

in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction.

Newton. Arithmet.

2. Connection; dependence; as the cohesion of ideas. But in this sense, see *Cohere*.

COHESIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

Nicholson.

COHESIVELY, *adv.* With cohesion.

COHESIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.

COHOBATE, *v. t.* [Port. *coharar*.]

Among chemists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

Bailey. Encyc.

COHOBATED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

COHOBATING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

COHOBATION, *n.* [Sp. *cohabacion*.] The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.

Encyc.

COHOES, or **COHOZE**, *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America.

COHORT, *n.* [L. *cohors*; Fr. *cohorte*; It. *coorte*; Sp. *cohorte*; Port. *id.*]

1. Among the Romans, a body of about five or six hundred men; each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each manipel, of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion.

Adam. Rom. Ant.

2. In poetry, a band or body of warriors.

Millon.

COHORTATION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement. [Not used.]

Dict.

COIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*; Arn. *coeff*; It. *cuffa*, a cap; Sp. *cofia*, a net of silk or tulle worn on the head; Port. *coifa*, a caul.]

A kind of caul or cap, worn on the head, by sergeants at law, and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure.

Encyc.

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIFED, *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress.

Addison.

COIGNE, for *coin*. [See *Coin*, a corner.]

Shak.

COIGNE or **COIN'V**, *v. i.* To live by extortion. [An Irish word.]

Briskett.

COIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir*; perhaps Gr. *κόω*, or *κόω*. See the roots, *κόω* and *κρίω*. Class Gr. No. 5, 48.]

To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* A rope gathered into a ring; on shipboard, a single turn or winding is called a *fak*, and a range of fakes is called a *tier*.

2. A noise, tumult, bustle. [Not used.]

Bailey. Johnson.

COILED, *pp.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.

COILING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge; Arn. *coiza*; Sp. *esquina*, a corner, and *cuna*, a wedge; Port. *quina*; L. *cuneus*;

Gr. *γωνία*; It. *cunne*; W. *gaing*, or *cyn*,

a wedge. The pronunciation of this word, by our common people, is *guine*, or *quoin*, when applied to a wedging stone, in masonry. See the next word.]

1. A corner; a jutting point, as of a wall.

Shak.

Rustic coins, stones jutting from a wall for new buildings to be joined to.

Bailey.

2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance.

Bailey.

3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.

Bailey.

COIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuña*; Port. *cunha*, a die to stamp money; Sp. *acuñar*, to coin or impress money; to wedge; Port. *cunhar*; It. *conio*, a die; *coniare*, to coin; Fr. *coin*; Ar.

قَان to hammer, forge or stamp. The sense is, to strike, beat, or drive, coinciding with the French *coigner*, or *cogner*. Hence we see that *coin*, whether it signifies a corner, a wedge or a die, is from the same root, from thrusting, driving.]

Primarily, the die employed for stamping money.

Hence,

1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on its marks, figures or characters. To make good money, these impressions must be made under the authority of government. That which is stamped without authority is called false or counterfeit coin. Formerly, all coin was made by hammering; but it is now impressed by a machine or mill.

Current coin is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade.

Ancient coins are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.

2. In architecture, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a stair case, serving at bottom to support columns in a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault.

Encyc.

3. That which serves for payment.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin.

Hammond.

COIN, *v. t.* To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint.

2. To make; as, to coin words.

Shak.

3. To make; to forge; to fabricate; in an ill sense; as, to coin a lie; to coin a fable.

Hudibras. Dryden.

COINAGE, } *n.* The act, art or practice of stamping money.

COINING, } *n.* The act, art or practice of stamping money.

2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium.

3. Coins of a particular stamp; as the coinage of George III.

4. The charges or expense of coining money.

5. A making; new production; formation; as the coinage of words.

6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.

This is the very coinage of your brain.

Shak.

COINCIDE, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *incido*, to fall on; in and *cado*, to fall. See *Cadence*, *Case*, *Low*, *L. coincido*; Sp. *coincidir*; Fr. *coincider*.]

1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines, or bodies; followed by *with*.

If the equator and the ecliptic had coincided,

it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless.

Cheyne.

2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree.

The rules of right judgment and of good rationation often coincide with each other.

Watson.

The judges did not coincide in opinion.

COINCIDENCE, *n.* The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point.

Bentley.

2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement; as the coincidence of two or more opinions; coincidence of evidences.

Hale.

3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time; as coincidence of events.

COINCIDENT, *a.* Falling on the same point; meeting as lines, surfaces or bodies; followed by *with*.

Newton.

2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to; followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.

South.

COINCIDER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

COINCIDING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

COINDICATION, *n.* [L. *con* and *indicatio*, from *indico*, to show.]

In medicine, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COIN-ED, *pp.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.

COINER, *n.* One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money.

Addison.

2. A counterfeit of the legal coin; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Camden.

COIN-ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.

COIN QUINATE, *v. t.* [L. *coinquinare*.] To pollute. [Not used.]

COINQUINATION, *n.* Defilement. [Not used.]

COISTRIL, *a.* [Said to be from *kestrel*, a degenerate hawk.] A coward; a run-away.

Shak. Johnson.

2. A young lad.

Bailey.

COIT, *a.* A quait, which see.

COITING, [See *Quait*.]

COJUNCTION, *n.* [L. *cojunctio*, from *coj*, to come together; *coj* and *coj*, to go.] A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

Grew.

COJUNGO, *v. t.* [L. *conjungo*. See *Conjoin*.] To join with another in the same office.

[Little used.]

Shak.

COJUROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility.

Watson.

COKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat.

Encyc. Cleaveland.

CÖLANDER, *n.* [L. *colo*, to strain; Fr. *coul*, to flow, to trickle down; *coulant*, flowing; *coulour*, a colander.]

A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In America, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to