v. adj. Cocket, brisk, apish, pert, (North, Grose.) Perhaps, as Skinner thinks, from the Fr. "Coqueler, i. e. to chuck, as a cock among hens; also to strow it, like a cock on his own dunghill," Cotgrave; who in v. Coquardise, uses cocketness, as its English equivalent. Coquetry is applied to—

Assumed, pretended, affected, forced liveliness, vivacity, or cheerfulness; to insincere attempts to please or be pleasing, to be agreeable, attractive or alluring.

Phillis, who but a month ago Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau, I saw coquetting 't other night In public with that odious knight.

Swift. Cadmus & Vanessa.

The coquet is in particular a great mistress of that part of oratory which is called action, and indeed seems to speak stirring a limb, or varying a feature, of glancing her eyes, or playing with her fan.—Spectator, No. 247.

Coquet and coy at once her air, Both study'd, though both seem neglected; Careless she is with artful care, Affecting to seem unaffected.

Congreve. Amoret.

If a man considers that all his heavy complaints of wounds and deaths rise from some little affectations of coquetry, which are improved into charms by his own fond imagination, the very laying before himself the cause of his distemper, may be sufficient to effect the cure of it.

Spectator, No. 377.

The most steady foresight and predisposing order to have every body and every thing ready in its place, and prepared to take advantage of the fortunate figurative moment in this coquetting climate of ours.—Burke. On Scarcity.

Leviculus discovered that this coarseness was nothing more than the coquetry of Cornhill, and the next day returned to the attack.—Rambler, No. 182.

So you with coy coquettish art Play wanton round your lover's heart Invisible and free: Love's balmy blessing would you try, No longer sport a butterfly But imitate the bee.—P. Whitehead. Butterfly & Bee.

CORAL, n. Fr. Corail; It. Corallo; Co'RAL, adj. Sp. Coral; Lat. Corallium; Co'RALLINE. Gr. Κοραλλιον; of unsettled Co'RALLOID, adj. etymology. Vossius pro-CORALLO'IDAL. duces various conjectures, and among them, that contained in the passage quoted from Holland's translation of Pliny (qv.)

Of small coral about hire arm she bare A pair of beads, gauded all with green; And theron hong a broche of gold ful shene. Chaucer. Prologue, v. 158.

A little mouth with decent chin, A coral lip of hue, With teethe as white as whale his bone ech one in order due.—Turberville. Praise of his Loue.

It is said that this plant [coral] whilst it groweth and is alive, if a man touch it never so little, becomes as hard immediatly as a stone. The fishers therefore to prevent that inconvenience (as knowing the nature thereof) either pluck it up with their nets, or cut it with some sharpe edged yron tooles: which is the cause that it is commonly called curatium, as some make interpretation of the word, (ὄρις ἐν ἄλ. κερτρα, because it is cut and shorne (as it were) in the sea.) Holland. Plinie, b. xxxii. c. 2.

Besides which fuci, the Dr. tells me, he observed vessels and seed in coralloid shrubs. Derham. Physico-Theology, b. x. Note (p.)

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may endure under water without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many coralloid concretions. Brown. Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.

It is a tradition amongst naturalists that coral grows soft at the bottom of the sea, but when it is brought up into the open air, though it retains its bulk and figure, it hardens into a stony concretion.—Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 114.

The weather being squally, with rain, I anchored, at the approach of night, in fifteen fathoms' deep water, over a bottom of coral-sand, and shells. Cook. Voyage, vol. v. b. ii. c. 3.

CORANTO, or } Fr. Courante; It. Correre; CORRA'NTO. } a swift and lively dance. See the quotation from Sir John Davies, in v. CURRENT.

CORB, n. } "Fr. Courbe, curvus, curva, CORB, adj. } curba," (Menage.) "Fr. Courbe, adj.

Crooked, bowed, vaulted, arched, bent, arch-wise," (Cotgrave.)

Hir front was narowe, hir lockes here, She loketh forth, as doth a more: [Moor] Hir necke is short, hir sholders courbe. That might a man's luste distourbe.—Gower. Con. A. b. i.

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wise With curious corbes, and pendants grauen faire. Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iv. c. 10.

Or siker thy head very tottie is, So on thy corbe shoulder it leenes amisse. Id. Shepherd's Calendar. February.

CORD, v. } Fr. Corde; It. Corda; Sp. CORD, n. } Cuerda; Dut. Korde; Gr. Co'RDAGE. } Χορδή, intestinum; and hence Co'RDED, adj. } Chorda, i. e. fides ex intestino contorto et arefacto; applied to the strings of a musical instrument, because they are made of the cords or intestines of animals, (Lennep and Vossius.) And thence applied, says Junius, ad funem simili ratione contortum. Applied to— A string or rope wreathed or twisted.

Thanne knyghtes kittiden awei the cordais of the litil boot, and suffriden it to salle awei.—Wiclif. Dedis, c. 27.

He set him up withouten wordes mo, And with his axe he smote the cord atwo; And doun goth all.—Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3818.

— And thervpon Down goth the corde into the pit, To whiche he hath at ende knit A staffe, wherby he saide, he wolde, That Adrian hym shulde holde.—Gower. Con. A. b. v.

Of the same wool, being mixed with one third part of horse haire they make all their cordage. Hackluyt. Voyages, vol. i. p. 89.

I willingly on some conditions come Into their hands, and they as gladly yield me To the uncremeis'd a welcom prey, Bound with two cords; but cords to me were threds Toucht with the flame. Milton. Samson Agonistes.

From this self-same tree [the palm-tree] there is drawn a kind of fine flax, of which people make their garments, and with which in the East India they prepare the cordage for their ships.—Raleigh. History of the World, b. i. c. 2. s. 12.

His corded ladders readily prepar'd. Dryton. The Barons' Wars, b. iii.

Pro. Know (noble lord) they haue deuis'd a meane How he her chamber-window will ascend, And with a corded ladder fetch her downe. Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act iii. sc. 1.

It is very observable, that the same word which in the Greek text is rendered by ωδινος, and in the English by pains, in the Hebrew signifies not only pain, but also a cord or band, according to which it is very easy and proper to conceive, that the resurrection discharged Christ from the bands of death.—South, vol. iii. Ser. 8.

There is no country has better land or water for flax and hemp; and I do verily believe, the navy may be provided here [in Ireland] with sailing and cordage cheaper by far than in England.—Locke. Works. Molyneux to Locke.

Of the leaves of these plants, with very little preparation, they make all their common apparel; and of these they make also their strings, lines, and cordage for every purpose, which are so much stronger than any thing we can make with hemp, that they will not bear a comparison. Cook. Voyage, vol. ii. b. ii. c. 8.

COR'DATE. Heart-shaped; from Cor, cordis, the heart.

The young birds vary in having on their breasts transverse bars instead of cordated spots. Pennant. British Zoology. Gentil Falcon.

The belly with cordated spots.—Id. Ib. The Jack Snipe.

CORDELIER. A grey frier, says Minshew, of the order of St. Francis, so called because he wears a coard about his middle full of twisted knots.

'Twas there then in civil respect to harsh laws, And for want of false witness to back a bad cause, A Norman, though late, was oblig'd to appear, And who to assist, but a grave cordelier? Prior. The Thief and the Cordelier.

CO'RDIAL, adj. } Fr. Cordial; It. Cordiale; CO'RDIAL, n. } Sp. Cordial; Lat. Cor, cordis, a general name given CO'RDIALITY. } to those medicines, which CO'RDIAL-WISE. } purge not, but only com- CO'RDIAL-WATER. } fort the heart, and the bodie decayed, (Minshew.) And see the quotation from Sir T. Elyot. Applied (met.) to— Any thing that comforts, or cheers the spirits. Cordial, the adj.—hearty.

For gold in phisike is a cordial; Therefore he loved gold in special. Chaucer. The Prologue, v. 445.

All things whiche be cordiall, that is to say, which do in any wise comfort the heart, do resist pestilence, vehement anger, or heauinesse, &c.—Sir T. Elyot. The Castel of Heith.

The first doth encourage my fainting harte, and the seconde doth begin (already) to employ my vnderstanding, for (alas my good lord) were not the cordial of these two precious spiceries, the corsuyue of care would quickly confound me.—Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

And first behold this cordial julep here That flames, and dances in his crystal bounds, With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mix'd; Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena, Is of such pow'r to stir up joy as this. To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst. Milton. Comus, l. 672.

Many restoratues, of vertues rare, And costly cordialles shee did apply, To mitigate his stubborne malady, But that sweete cordiall, which can restore A loue-sick hart, shee did to him enuy. Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. iii. c. 5.

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