

glish; but *congealing* will not be admitted, and *congeering* is an anomaly.

Conge d'elire, in ecclesiastical affairs, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop; or to an abbot or priory of his own foundation, to choose their abbot or prior. The king of Great Britain, as sovereign patron, had formerly the appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing by eraser and ring, and afterwards by letters patent. But now the king, on demand, sends his *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person he would have them elect, and if they delay the election twelve days, the nomination devolves on the king, who may appoint by letters patent.

Encey. Covell. Blackstone. CON'GE, *n.* In architecture, a mold in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such as that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture, called also *apophyse*. Also, a ring or ferrule, formerly used on the extremities of columns to keep them from splitting; afterwards imitated in stone-work.

Encey. CONGE'AL, *v. t.* [*L. congelare: con and gelo*, to freeze; *Fr. congeler; It. congelare; Sp. congelar; Arm. caledi*. This may be connected with the *W. ceulan*, to curdle or conglutinate, from *caul*, a calf's maw; also, rennet, curd and chyle. The *L. gelo* has the elements of *cool*, but it may be a different word.]

1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. Cold *congeals* water into ice, or vapor into hoar frost or snow, and blood into a less solid mass, or clot.

2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to the circulating blood, it does not signify absolutely to *harden*, but to cause a sensation of cold, a shivering, or a receding of the blood from the extremities; as, the frightful scene *congealed* his blood.

CONGE'AL, *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to congregate into a solid mass. Melted lead *congeals*; water *congeals*; blood *congeals*.

CONGE'ALABLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ATED, *pp.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted.

CONGE'ALING, *ppr.* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

CONGE'ALMENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CONGELA'TION, *n.* [*L. congelatio*.] The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differs from crystallization in this: in congelation the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in crystallization, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystallization.

Encey.

CONGEN'ER, *n.* [*L. congener; con and gener*, kind, race.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGEN'ER, } Of the same kind.
CONGEN'EROUS, } *a.* of nature; allied in origin or cause; as *congenerous* bodies; *congenerous* diseases.

Brown. Arbuthnot. CONGEN'ERACY, *n.* Similarity of origin.
CONGEN'ERIC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CONGEN'EROUNESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGEN'IAL, *a.* [*L. con and genus*, whence *genialis*, *genial*. See *Generate*.] 1. Partaking of the same genus, kind or nature; kindred; cognate; as *congenial* souls.

2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature; usually followed by *to*; as, this severity is not *congenial* to him.

3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as a soil *congenial* to a plant.

CONGEN'IALITY, } *n.* Participation of
CONGEN'IALNESS, } the same genus, nature or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitability. *Watson.*

CONGEN'ITAL, } *a.* [*L. congenitus; con*
and *genitus*, born, from *gigno*, to beget, *gignere*, to be born.] Of the same birth; born with another; conate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to be *congenite* with us. *Hale.*

Native or congenital varieties of animals. *Lawrence.*

CONGER, *n.* *cong'gur.* [*L. conger or congerus; Gr. κογγυρος, or κογγυρος; It. gongoro; Fr. congre.*]

The sea-serpent; a large species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal. *Encey.*

CONG'RRIES, *n.* [*L. from congero*, to bring together, to amass; *con and gero*, to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate. *Boyle.*

CONG'EST, *v. t.* [*L. congero, congestum; con and gero*, to bear.] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate. *Raleigh.*

CONG'ESTIBLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CONG'ESTION, *n.* [*L. congestio*.] A collection of humors in an animal body, hardened into a tumor. An accumulation of blood in a part. *Encey. Core.*

CONGLA'RY, *n.* [*L. congiarium, from congius, a measure; Fr. congiare*.] Properly, a present made by the Roman emperors to the people; originally in corn or wine measured out to them in a congius, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In present usage, a gift or a donative represented on a medal. *Encey. Addison.*

CONGLA'CIATE, *v. i.* [*L. congelacio; con and glacio*, to freeze; *glacies*, ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze. *Brown.*

CONGLACIATION, *n.* The act of chan-

ging into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation. *Brown.*

CONGLO'BATE, *a.* [*L. conglobatus, from conglobare; con and globo*, to collect or to make round; *globus*, a ball. See *Globe*.] Formed or gathered into a ball. A *conglobate* gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small smooth body, covered in a fine skin, admitting only an artery and a lymphatic vessel to pass in, and a vein and a lymphatic vessel to pass out. *Parr. Cox.*

CONGLO'BATE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball or hard, round substance. *Grew.*

CONGLO'BATED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CONGLO'BATELY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CONGLOBA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a globing.

CONGLO'BLE, *v. t.* [*L. conglobare; con and globo*, from *globus*, a round body.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass. *Milton.*

CONGLO'BE, *v. i.* To collect, unite or coalesce in a round mass. *Milton.*

CONGLO'BED, *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CONGLO'ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CONGLOBI'LATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass, or globule. *Johnson.*

CONGLOMERATE, *a.* [*L. conglomerare; con and glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, a clew. See *Glomerale*.]

1. Gathered into a ball or round body. A *conglomerate* gland is composed of many smaller glands, whose excretory ducts unite in a common one, as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, parotids, &c. Each little granulated portion furnishes a small tube, which unites with other similar ducts, to form the common excretory duct of the gland. *Core. Encey.*

2. In botany, *conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or foot stalk, on short pedicels, closely compacted together without order; opposed to *diffused*. *Martyn.*

3. Conglomerate rocks. [See *Pudding-stone*.]

CONGLOMERATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. *Grew.*

CONGLOMERATE, *n.* In mineralogy, a sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone, composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, siliceous slate, &c. *Cleveland.*

CONGLOMERATED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CONGLOMERATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CONGLOMERATION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CONGLU'TINANT, *a.* [See *Conglutinate*.] Gluing; uniting; healing. *Bacon.*

CONGLU'TINANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CONGLU'TINATE, *v. t.* [*L. conglutinare; con and glutino*, from *gluten*, *gluc*. See *Glue*.]

1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.