

left to him in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers. Johnson.*
COLLEGE, *n.* [L. *collegium*; *con* and *lego*, to gather.]

In its primary sense, a collection, or assembly. Hence,

1. In a *general sense*, a collection, assembly, or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.

2. In a *particular sense*, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose; as the college of Electors or their deputies at the diet in Ratisbon. So also, the college of princes, or their deputies; the college of cities, or deputies of the Imperial cities; the college of Cardinals, or sacred college. In Russia, the denomination, *college*, is given to councils of state, courts or assemblies of men intrusted with the administration of the government, and called *Imperial colleges*. Of these some are supreme and others subordinate; as the Supreme Imperial College; the college of foreign affairs; the college of war; the admiralty college; the college of justice; the college of commerce; the medical college.

Tooke ii. 335. 356.
In Great Britain and the United States of America, a society of physicians is called a college. So also there are colleges of surgeons; and in Britain, a college of philosophy, a college of heralds, a college of justice, &c. Colleges of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of that state.

3. An edifice appropriated to the use of students, who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.

5. In foreign universities, a public lecture.

COLLEGE-LIKE, *n.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COLLEGIAL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COLLEGIAN, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college. *Johnson.*

COLLEGIATE, *a.* Pertaining to a college; as *collegiate studies*.

2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as a *collegiate society*. *Johnson.*

3. A *collegiate church* is one that has no bishop's see; but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons and prebends. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbeys which have been secularized. *Encyc.*

COLLEGIATE, *n.* The member of a college. *Barton.*

COLLET, *n.* [Fr. *collet*, a collar, or neck, from *l. collum*.]

1. Among *jewelers*, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Encyc.*

2. In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used

in taking the substance from the melting-pot. *Encyc.*

3. Anciently, a band or collar. *Johnson.*

4. A term used by turners.

COLLETIC, *a.* Having the property of phlegm; agglutinant. *Encyc.*

COLLETIC, *n.* [Gr. *καταρκτησις*.] An agglutinant. *Encyc.*

COLLIDÉ, *v. i.* [L. *collido*; *con* and *lato*, to strike.]

To strike or dash against each other.

COLLIER, *n. col'yer.* [from *coal*.] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine. *Johnson.*

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal. *Bacon.*

3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.

COLLIERY, *n. col'yery.* The place where coal is dug. [See *Coalery*.]

2. The coal trade. *Qu.*

COLLIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *colligo*; *con* and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are colligated in towels. *Nich. Diet.*

COLLIGATED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COLLIGATING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COLLIGATION, *n.* A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMATION, *n.* [L. *collimo*; *con* and *lines*, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it may be an error, and that *collino*, *con* and *linea*, is the real reading; but *collimo* is in perfect analogy with other words of like signification. To aim is to direct to the limit or end.]

The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object. *Asiat. Research.*

COLLINEATION, *n.* [L. *collino*; *con* and *linea*, a line.]

The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object. *Johnson.*

COLLING, *n.* [L. *collum*, the neck.] An embrace; dalliance. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

COLLIQUABLE, *a.* [See *Colligate*.] That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

COLLIQUAMENT, *n.* The substance formed by melting; that which is melted. *Bailey. Johnson.*

2. Technically, the fetal part of an egg; the transparent fluid in an egg, containing the first rudiments of the chick. *Coze. Encyc.*

3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. *Coze.*

COLLIQUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COLLIQUATE, *v. i.* [L. *collinquo*; *con* and *liquo*, to melt. See *Liquid*.]

To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid. *Brown.*

COLLIQUATED, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*

COLLIQUATING, *ppr.* Melting; dissolving.

COLLIQUATION, *n.* The act of melting. *Boyle.*

2. A dissolving, flowing or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily coagulate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse, clammy sweats. *Coze. Encyc. Quincy.*

COLLIQUATIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as a *colliquative* fever, which is accompanied with diarrhoea, or profuse sweats; a *colliquative* sweat is a profuse clammy sweat.

COLLIQUEFAC-TION, *n.* [L. *colliquefacio*.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion. *Bacon.*

COLLISION, *n. s* as *z.* [L. *collisio*, from *collido*, *collis*; *con* and *lato*, to strike or hurt.]

1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies. *Milton.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. Hence,

3. Opposition; interference; as a *collision* of interests or of parties.

4. A running against each other, as ships at sea. *Marshall on Insurance. Walsh.*

COLLOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *colloco*; *con* and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station.

COLLOCATE, *a.* Set; placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCATED, *pp.* Placed.

COLLOCATING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COLLOCATION, *n.* [L. *collocatio*.] A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else. *Bacon.*

COLLOCUTION, *n.* [L. *collocutio*; *con* and *locutio*, from *loqui*, to speak.]

A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse. *Bailey. Johnson.*

COLLOCUTOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLOPE, *v. t.* To wheedle. [Not in use.]

COLLOP, *n.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh. *Dryden.*

2. In burlesque, a child. *Shak.*

In Job xv. 27. it seems to have the sense of a thick piece or fleshy lump. "He maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks." This is the sense of the word in N. England.

COLLOQUIAL, *a.* [See *Colloquy*.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as *colloquial* language; a *colloquial* phrase.

COLLOQUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone.*

COLLOQUY, *n.* [L. *colloquium*; *con* and *loqui*, to speak.]

Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue. *Milton. Taylor.*

COLLOW. [See *Colly*.]

COLLUCTANCY, *n.* [L. *colluctor*; *con* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Woodward.*