

1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests; peace; harmony.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If nature's concord broke,

Among the constellations war were sprung.
Milton.

3. In music, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See *Chord*.]

The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.

5. In law, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the defendants that the land in question is the right of the complainant.

6. In grammar, agreement of words in construction; as adjectives with nouns in number, number and case; or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person. Or concord may signify the system of rules for construction called *syntaxis*.

Form of concord, in ecclesiastical history, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgaw in 1576.

CONCORDANCE, *n*. [Fr. *concordance*; It. *concordanza*; L. *concordans*, from *concordo*, to agree. See *Concord*.]

1. Agreement. In this sense, *concordance* is generally used.

2. In grammar, concord. [Not used.]

3. A dictionary in which the principal words used in the scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter and verse in which each word occurs are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage of scripture, by means of any leading word in a verse which he can recollect.

CONCORDANCY, *n*. Agreement.

CONCORDANT, *a*. Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.

CONCORDANT, *n*. That which is accordant.

CONCORDANTLY, *adv*. In conjunction.

CONCORDAT, *n*. In the canon law, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion and the like. In particular, an agreement made by a prince with the Pope relative to the collation of benefices; such as that between the Emperor Frederic III., the German princes, and the Pope's legate, A. D. 1448.

CONCORDIST, *n*. The compiler of a concordance.

CONCORPORATE, *v. t*. [L. *concorporo*, of *con* and *corpus*, a body.]

To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [Little used.]

CONCORPORATE, *v. i*. To unite in one mass or body.

CONCORPORATION, *n*. Union of things in one mass or body.

CONCOURSE, *n*. [Fr. *concours*; Sp. *concurso*; It. *concorso*; L. *concursum*, from *concurrere*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run.]

1. A moving, flowing or running together; confluence; as a fortuitous *concours* of atoms; a *concours* of men.

2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. Acts xix.

3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies. The drop will begin to move towards the *concours* of the glasses.

[This application is unusual.]
CONCREATE, *v. t*. [con and create; It. *concreare*.]

To create with, or at the same time.

Dr. Taylor insists that it is inconsistent with the nature of virtue, that it should be *concreated* with any person.

CONCREATED, *pp*. Created at the same time, or in union with.

CONCRETE, *v. t*. To entrust. [Not used.]

CONCREMATION, *n*. [L. *concrema*, to burn together; *con* and *crema*, to burn.] The act of burning different things together.

CONCREMENT, *n*. [Low L. *concrementum*, from *concreresco*, to grow together. See *Concrete*.]

A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union.

CONCRESCENCE, *n*. [L. *concrescientia*, *concreresco*. See *Concrete*.]

Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.

CONCRESCIBLE, *a*. Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil.

CONCRETE, *a*. [L. *concretus*, from *concreresco*, to grow together; *con* and *creresco*, to grow. See *Grow*.]

1. Literally, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos.

2. In logic, applied to a subject; not abstract; as the *whiteness* of snow. Here whiteness is used as a concrete term, as it expresses the quality of snow.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong.

A concrete number expresses or denotes a particular subject, as three men; but when we use a number without reference to a subject, as three, or five, we use the term in the abstract.

CONCRETE, *n*. A compound; a mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

Gold is a porous concrete.
2. In philosophy, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.

Soap is a factitious concrete.

3. In logic, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject to which it exists; as *nigrum*.

CONCRETE, *n. i*. To unite or coalesce separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as, saline particles *concrete* into crystals; blood *concretes* in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to *indurate*; as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to *congeal*, *thicken*, *inspissate*, *coagulate*; as in the concretion of blood.

CONCRETE, *v. t*. To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

CONCRETED, *pp*. United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted.

CONCRETELY, *adv*. In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

CONCRETENESS, *n*. A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CONCRETING, *ppr*. Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CONCRETION, *n*. The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid or hard; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.

2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congealation, condensation, coagulation or induration; a clot; a lump; a solid substance formed in the soft parts or in the cavities of animal bodies.

CONCRETIVE, *a*. Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, *concretive* juices.

CONCRETURE, *n*. A mass formed by concretion. [Not used.]

CONCREW, *v. i*. To grow together. [Not used.]

CONCUBINAGE, *n*. [Fr. See *Concubine*.]

The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication.

In some countries, concubinage is a marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany.

CONCUBINE, *n*. [Fr. See *Concubine*.]

1. In law, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine.

2. In philosophy, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.

CONCUBINATE, *n*. Whoredom; lewdness. [Not used.]

CONCUBINE, *n*. [Fr. from L. *concubina*, from *concumbere*, to lie together; *con* and *cumbere*, or *cubo*, to lie down.]