

2. In a vulgar sense, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.
- CONJUREMENT, *pp.* Bound by an oath.
- CONJUREMENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand. *Milton.*
- CONJURER, *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, &c. Hence ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity. *Addison. Prior.*
- CONJURING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.
- CONNASCENCE, *n.* [L. *con* and *nascor*, to be born.]
1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together.
 2. A being born or produced with another. *Brown.*
 3. The act of growing together, or at the same time. *Wiseeman.*
- CONNATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *natus*, born, from *nascor*.]
1. Born with another; being of the same birth; as *connate* notions. *South.*
 2. In botany, united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as *connate* leaves or anthers. *Martyn.*
- CONNATURAL, *a.* [con and natural.]
1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.
- These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *L'Estrange.*
2. Participating of the same nature.
- And mix with our *connatural* dust. *Milton.*
- CONNATURALITY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Hale.*
- CONNATURALLY, *adv.* By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*
- CONNATURALNESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Johnson. Pearson.*
- CONNECT, *v. t.* [L. *connecto*; *con* and *necto*; *It. connettere*. See Class Ng. No. 32. 38. 40. 41.]
1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together, as by something intervening, or by weaving, winding or twining. Hence,
 2. To join or unite; to conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation. We connect letters and words in a sentence; we connect ideas in the mind; we connect arguments in a discourse. The strait of Gibraltar connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. A treaty connects two nations. The interests of agriculture are connected with those of commerce. Families are connected by marriage or by friendship.
- CONNECT, *v. i.* To join, unite or cohere; to have a close relation. This argument connects with another. [This use is rare and not well authorized.]
- CONNECTION, *n.* [L. *connexio*; *It. connessione*. See *Connect*.]
- The state of joining or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or rela-

tion, or by order in a series; a word of very general import. There is a connection of links in a chain; a connection between all parts of the human body; a connection between virtue and happiness, and between this life and the future; a connection between parent and child, master and servant, husband and wife; between motives and actions, and between actions and their consequences. In short, the word is applicable to almost every thing that has a dependence on or relation to another thing.

CONNECTIVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CONNECTIVE, *n.* In grammar, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction. Harris uses the word for conjunctions and prepositions. *Hermes.*

CONNECTIVELY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly. *Swift.*

CONNEX, *v. t.* [L. *connexum*.] To link together; to join. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

CONNEXION, *n.* Connection. But for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *connection*, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion*.

CONNEXIVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive; as *connexive* particles. [Little used.] *Watts.*

CONNIVANCE, *n.* [See *Connive*.] Properly, the act of winking. Hence figuratively, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see a fault or other act, generally implying consent to it.

Every vice interprets a *connivance* to be approbation. *South.*

CONNIVE, *v. i.* [L. *conniveo*, *connivi* or *connixi*; *con* and the root of *nicio*, to wink. Class Ng.]

1. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly. *Spectator.*

2. In a figurative sense, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act, and suffer it to pass unnoticed, uncensured or unpunished; as, the father *connives* at the vices of his son.

CONNIVENCY, *n.* Connivance, which see. *Bacon.*

CONNIVENT, *a.* Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see. *Milton.*

2. In anatomy, the *connivent* valves are those wrinkles, cellules and vasculæ, which are found on the inside of the two intestines, ilium and jejunum. *Encyc.*

3. In botany, closely united; converging together. *Eaton.*

CONNIVER, *n.* One who connives.

CONNIVING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.

CONNOISSEUR, *n.* *connoisseur*. [Fr. from the verb *connoître*, from L. *cognosco*, to know.]

A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATE, *v. t.* [con and *noto*, L. *noto*, nota us.]

To designate with something else; to imply [Little used.] *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION, *n.* The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [Little used.] *Hale.*

CONNOTE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *nota*; *noto*, to mark. See *Note*.]

To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [Little used.] *South.*

CONNUBIAL, *a.* [L. *connubialis*, from *connubium*; *con* and *nubo*, to marry.]

Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, *connubial* rites; *connubial* love.

CONNUMERATION, *n.* A reckoning together. *Porson.*

CONNOISSANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connaissance*, from *connoître*, to know, L. *cognosco*.] Knowledge. [See *Cognizance*.]

CONNOISSANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.

A neutral vessel, breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if *connoissant* of the blockade. *Brown.*

CONNY, *a.* [W. *cono*.] Brave; fine. [L. *cat*.] *Gross.*

CONOID, *n.* [Gr. *κωνοειδής*; *κωνος*, a cone, and *ειδός*, form.]

In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. *Edin. Encyc.*

2. In anatomy, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pine-apple, and called the pineal gland. *Encyc.*

CONOID-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid;
CONOIDICAL, } having the form of a conoid.

CONQUASATE, *v. t.* [L. *conquasso*.] To shake. [Little used.] *Harvey.*

CONQUER, *v. t.* *conquer*. [Fr. *conquerra*, from the L. *conquiro*; *con* and *quero*, to seek, to obtain, to conquer; Arm. *conqueri*. As *quero* is written, it belongs to Class Gr. and its preterit to Class Gs. See Ar.

יָרָא Karau or quarau, and Heb. Ch. קָרָא to seek. Class Gr. No. 51. 55.]

1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander conquered Asia. The Romans conquered Carthage.

2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army conquers a country, or a city, which is afterward restored.

3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion or other influence.

Anna conquers but to save, And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

We wert forth conquering, and to conquer. *Rev. vi.*

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever oppo-