

to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CONDENS'ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close or hard.

CONDENS'ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Peacham.
CONDENSATION, *n.* [*L. condensatio. See Condense.*]

The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the condensation of vapor. It is opposed to *rarefaction* and *expansion*. Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.

CONDENS'ATIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CONDENSE, *v. t. condens'.* [*L. condense; con and denso, to make thick or close; It. condensare; Sp. Port. condensar; Fr. condenser. See Dense.*]

1. To make more close, thick or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus, vapor is said to be condensed into water by the application of cold; and air is condensed in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to *compress*.

2. To make thick; to inspissate; applied to soft compressible substances.

3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; applied to separate individuals. Thus we say, to condense ideas into a smaller compass.

Dryden.
CONDENSE, *v. i. condens'.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapors condense and coalesce into small parcels. *Newton.*

CONDENSE, *a. condens'.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensed. [*See Dense, which is generally used.*]

Milton.
CONDENSED, *pp.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CONDENS'ER, *n.* He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping. *Encyc.*

CONDENS'ITY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]

CONDER, *n.* [*Fr. conduire; L. conducere. See Condu.*]

1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen by signs, the course of the shoals of fish. *Cowley.*

2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship. *Encyc.*

CONDESCEND', *v. t.* [*It. condescendere;*

Sp. condescender; Fr. condescendre; con and L. descendo. See Descend.]

1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. *Rom. xii.*

2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does condescend,
On these conditions, to become your friend.

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

Can they think me so broken, so debased,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will condescend to such absurd commands?

Milton.
CONDESCENDENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [*in the Turks*] an insulting condescendence which bespeaks their contempt of you. *Eton.*

CONDESCENDING, *ppr.* Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.

2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCENSION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty and condescension to others. *Tillotson.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and condescension in all his behavior, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCENSIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous. *Barrow.*

CONDESCENT', *n.* Condescension. [*Not used.*]

CONDIGN, *a. condigne.* [*L. condignus; con and dignus, worthy. See Dignity.*]

1. Deserved; merited; suitable; applied usually to punishment; as, the malefactor has suffered condign punishment.

2. Worthy; merited; as *condign* praise. *Spenser. Shak.*

[*In the latter sense, seldom used.*]

CONDIGNITY, *n.* Merit; desert. *In school divinity*, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice. *Milner.*

CONDIGNLY, *adv. condignely.* According to merit.

CONDIGNNESS, *n. condignness.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitability.

CONDIMENT, *n.* [*L. condimentum, from condio, to season, pickle or preserve.*]

Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

CONDISCIPLE, *n.* [*L. discipulus; con and discipulus. See Disciple.*]

A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CONDITE, *v. t.* [*L. condio, conditum.*] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to condite pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. [*Little used.*]

Greec. Taylor.
CONDITEMENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [*Little used.*]

Bailey.
CONDITING, *ppr.* Preserving. [*Little used.*]

Greec.
CONDITION, *n.* [*L. conditio, from condio, to build or make, to ordain; properly, to set or fix, or to set together or in order; con and do, to give; properly, to send.*]

1. State; a particular mode of being; applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things. We speak of a good condition or a bad condition, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with *state*, from *sto*, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good condition, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury and burthened with taxes, is not in a condition to make war. A poor man is in a humble condition. Religion affords consolation to man in every condition of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the condition of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [*See No. 1.*]

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. *Shak.*

Raleigh. South.
[*These senses however fall within the first definition.*]

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best condition.

Clarendon.
6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. What are the conditions of the treaty?

Make our conditions with you captive king. *Dryden.*

He sendeth and desireth conditions of peace. *Luke xiv.*

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.

8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money, on condition you will engage to refund it.