

COLLU'DE, *v. i.* [*L. colludo*; *con* and *ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.]
To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

Johnson.

COLLU'DER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COLLU'DING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a fraud.

COLLU'DING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

COLLUSION, *n. s. as z.* [*L. collusio*. See *Collude*.]

1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right.

Conel.

A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person.

Encyc.

2. In general, a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

COLLUSIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as a *collusive* agreement.

COLLUSIVELY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COLLUSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COLLUSORY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COLLY, *{* (Supposed to be from *coaly*.)

COLLOW, *{ n.* The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

Woodward. Burton.

COLLYV, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with a secret coal.

Shak.

COLLYRITE, *n.* [*Gr. κολλυρίτις*, *infra*.]

A variety of clay, of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

Cleveland.

COLLYRIUM, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. κολλυρίον*. *Qu.* from *κολλω*, to check, and *πιος*, defluxion.]

Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.

Corr. Encyc.

COLMAR, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sort of pear.

COLOCYNTH, *n.* [*Gr. κολοκύνθης*.] The colocynthida, or bitter apple of the shops,

a kind of gourd, from Aleppo and from Crete. It contains a bitter pulp, which is a drastic purge.

Encyc.

COLOGNE-EARTH, *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown color, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

Hill.

It is an earthy variety of lignite or brown coal.

Cleveland.

COLOMBO, *n.* A root from Colombo in Ceylon. Its smell is aromatic, and its taste pungent and bitter. It is much esteemed as a tonic in dyspeptic and bilious diseases.

Hooper.

CO'LO'N, *n.* [*Gr. κολων*, the colon, a member or limb.]

1. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal; beginning at the cecum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes, in the form of an S, to the upper

part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum.

Encyc. Quincy.

2. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus [:]; used to mark a pause, greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit a full point; but something is added by way of illustration, or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the rudiments he is capable of. Spect. No. iii.

The colon is often used before an address, quotation or example. "Mr. Gray was followed by Mr. Erskine, who spoke thus: 'I rise to second the motion of my honorable friend.'" But the propriety of this depends on the pause, and this depends on the form of introducing the quotation; for after *say, said*, or a like word, the colon is not used, and seems to be improper. Thus in our version of the scriptures, such members are almost invariably followed by a comma. "But Jesus said to them, 'Ye know not what ye ask.'"

The use of the colon is not uniform; nor is it easily defined and reduced to rules. Indeed the use of it might be dispensed with without much inconvenience.

COLONEL, *n. cur'nel*. [*Fr. colonel*; *It. colonello*; *Arm. coronel*; *Sp. coronel*; *Port. coronel*; from *It. colonna*, *Fr. colonne*, a column, *It. colonello*, the column of a book.]

The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In England, *colonel-lieutenant* is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince or other person of eminence is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel* is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel.

COLONELCY, *n. cur'nelcy*. *{* The of-
COLONELSHIP, *n. cur'nelship*. *{* vice, rank
or commission of a colonel.

Swift. Washington.

COLONIAL, *a.* [*See Colony*.] Pertaining to a colony; as *colonial* government; *colonial* rights. [*Colonial* is not in use.]

COLONIST, *n.* [*See Colony*.] An inhabitant of a colony.

Blackstone. Marshall, Life of Washington.

COLONIZATION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

COLONIZE, *v. t.* [*See Colony*.] To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for the purpose of cultivation, commerce or defense, and for permanent residence.

Bacon.

The Greeks colonized the South of Italy and of France.

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants. English Puritans colonized New England.

COLONIZED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

COLONIZING, *ppr.* Planting with a colony.

COLONIZING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later colonizings. Tooke, i. 622.

COLONNA'DE, *n.* [*It. colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column; *Sp. colonata*; *Fr. colonnade*. See *Colonnade*.]

1. In *architecture*, a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side.

Builder's Dict. Addison.

2. Any series or range of columns. *Popr.*

A *polystyle colonnade* is a range of columns too great to be taken in by the eye at a single view; as that of the palace of St. Peter at Rome, consisting of 284 columns of the Doric order.

Encyc.

COLONY, *n.* [*L. colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.]

1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as the *British colonies* in America or the *Indies*; the *Spanish colonies* in South America. When such settlements cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated colonies.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well educated, devout christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a colony formed of better materials.

Ames.

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of *colonists*, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.

3. A collection of animals; as *colonies* of shell-fish.

Encyc.

COLOPHON, *n.* [from a city of Ionia.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication.

Warton.

COLOPHONITE, *n.* [*Supra*, from the city or its resin color.]

A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small amorphous granular masses.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

COLOPHONY, *n.* In *pharmacy*, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried; or the residuum, after distillation of the ethereal oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long continued fire. It is so named from Colophon in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought.

Nicholson. Encyc.

COLOQUINTIDA, *n.* [*Gr. κολοκύνθης*; *L. colocynthis*.]

The colocynth or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a large orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine.

Chambers.

COLOR, *n.* [*L. color*; *It. colore*; *Sp. Port. color*; *Fr. couleur*.]

1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. *White* is not properly a color; as a white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. *Black* bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or nearly