

sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out six dollars.]

1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book *cost* a dollar; the army and navy *cost* four millions a year.

2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed or employed; as, Johnson's Dictionary *cost* him seven years labor.

3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins *cost* us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his maker *costs* the penitent sinner many pangs and sorrows.

COSTAL, *a.* [Fr. *costal*, from *L. costa*, a coast, side or rib; Sp. *costa*, coast, and a coast; *costear*, to pay *costs*, to *cost* along. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing or shooting out, Eng. to *cast*.]

Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; *as costal nerves*.

- COSTARD**, *n.* A head. [Not used.] *Shak.*
2. An apple, round and bulky, like the head. *Johnson.*

COSTARD-MÖNGER, *n.* An apple-seller. *Barton.*

COSTER-MÖNGER, *n.* An apple-seller.

COSTIVE, *a.* [contracted from *It. costipulo*, *costipare*, from the *L. constipio*, to cram, to stuff; *con* and *stipio*, to cram.]

1. Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.

2. Dry and hard; as *costive* clay. [Not used.] *Mortimer.*

COSTIVENESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels. *Medicine.*

COSTLINESS, *n.* [See *Costly*.] Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness. Rev. xviii. 19. *Sidney.*

COSTLESS, *a.* Costing nothing. *Barrow.*

COSTLY, *a.* [from *cost*.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture.

Many took a pound of spikenard, very *costly*. *John xii.*

COSTMARY, *n.* [Gr. *zosos*, *L. costus*, an aromatic plant, and *maria*. Ar. and Pers. *kos* kost.]

A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; also *cost*.

COSTREL, *n.* A bottle. [Not in use.]

COSTUME, *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom.] In painting, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution. *Encyc.*

2. An established mode of dress.

COSUF FIERER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

COSUPREME, *n.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shak.*

COSURETY, *n.* One who is surety with another. *Mass. Rep.*

COT, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, *cyle*; G. *koth*; D. *cote*.] *n.* *hot*; W. *cwt*. In Welsh, the

word signifies a *cot*, a hovel or sty, and abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. *Ceto*, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; *cetan*, to shorten. This indicates that *cot* is from cutting off, and hence defending.]

1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. *2 Chron. xxii.*

2. A leather cover for a sore finger.

3. An abridgment of *coltueque*.

4. A end bank. [Local.] *Grase.*

5. A little boat.

COT-AN GENT, *n.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COTE, *n.* A sheepfold. [See *Cot*.]

COTE, *v. i.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [Little used.] *Shak. Chapman.*

COTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* [infra.] Living or being at the same time.

COTEMPORARY, *a.* [L. *con*, *co*, and *tempus*, time.]

Living or being at the same time; as *cotemporary* authors. Josephus was *cotemporary* with Vespasian. *Locke. Blackstone.*

COTEM PORARY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

[I consider this word as preferable to *cotemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

COT-EN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common. *Kent.*

COTERIE, *n.* [Fr.] A friendly party, or fashionable association.

COTICULAR, *a.* [L. *colicula*, from *cos*, a whetstone.]

Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones. *Kirwan.*

COTIL'ION, *n.* *colil'yun*. [Fr. a petticoat.]

A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage. *Johnson.*

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

COT-TRUSTEE, *n.* A joint trustee. *Kent.*

COTS'WOLD, *n.* [Sax. *col*, and *wold*.] Sheepcotes in an open country.

COTT, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, a bed. Qu. Gr. *coery*.] A small bud; on board of ships, a bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame. *Mar. Dict.*

COTT'AGE, *n.* [from *cot*.] A cot; a hut; a small mean habitation.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds. *Zeph. ii.*

COTT'AGED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages. *Collins.*

COTT'AGER, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

2. In *law*, one who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own. *Johnson.*

COTTER, **COT'TAR** or **COT'TIER**, *n.* A cottager.

COTTON, *n.* *col'n*. [Fr. *coton*; It. *colone*; Ir. *cadas*; Sp. *algodon*, the cotton-plant or the wool; *colton*, printed cotton; Port. *algodam*; D. *katoen*; W. *coltun*, cotton, dag-

wool, as if from *cot*, a short tail. But it

seems to be an Arabic word, *قطن*, corresponding with a word in Ethiopic and Syriac, which signifies to be thin or fine. And with a common dialectical variation, it may coincide with the first syllable of *gossypium* and *gossamer*.]

1. A soft downy substance, resembling fine-wool, growing in the capsules or pods of a shrub, called the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

Lavender-cotton, a genus of plants, *Santolina*, of several species, shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the *chamaecaryophyllus* or abrotanum, femina, female southernwood, is vulgarly called *bratany*. *Encyc.*

Philosophic cotton, flowers of zink, which resemble cotton.

Silk-cotton tree, a genus of plants, the *Bombax*, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in its capsules. *Encyc.*

COT'TON, *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as *cotton* cloth; *cotton* stockings.

COT'TON, *v. i.* To rise with a nap. *Johnson.*

2. To cement; to unite with; *a cant word*. *Swift.*

COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanician, E. Whitney.

COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Eriophorum*. *Muhlenberg.*

COTTON-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

COTTON-MILL, *n.* A mill or building, with machinery for carding, roving and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COTTON-PLANT, *n.* A plant or shrub of

COTTON-SHRUB, *n.* the genus *Gossypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrub by cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. the arboreal or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants, the last is perennial. *Encyc.*

In the southern states of America, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the *unranked cotton*, so called from its color; the *green seed cotton*, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called short staple cotton. The *black seed cotton*, cultivated in the lower country near the sea, and on the isles near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are separated by roller-gins. The seeds of the short staple cotton are