

COP

Du. Sen. Show me the place
I lose to cope him in these sullen fits
For then he's full of matter.
Shakespeare. As You Like It, Act ii. sc. 1.
— But Eve was Eve,
This far his over-mach, who self deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with, or his own.
Milton. Paradise Regained, b. iv.
Can such an one be a fit person to step into the throne of
David to redeem Israel, and to cope with all the Roman
power.—*South, vol. iii. Ser. 8.*
If we preserve a communication with him by prayer, for
the assistance of his Holy Spirit, we are in constant danger
of a relapse. Our own powers cannot cope with the subtleties
of the world.—*Glavin, ser. 1. Ser. 13.*

CO'PEMAN. } A. S. *Copman*, a chapman.
CO'PEMATE. } *Copemate*,—a chapmate.
For this we now say, *chapman*—which is as much to say,
as a merchant or *cope-man*.
Verstegan. Restit. of decayed Intelligence, c. 7.

Assure thee, Celia, he that would sell thee,
Only for hope of gain, and that uncertaine,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.
B. Jonson. The Fox, Act iii. sc. 7.
Was ever such a tatter'd rag of man's flesh
Patch'd up for *cope mate* to my niece's daughter.
Ford. The Lady's Trial, Act v. sc. 1.
Els my conclusion is,
"If not of worth, by force perforce,
To winne her from you all,
Yea though our banisht *cope-mate* could
His British succours call."—*Warner. Adion's England.*

CO'PIE. } Lat. *Copia*, contracted from
CO'PIOUS. } *Co-copis*; quasi cum *ope*. (Varro
CO'PIOUSLY. } and Vossius.) The noun *copie*,
CO'PIOUSNESS. } (from the Lat. *Copia*.) adopted
through the French by old writers, and among
them by B. Jonson, is now obsolete.
Enough or more than enough, sufficiency, plenty,
abundance, fulness, satiety.

And also the chanoy of Robertsart, who had always been
before a good Frenche man, at the renewing of this warre
he became Englysh and dyd fayth and homage to the kyng
of Englands, who was right gladd of his service. Thus the
knyghtes and squyers turned their *copies* on both parties.
Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 229.

After wee enter'd the said king's londes we found all
kinds of vitell plenty, and food for horse in great *copie*, as
otherwise in our other passages before made, store of gudlie
rivers to drink.—*Strype. Rec. Pace, to the Emperor.*

Crying ofte that he shall not have tyme ynough to prosecute
this matter, that his audience is not receyvable of so
high misteries, that he is drowned with *copie* of matter, and
standeth in doubts where he may best begin.
Udal. Mark, c. 8.

He shall not onely attayne *plentie* of the tonges called *copis*,
but also increase and nourish remembrance wonderfully.
Sir T. Elgot. Governour, b. i. c. 10.

Besides that Paul seemeth not a little to boast himselfe, if
men looke on it with a carnall eye, for he saith, that he
thinketh not himselfe inferiour unto the hiest apostles: and
sayth agayne, that if they glory to be the ministers of Christ
(though he speak vnwisely) he is more *copious* in labours,
in stripes above measure.—*Frith. Workes, p. 64.*

My censurer blames me for not opening more *copiously*
what the opinions of the Lollards and the Wicklittists were.
Burnet. Records. A Letter to Mr. Anson.

The Lacons could abide no length: the Sophistes of Greece
coule through their *copiousnes* make an elephaunt of a
fye, and a mountayne of a moie-hill.—*Udal. Luke, Pref.*

I marle in what dull cold nooke he found this lady out?
that (being a woman) she was blest with no more *copie* of
wit, but to serve his humour thus
B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour, Act ii. sc. 3.

Those who have gone afore me in that argument have
made so *copious* a harvest, that the issue of my gatherings
must needs have been but small, except I had with Ruth
glean'd out of their sheaves.
Halca Remains. Ser. 2 Pet. iii. 16.

If our barren wits were dried up, they might be *copiously*
irrigated from those fruitful well-springs.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 303.

But I must now enter into the large field of our tonga
copiousnes, and perhaps long wander vp and downe with-
out finding easie way of issue, and yet leaue many parts
thereof vnurued.—*Comden. Remains. The Eng. Tongue.*

Nature itself cannot err, and as men abound in *copious-
ness* of language; so they become more wise, or more ad-
than ordinary.—*Hobbes. Of Man, pt. i. c. 4*

COP

The subject [doing good] is so *copious*, that the study of a
whole life cannot exhaust it.—*Sharp. Works, vol. i. Ser. 3.*

I could account for his [Oree] improving in health as he
grew older, only from his drinking less *copiously* of the ova
in his present station as a private gentleman, than he had
been accustomed to do when he was regent.
Cook. Voyage, vol. vi. b. iii. c. 7.

The sense of the laws, I am sure, is on my side, which are
by no means sparing of the orator's time; it is not brevity,
but *copiousness*, a full representation of every circumstance,
which they recommend.—*Melmoth. Pliny, b. i. Let. 20.*

CO-PLANT. Lat. *Planta*.
To *plant* with something else, at the same time,
in the same place.

Now France being a passable and plain pervious continent,
the Romans quickly diffus'd and rooted themselves in
every part thereof, and so *co-planted* their language, which
in a short revolution of time came to be call'd Romand.
Howell, b. iv. Let. 19.

CO-PORITION. Lat. *Portio*, from *Paro*, a
part or share. See **COPACINER**.

Faire lady, let it not you seeme disgrace
To beare this burden on your dainty backs;
Myselfe will beare a part, *co-porition* of your packe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, b. vi. c. 2.

COPPER, n. } Fr. *Cuyvre*; Sp. *Cobre*;
CO'PPER, adj. } A. S. *Cyper*; Dut. *Koper*; Ger.
CO'PPER, v. } *Kopfer*; Lat. *Cyprum*, i. e.
CO'PPERAS. } *as Cyprum*; *Cyprian* brass.
CO'PPERISH. } *Cyprum* is not found in any
CO'PPERORE. } writer earlier than Spartianus.
CO'PPERY. }

For lyke as to a true sylver grote a false *cooper* grote is
neuer the lesse contrary though it be quick sylvered over,
but so muche the more false in how much it is counter-
feted the more lyke to the truth, so, &c.
Sir T. More. Workes, p. 220.

His sawcy *cooppered* nose, and fierce staring eyes,
His common slanderous tales, which he did in this world
devise,
Made Pluto stand in dread. *North. Plutarch, p. 288.*

For brass, no original, but a compound metall, is made of
this stone [*lapis calaminaris*] and *copper*; and becometh
more hard than *copper* alone, and therefore the more ser-
viceable for many other purposes.
Fuller. Worthies. Somersetshire.

Divers witnesses were produced, *visa voce*, who proved
the death of several of the parliament party before Col-
chester, the shooting of poisoned bullets boyled in *coppers*
from the town.—*Waitecock. Memorials, an. 1648.*

In this fell there is a large vein of *coopperish* sulphur.
Robinson. Nat. Hist. of Cumberland & Westm. 1709.

Although it may be question, whether in this operation,
the iron or *coopper* be transmuted, as may be doubted from
the cognation of *coopperose* with *copper*; and the quantity of
iron, remaining after the conversion.
Brown. Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.

Some springs in Hungary highly impregnated with vitriol-
lick salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the spring and
deposit in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, *cooppery*
particles brought with the waters out of the neighbouring
copper mines.—*Woodward. On Fossils.*

But as a poor pretending beau,
Because he fain would make a show,
Nor can arrive at silver lace,
Takes up with *copper* in the place.—*Swift. To Mr. Delany.*

I also left with him the inscription plate he had before in
keeping, and another small *copper-plate*, on which were
engraved these words: "Anchored here, His Britannic
Majesty's ships, Resolution and Adventure, Sept. 1773."
Cook. Voyage, vol. iii. b. i. c. 12.

COPPICE, or } A little wood (says Min-
COPSE, n. } shew); from Fr. *Couper*, i. e.
COPSE, v. } scindore, to cut down; be-
CO'PPY. } cause it is underwood not
appointed to grow to great trees, but to be cut
downe. Junius thinks, manifestly, from the Gr.
Koppice, to cut. *Kopser*, in Hesychius, is arbores
caudus. May it not be wood *copped* or lopt,
headed down; polled?

O that thy name were carv'd on every tree,
That as these plants still great, and greater grow,
Thy name, dear nymph, might be enlarged so,
That every grove and *copice* might speak thee.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

By *copicing* the starvling in the places where they are new
sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even
their untouch'd contemporaries.— *Evelyn. Forest Trees, c. 3.*

COP

Why kept he not amongst the fennes?
Or in the *copies* by
Or in the woods and braky glennes,
Where hawes and acorns lie?
Brown. The Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 2.

But lo, from forth a *copse* that neighbours by,
A breeding jennet, lusty, young and proud,
Adonis' trampling courser doth espy
And forth he rushes, snorts, and neighs aloud.
Shakespeare. Venus & Adonis

Generally *copse-wood* should be cut close, and at intervals
as the growth requires.—*Evelyn. Forest Trees, c. 3. s. 16.*

When the French advanced, our men fired upon them,
both in front and from the *copies*, with that fury, and with
such success that they began to run.
Burnet. Own Time, an. 1708.

Try we thy candour farther: higher art
And more luxurious, haply too, more vain,
Adorns yon southern *copice*.—*Mason. English Garden*
The tardy loiterers of his dwindling *copse*.
Dodley. Agriculture, c. 2.

— Let the bulky wain
Through dusty roads roll nodding; or the bark
That silently adown the cerule stream
Glides with white sails, dispense the downy freight
To *copy* villages on either side,
And spiry towns. *Dyer. The Fleece, b. ii.*

COPTANK. The same as *Coptan*. (See **COP**.)
Mr. Nares produces an instance of it written *cop-
pletank*; and another—*coppin-tank*. Other exam-
ples are given by Mr. Steevens, in his Note on
Coptan.

Ulysses revileth not Theristes with these termes. Thou
halting and lame squire, thou bald-pate, thou *coptank*; thou
art camel-back, crump-shouldered: but rather reproacheth
him with his vaine babbling and indiscreet language.
Holland. Plutarch, p. 20.

For he went not without breeches, nor did wear a long
gown trailing on the ground, nor a high *coplanc* hat, but
took a mean apparel between the Medes and the Persians.
North. Plutarch, p. 578.

COPULATE, v. } Lat. *Copulare, ntm.*
CO'PULATE, adj. } Vossius, — *Συμπαλον*, from
COPULATION. } *παλον*, sive *παλον*, (from
CO'PULATIVE, adj. } *παλε-ειν*, plect-ere, nect-
CO'PULATIVE, n. } ere.) and by metathesis
CO'PULATIVELY. } *copla*: or it may be from
the Hebrew.—*Scheidius* thinks *copula* is *coopula*,
from *apere*, i. e. *nectere*.

To connect, to conjoin, to unite; and some-
times restricted, as *copule* is, to the conjunction or
union of two only. See **TO BRACE**.

He shall be born by the *copulation* of the father and mother,
as other men: not, as some say, of a lone virgin.
Strype. Mem. A Popish Discourse of Antichrist.

This man is so cunning in his inclusions & exclusives,
that he discerneth nothing betwene *copulations* and disjunctives.
—*Sir T. More. Workes, p. 943.*

Great feasts were made in Holland, and great sport,
Because of this new match of *copulation*,
But greater shall in Zeland be report,
For which there was great care and preparation.
Harrington. Orlando, b. ix. s. 87.

For the conjunction *cop* is not to be taken here for a
copulative, but, as *cop* is frequently in the Hebrew, for a
conjunction casual.—*Mede. Works, b. i. Dis. 24.*

But if the force of custom, simple and separate, be great,
the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate,
is far greater.—*Bacon. Ess. Of Custom and Education.*

By this rule it is also, that words are taken and construed,
sometimes by extension; sometimes by restriction; some-
times by implication; sometimes a disjunctive for a *copula-
tive*; a *copulative* for a disjunctive.
State Trials. The Case of the Postnati, an. 1608.

Then the promise in the same tenour *copulatively*. And
will give unto thee (still with the same speciality) the keys,
&c. and whatsoever thou, &c.
Hammond. Works, vol. ii. p. 284.

But, I suppose, we owe this benefit wholly to the growth
and progress of Christianity in the North, by which early
and undistinguished *copulation*, or multitude of wives,
were either restrained or abrogated.
Sir W. Temple. On the United Provinces, c. 1.

And for the same reason I understand the Israel of God,
to be the same with those who walk by this rule, though
join'd with them by the *copulative cop*, and; no very un-
usual way of speaking.—*Locke. Gal. vi. 11—18. N. 16.*

Like land animals they have warm blood, *copulate*, bring
forth, and suckle their young, shewing a strong attachment
to them.—*Pennant. British Zoology. Cetaceous Fishes.*

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