

7. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. *Bacon. Shak. Dryden.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws.

*Encyc. Cruden.*

CONCULCATE, *v. t.* [*L. conculo.*]. To tread on; to trample under foot.

*Mountagu.*

CONCULCATION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Vol much used.*]

CONCUPISCENCE, *n.* [*L. concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after; and *cupio*, to desire or covet.].

Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In a more general sense, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

We know even secret *concupiscentia* to be sin.

*Hooker.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscentia*.

*Rom. vii.*

CONCUPISCENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous. *Shak.*

CONCUPISCIBLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as *concupiscible* appetite. *South.*

CONCUR, *v. t.* [*L. concurrere*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run; *it. concurrere*; *Sp. concurrir*; *Port. concurrer*; *Fr. concurrir*.]

1. To meet in the same point; to agree.

Reason and sense *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament *concur* in the measure.

It has with before the person with whom one agrees.

Mr. Burke *concurred* with Lord Chatham in opinion.

It has to before the effect.

Extremes in man *concur* to general use.

*Pope.*

3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object.

Various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

CONCURRENCE, *n.* A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us.

*Locke.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.

*Swift.*

3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances or events.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.

5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

From these sublime images we collect the

greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies; as a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

CONCURRENCE, *n.* The same as *concurrence*; but little used.

CONCURRENT, *a.* Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the King's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies.*

All combined,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,

And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire.

*Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects. The courts of the United States, and those of the States have, in some cases, *concurrent* jurisdiction.

CONCURRENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*—time, industry and facilities. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCURRENTLY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CONCURRING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

A *concurring* figure, in geometry, is one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts.

CONCUSSION, *n.* [See *Concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

CONCUSION, *n.* [*L. concussio*, from *concuto*, to shake, from *con* and *cutio*, *quasso*, to shake or shatter. From the sense of *discutio*, and *percuto*, we may infer that the primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down, *Fr. casser*, Eng. to *quash*, *L. cado*, *cudo*, See Class Gd. No. 38. 40. 76. and Class Gs. No. 17.]

1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly, by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general; as the *concussion* of the earth. *Woodward.*

CONCUSIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking. *Johnson.*

COND, *v. t.* [*Fr. conduire*.] In seamen's language, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer. *Bailey. Encyc.*

CONDEMN, *v. t.* *condem.* [*L. condemnare*; *con* and *damno*, to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote; *it. condannare*, *dannare*; *Port. condenar*; *Sp. id.*; *Fr. condamner*; *Arm. condamni*; *D. doemen*, *verdoem*;

*en*; *G. verdammen*; *Sw. döma*, *fördöma*; *Dan. dömmen*, *fördømme*; *Sax. deman*, *födeman*, to *deem*, to *doom*, to *judge*, to *condemn*. See *Dann*, *Deem*, *Doom*.]

1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. But the word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and seems to include the idea of utter rejection; as, to *condemn* heretical opinions; to *condemn* one's conduct.

We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Buckminster.*

2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove.

Beloved, if our heart *condemn* us not, we have confidence towards God. 1 John iii.

3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice.

The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it. *Math. xii.*

4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom; to oppose to *acquit* or *absolve*; with to before the penalty.

The son of man shall be betrayed to the chief priests, and to the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Math. xx.*

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. *John iii.*

5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine.

And the king of Egypt—*condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxi.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not sea-worthy.

7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.

CONDEMNABLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION, *n.* [*L. condemnatio*.] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

For the judgment was by one to *condemnation*. *Rom. v.*

2. The state of being condemned.

Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same *condemnation*. *Luke xxiii.*

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. *John iii.*

CONDEMNATORY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnations or censure; as a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

CONDEMNED, *pp.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CONDEMNER, *n.* One who condemns or censures. *Taylor.*

CONDEMNING, *ppr.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CONDENSABLE, *a.* [See *Condense*.] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapor is *condensable*.

CONDENSATE, *v. t.* [See *Condense*.] To condense; to compress into a closer form.