

I have accepted thee concerning this thing.
Gen. xix.

This word has been considered as a proposition, but most improperly: *concerning*, when so called, refers to a verb, sentence or proposition; as in the first sentence the word applies to the preceding affirmation. The Lord hath spoken in good, which speaking good is *concerning* Israel. *Concerning*, in good, refers to the first clause of the sentence.

CONCERNMENT, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desire.

Milton.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.

Watts.

The great *concernment* of men is with men.

Locke.

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment. Experimental truths are matters of great *concernment* to mankind.

Boyle.

3. Concern; interposition; meddling; as, the father had no *concernment* in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use *concern*.

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; as, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. In this sense, *concern* is generally used.

CONCERT, *v. t.* [It. *concertare*, to contrive. Sp. *concertar*, to agree, to adjust, to covenant; Port. *id.*; Fr. *concerter*; from L. *concerto*, to strive together; *con* and *certo*, to strive. The primary sense is to set or act together.]

To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties; as, to *concert* measures; to *concert* a plan of operations.

CONCERT, *n.* Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony.

The allies were frustrated for want of *concert* in their operations.

The Emperor and the Pope acted in *concert*.

2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united.

3. A singing in company.

4. Accordance; harmony.

CONCERTATION, *n.* Strife; contention.

[Little used.]

CONCERTO, *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a concert.

Mason.

CONCESSION, *n.* [L. *concessio*, from *concedo*. See *Concede*.]

1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way.

Hale.

2. The thing yielded; as, in the treaty of peace, each power made large *concessions*.

3. In *rhetoric* or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot

be denied, or to show that even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.

1. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CONCES SIONARY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CONCES SIVE, *a.* Implying concession; as a *concessive* conjunction.

Louch.

CONCES SIVELY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Brown.

CONCIT TO, *n.* [It. See *Concili*.] Affected wit; conceit. [Not English, nor in use.]

Shenstone.

CONCH, *n.* [L. *concha*; Gr. *κονχα*; It. *conca*; Sp. *concha*; Fr. *conque*; probably W. *cocos*, cockles, and perhaps allied to *coquina*, to frown, to knit the brows, that is, to wrinkle. See *Concur*.]

A marine shell.

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew.

Dryden.

CONCHIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *concha*, shell, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or having shells.

CONCHITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

Nat. Hist.

CONCHOID, *n.* [conch, supra, and Gr. *oides*, form.]

The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor Niomedes.

CONCHOIDAL, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex elevations and concave depressions, like shells; as a *conchoidal* fracture.

Kirwan.

CONCHOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Conchology*.]

Pertaining to conchology.

CONCHOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties and habits of shells and their included animals.

CONCHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *κονχα*, a shell, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish.

CONCHOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *κονχα*, a shell, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring shells.

Barnes.

CONCHYLACEOUS, *a.* [from *conch*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as *conchyliaceous* impressions.

Kirwan.

CONCHYLIOLOGIST, from L. *conchyli-* **CONCHYLIOLOGY**, *yum*, a shell-fish, are sometimes used as synonyms of the preceding words, but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless.

CONCIATOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.

Encyc.

CONCILIABLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum*.] A small assembly. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

CONCILIAR, *a.* [from L. *conciliium*, a council.] Pertaining or relating to a council.

[Little used.]

Baker.

CONCILIATE, *v. t.* [L. *concilio*, to draw or bring together, to unite; a compound of *con* and *calo*, Gr. *καλεω*, to call; Ch. *קָלַל* *Aph.*, from *קָלַל*, to hold or keep, to trust, to finish, to call, to thunder; W. *galie*. The primary sense of the root is to

strain, stretch, drive or draw. *Calling* is a straining or driving of voice. See Class G1. No. 32. 36. 48. 49. and see *Concil*.]

1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain or engage, as the affections, favor or good will; as, politeness and hospitality *conciliate* affection.

2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance. We say, an attempt has been made to *conciliate* the contending parties.

CONCILIATED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CONCILIATING, *ppr.* Winning; engaging; reconciling.

2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor; as a *conciliating* address.

CONCILIATION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CONCILIATOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIATORY, *a.* Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures.

CONCINNITY, *n.* [L. *concinna*, from *concinis*, fit, *concinno*, to fit or prepare: either from *con* and *canno*, to sound in accord; or the last constituent of the word may be the Heb. and Ch. *כָּן* to fit or adapt.]

1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness. [Little used.]

2. A jingling of words. Tyrwhitt.

CONCINNOUS, *a.* [L. *concinuus*. See *Concinnity*.]

Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as a *concinuous* interval in music; a *concinuous* system. Encyc.

CONCIONATOR, *n.* [Infra.] A preacher.

[Not in use.]

CONCIONATORY, *a.* [L. *concionatorius*, from *concio*, an assembly.]

Used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies.

Howell.

CONCISE, *a.* [L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*; *con* and *cado*, to cut. See Class G1. No. 2. 4. 8. 49. 59.]

Brief; short, applied to language or stile; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.

B. Jonson.

Where the author is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little.

Watts.

In Genesis, we have a *concise* account of the creation.

CONCISELY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CONCISENESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

Conciseness should not be studied at the expense of perspicuity.

CONCISION, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Low L. *concisio*, from *concinnus*, *concido*, to cut off; It. *concisione*.] Literally, a cutting off. Hence, In scripture, the Jews or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Savior's death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh.