

COPYER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written *copier*.

COPYHOLD, *n.* In England, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPYIST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

COPYRIGHT, *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee.

COQUALIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

COQUELICOT, *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy; **COQUELICO**, *n.* corn rose; hence, the color of wild poppy.

COQUET, *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, a beau, a gentleman; *coquet*, a cock-bait; *coquette*, a jilt; from the Welsh or Celtic *coghen*, a vain saucy wench, a coquet, from *cog*, vain; *Sp. coqueta*; *It. civetta*, an owl; *civettare*, to play the wag, to trifle, to coquet; *civetteria*, coquetry; *civettino*, a vain young fellow.]

A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and thus rejects her lover; a jilt.

The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air.

Pope.

NOTE. In French, *coquet* is masculine and *coquette* feminine; but as our language has no such termination for gender, it may be better to write *coquet* for both sexes, and for distinction prefix *male* to the word when applied to a man.

COQUET, *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration or love, from vanity; to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honor. *Sieft.*

COQUET, *v. i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavor to gain advances.

COQUETISH, *a.* Practicing coquetry.

COQUETRY, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie*.] Attempts to attract admiration, notice or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

CORACLE, *n.* [W. *ciergle*.] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

Johnson.

CORACOID, *n.* [Gr. *κοραξ*, a crow, and *ιδος*, form.]

A small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak.

Hooper.

CORACOID, *a.* Shaped like a beak.

CORAL, *n.* [L. *corallium*; Gr. *κοράλλιον*; Fr. *corail*, or *coral*; It. *corallo*; Sp. *coral*; D. *korall*; G. *koralle*; Dan. *korall*.]

1. In zoology, a genus belonging to the order of vermes zoophyta. The trunk is radiated, jointed and calcareous. The species are distinguished by the form of their branches, and are found in the ocean adhering to stones, bones, shells, &c. *Co-*

ral was formerly supposed to be a vegetable substance, but is now known to be composed of a congeries of animals. Coral is red, white and black. It is properly the shells of marine animals of the polype kind, consisting of calcareous animal combined with gelatine and other animal matter. In the South Sea, the isles are mostly coral rocks covered with earth.

Encyc. Nicholson.

Corals seem to consist of carbonate of lime and animal matter, in equal proportions.

Encyc.

2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.

CORAL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

CORAL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

CORAL-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, Dentaria, called also *tooth-wort* or *tooth-violet*.

Fam. of Plants.

CORALLACEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

CORALLIFORM, *a.* [coral and form.] Resembling coral; forked and crooked.

Kirwan.

CORALLINE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

CORALLINE, *n.* A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches, resembling some species of moss; or animals growing in the form of plants, having their stems fixed to other bodies. These stems are composed of capillary tubes, which pass through a calcareous crust and open on the surface. In the Linnean system, corallines are classed with the zoophytes. They have been distributed by Ellis into *reticulated*, furnished with small bodies like bladders; *tubular*, composed of simple tubes; *celliferous*, which, when magnified, appear to be fine thin cells, the habitations of small animals; and *articulated*, consisting of short pieces of stony or cretaceous brittle matter, covered with pores or cells, joined by a tough, membranous, flexible substance, composed of many small tubes. But in this arrangement of Ellis, the term *coralline* is synonymous with the more ancient term *limbophyta*, including all the polype-bearing animals, and nearly coinciding with the *zoophyta* of Linne, and the *polypters* of the French naturalists.

Encyc. Cyc.

CORALLINITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or coralline.

Diet. Nat. Hist.

CORALLITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrification, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a coralline.

Kirwan. Diet. Nat. Hist.

CORALLOID, *n.* { *a.* [coral, and *ιδος*, form.]

Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

Diet. Nat. Hist.

CORALLOID, *n.* Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline, resembling woven cloth in texture, consisting of arrangements of very small cells. One species is called narrow-leaved hornwrack; another, the broad-leaved hornwrack. This

name is given also to the keratophyta, horn-plant, or sea-shrub, a species of *Gorgonia*.

Encyc.

CORANT, *n.* [Fr. *courant*, running; *courir*, to run, L. *curro*.]

A lofty sprightly dance. *Johnson. Temple.*

CORB, *n.* [L. *corbis*. See the next word.]

1. A basket used in coaleries.

2. An ornament in a building. *Spenser.*

CORBAN, *n.* [L. *corbis*; D. *korf*; G. *korb*; Sw. *korg*; Dan. *kurv*; Fr. *corbeille*; Eth.

ἱλθῖ *karbo*, a wicker abset; Russ. *korban*, a church box or chest, a treasury. But in Ethiopic, korban is an oblation, that which is offered to God, a gift, a sacrifice, coinciding with the Heb. קרבן, from קרב to approach, to cause to approach, to bring or offer.]

1. In Jewish antiquity, an offering which had life: an animal offered to God; in opposition to the *mincha*, which was an offering without life.

It is a gift, *corban*, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; that is, I have devoted that to God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give. *Encyc.*

2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.

Calmét.

3. Among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of mount Arrarat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor. *Encyc.*

CORBE, *a.* [Fr. *corbe*.] Crooked. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

CORBELL, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*; *It. corbello*. See *Corban*.]

In fortification, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. *Johnson.*

CORBELL, *n.* [See the preceding words.]

1. In architecture, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of Caryatides.

2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket. *Encyc.*

CORBEL, *n.* A short piece of timber in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, as occasion requires, in the manner of a shoulder-piece; sometimes placed for strength under the semigirdle of a platform. The under part is sometimes cut into the form of a boudin; sometimes of an ogee, or of a face, &c. *Encyc. Johnson.*

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CORBY, *n.* A raven. [Not in use.]

CORCELET, *n.* [Fr. *corcelet*, from *CORSELET*; *n.* *cors'let*, corps, L. *corpus*, body.]

In natural history, that part of winged insects, which answers to the breast of other animals. *Encyc.*

CORCULE, *n.* [L. *corculum*, but in a derivative from *cor*, the heart.]

In botany, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plumbe or ascending part, and the rosetel, or radicle, the simple descending part.

Martyn.