tagion; as contagious air; contagious clothing.

3. Containing mischief that may be propa-

gated; as contagious example.

4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections

His genius rendered his courage more contagious. CONTAGIOUSNESS, n. The quality of

being contagious. ONTA IN, v. t. [L. contineo; con and teneo, despiser; a scorner. to hold; It. contenere; Fr. contenir; Sp. CONTEM'NING, ppr. Despising; slighting CONTAIN, v. t. [L. contineo ; con and teneo,

contener. See Tenet, Tenure.1 1. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel con-

tains a gallon. Hence, to have capacity; to be able to hold; applied to an empty vessel. 2. To comprehend; to hold within specified To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree

Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens

cannot contain thee. 1 Kings viii. To comprehend; to comprise. The his-

books. 4. To hold within limits prescribed: to re-

strain; to withhold from trespass or disorder.

The King's person contains the unruly people from evil occasions. Obs. Spenser Fear not, my Lord, we can contain ourselves Shak.

5. To include. This article is not contained in the account. This number does not contain the article specified.

6. To inclose; as, this cover or envelop con- 2. tains a letter.

CONTA'IN, v. i. To live in continence or Arbuthnot and Pope. 1 Cor. vii. chastity. CONTA INABLE, a. That may be contain Boule ed, or comprised. CONTAINED, pp. Held; comprehended;

comprised; included; inclosed. €ONTA/INING, ppr. Holding; having ca-

pacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CONTAM INATE, v. t. [L. contamino; con and ant. tamino. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. אינט to defile. Class Dm. No. 19.

To defile: to pollute: usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness contaminates character; cowardice contaminates honor.

Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?

CONTAMINATE, a. Polluted; defiled Shak

CONTAMINATED, pp. Polluted; defiled:

CONTAMINATING, ppr. Polluting ; defiling: tarnishing

CONTAMINATION, n. The act of pollut- CONTEMPLATE, v. i. To think studipollution; defilement; taint.

CON TECK, n. Quarrel; contention. [. Vot English.

CONTECTION, n. [L. contego.] [ego.] A cover-Sir T. Browne. ing. [Not used.] CONTEMN', v. t. contem'. [L. contemno ; con and temno, to despise ; It. contennere ; Ar.

Dm. No. 1, 4.1

1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

In whose eyes a vile person is contemned.

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked contemn God

CONTEM NED, pp. Despised; scorned; CONTEM PLATIVE, a. Given to contem slighted; neglected, or rejected with dis-

CONTEM'NER, n. One who contemns : a

as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CONTEMPER, v. t. [Low L. contempero ; con and tempero, to mix or temper. See Temper.

by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper. The leaves qualify and contemper the heat

Ray. tory of Livy contains a hundred and forty CONTEM PERAMENT, n. Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament.

Derham CONTEMPERATE, v. t. [See Contemper.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to Brown. Wiseman. moderate. CONTEMPERA'TION, n. The act of re-

ducing a quality by admixture of the con-trary; the act of moderating or tempering. Temperament; proportionate mixture:

as the contemperament of humors in different bodies Hale. Instead of these words, temper and temper-

ament are now generally used.]
CON TEMPLATE, v. t. [L. contemplor. If m is radical, see Class Dm. No. 3. 4. 35.]

To view or consider with continued attention: to study: to meditate on. This tention; to study; to meditate on. This word expresses the attention of the mind, CONTEM PORISE, v. t. To make contembut sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to contemplate the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to contemplate the wonders of redemption; to contemplate the 1. The act of despising; the act of viewing state of the nation and its future prospects.

To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend. A decree of the National Assembly of France.

June 26, 1792, contemplates a supply from the United States of four millions of livres.

There remain some particulars to complete the information contemplated by those resolu-Hamilton's Report. If a treaty contains any stipulations which

Kent's Commentaries. ously; to study; to muse; to meditate. fense.

He delights to contemplate on the works of CONTEMPTIBLE, a. [L. contemptibilis.]

CON TEMPLATED, pp. Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.
CONTEMPLATING, ppr. Considering

with continued attention; meditating on;

to drive away, to despise. Class CONTEMPLATION, n. [L. contemplatio. The act of the mind in considering with attention of the mind to a particular sub-

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view Locke

2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; a particular application of the foregoing definition.

They contemn the counsel of the Most High. To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

> plation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as a contemplative philosopher, or mind. 2. Employed in study; as a contemplative life

Bacon. 3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit ; as a contemplative look. Denham.

4. Having the power of thought or meditation; as the contemplative faculty of man.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, adv. With con-

CON TEMPLATOR, n. One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge. Raleigh. Brown.

CONTEMPORA/NEOUS, a. [See Cotemporary.] Living or being at the same

CONTEM PORARY, a. [It. Sp. contemporaneo; Fr. contemporain; L. contemporalis; con and temporalis, temporarius, from tempus, time. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, this word is often changed to cotempo-Coetaneous; living at the same time, appli-

ed to persons ; being or existing at the same time, applied to things; as contemporary kings; contemporary events. [See Cotemporary, the preferable word.]

CONTEM PORARY, n. One who lives at the same time with another.

porary; to place in the same age or time. Vat wood Brown CONTEMPT, n. [L. contemptus. See Con-

or considering and treating as mean, vile and worthless; disdain; batred of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the Addison The state of being despised; whence in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting contempt.

In law, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable of-

1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn, or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a contemptible vice. No plant or animal is so contemptible as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator.

The pride that leads to duelling is a contempt-

attention; meditation; study; continued 2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. [Not le-Shak. CONTEMPT IBLENESS, n. The state of