

COP-TANK, s. The same as *Copalan*.
See *COP*.

Mr. Nares produces an instance of it written *Coppietank*; and another, *Coppin-tank*. Other examples are given by Mr. Steevens, in his Note on *Copetan*.

COPULATE, v. ad. To connect, to con-
-ION. join, to unite; and sometimes
-IVE, *ad. s.* restricted, as *Couple* is, to the
-IVELY. conjunctive or union of two
only. See *TO BRACE*.

L. Copul-are, -atum. See *TO COUPLE*.

COPY, v. s. To multiply writings; i. e. to
-ING. write from another writing what
-IER, or is there written; to write, to
-YER. transcribe, describe or delineate
-YIST, or from any pattern, model or ex-
-IST.* ample; to describe or delineate
in imitation or resemblance; to imitate;
to strive to resemble; to follow an ex-
ample.

Copy is technically app. to the MS. from
which any book, &c. is printed, graven, &c.

Copy-right,—right in the *Copy*; sc. to
publish it; to sell or otherwise dispose of it.

Copy-hold,—tenure by *copy* of court roll.
**Shaftesbury*.

Fr. Copi-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; D. Kopieren. Copiam dare, copiam facere exscribendi, describendi.
—See *Jun. Sk.* and *Men*.

COQUETTE, or COQUET, s. v. ad. *Co-*
-RY. *quetry* is app. to—Assumed, pre-
-TISH. tended, affected, forced liveliness,
vivacity, or cheerfulness; to insincere at-
tempts to please or be pleasing, to be
agreeable, attractive or alluring.

Cocket, brisk, apish, pert.—*North, Grose*. Per-
haps, as *Sk.* thinks, from the *Fr. Coqueter*, i. e.
to chuck, as a *cock* among hens; also to strow it,
like a *cock* on his own dunghill,—*Cot.*; who in
v. Coquardise, uses *cocketness*, as its English equi-
valent.

CORAL, s. ad. "It is said that this plant
-L-INE. [*corall*] whilst it groweth and is
-OID, *ad.* alive, if a man touch it never so
-OIDAL. little, becomes as hard imme-
diately 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 *curalium*, as some make
interpretation of the word, *ὄτι ἐν ἀλι κερ-
πειται*, because it is cut and shorne (as it
were) in the sea."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. Cor-ail; It. -allo; Sp. -al; Lat. Corallium;
Gr. Κοραλλιον; of unsettled etymology. *Voss.*
produces various conjectures, and among them,
that given by *Pliny*, (*qv.*)

CORANTO, or CORRANTO, s. *Fr. Cou-*
rante; It. Còrrere; a swift and lively dance.

CORB, s. ad. Crooked, bowed, vaulted,
arched, bent, archwise.—*Cot.*

"*Fr. Courbe, curvus, curva, curba.*"—*Men.*

CORD, v. s. App. to—A string or rope
-AGE. wreathed or twisted, involved.

-ED, *ad.* *Fr. Cord-e; It. -a; Sp. Cuerda; D. Kord-e; Gr. Χορδή,* intestinum; and hence *Chorda*,

i. e. *fides ex intestino contorto et arefacto*; app. to
the strings of a musical instrument, because they
are made of the cords or intestines of animals.—
Lenep and Voss. And thence app. (*Jun.*) *ad*
funem simili ratione contortum. The A. S. *Cerr-*
ed or *cyrr-ed*, past p. of *Cerran*, vertere, volveve,
with the mere difference of the vowel, is *Corred*,
cord.

CORDATE, ad. *Cordate*, (in *Nat. Hist.*)
-D-IAL, *ad. s.* —heart-shaped.

-IALLY. *Cordial, s.*—app. met. to—
-IALITY. Any thing that comforts, or
cheers the spirits. *Cordial, the ad.*—hearty.

Fr. & Sp. Cordi-al; It. -ale; Lat. Cor, cordis,
a general name given to those medicines, which
purge not, but only comfort the heart, and the
body decayed.—*Mins. Ac-Con-Dia-Mis-*

CORDELIER, s. A grey friar of the
order of St. Francis, so called because he
wears a *cord* about his middle, full of twisted
knots.—*Mins.*

CORDOVAN, s. Leather, so called from
-SKIN. *Corduba* in Spain.—*Jun.* and

CORDWAIN, s. *Men.*

-ER. Variously written; after *Fr. &*
Sp. Cordov-an; It. -ano; or D. Kordewaine.

CORE, s. *Core* (i. e. the heart) is used
emph. with the word *heart*, as *My heart's*
core,—the inmost part or recess of the
heart. *Piers Plouhman* writes:—"Knowst
thow a *core* seynt, quath ich, that men
clepeth treuthe.

Fr. Cœur; It. Cuore; from the Lat. Cor, q. cor
fructus, the heart of the fruit.

CO-REIGNERS,* s. *Reigners* or rulers
or governours, in union or conjunction
with others.—**Cudworth.*

COR-RIVAL, or CORRIVAL, v. s. ad. *App-*
-RY. to those contending for water at the
-SHIP. same river. *Gen.*—Those who con-
-TY,* tend or strive for the same object;
competitors. *Warner* uses *Co-rive*.

**Bp. Hall.*

CORK, v. s. -Y. The bark of a tree; also
a tree so called; a piece of such tree for
stopping bottles, barrels, &c.

Corky,—of or pertaining to, having the
qualities of, a *cork*; light as a *cork*.

Dan. Kork; D. Korck; Ger. Corck; Sp. Corcho;
—all, by contraction, from the *Lat. Cortex*, the
bark; for it is in truth the (*cortex arboris*) bark of
a tree.—*Skinner.*

CORMORANT, s. A kind of bird.
Corvus marinus, mergus, the Sea-Crow. Fr.
Cormoran; It. Corvo marino; Sp. Cuervo marino;
ob notabilem voracitatem.—*Junius.* See *CORVO-*
RANT.

CORN, v. s. -Y. *Corned-meat*,—A. S. *Ge-*
cornad, sale conditus. *Corned-meat* may
be—seasoned to the *core*, to the centre.

To *corn*,—to form into *corns* or grains.

Corn is much used pref., as *Corn-fed*,
Corn-floor, &c.

Goth. Kaurn; A. S. Corn; D. Koren; Ger. Kern;
Dan. Korn. *Martin* thinks from the *Lat. Gran-*
num, (*à gerendo*, *Var.*) by metathesis; "And with
him," says *Sk.* "I fully agree." *Jun.*—fortasè à
κρεω vel *κορεννυμι, satio, saturo.* Perhaps rather
from *Core, coren, corn.*