

months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc.*

COLLATERAL, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice.

COLLATERAL, *a.* [*L. collateralis*; *con* and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.]

1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light

Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.

Shak.

Collateral pressure is pressure on the side. So we say, *collateral* circumstances, circumstances which accompany a principal event.

2. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal*. *Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; *collateral* relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stirps or stock. Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather. *Blackstone.*

3. *Collateral security*, is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

4. Running parallel. *Johnson.*

5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, *collateral* love. *Milton.*

6. Not direct, or immediate.

If by direct or collateral hand. *Shak.*

7. Concurrent; as, *collateral* strength.

Attorney.

COLLATERAL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COLLATERALLY, *adv.* Side by side; or by the side.

2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not linearly.

COLLATERALNESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COLLATING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COLLATION, *n.* The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. *Pope.*

2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift. *Ray.*

3. In the *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. Collation includes both presentation and institution. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if a bishop is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act and are called *collation*. *Blackstone.*

4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also, the report of the act made by the proper officers. *Encyc.*

5. In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.

6. A repast between full meals: as a *cold collation*.

Collation of seals, denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.

COLLATIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative* or donative. An advowson *collative* is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop cannot present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution. *Blackstone.*

COLLATOR, *n.* One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books.

Addison.

2. One who collates to a benefice, as when the ordinary and patron are the same person. *Ayliffe.*

COLLAUD', *v. t.* [*L. collaudo*.] To unite in praising. [*Little used.*] *Hovell.*

COLLEAGUE, *n. coll'eg.* [*L. collega*; *Fr. collegue*; *It. collega*; *Sp. colega*; *L. con* and *lego*, to choose, or *lego* to send, or *ligo* to bind. This word is differently accepted by different speakers and lexicographers. I have followed the latest authorities.]

A partner or associate in the same office, employment or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. *Milton. Swift.*

It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

COLLEAGUE, *v. t. or i. coll'eg.* To unite with in the same office.

COLLEAGUED, *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *n.* Partnership in office. *Milton.*

COLLECT', *v. t.* [*L. colligo, collectum*; *con* and *lego*, to gather; *Gr. ληρω*.]

1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to *collect* men into an army; to *collect* ideas; to *collect* particulars into one sum.

2. To gain by observation or information.

3. From all that can be *collected*, the public peace will not soon be interrupted.

4. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence.

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected. *Locke.*

5. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive; as, to *collect* taxes; to *collect* the customs; to *collect* accounts, or debts.

6. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow or pick, and secure in proper repositories; as, to *collect* hay, corn or fruits.

7. To draw together; to bring into united action; as, to *collect* all the strength, or all the powers of the mind.

8. To obtain from contribution.

To *collect one's self*, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed. *Shak. Milton.*

COLLECT', *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, *pis* *collects* in an abyss: sand or snow *collects* in banks.

COLLECT, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion. *Taylor.*

2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Little used.*] *Encyc.*

COLLECTANEUS, *a.* [*L. collectaneus*.]

Gathered; collector.

COLLECTED, *pp.* Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.

2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COLLECTEDLY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body.

COLLECTEDNESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COLLECTIBLE, *a.* That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.

2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not *collectible*.

COLLECTING, *ppr.* Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COLLECTION, *n.* The act of gathering, or assembling.

2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd; as a *collection* of men.

3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints.

1 Cor. xvi.

4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess.

5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Little used.*] *Johnson. Hooker.*

6. A corollary; a consecutary; a deduction from premises; consequence. *Johnson. Hooker.*

7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as a *collection* of essays or sermons.

COLLECTIVE, *a.* [*L. collectivus*; *Fr. collectif*; *It. collettivo*.]

1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. *Watts. Swift.*

2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring. *Brown.*

3. In *grammar*, expressing a number or multitude united; as a *collective* noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, *company*, *army*, *troop*, *assembly*.

COLLECTIVELY, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

COLLECTIVENESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COLLECTOR, *n.* One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.

2. A compiler: one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. *Addison.*

3. In *botany*, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. *Encyc.*

4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes or toll. *Temple.*

5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. *Todd.*

COLLECTORSHIP, *n.* The office of a collector of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector. *Isist. Researches.*

COLLEGATARY, *n.* [*L. con* and *lego*, to send.]

In the *civil law*, a person who has a legacy