

contrastar, to resist, withstand, strive, debate, quarrel. The primary sense is to set against, or to strain, to strive.]

1. To set in opposition two or more figures of like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellence of the one by the inferiority of the other, or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to contrast two pictures or statues.

2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.

3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

To contrast the goodness of God with our rebellion, will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark, Sermon July 4, 1814.*

**CONTRAST**, *n.* Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other.

*Johnson.*

Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a contrast between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the contrast between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.

2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, &c., of figures, or of their several members; as in painting and sculpture.

3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage. What a contrast between modesty and impudence, or between a wellbred man and a clown!

**CONTRASTED**, *pp.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

**CONTRASTING**, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

**CONTRA-TENOR**, *n.* In music, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter.

**CONTRATE-WHEEL**, *n.* In watch-work, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

**CONTRAVALLATION**, *n.* [*L. contra* and *vallo*, to fortify; *Fr. contravallation*.]

In fortification, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.

**CONTRAVENE**, *v.t.* [*L. contravenio*; *contra* and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may contravene the provisions of the constitution.

**CONTRAVENED**, *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

**CONTRAVENIR**, *n.* One who opposes.

**CONTRAVENING**, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

**CONTRAVENTION**, *n.* Opposition; ob-

struction; a defeating of the operation or effect.

The proceedings of the allies were in direct contravention of the treaty.

**CONTRAVERSION**, *n.* [*L. contra* and *versio*, a turning.]

A turning to the opposite side; antipathetic.

*Congreve.*

**CONTRAYERVA**, *n.* [*Sp. contrayerba*;

*Port. contraherva*; *contra* and *yerba*, herba, an herb, *L. herba*; a counter herb, an antidote for poison, or in general, an antidote.] The genus of plants, *Dorstenia*; all low herbaceous plants, natives of the warm climates of America, and useful as diaphoretics.

*Earyc.*

**CONTRACTATION**, *n.* [*L. contractatio*, *tracto*.] A touching or handling.

*Ferrand.*

**CONTRIBUTARY**, *a.* [See *Contribute*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributory stream.

*D. Anville, des. Ganges.*

**CONTRIBUTE**, *v.t.* [*L. contribuo*; *con* and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart; *tr. contribute*; *Sp. contribuir*; *Fr. contribuer*. See *Tribe*, *Tribute*.]

1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies.

*Addison.*

It is the duty of christians to contribute a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.

Let each man contribute his influence to correct public morals.

**CONTRIBUTE**, *v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not contribute.

*Pope.*

**CONTRIBUTED**, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share.

**CONTRIBUTING**, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; importing a share.

**CONTRIBUTION**, *n.* The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense.

2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many. We speak of the contribution of one person, or the contribution of a society. Contributions are involuntary, as taxes and imposts; or voluntary, as for some undertaking.

3. In a military sense, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretences, and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

**CONTRIBUTIVE**, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influ-

ence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is contributive to the same end.

*Taylor.*

**CONTRIBUTOR**, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

**CONTRIBUTORY**, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

**CONTRISTATE**, *v.t.* [*L. contristo*.] To make sorrowful. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

**CONTRISTATION**, *n.* The act of making sad. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

**CONTRITE**, *a.* [*L. contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise; *con* and *tero*, to bruise, rub or wear. See *Trite*.]

Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as a contrite sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. *Ps. li.*

**CONTRITELY**, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

**CONTRITENESS**, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

**CONTRITION**, *n.* [*L. contritio*.] The act of grinding or rubbing to powder.

*Newton.*

2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having offended an infinitely holy and benevolent God. The word is usually understood to mean genuine penitence, accompanied with a deep sense of ingratitude in the sinner, and sincere resolution to live in obedience to the divine law.

Fruits of more pleasing savor, from thy seed Sown with contrition in his heart. *Milton.*

Imperfect repentance is by some divines called attrition.

**CONTRIVABLE**, *a.* [See *Contrive*.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. *Wilkins.*

**CONTRIVANCE**, *n.* [See *Contrive*.] The act of inventing, devising or planning.

There is no work impossible to these contrivances. *Wilkins.*

2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.

Our bodies are made according to the most orderly contrivance. *Glansville.*

3. Artifice; plot; scheme.

He has managed his contrivance well.

**CONTRIVE**, *v.t.* [*Fr. controuver*; *con* and *trouver*, to find; *tr. contrivare*.]

1. To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

To wear out. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

[This must be from the *L. contero*, *contrit*, and if the French *controuver*, and Italian *contravere*, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in *forge*. But the word is probably from *trouver*, to find.]