

**CONVALESCENT**, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

**CONVALLARY**, *n.* A genus of plants. *Muhlenberg.*

**CONVENABLE**, *a.* [See *Convene*.] That may be convened, or assembled.

*Parapost.* May 1809.

2. Consistent. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

**CONVENE**, *v. i.* [L. *convenio*; *con* and *venio*, to come.]

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things. [*Unusual*.]

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton.*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will *convene* in November. The two houses of the legislature *convened* at twelve o'clock. The citizens *convened* in the state-house.

**CONVENE**, *v. t.* To cause to assemble. to call together; to convoke. The President has power to *convene* the Congress, on special occasions.

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear. By the papal canon law, clerics can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

**CONVENED**, *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

**CONVENER**, *n.* One who convokes or meets with others; one who calls together.

**CONVENIENCE**, *n.* [L. *convenientia*, from *convento*.]

Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence,

1. Fitness; suitableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty. Every man must want something for the convenience of his life. *Catany.*

There is another convenience in this method. *Swift.*

3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. A pair of spectacles is a great convenience in old age.

4. Fitness of time or place. *Shak.*

**CONVENIENT**, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; followed by *to* or *for*; usually by *for*.

Some acts are peculiarly convenient to particular nations. *Tillotson.*

Feed me with food convenient for me. *Prov. xxx.*

**CONVENIENTLY**, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. That house is not conveniently situated for a tradesman.

2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty. He cannot conveniently accept the invitation.

**CONVENING**, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together.

**CONVENING**, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

**CONVENT**, *n.* [L. *conventus*, from *convenio*, to assemble; *Fr. convent*.]

1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns.

2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

**CONVENT**, *v. t.* [L. *conventus*, *convenio*.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shak. Bacon.*

**CONVENT**, *v. i.* To meet; to concur. [*Not used*.] *Beaum.*

**CONVENTICLE**, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.]

1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. *Atterbury.*

In the United States, this word has no appropriate application, and is little used, or not at all.

2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots. *Shak.*

**CONVENTICLE**, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

**CONVENTICLER**, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles. *Dryden.*

**CONVENTION**, *n.* [L. *conventio*. See *Convene*.]

1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. *Boyle.*

2. Union; coalition.

3. An assembly. In this sense, the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political or ecclesiastical.

In Great Britain, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.

In the United States, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as the convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty.

**CONVENTIONAL**, *a.* [*Fr. conventionnel*.] Stipulated; formed by agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale.*

**CONVENTIONARY**, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as *conventional* tenants. *Carew.*

**CONVENTIONER**, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

**CONVENTIONIST**, *n.* One who makes a contract. *Sterne.*

**CONVENTUAL**, *a.* [*Fr. conventuel*.] Belonging to a convent; monastic; as *conventual* priors.

**CONVENTUAL**, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun.  *Addison.*

**CONVERGE**, *v. i.* *converj.* [Low L. *convergo*; *con* and *vergo*, to incline. See *Verge*.]

To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge*. Lines which converge in one direction, *diverge* in the other.

The mountains converge into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

**CONVERGENCE**, *n.* The quality of converging; tendency to one point. *Gregory.*

**CONVERGENT**, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.

**CONVERGING**, *ppr.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.

*Converging rays*, in optics, those rays of light, which proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet and cross, and become diverging rays. *Encyc.*

*Converging series*, in mathematics, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes. *Encyc.*

**CONVERSABLE**, *a.* [It. *conversabile*; *Fr. conversable*. See *Converse*.]

Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. *Adison.*

**CONVERSABLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

**CONVERSABLY**, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

**CONVERSANT**, *a.* [It. *conversante*. See *Converse*.]

1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted.

But the men were very good to us—as long as we were conversant with them. *1 Sam. xxv.*

Never to be infected with delight, Not conversant with ease and idleness. *Shak.*

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. We correct our style, and improve our taste, by being conversant with the best classical writers.

In the foregoing applications, this word is most generally followed by *with*, according to present usage. *It* was formerly used; and both in *and among* may be used.

3. Concerning; having concern, or relation to; having for its object; followed by *about*.

Education is conversant about children. *Wotton.*

**CONVERSATION**, *n.* General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals.

Let your conversation be as cometh the gospel. *Phil. i.*

Be ye holy in all manner of conversation. *1 Pet. i.*

2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. Knowledge of men and manners is best acquired by conversation with the best company.

3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as a conversation with books, or other object.

4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk; opposed to a formal conference.

What I mentioned in conversation was not a new thought. *Swift.*

[This is now the most general use of the word.]

**CONVERSATIONED**, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life. [*Not used*.] *Beaum.*