

2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as a *consequential* evil.

2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; *conclusive*.

These arguments are highly *consequential* and *concludent* to my purpose.

3. Important.

4. Conceited; pompous; *applied to persons*.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect.

4. With assumed importance; with conceit.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CONSEQUENTNESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse.

CONSERCTION, *n.* [*L. conscrere, consertum*.] Junction; adaptation.

CONSERVABLE, *a.* [See *Conserve*.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CONSERVANCY, *n.* [*L. conservans. See Conserve*.]

A court of conservancy is held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

CONSERVANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CONSERVATION, *n.* [*L. conservatio. See Conserve*.]

The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

CONSERVATIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste or injury.

CONSERVATOR, *n.* A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately*, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation or community, as in catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.

2. In *Connecticut*, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CONSERVATORY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury.

CONSERVATORY, *n.* A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste or injury. Thus a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for

corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c., are called *conservatories*.

2. A large green-house for exotics, in which the plants are planted in beds and borders, and not in tubs or pots, as in the common green-house.

CONSERVE, *v. t. conserve*. [*L. conservo; con servo; to hold, keep or guard; Fr. conserver; It. conservare; Sp. conservar. See Class Sr. No. 34. 38. 39. 40. 45. and Class Dr. No. 32.*]

To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society; to *conserve* fruits, roots and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CONSERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.

2. In pharmacy, a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. Fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey.

3. A conservatory. [Not usual.]

CONSERVED, *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CONSERVER, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves.

CONSERVING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CONSESSION, *n.* [*L. consessio. See Session*.]

A sitting together. [Little used.]

CONSESSOR, *n.* One that sits with others. [Little used.]

CONSIDER, *v. t.* [*L. considero, to consider, to view attentively, from consido or consido, to sit by; con and sedo, to sit. See Sit.* The literal sense is, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or the eye to; hence, to view or examine with attention.]

1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

3. To attend to; to relieve.

4. To have regard to; to respect.

5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates.

6. In the imperative, *consider* is equivalent to, think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. So we use *see, observe, think, attend*.

7. To require; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

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CONSIDER, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely or carefully; to reflect.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge or understanding. Is. xlv.

In the day of adversity *consider*. Eccles. vii.

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; sometimes followed by of; as, I will *consider* your case, or of your case.

The apostles and elders come together to *consider* of this matter. Acts xv.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

CONSIDERABLE, *a.* [*Fr. Sp. See Consider*.] That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.

[This primary use of the word is obsolete or very rarely used.]

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration.

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important, hence

3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; applied to persons.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions.

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. *Considerable* aid was expected from the allies.

A man has a *considerable* estate in Norfolk.

A *considerable* sum of money was collected.

Sometimes followed by *to*. He thought his aid *considerable* to him.

CONSIDERABLENESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The *considerableness* of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains.

Both by their good examples and their pains.

CONSIDERANCE, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [Not used. See Consideration.]

CONSIDERATE, *a.* [*L. consideratus. See Consider*.]

1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

2. Having respect to; regardful; as, *considerate* of praise. [Little used.]

3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

CONSIDERATENESS, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERATION, *n.* [*L. consideratio. See Consider*.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

Let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision.

2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

3. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

4. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

5. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

6. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

7. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

8. Mature thought; serious deliberation.