

oil, and therefore *black* is no distinct color. But in common discourse, *white* and *black* are denominated *colors*; and all the colors admit of many shades of difference.

2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye; as the *color* of gold, or of indigo.

3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *color* boast.

*Dryden.*

4. Appearance to the mind; as, prejudice puts a false *color* upon objects.

5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, their sin admitted no *color* or excuse.

*King Charles.*

6. External appearance; false show; pretence; guise.

Under the *color* of commending him,

I have access my own love to prefer.

*Shak.*

7. Kind; species; character; complexion. Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *color*.

*Shak.*

8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.

9. *Colors*, with a plural termination, in the military art, a flag, ensign or standard, borne in an army or fleet. (See *Flag*.)

10. In *law*, *color* in pleading is when the defendant in assize or trespass, gives to the plaintiff a *color* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.

*Blackstone.*

*Water-colors* are such as are used in painting with gum-water or size, without being mixed with oil.

*Encyc.*

*COLOR*, *v. t.* To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to *color* cloth. Generally, to *color* is to change from white to some other color.

2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.

*Dryden.*

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.

*Addison.*

To *color a stranger's goods*, is when a free man allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

*COLOR*, *v. i.* To blush.

*COLORABLE*, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as a *colorable* pretence; a *colorable* excuse.

*Spenser. Hooker.*

*COLORABLY*, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance.

*Bacon.*

*COLORATE*, *a.* [L. *coloratus*, from *color*, to color.]

Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color.

[*Little used.*]

*Rap.*

*COLORATION*, *n.* [L. *coloro*.] The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored.

*Bacon.*

*COLORATURE*, *n.* In music, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable.

*Encyc.*

*COLORÉD*, *pp.* Having the external appearance changed: dyed; tinged; painted or stained.

2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues.

*Bacon.*

3. Having a specious appearance. Colored people, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

*COLORIFIC*, *a.* [color, and L. *facio*.] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color, or tint to other bodies.

*Kirwan.*

*COLORING*, *ppr.* Dying; staining; tinging.

2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.

*COLORING*, *n.* The act or art of dyeing; the state of being colored; color.

2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation; as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

3. Among painters, the manner of applying colors; or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colors employed.

*COLORIST*, *n.* [Supra.] One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs.

*Dryden.*

*COLORLESS*, *a.* [Supra.] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as *colorless* water, glass or gas.

*Newton.*

*COLOSAL*, *a.* [See *Colossus*.] Like *COLOSSEAN*, *a.* a colossus; very large; huge; gigantic.

*COLOSUS*, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs.

*COLOSUS-SUSWIDE*, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus.

*Shak.*

*COLOR STAFF*, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders. [Local.]

[Local.]

*COLT*, *n.* [Sax. *colt*.] The young of the equine genus of animals or horse kind. In America, *colt* is equally applied to the male or female, and this is unquestionably correct. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *filly*.

2. A young foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability.

*Shak.*

*COLT*, *v. i.* To frisk, riot or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious. [Not used.]

*Spenser.*

*COLT*, *v. t.* To befool. [Not used.]

*Shak.*

*COLT'S-FOOT*, *n.* A genus of plants, the Tussilago. The name is also given to a species of Ceanothus.

*Fam. of Plants.*

*COLT'S-TOOTH*, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

*Johnson.*

A *colt's* tooth of youthful pleasure.

Well said, Lord Sands:

Your *colt's*-tooth is not yet cast?

*Shak.*

*COLTER*, *n.* [L. *cutter*, a colter or knife, that is, the cutter; Fr. *coute*; It. *coltro*; W. *cyltaw*; D. *kouter*; G. *kolter*.]

The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.

*COLTISH*, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

*Chaucer.*

*COLUBER*, *n.* [L. a serpent or adder.] In zoology, a genus of serpents, distinguished by scuta or hard crusts on the belly, and scales on the tail. Under this genus are ranked many species, as the viper, black snake, &c.

*COLUBRINE*, *a.* [L. *colubrinus*.] Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [Little used.]

*Johnson.*

*COLUMBARY*, *n.* [L. *columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon; W. *colomen*; Ir. *colm* or *colum*; Arm. *colim*; Russ. *golub*, a pigeon or dove. In Russ. *golubei* signifies, of a sky-blue, azure.]

A dove-roost; a pigeon-house.

*COLUMBATE*, *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid, with a base.

*COLUMBIAN*, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.

*COLUMBIC*, *a.* Pertaining to columbium; as *columbic* acid.

*COLUMBIFEROUS*, *a.* Producing or containing columbium.

*Phillips.*

*COLUMBINE*, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.

*COLUMBINE*, *n.* [L. *columbina*.] Aquilegia, a genus of plants of several species. The Thalictrum or meadow-rue is also called feathered columbine. *Fam. of Plants.*

*COLUMBITE*, *n.* [See *Columbium*.] The ore of columbium.

*COLUMBIUM*, *n.* [from *Columbia*, America.]

A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd, found in Connecticut, at New-London, near the house of Gov. Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British museum. The same metal was afterwards discovered in Sweden, and called *tantalum*, and its ore *tantalite*. *Cleveland.*

*COLUMBO*, [See *Colombo*.]

*COLUMEL*, *n.* In botany, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round.

*Martyn.*

*COLUMN*, *n.* *col um*. [L. *columna*, column; W. *colow*, a stalk or stem; a prop; *colozyn*, a column; Ir. *colbh*, a stalk, a column; Arm. *colouenn*; Fr. *colonne*; It. *colonna*; Sp. *columna*; Port. *columna* or *coluna*.] This word is from the Celtic, signifying the stem of a tree, such stems being the first columns used. The primary sense is a shoot, or that which is set.]

1. In architecture, a long round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft and a capital. The shaft tapers from the base, in imitation of the stem of a tree. There are five kinds or orders of columns. 1. The Tuscan, rude, simple and massy; the height of which is fourteen semidiameters or modules, and the diminution at the top from one sixth to one eighth of the inferior diameter. 2. The Doric, which is next in strength to the Tuscan, has a robust, masculine aspect; its height is sixteen modules. 3. The Ionic is more slender than the Tuscan and Doric; its height is eighteen modules. 4. The Corinthian is more delicate in its form and proportions, and enriched with ornaments; its height should be twenty modules. 5. The Composite is a species of the Corinthian, and of the same height.

*Encyc.*

In strictness, the shaft of a column consists of one entire piece; but it is often composed of different pieces, so united, as to have the appearance of one entire piece. It differs in this respect from a *pillar*, which primarily signifies a *pile*, composed of small pieces. But the two things are un-