

to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came.
Dryden.

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly.
1 Pet. v.

CONSTRATIVE, *a.* Having power to compel. [*Ill.*] *Carcie.*

CONSTRICTE, *v. t.* [*L. constringo, constricium.* See *Constrain.*]

To draw together; to bind; to cram; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTRICTED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CONSTRICTING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CONSTRUCTION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as the *construction* of a muscle or fiber. It may perhaps be sometimes used as synonymous with *compression*.

CONSTRUCTOR, *n.* That which draws together or contracts. In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as the *constrictor labiorum*, a muscle of the lips. *Encyc.*

2. A species of serpents, the black snake of the United States. *Encyc.*

Also, the *Bot constrictor*, the largest of known serpents.

CONSTRINGE, *v. t.* *constring'*. [*L. constringo.* See *Constrain.*]

To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTRINGED, *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CONSTRINGENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding or compressing.

Bacon. Thomson.

CONSTRINGING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CONSTRUCT, *v. t.* [*L. construo, constructum; con and struo, to lay, dispose or set in order; Sp. construir; Fr. construire; It. id.* See *Structure.*]

1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to *construct* an edifice.

2. To devise and compose, as to *construct* a new system; or simply to frame or form, as to *construct* a telescope. The word may include the invention, with the formation, or not, at the pleasure of the writer. A man *constructs* a ship according to a model; or a grammar by a new arrangement of principles; or a planetarium of a new form.

3. To interpret or understand. [*See Construct.*]

CONSTRUCTED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CONSTRUCTOR, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CONSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

CONSTRUCTION, *n.* [*L. constructio.*]

1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication.

2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation.

The sailing of a ship and its capacity depend chiefly on its *construction*.

3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers.

4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. Let us find the true *construction*; or let us give the author's words a sound, rational, consistent *construction*. What *construction* can be put upon this affair, or upon the conduct of a man?

5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. *Johnson.*

The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable. *Encyc.*

6. In *algebra*, the construction of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration. *Johnson.*

CONSTRUCTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [*Unusual.*] *Waterland.*

CONSTRUCTIVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; as *constructive* treason. *Blackstone.*

Significations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

CONSTRUCTIVELY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

Chauncy. U. States.

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent.*

CONSTRUCTIVE, *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. [For this, *structure* is more generally used.] *Blackmore.*

CONSTRUE, *v. t.* [*L. construo.* See *Construct.*]

1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to *construe* Greek, Latin or French.

2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or *construed*. *Hooker.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words. *Stillingfleet.*

CONSTRUED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CONSTRUING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CONSTRUPATE, *v. t.* [*L. construpo; con and stupro, to ravish.*] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSUPRATION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CONSUBSIST, *v. i.* To subsist together. [*See Subsist.*]

CONSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* [*L. consubstantialis; con and substantia.* See *Substance.*]

1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential.

The orthodox believe the Son to be *consubstantial* with the Father. *Encyc.*

2. Of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with ours. *Hooker.*

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

CONSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the co-eternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father. *Hammond.*

2. Participation of the same nature. *Johnson.*

CONSUBSTANTIATE, *v. t.* [*L. con and substantia, substance.*]

To unite in one common substance or nature. *Johnson.*

CONSUBSTANTIATE, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.*

CONSUBSTANTIATION, *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation* or *impanation*. *Encyc.*

CONSUL, *n.* [*L. consul, from consulo, to consult.*]

1. The chief magistrate of the Ancient Roman Republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome, they were elected from Patrician families or noblemen; but in the year of Rome 388, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, the name *consul* is given to a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.

3. An adviser. [*Not well authorized.*] *Bacon.*

CONSULAGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs. *Eton.*

CONSULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as *consular* power; *consular* dignity, or privileges.

CONSULATE, *n.* [*L. consularius.*] The office of a consul. *Addison.*

[*This is applicable to modern consuls, as well as to the Roman.*]

2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority. *Kent.*

CONSULSHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office; applicable only to *Roman consuls*.

CONSULT, *v. t.* [*L. consulto, from consulo, to consult, to ask counsel.* The last syl-