

5. That which is communicated or imparted.

The house received a *communication* from the Governor, respecting the hospital.

6. In *rhetoric*, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you*. *Beattie*.

COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of *liberal of benefits*, though legitimate, it is little used.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift*.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. *Norris*.

COMMUNICATORY, *a.* Imparting knowledge. *Barrow*.

COMMUNING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COMMUNING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse. *E. T. Rich.*

COMMUNION, *n.* *communio*. [*L. communio*; *Fr. communion*; *It. comunione*; *Sp. comunión*; *Port. comunhão*. See *Common*.]

Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions, or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord.

We are naturally led to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker*.

What *communion* hath light with darkness? *2 Cor. vi.*

The *communion* of the Holy Spirit be with you all. *2 Cor. xiii.*

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline.

The Protestant churches have no *communion* with the Romish church.

3. The body of christians who have one common faith and discipline. The three grand *communions* into which the christian church is divided, are those of the Greek, the Romish and the Protestant churches.

4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. The fourth council of Lateran decrees that every believer shall receive the *communion* at least at Easter. *Encyc.*

5. Union of professing christians in a particular church; as, members in full *communion*.

Communion-service, in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COMMUNITIV, *n.* [*L. communitas*; *It. comunità*; *Sp. comunidad*; *Fr. communauté*. See *Common*.]

1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment; as a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke*.

2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or

state, a body politic, or a particular society or order of men within a state, as a *community* of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.

3. Commonness; frequency. *Obs. Shak.*

COMMUTABILITY, *n.* [*See Commute*.] The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other.

COMMUTABLE, *a.* [*L. commutabilis*. See *Commute*.]

That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In *philology*, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter *b* is *commutable* with *r*; or in Celtic, *b* and *m* are *commutable*.

COMMUTATION, *n.* [*L. commutatio*. See *Commute*.]

1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. *South.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.

The use of money is to save the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbutnot.*

3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone.*

COMMUTATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. commutatif*; *It. commutativo*. See *Commute*.]

Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as *commutative* justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.

To cultivate an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke.*

COMMUTATIVELY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange. *Brown.*

COMMUTE, *v. t.* [*L. commuto*; *con* and *muto*, to change. See *Mutable* and *Mutation*.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to *commute* our labors; to *commute* pain for pleasure.

2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to *commute* death for transportation.

COMMUTE, *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty *commutes* for another.

COMMUTUAL, *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal; as used in *poetry*.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strife.

In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope.*

COMPACT, *a.* [*L. compactus*, *compingo*; *con* and *pango*, *pactus*, to thrust, drive, fix, make fast or close; *antiq. pago, paro*; *Gr. ptycho*. See *Pack*.] Literally, driven, thrust or pressed together. Hence,

1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. Stone, iron and wood are *compact* bodies. A *compact* leaf, in botany, is one having the pulp of a close firm texture.

2. Composed; consisting.

A wandering fire, *Compact* of unctuous vapor. *Milton. Shak.*

This sense is not common. [See the Verbs.] *Compact* seems to be used for *compacted*. So in the following example.

3. Joined; held together. [*Little used.*] A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as a *compact* discourse.

COMPACT, *n.* [*L. compactum*.] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national *compact*. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone.*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded on common consent. *South.*

COMPACT, *v. t.* To thrust, drive or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

This verb is not much used. The particle is more frequent; as, the earth's *compact* sphere. *Roscommon.*

The solids are more strict and *compacted*. *Arbutnot.*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*. *Eph. 4.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman, *Compact* with her that's gone. *Shak.*

4. To compose or make out of.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical. *Shak.*

In the two last examples, *compact* is used for *compacted*.

COMPACTED, *ppr.* Pressed close; firmly united, or connected.

COMPACTEDNESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness. *Digby.*

COMPACTING, *ppr.* Uiting closely; consolidating.

COMPACTIION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact. *Bacon.*

COMPACTLY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COMPACTNESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density. *Boyle.*

COMPACTURE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. *Spenser.*

COMPAGES, *§ n.* [*L.*] A system or structure of many parts united. *Ruy.*

COMPAGINATION, *n.* [*L. compago*. See *Compact*.]

Union of parts; structure; connection; texture. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

COMPANABLE, *a.* Companionable. *Obs. Chaucer.*

COMPANABLENESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Obs. Sidney.*

COMPANABLE, *a.* Social. *Obs. Bacon.*

COMPANABLENESS, *n.* Sociableness. *Obs. Bp. Hall.*

COMPANION, *n.* *companiun*. [*Fr. com-*