

the ancient usage of touching the *corpore*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements. *Paley.*

CORPORALITY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality.

If this light hath any *corporality*, it is most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*

CORPORALLY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be *corporally* present.

CORPORALSHIP, *n.* [from *corporal*.] A corporal's command in a Russian company, or a division of twenty-three men.

Each squadron consists of two companies, and each of these, of three *corporalships* or six ty nine men who come in the front. *Tonke.*

CORPORAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal or communion cloth.

CORPORATE, *a.* [L. *corporatus*, from *corpor*, to be shaped into a body, from *corpus*, body.]

1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as a *corporate* assembly, or society; as a *corporate* town. *Swift.*
2. United; general; collectively one.

They answer in a *corporate* voice. *Shak.*

CORPORATENESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body. *Dict.*

CORPORATION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations are *aggregate* or *sole*. *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. *Blackstone.*

CORPORATOR, *n.* The member of a corporation. *Sergeant.*

CORPORATURE, *n.* The state of being embodied. [Not in use.] *More.*

CORPOREAL, *a.* Having a body; *corporeous*, *a.* *sisting* of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*; as our *corporeal* frame; *corporeal* substance.

CORPOREALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

CORPOREALLY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner. *Richardson.*

CORPOREITY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality. The one attributed *corporeity* to God.

CORPORIFY, *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body. [Not used.] *Boyle.*

CORPOSANT, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo*, holy body.]

A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the masts-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical. *Mar. Dict.*

CORPUS, *n.* [Fr. from L. *corpus*, body. It is pronounced *kore*, and is an ill word in English.]

1. In *military language*, a body of troops; any division of an army; as a *corps de reserve*.

2. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse*.

3. A carcase; a dead body. [See *Corpse*.] *Shak.*

4. In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration. *Encyc.*

CORPUS, *n. corpus*. [L. *corpus*, a body; *in corp*; W. *corp*; Arm. *corp*; It. *corpo*; Sp. *corpo*.] The dead body of a human being. *Addison.*

CORPULENT, *a.* [L. *corpulentia*, from *CORPULENT*, *n.* *corpus*, body.]

1. Fleshiness; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh; as the body of a human being. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; as *corpulence* of water. [Little used.] *Ray.*

CORPULENT, *a.* *Fleshy*; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as a *corpulent* child.

Corpus Christi. [Body of Christ.] A festival of the church of England, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honor of the Eucharist. *Encyc.*

CORPUSCULE, *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.]

A minute particle, or physical atom; corpuscles are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton.*

CORPUSCULAR, *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. *Encyc.*

CORPUSCULARIAN, *a.* *Corpuscular*, as above.

CORPUSCULARIAN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

CORADIATION, *n.* [L. *con* and *radiatio*. See *Ray*.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Brown.*

CORRECT, *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corrigere* and *rego*, to set right; *rectus*, right; straight. See *Right*.]

Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A *correct* edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. *Correct* manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. *Correct* principles coincide with the truth. *Correct* language is agreeable to established usage.

CORRECT, *v. t.* [L. *correctus*, *corrigere*; *con* and *rego*. See *Right*.]

1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to *correct* manners or principles. Hence,

2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to *correct* a book; to *correct* a copy for the press; or in printing, to *correct* the press, or errors of the press.

3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest. Prov. xxix.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations; to *correct* the relaxing quality of water by boiling it with animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRECTED, *pp.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

CORRECTING, *pp.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; amending; chastising.

CORRECTION, *n.* [L. *correctio*.] The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice or propriety; as the *correction* of opinions or manners. All scripture is profitable for *correction*. 2 Tim. iii.

Retrenchment of faults or errors; amendment; as the *correction* of a book, or of the press.

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as the *corrections* of a copy are numerous; set the *corrections* in the margin of a proof-sheet.

4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects. Withhold not *correction* from the child. Prov. xviii.

5. In *scriptural language*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions. They have refused to receive *correction*. Jer. v.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii.

6. Critical notice; animadversion. *Brown.*

7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.

House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

CORRECTIONAL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction. *Walsh.*

CORRECTIONER, *n.* One that has been in the house of correction. [Not used.] *Shak.*

CORRECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; tending to rectify; as *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRECTIVE, *n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong, or injurious; as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

2. Limitation; restriction. [Little used.] *Hale.*