

4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time. **CONSECRATE**, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

They were assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon.*

[This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.]

CONSECRATED, *pp.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CONSECRATING, *ppr.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CONSECRATION, *n.* The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really *holy*, but declares it to be *sacred*, that is, devoted to God or to divine service; as the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of a bishop.

2. Canonization; the act of translating into heaven, and enrolling or numbering among the saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. *Halé.*

3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion. *Encyc.*

CONSECRATOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes. *Alberbury.*

CONSECRATORY, *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.*

CONSECRATORY, *a.* [L. *consecrarius*, from *consecrator*, to follow; *con* and *secrator*, *sequor*. See *Seck*.]

Following; consequent; consequential; deducible. *Brown.*

CONSECRATORY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*

CONSECUTION, *n.* [L. *consecutio*, from *consecrator*, to follow; *con* and *secrator*, to follow. See *Seck*.]

1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. *Halé.*

2. Succession; series of things that follow each other; as a *consecution* of colors. *Newton.*

3. In astronomy, *consecution month* is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another. *Bailey.*

CONSECUTIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo*; Fr. *consecutif*. See *Consecution*.]

1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, *fifty consecutive* years. *Abulnaut.*

2. Following; consequential; succeeding; as, the actions of men *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

3. *Consecutive chords*, in music, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion. *Encyc.*

CONSECUTIVELY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to antecedently or casually. *Diet.*

CONSENS, *CENSE*, { *n.* [L. *consensus*,

CONSENS, *CENCY*, { *n.* [L. *consensus*,

A growing old; decay from age; as the *consensus* of the world. *Ray.*

CONSENSION, *n.* [L. *consensio*. See *Consent*.]

Agreement; accord. [Little used.] *Bentley.*

CONSENT, *n.* [L. *consensus*; It. *consenso*; Fr. *consentement*; Sp. *consentimiento*; from L. *consentio*, to be of one mind, to agree; *con* and *sentio*, to think, feel or perceive; Sp. *consentir*; Port. Fr. *id.*; It. *consentire*. See *Sense* and *Assent*.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his *consent* to the marriage of his daughter.

We generally use this word in cases where power, rights and claims are concerned. We give *consent*, when we yield that which we have a right to withhold; but we do not give *consent* to a mere opinion, or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our *assent*. But *assent* is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our *assent* to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, *assent* has a more extensive application than *consent*. But the distinction is not always observed. *Consent* often amounts to *permission*.
Default ye not one another, except with *consent* for a time. 1 Cor. vii.

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.
All with one *consent* began to make excuse. Luke xiv.

The company of priests murder by *consent*. Hos. vi.

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.
Such is the world's great harmony that springs From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Page.*

4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This *consent* is supposed to exist in, or be produced by the nerves; and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distribution through the body. Thus, the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks. *Quincy. Encyc.*

But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.

CONSENT, *v.* i. [L. *consentio*. See the Noun.]

Literally, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition to withhold, or refuse to grant.

If sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not. Prov. i.

And Saul was *consenting* to Stephen's death. Acts viii.

Only let us *consent* to them, and they will dwell with us. Gen. xxxiv.

2. To agree.

When thou sawest a thief, thou *consentedst* with him. Ps. i.

3. To assent.

I consent to the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 1 Tim. vi.

CONSENTANEOUS, *a.* [L. *consentaneus*. See *Consent*.]

Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

The practice of virtue is not *consentaneous* to the unenwheeled heart. *Anon.*

CONSENTANEOUSLY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *Diet.*

CONSENTER, *n.* One who consents.

CONSENTIENT, *a.* [L. *consentiens*, *consentio*.]

Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment of the church. *Pearson.*

CONSEQUENCE, *n.* [L. *consequenda*, from *consequor*; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. See *Seck*.]

1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know, The day thou enstest thereof, thou shalt die. *Milton.*

The *consequences* of intemperance are disgrace, poverty, disease and premature death.

2. In logic, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction.

Every rational being is accountable to his maker; man is a rational being; the *consequence* then must be, that man is accountable to his maker.

From this train of argument, the *consequence* is obvious.

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.

I felt That I must after thee, with this my son; Such fatal *consequence* unites us three. *Milton.*

4. Influence; tendency; as to effects. The sense of *consequence*, in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, "it is of little consequence," that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; "it is of no consequence," of no moment, "no effect of importance" will follow; "it is of great consequence," of great importance, great effects will follow.

5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as a man of great *consequence* in society.

In *consequence*, by means of; as the effect of.

CONSEQUENT, *a.* [L. *consequens*.] Following; as the natural effect; with to or on.

The right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

His poverty was *consequent* on his vices.

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

CONSEQUENT, *n.* Effect; that which follows a cause.

They were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Darvies.*