

**CORD**, *n.* [W. *cord*; Fr. *corde*; It. *corda*; Sp. *cuerda*; D. *koord*; L. *choria*; Gr. *χορδή*.] According to the Welsh, this word signifies a twist, from *côr*, the root of *chorus*.

1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii.

2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.

3. In scripture, the cords of the wicked are the snares with which they catch the unwary. Ps. cxxix.

The cords of sin are bad habits, or the consequences of sin. Prov. v.

The cords of a man are the fair, gentle or natural means of alluring men to obedience. Hos. xi.

The cords of vanity are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretences, which draw men to sin. Is. v.

To stretch a line or cord about a city, is to level it, or utterly to destroy it. Lam. ii.

The cords of a tent denote stability. To loosen or break the cords, is to weaken or destroy; to lengthen the cords, is to enlarge. Job xxx. Is. liv. Jer. x.

**CORD**, *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.

2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

**CORD-MAKER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but in America, called *rope-maker*.

**CORD-WOOD**, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; but in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, *cord-wood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated. Encyc.

**CORD-AGE**, *n.* [Sp. *cordage*; Fr. *id.*; from *cord*.]

All sorts of cords or ropes, used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In a more general sense, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

**CORD-ATE**, *a.* [L. *cordatus*, with a different signification, from *cor*, the heart.]

Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as a *cordate* leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, *cordate-oblong*, heart-shaped lengthened; *cordate-lanceolate*, heart-shaped, gradually tapering towards each extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate-sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow. Martyn.

**CORD-ATELY**, *adv.* In a cordate form.

**CORDED**, *pp.* Bound or fastened with cords.

2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.

3. Made of cords; furnished with cords. Shak.

4. In heraldry, a cross *corded* is one wound

with cords, or made of two pieces of wood. Encyc.

**CORDELIER**, *n.* [Fr. from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.]

A Franciscan friar; one of the order of religious founded by St. Francis; a gray friar. The cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cord, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots. Encyc.

**CORDIAL**, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordial*; It. *cordiale*; from L. *cor*, the heart.]

1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate.

With looks of cordial love. Milton.

We give our friends a cordial reception.

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits; as cordial waters. Wiseman.

**CORDIAL**, *n.* In medicine, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.

2. Any thing that comforts, gladdens and exhilarates; as, good news is a cordial to the mind.

**CORDIALITY**, *n.* Relation to the heart. [Not used.] Brown.

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness.

Our friends were received with cordiality.

**CORDIALLY**, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

The christian cordially receives the doctrines of grace.

**CORDIERITE**, *n.* The mineral called otherwise ilmenite and dichroite.

**CORDIFORM**, *a.* [L. *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.]

Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

**CORDINER**, *n.* [Not used. See *Cordiner*.]

**CORDON**, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *cordon*; It. *cordone*; Port. *cordam*. See *Cord*.]

1. In fortification, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stone-work. Johnson.

2. In military language, a line or series of military posts; as a *cordon* of troops.

**CORDOVAN**, *n.* Spanish leather.

**CORDROY**, *n.* A thick cotton stuffribbed.

**CORDWAIN**, *n.* [Sp. *cordoban*; Port. *cordovan*; Fr. *cordouan*; from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain.]

Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed. Spenser. Sp. *di*.

**CORDWAINER**, *n.* [from *cordwain*.] A shoemaker. This word was formerly used *cordiniers*. It is evidently from the French *cordouan*, *cordouannier*; properly, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather.

**CORE**, *n.* [Fr. *coeur*; Norm. *core*; Sp. *corazon*; Port. *coraçam*; It. *cuore*; from L. *cor*, the heart, Gr. *καρ*. See Class Gr.]

1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit, contain-

ing the kernels or seeds; as the *core* of an apple or quince. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square. Raleigh.

2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil. Dryden.

3. A body. Fr. *corps*. [Used.] Bacon.

4. A disorder of sleep, occasioned by worms in the liver. Chambers.

**CORED**, *a.* In the herring fishery, rolled in salt and prepared for drying. Ash.

**CORE-GENT**, *n.* A joint regent or ruler. Wray.

**CORIA/CEOUS**, *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.]

1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough; as *coriaceous* conceptions. Arbuthnot.

2. In botany, stiff like leather or parchment; applied to a leaf, a calyx or capsule. Martyn.

**CORIAN DER**, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*; Gr. *κοριανδρον*, *coriander*.]

A genus of plants of two species. The seeds of one species, the *sativum*, have a strong smell, and in medicine are considered as stomachic and carminative.

**CORIN DON**, *n.* [See *Corundum*.]

**CORINTH**, *n.* A city of Greece. Hence,

2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, which sec. Philips. Broome.

**CORINTH IAC**, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth. D'Inville.

**CORINTHIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as Corinthian column; Corinthian order; Corinthian brass. The Corinthian order, in architecture, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus. Encyc.

**CORIVAL**, *n.* [con and rival; written improperly *corival*.]

A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor. Shak.

**CORIVAL**, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal. Shak.

**CORK**, *n.* [D. *kurk*; G. *kork*; Sw. *kork*; Dan. *kork*; Sp. *corcho*; Russ. *korka*; Fr. *ecorce*; L. *cortex*, bark, rind, shell, crust.]

1. A glandiferous tree, a species of *Quercus*, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark.

2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis is formed, which, in six or seven years, becomes fit for use. This bark is also burnt to make a kind of light black, called *Spanish black*.

3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

**CORK**, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

**CORK-ING-PIN**, *n.* A pin of a large size. Swift.

**CORK-SCREW**, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

**CORK Y**, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough.

**CORMORANT**, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*; Sp. *corvejon*. *Cormorant* is supposed to be corrupted from *corvus marinus*, sea raven. The Welsh also call the fowl *morran*, sea crow.]