

COG, { ⁿ. A boat; a fishing boat. It is
COGGLE, { ⁿ. probably the W. *cuc*, Ir.
coca. [See *Cock*.]
COGENCY, *n.* [L. *cogens*, from *cogo*; *con*
ago, to drive.]
 Force; strength; power of compelling; literally,
 urgency, or driving. It is used
 chiefly of moral subjects, and in relation
 to force or pressure on the mind; as the
cogency of motives or arguments. *Locke*.
COGENIAL, *for congenial*. [Not used.]
Warton.
COGENT, *a.* [See *Cogency*.]
 1. Forcible, in a physical sense; as the *cogent*
 force of nature. *Prior*.
 2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible;
 powerful; not easily resisted; as a *cogent*
 reason, or argument.
 The harmony of the universe furnishes *cogent*
 proofs of a deity. *Anon.*
COGENTLY, *adv.* With urgent force;
 with powerful impulse; forcibly. *Locke*.
COGED, *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated;
 thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furn-
 ished with cogs.
COGER, *n.* A flatterer, or deceiver.
COGERY, *n.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson*.
COGING, *pp.* Wheeling; deceiving;
 cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing
 cogs.
COGING, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy;
Bacon.
COGITABLE, *a.* [See *Cogitate*.] That
 may be thought on; that may be meditated
 on. *Johnson*.
COGITATE, *v. i.* [L. *cogito*. Varro says
 from *cogo*, quasi *cogito*, to agitate in the
 mind. But the Gothic *hugyan*, and Sax.
hogian, signify to think.]
 To think; to meditate. [Little used.]
COGITATION, *n.* The act of thinking;
 thought; meditation; contemplation.
Hooker. *Bentley*. *Milton*.
 2. Thought directed to an object; purpose.
Bacon.
COGITATIVE, *a.* Thinking; having the
 power of thinking, or meditating; as a
cogitative substance. *Bentley*.
 2. Given to thought, or contemplation.
Wotton.
COGNATE, *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *con* and *nasci*,
 to be born.]
 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth.
 2. Related in origin; proceeding from the
 same stock; of the same family; as a
cognate dialect.
 3. Allied in the manner of formation or ut-
 terance; uttered by the same organs; as a
cognate letter or sound.
COGNATE, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male
 relation through the mother. *Encyc.*
COGNATION, *n.* [L. *cognatio*. See *Cog-*
nate.]
 1. In the civil law, kindred or natural re-
 lation between males and females, both de-
 scended from the same father; as *agnation*
 is the relation between males only descen-
 ded from the same stock. *Encyc.*
 2. Kindred; relation by descent from the
 same original.
 Pride and hardheartedness are of near *cogna-*
 tion to ingratitude. *Wotton*.
 3. Relation; participation of the same na-
 ture. *Brown*.
COGNITION, *n.* [L. *cognitio*; *cognosco*,
cognitus; *con* and *nosco*, to know.]

Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from
 personal view or experience. *Shak.* *Brown*.
COGNITIVE, *a.* Knowing; apprehend-
 ing by the understanding; as *cognitive*
 power. [Little used.] *South*.
COGNIZABLE, *a.* *con'izable*. [Fr. *connois-*
sable, from *connoître*, to know; It. *cognos-*
cere; Sp. *conocer*, *conocible*; Port. *conhe-*
cer; from L. *cognosco*, *con* and *nosco*, to
 know personally; Gr. *γινώσκω*, id.]
 1. That falls or may fall under judicial no-
 tice; that may be heard, tried, and deter-
 mined; as, a cause or action is *cognizable*
 before the circuit court.
 These wrongs are *cognizable* by the eccle-
 siastical courts. *Blackstone*.
 2. That falls or may fall under notice or ob-
 servation; that may be known, perceived
 or apprehended.
 The cause of many phenomena is not *cog-*
nizable by the senses. *Anon.*
COGNIZANCE, *n.* *con'izance*. [Fr. *con-*
naissance; It. *cognoscenza*; Sp. *conocen-*
cia; Port. *conheçença*.]
 1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hear-
 ing, trying and determining of a cause or
 action in court.
 The court of king's bench takes *cognizance*
 of civil and criminal causes. *Blackstone*.
 In the United States, the district courts
 have *cognizance* of maritime causes.
 2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine
 causes.
 The court of king's bench has original juris-
 diction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass
 vi et armis. *Blackstone*.
 3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession;
 as in fines, the acknowledgment of the
 cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the
 land in question is in the plaintiff or cog-
 nizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin,
 the acknowledgment of the defendant,
 that he took the goods, but alleging that
 he did it legally as the bailiff of another
 person who had a right to distrain.
Blackstone.
 4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or
 servant, by which he is known to belong
 to this or that nobleman or gentleman.
Encyc.
 5. Knowledge or notice; perception; obser-
 vation; as the *cognizance* of the senses.
 6. Knowledge by recollection. *Spenser*.
COGNIZEE, *n.* *con'izee*. In *law*, one to
 whom a fine is acknowledged, or the
 plaintiff in an action for the assurance of
 land by fine. *Blackstone*.
COGNIZOR, *n.* *con'izor*. One who ac-
 knowledge the right of the plaintiff or
 cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the
 defendant or deforciant. *Blackstone*.
COGNOMINAL, *a.* [L. *cognomen*, a sur-
 name; *con* and *nomen*, name.]
 1. Pertaining to a surname.
 2. Having the same name. [Little used.]
Brown.
COGNOMINATION, *n.* [L. *cognomen*.] A
 surname; the name of a family; a name
 given from any accident or quality; as
 Alexander the Great. *Brown*.
COGNOSCEANCE, *a.* [See *Cognition*.]
 Knowledge; the act or state of knowing.
 [Little used.]
COGNOSCIBLE, *a.* That may be known.
 [Little used.] *Hale*.

COGNOSCITIVE, *a.* Having the power
 of knowing. *Cudworth*.
COGUAR, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of
 America.
CO-GUARDIAN, *n.* A joint guardian. *Kent*.
COHABIT, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *habito*, to
 dwell.]
 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in
 company, or in the same place, or country.
Stiles. *South*.
 2. To dwell or live together as husband and
 wife; usually or often applied to persons
 not legally married.
COHABITANT, *n.* One who dwells with
 another or in the same place.
Decay of piety.
COHABITATION, *n.* The act or state of
 dwelling together or in the same place
 with another. *Stiles*. *Elect. Serm.*
 2. The state of living together as man and
 wife, without being legally married.
Bacon.
COHEIR, *n.* *coa'ir*. [L. *cohares*; *con* and
haeres, an heir. See *Heir*.]
 A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share
 of an inheritance, which is to be divided
 among two or more.
COHEIRESS, *n.* *coa'iress*. A female who
 inherits a share of an estate, which is to
 be divided among two or more heirs or
 heiresses; a joint heiress.
COHERE, *v. i.* [L. *cohereo*; *con* and *hae-*
reo, to stick or cleave together.]
 1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united;
 to hold fast, as parts of the same
 mass, or as two substances that attract
 each other. Thus, particles of clay *cohere*;
 polished surfaces of bodies *cohere*.
 2. To be well connected; to follow regular-
 ly in the natural order; to be suited in
 connection; as the parts of a discourse,
 or as arguments in a train of reasoning.
 3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree. *Shak*.
COHERENCE, { ⁿ. A sticking, cleaving or
COHERENCY, { ⁿ. hanging together; u-
 nion of parts of the same body, or a cleav-
 ing together of two bodies, by means of
 attraction; applied to all substances, solid or
 fluid. *Locke*. *Bentley*.
 2. Connection; suitable connection or de-
 pendence, proceeding from the natural
 relation of parts or things to each other,
 as in the parts of a discourse, or of any
 system; consistency. *Hooker*. *Locke*.
COHERENT, *a.* Sticking together; cleav-
 ing; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.
Arbutnot.
 2. Connected; united, by some relation in
 form or order; followed by *to*, but rather by
with. *Locke*.
 3. Suitable or suited; regularly adapted.
Shak.
 4. Consistent; having a due agreement of
 parts; as a *coherent* discourse. Or obser-
 ving due agreement; as a *coherent* thinker
 or reasoner.
COHERENTLY, *adv.* In a coherent man-
 ner; with due connection or agreement
 of parts.
COHESION, *n.* *a* as *z*. [It. *coesione*; from
 L. *cohesio*, pret. of *cohereo*.]
 1. The act of sticking together; the state of
 being united by natural attraction, as the
 constituent particles of bodies which unite