

royed the Jamaica fleet; the troops conveyed the baggage wagons.

When persons are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

CONVOY, n. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition or other property for protection.

2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is conveyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets.

Admiralty Reports. Anderson. Burchett. *Encyc. State Papers.*

3. The act of attending for defense. *Shak. Milton.*

4. Conveyance. *Obs.* *Shak.*
CONVOYED, pp. Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CONVOYING, pp. Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.

CONVULSIVE, v. t. convuls' [*L. convellere, convulsim, convulsus; con and vello, to pull or pluck.*]

1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; as, the whole frame may be convulsed by agony.

2. To shake; to affect by violent irregular action.

Convulsing heaven and earth. Thomson.

CONVULSED, pp. Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CONVULSING, pp. Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.
CONVULSION, n. [*L. convulsio.*] A preternatural, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. *Encyc.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as political convulsions.

CONVULSIVE, a. That produces convulsion; as convulsive rage; convulsive sorrow. *Dryden. Prior.*

2. Attended with convulsion or spasms; as convulsive motions; convulsive strike. *Dryden. Hale.*

CONVULSIVELY, adv. With violent shaking or agitation.

CONY, {n. [D. konyin; G. kanin; Sw. koney, {n. kanin; Dan. kanine; Fr. conin or conil; L. cuniculus; It. coniglio; Sp. conjo; Ir. cuinain; W. cwening. The primary sense is a shoot, or a shooting along.]

A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears. In a wild state the fur is brown, but the color of the domestic rabbit is various.

CONY-BURROW, n. A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CONY-CATCH, v. i. [*cony and catch.*] In the cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shak.*

CONY-CATCHER, n. A thief; a cheat; a sharper. *Obs.*

CONY-CATCHING, n. Banter. *Obs.*

COO, v. i. [probably from the sound.]

To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves. *Thomson.*

COOING, pp. Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COOING, n. Invitation, as the note of the dove. *Young.*

COOK, v. t. [*Sax. gecocnian; Sw. koka; Dan. koger; D. kooken; G. kochen; It. cuocere; Sp. cocer, and cocinar; Port. cozinhar; L. coquo.*]

1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.

2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shak.*

3. To throw. [*Obs. or local.*] *Grose.*

COOK, v. i. To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, n. [*Sax. coc; D. kok; G. koch; Sw. kok; Dan. kok; It. cuoco; Fr. cocu; L. coquus.*]

One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOKED, pp. Prepared for the table.

COOKERY, n. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOKING, pp. Preparing victuals for the table.

COOK/MAID, n. [*cook and maid.*] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK ROOM, n. [*cook and room.*] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caloose.

COOL, n. [*Sax. col; D. koel; G. kuhl; Sw. kall; Dan. kold, cold; kölder, to cool; kulde, chilliness; kuler, to blow strong.*]

1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as cool air; cool water.

2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as a cool friend; a cool temper; a cool lover.

3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm; as a cool purpose.

4. Not retaining heat; light; as a cool dress.

COOL, n. A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as the cool of the day; the cool of the morning or evening.

COOL, v. t. [*Sax. colian, avolian; D. koelen; G. kühlen; Dan. köler.*]

1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice cools water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue. Luke xvi.

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardor; to render indifferent.

COOL, v. i. To become less hot; to lose heat. Let tea or coffee cool to the temperature of the blood, before it is drank.

2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. Speak not in a passion; first let your temper cool.

COOL-CUP, n. A beverage that is cooling.

COOLEDE, pp. Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOLER, n. That which cools; any sub-

stance which abates heat or excitement; as, acids are coolers to the body.

2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.

COOL-HEADED, a. Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. *Burke.*

COOLING, pp. Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOLISH, a. Somewhat cool. *Goldsmith.*

COOLLY, adv. Without heat or sharp cold.

2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. He was coolly received at court.

3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately. The design was formed coolly, and executed with firmness.

COOL/NESS, n. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as the coolness of the summer's evening.

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor, or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with coolness.

COOM, n. [*Fr. cambouis; Sw. kim, soot.*] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the nares or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB or COMB, n. [*Qu. L. cumulus, or Gr. κῡβος.*]

A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, n. [*D. kuip, a tub; kuiper, a cooper; G. kufe; Fr. cuve; L. cupa, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. Qu. Gr. κῡπος.* The Latin cupa seems to be both coop and cup. See *Cup.*]

1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as cage is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses. I do not know that it is ever used in America for a pen to confine other animals.

2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals. *Johnson.*

3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. *Johnson.*

4. A tumbrel or close cart. *Encyc. Jamieson's Dict.*

[The three last senses, not American.]
COOP, v. t. To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by up, to coop up; sometimes by in.

The Trojans cooped within their walls.

Dryden.
They are cooped in close by the laws of the country. *Locke.*

COOPED, pp. Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COOPER, n. [*from coop; D. kuiper; G. küfer.*]

One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheds, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOPERAGE, n. The price paid for cooper's work; also, a place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OPERATE, v. i. [*L. con and opero, to work; Fr. cooperer; It. cooperare; Sp. cooperar.*]