

the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. [See *Home*.]

To *come in*, to enter, as into an inclosure. Also, to comply; to yield; as, *come in* and submit.

Also, to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; as, the fleet has *come in*.

Also, to become fashionable; to be brought into use.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late. *Arbuthnot*.

Also, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A nice sense of propriety *comes in* to heighten the character.

Also, to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield. If the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply, without importation. Crops *come in* light.

Also, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. To *come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share. Johnson says this phrase is taken from hunting, where the slow dogs take nothing. Qu. But the sense in which we now use the phrase has no reference to time or slow movement. It is, to unite with others in taking a part.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift*.

To *come into*, to join with; to bring help.

Also, and more generally, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to *come into* a measure or scheme.

To *come near*, to approach in place. Hence metaphorically, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality, or accomplishment; to resemble.

*Temple*. To *come nigh*, is popularly used in like senses.

To *come no near*, in seamanship, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.

To *come off*, to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*.

*Dryden*.

Also, to proceed from, as an effect from a cause.

This *comes of* judging by the eye.

*L'Estrange*.

Whence come wars—*come they* not of your lusts? James iv.

To *come off*, to depart from; to remove from on.

Also, to depart or deviate from a line or point; to become wider; to dilate.

*Bacon*.

Also, to escape; to get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison*.

Hence, to end; to arrive at the final issue; as, to *come off* with honor or disgrace.

To *come off from*, to leave; to quit. *Fulton*.

To *come on*, to advance; to proceed; as, *come on*, brave boys; night is *coming on*. So we say, the young man *comes on* well in his studies, and the phrase often denotes a prosperous advance, successful improvement. So we say of plants, they *come on*, they grow or thrive—that is, they proceed.

Also, to fall on; to happen to.

Let that *come on* you, which is spoken of in the prophets. Acts xiii.

Also, to invade; to rush on.

To *come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another. In distillation, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Also, to pass from one party, side or army to another; to change sides. To *come out*, to depart or proceed from.

They shall *come out* with great substance. Gen. xv.

Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered; as, the truth is *come out* at last.

Also, to be published, as a book. The work *comes out* in quarto.

Also, to end or come to an issue; as, how will this affair *come out*; he has *come out* well at last.

To *come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.

Also, to issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. Gen. xvii.

To *come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose. *Boyle*.

To *come short*, to fail; not to accomplish. All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God. Rom. iii.

To *come to*, to consent or yield. *Swift*.

Also, to amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

Also, to recover, as from a swoon.

To *come together*, to meet or assemble.

To *come to pass*, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected. The phrase is much used in the common version of the scriptures, but is seldom found in modern English writings.

To *come up*, to ascend; to rise.

Also, to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. *Bacon*.

Also, to come into use, as a fashion.

To *come up the capstern*, in seamanship, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.

To *come up the tackle full*, is to slacken it gently.

To *come up to*, to approach near.

Also, to amount to.

Also, to advance to; to rise to.

To *come up with*, to overtake, in following or pursuit.

To *come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade.

To *come*, in futurity; to happen hereafter. In times to *come*. Success is yet to *come*.

Take a lease for years to *come*. *Locke*.

*Come* is an intransitive verb, but the participle *come* is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. "The end of all flesh is *come*." I am *come*, thou art *come*, he is *come*, we are *come*, &c. This use of the substantive verb, for *have*, is perhaps too well established to be rejected; but *have* or *has* should be used in such phrases. In the phrase, "*come* Friday, *come* Candlemas," there is an ellipsis of certain words, as *when Friday shall come*. *Come, come*, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

COME, *n.* A sprout. [Not used.] *Mortimer*.

COME-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

We do not want this *come-off*. *Grellman*, 172.

COMEDIAN, *n.* [See *Comedy*.] An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. *C Camden*.

2. A writer of comedy. *Peacham*.

COMEDY, *n.* [L. *comedia*; Gr. *κωμωδία*. Qu. from *κωμῶν*, a village, and *ωδῶν*, or rather *αἶδω*, to sing, and denoting that the comedian was a strolling singer; or whether the first syllable is from *κωμῶν*, a merry feast, whence *comic*, *comical*, the latter indicating that the comedian was characterized by buffoonery. The latter coincides in elements with the English game.]

A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The object of comedy is said to be to recommend virtue and make vice ridiculous; but the real effect is amusement.

COMPLIANT, *adv.* *com/ly*. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.] *Shewcock*.

COMELINESS, *n.* *com/iness*. [See *Comely*.] That which is becoming, fit or suitable, in form or manner. *Comeliness* of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; *comeliness* of manner implies decorum and propriety. "It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*." *Johnson*.

A careless *comeliness* with *comely* care.

*Sidney*.

He hath no form nor *comeliness*. Is. lii. 2. COMELY, *a.* *com/ly*. [from *come*.] The sense of suitability is often from meeting, coming together, whence adjusting, putting in order. So in Latin, *conveniens*, from *convenio*.]

Properly, becoming; suitable; whence, handsome; graceful. *Applied to person or form*, it denotes symmetry or due proportion, but it expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*.

I have seen a son of Jesse—a *comely* person.

1 Sam. xvi.

I will not conceal his *comely* proportion.

Job xli.

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

Praise is *comely* for the upright. Ps. xxxiii.

Is it *comely* that a woman pray to God uncovered? 1 Cor. xi.

O what a world is this, when what is *comely*

Envenoms him that bears it. *Shak*.

COMELY, *adv.* *com/ly*. Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham*.

COMER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.

COMESATION, *n.* [L. *comessatio*.] Feasting or reveling. *Hall*.

COMESTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] Eatable. [Not used.] *Wolton*.

COMET, *n.* [L. *cometa*; Gr. *κωμήτης*; from *κωμῶν*, *comic*, hair; a hairy star.]

An opaque, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its