

Two substances which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to *combine*, by the intervention of a third.

4. To confederate; to unite as nations.

The powers of Europe *combined* against France.

COMBINED, *pp.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.

COMBING, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c.

COMBING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*]

Bp. Taylor.

COMBINING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.

COMBLESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as a *combless* cock. *Shak.*

COMBUST, *a.* [*L. combustus, comburo.*]

When a planet is in conjunction with the sun or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust* or in combustion. The distance within which this epithet is applicable to a planet, is said by some writers to be 24 degrees; others say, within the distance of half the sun's disk.

COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* [*Fr. combustible*; *Sp. id.*; from *L. comburo, combustum.*]

That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are *combustible* bodies.

COMBUSTIBLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light. *Ure.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being combustible. *Ure.*

COMBUSTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of taking fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt, or combined with oxygen. *Lavoisier.*

The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body. *Ure.*

COMBUSTION, *n.* *combustio*. [*Low L. combustio. See Combust.*]

1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or according to modern chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances, with heat. In the combustion of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed. *Lavoisier.*

This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chemical combination. *Ure.*

Combustion cannot be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chemical action. *Webster's Man. of Chem.*

2. In popular language, a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as the *combustion* of wood or coal.

3. Conflagration; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire or flame,

4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.

Hosker. Milton. Dryden.

CÔME, *v. i.* pret. *came*, part. *come*. [*Sax. cuman, or cremen; Goth. cremen, pret. cwon; D. koomen, pret. kwam; G. kom-*

men; Sw. komma; Dan. kommer, to come. Qu. *W. cam, Ir. cein, a step.* And qu.

the Ar. *قَامَ* Heb. *Ch. סָפַר* to rise, or stand erect; to set or establish; to subside, consist, remain; to rectify, or set in order; and in Arabic, to be thick, stiff or congealed. The senses of the words appear to be very different; but we use *come* in the sense of rising or springing, applied to corn; the corn *comes* or *comes up*, *G. keimen*. So the butter *comes*, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of *come*, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, equivalent to *rise*, being originally directed to persons sitting or reclining, in the oriental manner? *Coming* implies moving, driving, shooting along, and so we use *set*: we say, to *set forward*; the tide *sets* north-erly.]

1. To move towards; to advance nearer, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the *men come* this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind *comes* from the west; the ship *comes* with a fine breeze; light *comes* from the sun. It is applicable perhaps to every thing susceptible of motion, and is opposed to *go*.

2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present.

Come thou and all thy house into the ark.

Gen. vii.

All thy time will I wait, till my change *come*.

Job xiv.

When shall I *come* and appear before God?

Ps. xlii.

Thou shalt end the *come*. Math. xxiv.

Thy kingdom *come*; thy will be done. Math. vi.

The time has *come*.

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *come* to action; the players *come* to blows; is it *come* to this?

His sons *come* to honor and he knoweth it not. Job xiv.

I wonder how he *came* to know what he had done; how did he *come* by his knowledge? the heir *comes* into possession of his estate; the man will *come* in time to abhor the vices of his youth, or he will *come* to be poor and despicable, or to poverty.

In these and similar phrases, we observe the process or advance is applied to the body or to the mind, indifferently; and to persons or events.

4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? let *come* what will. Hence when followed by an object or person, with *to* or *on*, to befall; to light on.

After all that has *come* on us for our evil deeds. Ezra iv.

All things *come* alike to all. Eccles. ix.

5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or color *comes* and goes in the face. *Spenser. Shak.*

6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn *comes* or *comes up*. "In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much." *Mortimer.* So Bacon uses the word; and this use of it coincides nearly with the sense of *קָם*, quom, 2 Kings xix. 26. and in the same chapter inserted in Isaiah xxxvii.

27. It is the *G. keimen*, Icelandic *keima*, to bud, or germinate.

7. To become.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*

8. To appear or be formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter *comes*. *Hudibras.*

9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us *go*.

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him.

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste; *come, come*. Sometimes it expresses or introduces rebuke.

As the sense of *come* is to move, in almost any manner, in its various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus with words expressing approach, it denotes advancing nearer; with words expressing departure, as *from, of, out of, &c.*, it denotes motion from, &c.

To *come about*, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these things *come about*? So the French *venir à bout*, to come to the end, that is, to arrive.

To *come about*, to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will *come about* from west to east. The ship *comes about*. It is applied to a change of sentiments.

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons, They are *come about*, and won to the true side.

B. Jonson.

To *come again*, to return. Gen. xxviii.

Lev. xiv.

To *come after*, to follow. Math. xvi. Also,

to come to obtain; as, to *come after* a book.

To *come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. To *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

Addison.

Also, to come towards, as in attacking.

To *come away*, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.

To *come back*, to return.

To *come by*, to pass near; a popular phrase.

Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to come near, at or close.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.

Dryden.

This is not an irregular or improper use of this word. It is precisely equivalent to *possess*, to *sit by*. [*See Possess.*] So in Ger. *bekommen*, *D. bekoemen*, to get or obtain; the *by* or *be* is prefixed.

To *come down*, to descend.

The Lord will *come down* on mount Sinai.

Ex. xix.

Also, to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come down*. Jer. xiii.

Come down from thy glory. Jer. xlviii.

To *come for*, to come to get or obtain; to come after.

To *come forth*, to issue or proceed from.

Gen. xv. Is. xi. Micah v.

Also, to depart from; to leave. Mark ix.

Also, to come abroad. Jer. iv.

To *come from*, to depart from; to leave.

In popular language, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place or former place of residence; where did this man, this animal or this plant originate.

To *come home*, that is, to *come to home*, or