

causes, arising within the diocese. The bishop's chancellor or his commissary is the judge. *Blackstone.*

2. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Plus was then hearing causes in consistory. *Bacon.*

3. A solemn assembly or council.

4. A place of residence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. In the Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.

CONSO'CIATE, *n.* [*L. consociatus.* See the next word.]

An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. *Hayward.*

CONSO'CIATE, *v. t.* [*L. consociatus, from consocio; con and socio, to unite; socius, a companion. See Social.*]

1. To unite; to join; to associate. *Watson.*

2. To cement, or hold in close union. *Burard.*

3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches. *Saybrook Platform.*

CONSO'CIATE, *v. i.* To unite; to coalesce. *Benley.*

2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers. *Saybrook Platform.*

CONSO'CIATION, *n.* Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [*This word is less used than association.*] *Watson.*

2. Fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.

Trumbull, Hist. of Connecticut.

CONSO'CIATION, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Trumbull.*

CON SOL, *n.* [*from consolidate.*] Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. *Crabbe.*

CONSO'LE. *a.* [*See Console.*] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CONSO'LATION, *v. t.* To comfort. *Obs.* [*See Console.*]

CONSO'LATION, *n.* [*L. consolatio. See Console.*]

1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage and the like.

Against such cruelties,
With inward consolations recompens'd.

We have great joy and consolation in thy love. *Philem. 7.*

2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort; as the consolation of Israel. *Luke ii.*

CONSO'LATOR, *n.* One who comforts.

CONSO'LATORY, *a.* [*L. consolatorius.*] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. *Hoevel.*

CONSO'LATORY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. *Milton.*

CONSOLE, *v. t.* [*L. consolari; It. consolare; Sp. consolar; Fr. consoler.* The pri-

mary sense is either to set or allay, to give

rest or quiet. *Ar. אל, Heb. שָׁלוּ, or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of solid.* The latter is most probable.]

To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress.

The promises of the gospel may well console the christian in all the afflictions of life.

It is a consoling reflection that the evils of life are temporary.

I am much consoled by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

CONSOLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] In architecture, a bracket or shoulder-piece; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecting, and on occasion serves to support little cornices, figures, busts and vases. *Encyc.*

CONSOLE, *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CONSOL'ER, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, *a.* [*See Consolidate.*]

Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh.

CONSOLIDANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Cure.*

CONSOLIDATE, *v. t.* [*It. consolidare; Fr. consolider; Sp. consolidar; con and L. solidus, solid. See Solid.*]

1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and consolidated the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone or the parts of a wound, by means of applications. *Encyc.*

3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one. *Johnson.*

4. In law, to combine two benefices in one. *Encyc.*

CONSOLIDATE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. *Bacon.*

Moist clay consolidates by drying.

CONSOLIDATE, *a.* Furned into a solid mass. *Elyot.*

CONSOLIDATED, *pp.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

CONSOLIDATING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CONSOLIDATION, *n.* The act of making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body or system.

2. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation.

3. The combining of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

4. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

CONSONANCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. consonantia, consonans, from consono, to sound together; con and sono, to sound. See Sound and Tone.*]

1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In music, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth and eighth.

It denotes also the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called perfect; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed imperfect. *Busby.*

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as the consonance of opinions among judges; the consonance of a ritual to the scriptures.

CONSONANT, *a.* Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent; followed generally by *to*; sometimes by *with*; as, this rule is consonant to scripture and reason.

2. In music, composed of consonances; as consonant intervals.

CONSONANT, *n.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called articulations, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek, ep, et*; or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in *en, em*. Hence some articulations are called *mutes*, and others, *semi-vowels*. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *ba, da, pa*, or *ab, ad, ap*; and although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab, ap*, or *ba, pa*, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CONSONANTLY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CONSONANTNESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONOUS, *a.* [*L. consonus.*] Agreeing in sound; symphonicous.

CONSOPIATE, *v. t.* To lull asleep. [*Not used.*]

CONSOPIATION, *n.* A lulling asleep. [*Not used.*]

CONSOPITE, *v. t.* [*L. consopire.*] To compose; to lull to sleep. [*Not used.*]

CONSOPITE, *a.* Calm; composed. [*Not used.*]

CONSORT, *n.* [*L. consors; con and sors, sort, state, kind.*]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed.

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation. *Spenser.*

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. *Alterbury.*

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, *concert* is now used.

5. In navigation, any vessel keeping company with another.

Queen consort, the wife of a king, as distin-