

2. To draw near; to approach; to follow. *Oba. Spenser.*
- COASTED**, *pp.* Sailed by.
- COASTER**, *n.* One who sails near the shore. *Dryden.*
2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country. In the United States, coasting vessels of twenty tons burthen and upwards must be enrolled at the custom house.
- COASTING**, *pp.* Sailing along or near a coast.
- COASTING-PILOT**, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.
- COASTING-TRADE**, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.
- COASTING-VESSEL**, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coast.
- COAT**, *n.* [*Fr. cotte; It. cotta; Ir. cota; Corn. kota; Pol. kotz.*] It may be from the root of the Russ. *kutay*, to cover, and be allied to *hut*. The primary sense may be that which is spread over or put on. But such words are sometimes from verbs which signify to strip, or to repel. The Gr. *αἰσῶ* has the like elements, but the sense seems to be, to withdraw. I question whether *coat* has any connection with the Shemite *כָּוַה*. Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic. This word in Ch. Syr. and Ar. signifies flax.]
1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.
- God made coats of skin and clothed them. Gen. iii.
- Jacob made Joseph a coat of many colors. Gen. xxxvii.
- He shall put on the holy linen coat. Levit. xvi.
- Goliath was armed with a coat of mail. 1 Sam. xvii.
2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. *Locke.*
3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office.
- Men of his coat should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*
- So we say, "men of his cloth."
4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, &c. *Milton.*
5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. *Derham.*
6. The division or layer of a bulbous root as the coats of an onion.
7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as a coat of tar, pitch or varnish; a coat of canvas round a mast; a coat of tin-foil.
8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; usually called a coat of arms. Anciently knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armories of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enameled with beaten tin of various colors. This habit was diversified with bands and filets of several colors, placed alternately, and called devises, as being divided and composed of several pieces sewed together.

- er. The representation of these is still called a coat of arms.
9. A coat of mail is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.
10. A card; a coat-card is one on which a king, queen or knave is painted.
- COAT**, *v. t.* To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling; to coat a vial.
2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to coat a mast or a pump.
- COAT-ARMOR**, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns. *Blackstone. Shenstone.*
- COATED**, *pp.* Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane.
2. Having concentric coats or layers, as a bulbous root. *Martyn.*
- COATI**, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur and smaller eyes; the *Viverra zibet* of Linné.
- COATING**, *pp.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.
- COATING**, *n.* A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense; as the coating of a retort or of a vial.
2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of coatings.
- COAX**, *v. t.* [*W. coaru, to fondle; to cocker; coery, a coaxing, indulgence; Sp. coar, to make very fices, to coax.*]
- To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease or persuade by flattery and fondling. [*Low word.*] *L'Estrange.*
- COAXED**, *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.
- COAXER**, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.
- COAXING**, *pp.* Wheedling; flattering.
- COB**, *n.* [*W. cob or cop, a top or tuft, a thump; Gr. κόβη; G. kopf, the head; D. kop; Sax. cop.*]
1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. *Bailey.*
- [In these senses not used in America.]
2. In America, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the ear.
3. A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. [*It. gabbiano, a cob, sea-mew or gull.*]
4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. *Bailey.*
5. In some parts of England, a spider. Old Dutch, *kop or koppe*, a spider, retained in *koppespin, spinnekop*, a spider.
6. A horse not castrated; a strong poney.
- COB**, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board. *Mar. Dict.*
- CO-BALT**, *n.* [*D. cobalt.*] This is said to be the G. *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines: so called by miners, because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.]
- A mineral of a reddish gray or grayish white color, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxyd, or

combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odor of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form: sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure: oxyd of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable and earthy: sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called *zaffer*; but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called *smalt*. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthen wares.

Fourcroy. Encyc. Cleaveland.

Cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt.

Cobalt-crust, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

COBALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COBBLE, *n.* [*Eng. coppie.*] This **COBBLE-STONE**, *n.* seems to be of Welsh origin. *W. cub*, a mass, a cube, or *cop*, *cop*, head, top.]

A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *coppie-stones* and *boulder-stones* or *boulders*. The latter name is among us known only in books.

COBBLE, *v. t.* [*In Persic, کوبال kobal, is a shoemaker.*]

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. *Shak.*

2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily; as, to cobble rhymes. *Dryden.*

COBBLER, *n.* A mender of shoes. *Addison.*

2. A clumsy workman. *Shak.*

3. A mean person. *Dryden.*

COBBLING, *pp.* Mending coarsely.

COB BY, *a.* Stout; brisk. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

COB-CAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the east.

COB-COALS, *n.* Large round coals.

COBELIG TRENT, *a.* [*See Belligerent.*] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

COBELIG TRENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COBIRON, *n.* [*See Cob.*] An andiron with a knob at the top. *Bacon.*

COBISH OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CO-BLE, *n.* [*Sax. cuoppe.*] A boat used in the herring fishery.

COB-LOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty. *Qu.* Is it not a round loaf?

COB-NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazle-nut