

2. Gr. Lit. Designating, or pertaining to, a type of poetry developed by the Ionian Greeks in the period succeeding the Epic, characterized by iambic meter, and used mainly in satirical themes. Cf. **ELIAC**, **MELIC**.

1-am'bic (i-ám'bík), n. 1. Pros. A an iambic foot; an iambus. b A verse composed of iambic feet, as the following: Thy génius calls! thee not to purchase fame In keen iambics, but mild anágram. Dryden.

2. A satirical poem; a satire; lampoon. Cf. **IAMBIC**, a., 2. **1-am'bús** (-bús), n.; pl. L. -bi (-bí), E. -buses (-bús-éz; -íz). [*Iambus*, Gr. *ἰαμβός*; prob. akin to *ἰάμνω* to throw, assail (the iambus being first used in satiric poetry).]

Pros. A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *ámans*, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invént*; an iambic. The accentual iambus of English and other modern verse, not depending on the length of its syllables (thus *emíll* is iambic as well as *awrít*), gives a verse movement in double rhythm, while the quantitative iambic of Greek and Latin verse is trimeter, and moves in triple rhythm. See **ROO**.

-ian. [Cf. L. *-ianus*, F. *-ien*.] Adjective and noun suffix, composed of thematic or (rarely) connective *i* and *-an*; as in *barbarian*, *Kantian*, *monacian*, *physician*, etc. See **-AN**.

1-an'thi-na (i-án'thí-ná), n., pl. L. -næ (-næ), E. -nas (-náz). [*NL*, fr. *ianthinus* violet-blue, Gr. *ἰανθίνος*; for violet + *ánthos* flower.]. Zool. A small genus of pelagic pteropod gastropods of warm seas, having a thin spiral purple shell, a large head, and gills which may be protruded from the shell. It is the chief genus of a small family, **1-an'thi-ní-dæ** (i-án'thí-ní-dæ). They float at the surface by means of a float formed of a mass of air bubbles of hardened



Ianthina (I. fragilis). a Head; b Foot; c Raft; e Egg Capsules.

mucus secreted by the foot. The eggs are attached to the under side of the float. *I. fragilis* is the best-known species. Tyrian purple was obtained in part from these mollusks.

1-an'thine (-thín), a. [See **LANTHINA**.] Violet-colored.

1-ap'e-tus (i-áp'è-tús), n. [*L*, fr. Gr. *ἄπετος*]. 1. *Class. Myth.* A Titan, father of Prometheus (as also of Atlas and Epimetheus), hence regarded as the ancestor of mankind. 2. *Astron.* The eighth satellite of Saturn, discovered by J. D. Cassini, an Italian astronomer, in 1671.

1-a-py'g'ian (i-áp'í-g'í-an), a. [*L*, *Pygæus*]. Of or pert. to Iapygia, the ancient name of southeastern Italy, or its inhabitants, the Daunii, Peucetii, and Messapii.—**1-a-py-g'ian**, n.

-1-a-sis (-i'á-sís), n. [*Gr*, *-iasis*, as in *ἐλεφαντίας* elephantiasis.] A combining form signifying *state, condition*; — used esp. in medicine to indicate a *morbid or diseased condition*; as, *hypochondriasis*, *mydriasis*, etc.

1-a-trá-lip'tic (i-á-trá-líp'tík; i-á-trá; 277), a. [*Gr*, *ιατραλιπτικός*; *ιατρός* physician + *ἀλειπτικός* belonging to the *ἀλείπτω* or anointer, fr. *ἀλείφω* to anoint; cf. F. *iatralipitique*.] Treating diseases by anointing and friction.

-1-a-trí-a (-i'á-trí-a), **-1-a-trí-ty** (-i'á-trí-ty). A combining form from Greek *iatreia*, *medical treatment, healing*; as, *psychiatry*, *psychiatry*, *pediatry*, *hippiatry*, etc.

☞ The pronunciations given follow the Greek; usage and dictionary marking vary in the few words formed with the ending.

1-a-trí-ty (i-á-trí-ty) } a. [*Gr*, *ιατρός* healing, fr. *ιατρός* physician, fr. *ἰαθεῖν* to heal.]. Of or relating to medicine or medical men.

1-a-tró-chem'is-try (i-á-tró-kém'is-trí), n. Chemistry united with medicine; — applied to the chemistry of the period (about 1525-1660) which was dominated by the teachings of Paracelsus; that the activities of the human body are chemical, that health depends on the proper chemical composition of the organs and fluids, and that the object of chemistry is to prepare medicines. — **1-a-tró-chem'is-cal** (-i-kál), a. — **1-a-tró-chem'ist** (-kém'íst), n.

1-a-tró-ol'o-gy (i-á-tró-ól'ó-gí), n. [*Latro* + *-logy*.] Science of healing; a treatise on medicine or physicians. — **1-a-tró-ol'o-g'ic-al** (i-á-tró-ól'ó-g'ík; i-á-tró-ól'ó-g'ík), a.

1-a-tró-math'e-ma'ti-cian (i-á-tró-máth'è-má-tí-sh'án; i-á-tró-máth'è-má-tí-sh'án), n. [*Gr*, *ιατρομαθηματικός* one practicing medicine

in conjunction with astrology. See **IATRIC**; **MATHEMATICAL**.] *Hist. Med.* One of a school of 17th-century physicians in Italy, who tried to apply the laws of mechanics and mathematics to the human body, and hence were eager students of anatomy; — opposed to the *iatrochemists*. — **1-a-tró-math'e-ma'ti-cal** (i-á-tró-máth'è-má-tí-kál; i-á-tró-máth'è-má-tí-kál), a.

-1-a-trí-ty. Combining form fr. Gr. *ἰατρεία*. See **-IATRIA**.

1-ba-nag' (i-bé-ná-g'), n. One of the chief Philippine dialects, spoken principally in northern Luzon (See **MALAYO-POLYNESIAN**); also, one of the inhabitants of the Cagayan valley speaking Ibanag.

Ibanag is . . . considered to be the language of the most cultivated people, and is the same as the Cagayan, which is spoken in many parts of the province. *Rep. Philippine Com.*, 1900.

1-bé-ri-a (i-bé-ri-á), n. [*L*, *Iberia*, *Hiberia*, Spain; cf. *Iberus*, *Hiberus*, the river Ebro, *Iberes*, *Hiberes*, Spaniards, Gr. *Ἰβήρες*.] The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula.

1-bé-ri-an (-án), a. 1. Of or pert. to Iberia, its inhabitants, or the race named from it. See **IBERIAN**, n., 1 & 2. 2. Of or pert. to the ancient Iberians of the Caucasus; as, *Iberian* characters.

1-bé-ri-an, n. 1. One of the ancient inhabitants of Iberia, early known to the Greeks and conquered by the Romans, whose civilization the Iberians adopted. They comprised a congeries of tribes probably allied in race to the Mauritians and other North African peoples, and are believed by many to represent the neolithic inhabitants of western Europe.

2. Hence, a member of the Iberian race (of which the Spanish Iberians are typical), a short, dark dolichocephalic race, prob. the builders of the neolithic cairns, dolmens, and other primitive stone structures found esp. in North Africa, Spain, France, and Great Britain. Cf. **MEDITERRANEAN RACE**.

3. One of an ancient tribe or people of the Caucasus, prob. ancestors of the modern Kartvelians, or Georgians.

1-bé-ri-s (i-bé-ri-s), n. [*L*, a kind of pepperwort, Gr. *ἰβήρις*.] Bot. A genus of brassicaceous plants, the candytufts, natives of the Old World. The herbaceous species are cultivated for their flat-topped clusters of white or pink flowers. The seeds, roots, stems, and leaves are medicinal.

1-bé-ro (i-bé-ró), n. Combining form for *Iberian*; as in **1-bé-ro-Aryan**, Iberian and Aryan; **1-bé-ro-Pict'ish**, etc.

1-bé-ro-in'su-lar, a. *Ethnol.* Designating, in Deniker's classification, a short, dark dolichocephalic race (the Iberian race) residing chiefly in Iberia, the islands of the western Mediterranean, and parts of France and Italy. It forms part of the *Mediterranean race* of Sergi and others. Cf. **IBERIAN**, n., 2.

1-ibex (i'bék-s), n.; pl. E. **IBEXES** (-bék-éz; -íz), L. **IBICES** (i'bí-séz; i'bí-l). [*L*, a kind of goat, the chamois.]. 1. Any of certain wild goats of the Old World having large recurved horns, transversely ridged in front. The Alpine ibex, or bouquetin (*Capra ibex*), is the best-known, but now rare except in difficult places. Others differ in form of horns occur in the Pyrenees, Caucasus, Altai, Himalaya, and other high mountains. One of these (*C. agagrus*), now found in Asia Minor, is supposed to be the progenitor of the domestic goat.

2. [*cap*.] Zool. A subgenus (sometimes ranked as a genus) consisting of the ibexes.

3. *Her.* An antelope depicted with serrated horns projecting straight out from the forehead; — used as a charge. In foreign heraldry the ibex is represented naturally.

1-ibid'is (i-bíd'is), n. [*L*, fr. L. *ibis*, *ibidis*, *ibis*.] Zool. A family of birds consisting of the ibises and spoonbills, or restricted to the former.

1'ibis (i'bís), n. [*L*, *ibis*, Gr. *ἴβις*; of Egypt. origin.]. Any of certain wading birds related to the herons, and constituting the subfamily Ibirdinæ of the family Ibirdide.

They are distinguished by the long, slender, downwardly curved bill like that of a curlew, and inhabit warm regions in both hemispheres, feeding on aquatic and amphibious animals, including small reptiles. The best-known species, the sacred ibis (*Ibis aethiopicus*), common in the Nile basin,

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was venerated by the ancient Egyptians. It is about two feet long and chiefly white and black. The head and neck are naked. Other well-known forms are the glossy ibises, scarlet ibis, and white ibis (see these terms). Cf. **WOOD IBIS**.

1-b'sen-ism (i'b'sén-íz'm), n. The dramatic practice or purpose characteristic of the writings of Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906), the Norwegian poet and dramatist, whose best-known plays deal with conventional hypocrisies, the story in each play thus developing a definite moral problem.

-ic (-ík), [*L*, *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός*; cf. F. *-ique*.] A suffix signifying, in general, *of or pertaining to* (that which the root word denotes), and forming: 1. Adjectives, with one or more of the following denotations: a *Of the nature of, consisting of, characterized by*; as in *angelic*, *iambic*, *catalectic*. b *Of or belonging to*; as in *apostolic*, *Ptolemaic*, *Alcaic*, *volcanic*, *Arabic*. c *After the manner of, characteristic of, resembling*; as in *Byronic*, *Teutonic*, *quixotic*. d *Connected or dealing with*; as in *aquatic*, *domestic*, *dramatic*. e *Chem. Specif.*, denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds named with an adjective ending in *-ous*; as, *ferric*, *sulphuric*. See **ACID**, n.

2. Nouns from: a The substantive use of adjectives in any of the senses preceding; as in *magic*, *classic*, *mechanic*, *Icelandic*. b *Greek or Latin nouns* that were originally adjectives used substantively and adopted into English; as in *music*, *rhetoric*, *public*. See **-ICS**.

1-ca-ci'na (i-ká-sí-ná), n. [*NL*, from the resemblance of the branches to those of *Chrysobalanus icaco*. See **ICACO**.] Bot. A small genus of South African evergreen shrubs typifying the family Icacinaceæ, having small pentamerous flowers with a valvate corolla.

1-ca-ci-na'ce-æ (i-ká-sí-ná'sé-è), n., pl. [*NL*.] Bot. A family (order Sapindales) of tropical trees, erect or climbing shrubs, or rarely herbs. They have paniced tetramerous or pentamerous flowers with only one whorl of stamens; the fruit is a drupe or a samara. There are 38 genera and about 150 species. — **1-ca-ci-na'ceous** (-sh'ús), a.

1-ca-co'o-re'a (i-ká-k'ó-ré-á), n. [*NL*, fr. Carib *icacorecatinga*.] Bot. A genus of tropical myrsinaceous evergreen shrubs and trees, characterized by the dotted leaves and paniced flowers. Several cultivated in greenhouses are known by the synonymic name *Ardisia*.

-1-cal (-i-kál), [*-ic* + *-al*.] A compound suffix forming adjectives: a *Parallel to adjectives in -ic, -ies, as, fantastical, comical, apostolical*. b *From nouns in -ic, -ies; as, musical, rhetorical, ethical*. See **-IC**.

1-ca-ri'an (i-ká-rí-an; 115), a. [*L*, *Icarus*, Gr. *Ἰκαριος*, fr. *Ἰκαρος*, Icarus.]. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Icarus (see **DÆDALUS**); soaring too high for safety; as, *Icarian* flight; *Icarian* wings, means perilously inadequate for achieving some ambitious project.

ice (is), n. [*ME*, *is*, *is*, *is*; akin to D. *ijs*, G. *eis*, OHG. *is*, Icel. *íss*, Sw. *is*, Dan. *is*.] 1. Water frozen, or reduced to the solid state by cold. Ice is a transparent, nearly colorless, crystalline and brittle substance. Water in freezing expands about one-eighth of its volume, the specific gravity of ice being 0.9166, that of water at 4°C. being 1.0. Pure water freezes at 32°F. or 0°C., and ice melts at the same temperature. See **LATENT HEAT**; **REFRIGERATING MACHINE**.

2. A mixture of water, cream, custard, etc., sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen.

3. Any substance looking like ice; as, *camphor ice*.

4. *Iceing*; frosting.

ice, v. t.; **ICED** (ist); **ICING** (is'íng). 1. To cover or supply with ice; to convert into ice, or into something like ice.

2. To cover with icing, or frosting made of sugar and milk or white of egg; to frost, as cakes, tarts, etc.

3. To chill or cool, as with ice; to freeze.

ice, v. i. To change into ice; to freeze.

-ice (-ís), [*F*, *-ice*, L. *-itius*, *-itia*, *-itium*.] A suffix denoting *act, quality, condition*; as, *malice*, *justice*, *service*.

1-brevet Obs. p. p. of **BREVE**.

1-br'ing (i'b'íng), n. [*AS*, *gebríngan*.] To bring. Obs. [*pick*.]

1-broched Obs. p. p. of **BROACH**.

1-brocht, **1-brought**, **1-broht** Obs. p. p. of **BRING**.

1-broded Obs. p. p. of **BROAD**.

1-brode Obs. p. p. of **BRAID**.

1-broke, **1-broken** Obs. p. p. of **BREAK**.

1-brotheren, n. pl. [*AS*, *gebróðor*, *gebróðru*.] Brethren. Obs.

1-bruce, v. t. [*AS*, *gebrúcan*. Cf. *brooc*, v. t.] To enjoy. Obs.

1-build Obs. p. p. of **BUILD**.

1-bunden Obs. p. p. of **BIND**.

1-bure, v. t. [*AS*, *geburian*.] To behave; to be fitting. Obs.

1-bured, **1-buried** Obs. p. p. of **BURY**. [*OF BERGH*.]

1-burghen, **1-burhen** Obs. p. p. of **BURN**. [*AS*, *gebyrnian*.] Equipped with a byrnie. Obs.

1-burwen, n. pl. [*AS*, *gebyrn*.] To buy; to be fitting. Obs.

1-bur'ter (i-b'ú-ter), n. [*NL*, fr. Gr. *βυρτηρ* one who begins a war song.]. Zool. A genus of South American caracaras with dark plumage and bare skin on the cheeks and throat.

1-bye, v. t. [*AS*, *gebygan*.] To buy; to atone for. See **BUY**. To buy; to atone for. Obs.

1-bye Obs. p. p. of **BUY**. [*AS*, *gebyrn*.] To buy; to atone for. Obs.



Scarlet Ibis (*Guara ru-bra*).



Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*).



Sacred Ibis (*Ibis aethiopicus*).

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Ichthy-ol-a-try (ik'thī-ō-lā-trī), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-latry*.] Worship of fishes, or of fish-shaped idols. — **Ichthy-ol-a-trous** (-trūs), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-o-gy (-ō-jī), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-logy*.] The department of zoology which treats of fishes. — **Ichthy-ol-log'ic** (-ō-lōj'ik), *-log'ical* (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **Ichthy-ol-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ichthy-ol-o-gist** (-ō-lō-jīst), *n.*

Ichthy-ol-me-thi-a (-ō-mē-thī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + (*prob.* Gr. *μῆθῃ* intoxication.) *Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees, consisting of *I. piscipala*, the Jamaica dogwood.

Ichthy-ol-mor-phic (-mōr'fīk), *a.* [*ichthyo-* + *-morphic*, *ichthy-ol-mor-phous* (-mōr'fūs)] *a.* *morphic*. Fish-shaped; fishlike; as, *ichthyomorphous* idols.

Ichthy-ol-pha-gi (-ō-lā-fā-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *ICHTHYOPHAGOUS*.] Fish eaters; coast-dwelling peoples living on sea food. — **Ichthy-ol-pha-gi-an** (-ō-lā-fā-jī-an), *a. & n.*

Ichthy-ol-pha-gist (-ō-lā-fā-jīst), *n.* [*See* *ICHTHYOPHAGOUS*.] One who eats, or subsists on, fish.

Ichthy-ol-pha-gous (-gūs), *a.* [*L.* *ichthyophagus*, Gr. *ἰχθυόφαγος*; *ἰχθύς*, -*vos*, a fish + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, fish; piscivorous.

Ichthy-ol-pha-gy (-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἰχθυοφαγία*; cf. *F.* *ichthyophagie*.] The practice of eating, or living on, fish.

Ichthy-ol-phi-th'ra (-ō-fī-th'ra), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *φῆθῃ* louse.] *Zool.* A division of Copepoda consisting of the fish lice. — **Ichthy-ol-phi-th'ran** (-rān), *a. & n.*

Ichthy-ol-phi-lam (-ō-fī-līz'm), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἰχθυόφιλῆς* fish-monger; *ἰχθύς*, -*vos*, fish + *φίλος* seller.] The sale of fish; trade in fish. — **Ichthy-ol-phi-lis-t**, *n.*

Ichthy-ol-phi-sa (-ō-fī-sā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *φῆθῃ* appearance.] *Zool.* A group of vertebrates including the amphibians, fishes, and fishlike vertebrates. The name was used by Huxley to contrast with his two other groups of Vertebrata, the *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*. The *Ichthyopsida* are, with few exceptions, aquatic and breathe by means of gills, at least in the larval stage. They have no amnion, and the allantois is wanting or rudimentary. The mesonephros persists and functions as the kidney. — **Ichthy-ol-phi-sid** (-sīd), **Ichthy-ol-phi-si-dan** (-sī-dān), *a. & n.*

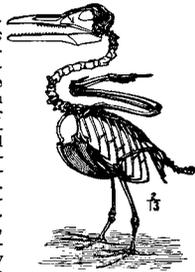
Ichthy-ol-phi-ter-yia (-ō-fī-tēr-ī-jī-ā), *n.* [*L. pl.* *ter-yia* (-ā).] [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *πτερυγία* a fin.] The limb of a vertebrate animal developed as a fin; the typical limb, or paired fin, of fishes.

Ichthy-or-nis (-ō-r'nīs), *n.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *ὄρνις* bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct toothed birds of which remains of several species have been found in the American Cretaceous. It is remarkable for having biconcave vertebrae, articulated quadrate bones, and sharp, conical teeth set in sockets. Its wings were well developed and the sternum keeled. The best-known species, *I. victor*, was about the size of a gull.

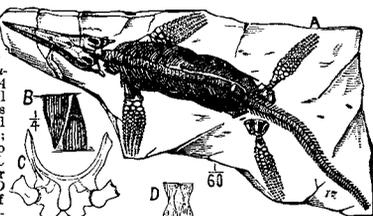
Ichthy-or-ni-thes (-ō-r'nī-thēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] The order of extinct toothed birds constituted by the family *Ichthy-or-nith'idae* (-ō-r'nī-th'ī-dē), including the genera *Ichthyornis* and *Apatornis* (which see). — **Ichthy-or-nith'ic** (-ō-r'nī-th'īk), **Ichthy-or-nith'oid** (-thōid), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-saur (īk'thī-ō-sōr'), *n. Paleon.* One of the *Ichthyosauria*.

Ichthy-ol-sau'ri-a (-sō'rī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *ICHTHYOSAURUS*.] *Paleon.* An order or subclass of extinct marine reptiles, entirely confined to the Mesozoic period and most



Ichthyornis (*I. victor*).



One of the *Ichthyosauria* (*Protosaurus com nensis*). A Dorsal Side, as embedded in rock; B Two Teeth; C Shoulder Girdle; D Section of two Vertebrae.

abundant in the Lias. Their body somewhat resembled that of a porpoise in form. The head was large and produced into a more or less elongated snout, usually bearing numerous conical teeth implanted in grooves in the jaws; there was practically no neck, and the limbs were modified into flippers, the anterior pair being the largest. They had a dorsal fin and a broad vertical caudal fin, into the lower lobe of which the spinal column extended. The eyes were very large and protected by a ring of bony sclerotic plates. The flippers had sometimes as many as nine digits, with numerous phalanges. The *Ichthyosauria* were viviparous, at least in some cases, and fed chiefly on fishes. *Protosaurus* (syn. *Ichthyosaurus*) is the chief genus. The largest species became nearly thirty feet long. — **Ichthy-ol-sau'ri-an** (-rī-ān), *a. & n.* — **Ichthy-ol-sau'roid** (-rōid), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-sau'rus (-rūs), *n.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *-saurus*.]

Ichthy-ol-ite (īk'thī-ō-lī-tē), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-lite*.] *Paleon.* A fossil fish, or fragment of a fish.

Ichthy-ol-lit'ic (-lī-t'īk), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-man'cy (-mān'sī), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-man'cy*.] Divination by heads or entrails of fishes. — **Ichthy-ol-man'tic** (-mān'tīk), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-mor'pha (-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *μορφή*.] *Zool.* The Urodela.

Ichthy-ol-pha-le-on-to-l'og-y (-ō-lā-fā-lē-ōn-tō-lō-jī), *n.* The paleontology of fishes.

Ichthy-ol-pha-gan (īk'thī-ō-lā-gān), **Ichthy-ol-pha-gite** (-jī-tē), *n.* An ichthyophagist.

Ichthy-ol-pha-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [*Gr.* *ἰχθυοφαγεῖν*.] To eat fish.

Ichthy-ol-phi'e (īk'thī-ō-fī-ē), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-phi'e*.] A lover of fish.

Ichthy-ol-phi-lis-t (īk'thī-ō-fī-līst), *n.* [*ichthyo-* + *-philis-t*.] A lover of fish.

Ichthy-ol-phi-th'ra (īk'thī-ō-fī-th'ra), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *φῆθῃ* louse.] Fish lice.

Paleon. The chief genus of *Ichthyosauria*. Though still in common use, this name is antedated by *Protosaurus*, which is therefore the correct name of the genus.

Ichthy-ol-ys (īk'thī-ō-līs), *n.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* A disease, usually congenital, in which the skin is thick, rough, and scaly; fishskin. — **Ichthy-ol-ys'ic** (-ō-līs'īk), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-ys-mi (-ō-līs-mī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *Gr.* *ἰχθύς* because it resembles the true fishes] + *μαῖναι* to cut (because of the distinct segmentation of the parts of the skull.) *Paleon.* An order of extinct elasmobranchs, in which the pectoral fins were archipterygia. The notochord was almost or quite unsegmented, but small calcifications occur in its sheath; the skeleton was otherwise cartilaginous; the skin was probably smooth; the skull was protected by roofing dermal bones. They occur in the Carboniferous and Permian, and perhaps later. *Pleuracanthus* is the best-known form. — **Ichthy-ol-ys-mous** (-mūs), *a.*

Ichthy-ol-ys-t'ic-cum (-ō-līs'tīk'kūm), *n.* [*NL.*; *ichthyo-* + *Gr.* *τοξικόν* poison. See *TOXIC*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous substance in blood serum of the eel.

Ice-ole (ī-sē-kāl), *n.* [*ME.* *isekel*, AS. *īse* + *geol* icicle; akin to *Icel.* *jökull* icicle, *juki* a piece of ice; cf. *Gael.* *eigh* ice, *Ir.* *aigh*.] 1. A freezing, and usually conical, mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water.

2. *Her.* A goutte reversed.

Ice-ler (ī-sē-kāl), *a.* Having icicles attached.

Ice'ing (ī-sē'ing), *n.* A coating or covering resembling ice, as of sugar and milk or white of egg; frosting.

Icon (ī-kōn), *n.* [*pl.* *E. ICONS* ('kōnz), *L.* *icones* ('kōnēs).] [*L.* fr. *Gr.* *εἰκών*.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait; picture; illustration; now, usually, a monumental portrait statue.

Netherlanders whose names and icons are published. *Hakewell*.

2. *East. Ch.* An image or representation, as in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr, venerated as the sculptured images of such persons are in the Roman Catholic Church (see *DULIA*).

3. A simile (*Obs.*); also, a symbol hardly distinguishable from the object symbolized. *Rare*.

Iconic (ī-kōn'īk), *a.* [*L.* *iconicus*, *Gr.* *εἰκονικός*, fr. *εἰκών* image.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, picture, or other representation; of the nature of a likeness, or portrait, or of portraiture; — applied specif. in art to the ancient portrait statues and busts of victors, as in athletic games, dedicated to the deities, and hence to any statue or bust sculptured according to fixed or conventional representation or symbolism.

Icono-, icon- Combining form fr. *Gr.* *εἰκών*, *εἰκόνος*, image.

Icono-clasm (ī-kōn'ō-k'lāz'm), *n.* [*See* *ICONOCLAST*.] The doctrine or practice of the iconoclasts; image breaking.

Icono-clast (-klāst), *n.* [*icono-* + *Gr.* *κλάω* to break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of icons, or images; a determined enemy of image worship; specif., *Ecol. Hist.*, one of a party in the Eastern Church in the 8th and 9th centuries which opposed the use of icons; also, one of a party which took part in or supported the destruction of images in the churches of the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. One who attacks cherished beliefs as impositions or shams; a radical.

Icono-clas'tic (-klāst'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconoclasm or iconoclasts. — **Icono-clas'tic-al-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

Icono-graph (ī-kōn'ō-grāf), *n.* [*See* *ICONOGRAPHY*.] An engraving or other picture or illustration for a book.

Icono-graph'er (ī-kōn'ō-grā-fēr), *n.* A maker of figures or drawings, esp. of a conventional or mechanical type.

Icono-graph'ic (ī-kōn'ō-grāf'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to iconography; as, *iconographic* studies; representing by pictures or diagrams; as, an *iconographic* encyclopedia.

Icono-graph'ia (ī-kōn'ō-grāf-ī), *n.* [*Gr.* *εἰκονογραφία* a sketch or description; *εἰκών* an image + *γραφία* to describe.] 1. = *ICONOGRAPHY*. *Obs.*

2. Art of representation by pictures or images; the description or study of portraiture or representation.

3. An iconographic record or illustration; as, the *iconography* of an embroidered vestment.

Icono-la-ter (-nōlā-tēr), *n.* [*Cf.* *F.* *iconolatre*. See *ICONOLATRY*.] One who worships icons, or images.

Icono-la-try (-trī), *n.* [*icono-* + *-latry*.] The worship of icons, or images; — applied esp. to the use of icons in the Eastern Church.

Icono-logy (-ō-jī), *n.* [*icono-* + *-logy*; cf. *F.* *iconologie*.] Science or lore of icons; study of the use of icons; iconography; symbolism; also, icons collectively. — **Icono-logy-cal** (ī-kōn'ō-lō-jī-kāl), *a.* — **Icono-logy-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

Icono-ma-chy (ī-kōn'ō-mā-ky), *n.* [*Gr.* *εἰκονομαχία* a war against images; *εἰκών* an image + *μάχη* fight.] Hostility to icons as objects of worship. — **Icono-ma-chal** (-kāl), *a.* — **Icono-ma-chist** (-kīst), *n.* *All. Rare*.

Icono-ma-ni-a (ī-kōn'ō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *icono-* + *mania*.] A mania or infatuation for icons, whether as objects of devotion or as works of art.

Icono-mat'ic (ī-kōn'ō-māt'īk), *a.* [*Irreg.* fr. *icono-* + *Gr.* *νομα*, *νόμος*, name.] Of or pertaining to the stage of writing intermediate between picture writing and phonetic writing, in which pictures or signs no longer stand for objects themselves, but for their names considered as phonetic elements only, as in a pictorial rebus. The term

was proposed by Brinton in 1886. — **Icono-mat'ic-al-ly** (ī-kōn'ō-māt'īkāl-ī), *adv.*

Icono-met'er (ī-kōn'ō-mē-tēr), *n.* [*icono-* + *-meter*.] 1. *Physics & Surv.* An instrument for determining the distance of an object of known size, or the size of an object of known distance, by measuring the image of it produced by a lens of known focal length.

2. *Photog.* An instrument for determining the proper objective to be used in taking a picture of given size from a given standpoint. It consists of a dioptr and an open rectangular frame sliding on a graduated rod. **a** Form of view finder giving an erect and unperverted image.

Icono-met'ry (-trī), *n.* [*icono-* + *-metry*.] Art of estimating the distances or sizes of objects by the use of the iconometer. — **Icono-met'ric** (ī-kōn'ō-mē-t'īk), *-met'ric-al* (-rī-kāl), *a.* — **Icono-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Icono-plast (ī-kōn'ō-plāst), *n.* [*icono-* + *-plast*.] A maker of images.

Icono-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*icono-* + *-scope*.] *Photog.* A form of view finder.

Icono-sta-sis (ī-kōn'ō-stā-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēs). [*NL.*, fr. *Modern Gr.* *εἰκονοστάσις*; *Gr.* *εἰκών* image + *στάσις* a standing.] *East. Ch.* The partition with doors, adorned with icons, which divides the choir of a church into two parts, the farther, or inner, of which contains the altar, none but the clergy being allowed to enter it.

Icon-sa (ī-kōn-sā), **Icon-si**, **Icon-s-** Combining forms from *Gr.* *εἰκόσι*, twenty.

Icon-sa-he'dral (ī-kōn-sā-hē-drāl), *a.* [*See* *ICOSAEDRON*.] *Geom.* Having twenty faces.

icosahedral functions. See *POLYHEDRAL FUNCTIONS*. — 1. *group, Math.*, the very important group of 60 even permutations of elements — so called because representing the rotations by which a regular icosahedron may be carried out of and back into itself. — 1 number. *Math.*, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}(5n^2 - 5n + 2)$, as 1, 12, 48, 124.

Icon-sa-he'dron (-drōn), *n.*; *pl.* -dra (-drā). [*Gr.* *εἰκοσάεδρον*; *εἰκόσι* twenty + *ἔδρα* seat, base, fr. *ἔδρα* to sit.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of twenty faces. The faces of the regular icosahedron are equilateral triangles.

Icon-si (ī-kōn-sī), *n.* Combining form meaning twenty. See *ICOSA-*.

Icon-si-dō-deca-he'dron (-dō-dē-kā-hē-drōn), *n.*; *pl.* -dra (-drā). [*Iconsi-* + *dodeca-* + *Gr.* *ἔδρα* seat, base.] *Math.* An Archimedean solid formed of twenty equal regular triangles and twelve equal regular pentagons, by cutting off the corners of a regular icosahedron.

Icon-si-tet-ra-he'droid (-tē-tērā-hē-drōid), *n.* [*Iconositetra-* + *oid*.] *Math.* The analogous in four-dimensional space of the icositetrahedron, out of which the space may be built up, as ordinary space out of cubes.

Icon-si-tet-ra-he'dron (-drōn), *n.*; *pl.* -dra (-drā). [*Iconsi-* + *Gr.* *τέτρα*, combining form of *τέτραπες* four + *ἔδρα* seat, base.] *Cryst.* A twenty-four-sided solid; a tetragonal trisectahedron or trapezohedron. See *TRISECTAHEDRON*. — **Icon-si-tet-ra-he'dral** (-drāl), *a.*

Icon-si-tet-ra-he'dron (-drōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *εἰκων* to yield, give way + *δέρων* bone.] *Zool.* A family of deep-water acanthopterygian fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, closely related to the *Stromateidae*, the ragfishes. The skeleton is soft and yielding, the skin loose and flaccid and naked, or with small prickles or scales. — **Icon-si-tet-ra-he'dron** (-drōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *εἰκων* to yield, give way + *δέρων* bone.] *Zool.* A family of deep-water acanthopterygian fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, closely related to the *Stromateidae*, the ragfishes. The skeleton is soft and yielding, the skin loose and flaccid and naked, or with small prickles or scales. — **Icon-si-tet-ra-he'dron** (-drōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *εἰκων* to yield, give way + *δέρων* bone.] *Zool.* A family of deep-water acanthopterygian fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, closely related to the *Stromateidae*, the ragfishes. 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ict-er-o-hæ-ma-tu-ri-a, hæ-ma-tu-ri-a (ik'tér-ò-hè-má-tú-ri-á; hæ-má-tú-ri-á), n. [NL; fr. Gr. icterus jaundice + hæmaturia.] Veter. A specific infectious disease of sheep, which destroys the red blood corpuscles. It is due to minute animal parasites (protozoa) similar to those of Texas fever. Called also *carceag*.

ict-er-oid (ik'tér-oid), a. [*icterus* + -oid.] Resembling icterus; of a tint resembling that produced by jaundice; yellow; as, an *icteroid* tint or complexion.

ict-er-us (-ús), n. [NL; fr. Gr. icterus jaundice, also, a yellowish green bird.] 1. Med. The jaundice. 2. Bot. A diseased condition of grain and other plants, due to excessive moisture or low temperature, and marked by the foliage turning yellow.

3. [cap.] Zool. Genus consisting of the American orioles. *ict-er-oid*, a. [*ictus* blow.] 1. Pertaining to, or caused by, a blow; sudden; abrupt. Rare. 2. Pros. Of or pertaining to the ictus, or verse stress.

ict-us (ik'tús), n.; pl. E. ICTUSES (-és; -iz), L. ICTUS. [L. fr. *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] 1. Pros. Stress of voice distinguishing one syllable of a foot or verse from the others; metrical or rhythmical stress. Cf. *ARIST*, *THESIS*. 2. Med. A stroke or rhythm, as in a sunstroke, pulsation of an artery, etc. b A sudden attack, a fit.

icy (ái), a.; ic-ic-ER (í-sí-ér); ic-ic-EST. [AS. *isig*. See ICE.] 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. *Icy* chains. Shak. "Icy seas." Pope. 2. Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, etc.; chilling; frigid; cold.

Icy was the disposition with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection. Motley. **id** (íd), n. [G. Cf. IDIOPLASMA.] Biol. A hypothetical structural unit resulting from the successive aggregation of biophores (which see) and determinants. The ids are usually identified with the chromatin granules. Weismann.

id (íd), **íde** (íd), n. [Sw. *íd*.] A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Idus idus*) of Europe.

id- [L. -is, pl. -ides, patronymic suffix, daughter(s) of, fr. Gr. -is, pl. -ides. Cf. NEREP.] a Astron. A suffix used with the name of a constellation in naming meteors which appear to radiate from it; as, *Leonid*, *Persid*. b A suffix used in names of poems of an epic or mock epic nature; as, *Eneid*, *Thebatá*.

id (-íd), [Cf. F. *ide*. See IDEE.] Zool. A suffix, derived from *-idee* (which see), used to form English substantives and adjectives designating or applying to members of zoological families; thus from *Clupeidae* (the herring family), *clupeid*, a. (of or pert. to the herring family), and *clupeid*, n. (a fish of the herring family). b See TRUBBERCULY.

id- (-íd), [NL.] Zool. A suffix used to form group names, but not confined to groups of any particular rank.

id- (-íd), [Pl. of L. -ides, patronymic suffix, son of, fr. Gr. -ídes.] Zool. The suffix with which, in modern classifications, all names of families of animals are formed. It is substituted for the last syllable of the genitive case of the name of the chief, earliest known, or most typically characterized genus; as in *Carangidae*, from *Caranx*.

Idæ-an (í-dé-án), a. [L. *Idæus*, Gr. *Ídaeos*, fr. Gr. *Ídā*, L. *Idā*.] Gr. Myth. Pert. to, or dwelling on, Mt. Ida. Of the two Mt. Idas anciently famous, the one in Crete was connected with Rhea, the one in Asia Minor with Cybele. As these goddesses became confounded, *Idæan* Mother (orig. a local form of Cybele) was applied now to one, now to the other. Similarly, the Asiatic *Idæan* Dactyls (local counterparts of the Corymbantes) were sometimes placed in Crete by classic writers. See GREAT MOTHER, DACTYL.

Idal-ian (í-dál-í-án), a. [L. *Italium*.] Pert. to Idalium, ancient town in Cyprus, a cultus center of Aphrodite.

Idant (í-dánt), n. [G., fr. *id*.] Biol. A hypothetical structural unit arising from an aggregation of ids. It is usually identified with the chromosome. See BIOPHORE. Weismann.

Idas (ídās), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Ídās*.] In Greek legend, a hero, the inseparable companion of his brother Lynceus. He carried off the nymph Marpessa when Apollo wooed her. Zeus gave her a choice of suitors, and she decided in favor of the mortal, Idas, fearing Apollo would desert her. Idas and Lynceus took part in the Calydonian boar hunt and the Argonautic expedition. In a quarrel with their cousins Castor and Pollux, Idas killed Castor, Pollux slew Lynceus, and Idas was killed by the lightning of Zeus.

id- (-íd; -íd; 184). Also **id-**. Chem. A suffix used in forming names of compounds; as, *chloride*, *phthalide*, *glucoside*. In naming binary compounds, it is customary to add this suffix to the contracted name of the nonmetallic or negative element or radical; as, hydrogen *hydride*, lead *oxide*.

id- (-íd-á; see note below), n.; pl. *ídes* (-áz). [L. *idea*, Gr. *ídeā*, fr. *ídēiv* to see; akin to E. *wit*. See WIT.] 1. An archetype or pattern; a conception of any perfection; an ideal; hence, in a less exalted sense, a preliminary or imperfect conception or construction; a plan, outline, sketch, or draft; — now usually restricted to a plan or purpose of action; an intention or design.

I shortly afterwards set off for that capital, with an *idea* of undertaking while there the translation of the work. Irving. 2. The embodying form or exemplar of a conception, person, or thing; a real likeness, or representation; also, an embodiment of the essential nature or character of something; the typical quality which exists in the individual thing and makes it symbolic of analogous things or conceptions. Obs. or Archaic.

Thence to behold this new-created world, The addition of his empire, how it showed In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair, Answering his great *idea*. Milton. Withal I did infer your lineaments, Being the right *idea* of your father, Both in your form and nobleness of mind. Shak. 3. A mental transcript, image, or picture of an object, whether sensible or spiritual.

Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. Fairfax. And thy bright radiant eyes shall plainly see Th' *idea* of his pure genie. Spenser.

ict-er-o-ge-net-ic (ik'tér-ò-jé-tík; ík'tér-ò-jén-ík; ík'tér-ò-jén-ík), a. [*icteric* + *genetic*, *gen-ic*.] Med. Producing icterus. **ict-er-o-hæ-mo-glo-bi-nu-ri-a**, or **-hæ-mo-n**, n. [NL; fr. *ictericus* + *hæmoglobinuria*.] Med. Icterus and hæmoglobinuria combined. **ict-er-o-bi-nu-ri-a** (ik'tér-ò-bí-nú-ri-á), n. pl. [NL; irreg. fr. Gr. *íktēr* fish + *biōus* ox.] Zool. A subfamily of the Catostomidae, having an ovate body, large scales, elongate dorsal fin, and an interparietal fontanelle. It consists

4. A mental image or notion to which there is or is supposed to be no corresponding reality; a fiction; a fantasy; — probably first used in derogatory reference to the Platonic ideas. Hence, the faculty of having such ideas; imagination; fancy. Foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, apprehensions, notions, revolutions. Shak. Hath phantasied to himself, in *idea*, this magnetic mistress. B. Jonson.

5. Broadly, any object of the mind existing in apprehension, conception, or thought; a notion, thought, or mental impression. Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or as the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. Locke. When Locke treated sensations as *ideas*, or presentations, as we should now say, and defined these as "the objects of the understanding when a man thinks," he was really nearer to the truth than Kant was with his artificial distinction of matter and form. James Ward.

Our *idea* of an orange really consists of the simple *ideas* of a certain color, a certain form, a certain taste and smell, etc., because we can, by interrogating our consciousness, perceive all these elements in the *idea*. J. S. Mill. Existence of *ideas* is subsequent to that of percepta, and even implies some complexity of perceptual cognition. G. F. Stout. *Ideas* and impressions, as I have tried to show above, are not found lying apart as words lie on a page, although, by a reflective abstraction, we can regard them as so lying apart, and when thus regarded they form the world of meanings or of objective referents — the identities symbolized by logical *ideas*. G. Bosanquet.

6. A general notion; an indefinite conception. Alice had not the slightest *idea* what latitude was. L. Carroll (C. L. Dodgson).

7. A belief, opinion, or doctrine; also, a supposition or impression. 8. Music. A theme, phrase, or figure, as first conceived or sketched. 9. *Idea* as used to express Plato's *ídēā* is the most celebrated word in philosophy. Plato (see PLATONISM) uses it in its ordinary sense technically for species or class name, but finds by reflecting upon it that its truth or essence — its primordial meaning — is self-activity as we see it manifested in life and mind — plants, animals, and mankind. In the tenth book of the Laws he discusses ten kinds of motion, reducing them to two kinds: (1) movement through another and (2) movement through self. The latter is to him the true origin of all existence and all change. Aristotle arrives at the same thought and names it *ousia* (see ESSENCE and SUBSTANCE), but retains *idea* (Gr. *ídōs*) for species, using *entelechy* (which see) for the deeper meaning of "self-active cause of life," probably because the word *idea* lends itself too readily to the meaning of "mental picture," which is a very different affair. For the meaning given by Hegel to the German word *Idee*, see HEGELIANISM. Hegel celebrates Plato's use of the word by adopting it to express the highest thought of his Logic and to signify not only Aristotle's *ídōs*, or form-giving cause, but also to signify self-activity revealing himself perfect objective existence as nature and man and in the spiritual kingdom as an eternal procession from them. W. T. Harris.

10. A Kantianism. A transcendental conception of the reason, such as the *idea* of God. b Hegelianism. The final category of the Hegelian dialectic; the realized ideal; energy in its supreme manifestation; also, the Absolute Idea, or the Absolute. See ABSOLUTE, a., 4 b. 11. Humean Philosophy. A mental structure or content which is a less vivid copy of some original sensation, emotion, or volition.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call impressions and *ideas*. The former consist of those conceptions which are derived from the likeness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thought or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with most force and violence, we may name impressions; and, under this name, I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their entrance into the soul. By *ideas*, I mean the faint images of these in thinking; such as, for instance, are all the perceptions excited by the present discourse, excepting only those which arise from the sight and touch, and excepting the immediate pleasure or uneasiness it may occasion. Hume.

íde-á The pronunciation *íde-á* is a common provincialism throughout the southern United States. **Syn.** — Opinion, fancy, conception. — **IDEA**, **NOTION**, **IMPRESSION** are here compared in their more popular and colloquial uses; for, technical distinctions, see DEFIN. **IDEA** is loosely used for any vague conception, supposition, or fancy; it is often employed to express surprise or astonishment, as at something ridiculous or preposterous; it sometimes denotes a good or practical plan, solution, or suggestion; as, "I had no *idea* that the law had been so great a slavery" (*Jane Austen*); "Mr. Elton in love with me! What an *idea*!" (*id.*); the *idea*! A very clever point that. . . You are really full of *ideas*!" (*Bernard Shaw*); a brilliant *idea*! Notion often adds to the implication of vagueness the suggestion of caprice or whim, or of half-formed or tentative purpose or intention; as, "I had no *notion* that he liked me so very much" (*Jane Austen*); "Very odd! but one never does form a just *idea* of anybody beforehand. One takes up a *notion*, and runs away with it" (*id.*); "modest, sober, cured of all her notions hyperbolic" (*Cowper*); "The boy might get a *notion* into him" (*Tennyson*). **IMPRESSION**, as here compared (see INTRESS), commonly suggests a vague or indistinct recollection or remembrance; as, I have an *impression* that I have seen him before. See OPINION; cf. BELIEF.

íde-áed, **íde-á'd** (í-dé-ád), a. Having (such) an *idea* or (such) so many *ideas*. **íde-á-g-e-nous** (í-dé-á-jé-nú-s), a. [*idea* + *-genous*.] Producing or generating *ideas*; as, *allegorous* molecules. **íde-ál** (í-dé-ál), a. [*idea* + *-al*.] 1. Existing as a patterning or archetypal *idea*; specif., of or pertaining to Platonic *ideas*. 2. Of or pertaining to an ideal or to perfection of kind; existing as a perfect exemplar; embodying or symbolizing an ideal; as, *ideal* beauty; an *ideal* moral character. There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence. Rambler. 3. Existing as a mere mental image; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal.

íde-ál-ly (í-dé-ál-í-lí), adv. In an *ideal* manner. **íde-ál-ism** (í-dé-ál-íz-əm), n. [Cf. F. *idéisme*.] 1. Philos. A theory which affirms that the universe is an embodiment of mind or that reality is essentially psychical — called **metaphysical idealism**. b Any theory which identifies reality with perceptibility or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality; — called **epistemological idealism**. **Metaphysical idealism** are of two main types, that which merely affirms the dominance of the ideal element in reality (as Aristotelianism, Augustinianism, Platonism), and that which asserts that the intrinsic nature and essence of reality is consciousness or reason (as Hegelianism; see ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTE EGO). **Epistemological idealism** proceed from the affirmation that the mental life alone is knowable, either to a dogmatic dualism (as Cartesianism, Lockianism), which in metaphysics results in realism, or to a subjective idealism in metaphysics (as Berkeleyanism), or to solipsism or skepticism (as Humism). Kant turned his own system, with reference to the transcendental forms of experience, **transcendental idealism**; with reference to his method and point of view, **critical idealism** (see TRANSCENDENTALISM). Subjective idealism has been applied to the Fichtean doctrine of the absolute Ego as well as to the Berkeleyan view; objective idealism designates the view of F. W. von Schelling (1775-1854) that nature is visible intelligence and intelligence invisible nature; absolute idealism is a name for Hegel's philosophy of the absolute mind or reason.

There are three leading forms of monism, viz., materialism, *idealism*, — or, as I should prefer to say, spiritualism, — and the neutral or agnostic monism now in vogue among scientific men. James Ward.

In its "epistemological" sense *idealism* involves a theory of the nature of our human knowledge; and various decidedly different theories are called by this name in view of one common feature, namely, the stress that they lay upon the "subjectivity" of a larger or smaller portion of what pretends to be our knowledge of things. Josiah Royce.

2. The practice of forming ideals or of living under their influence; the tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized; an ideal representation or experience. 3. In literature and art, the theory or practice which values ideal or subjective types or aspects of beauty more than formal or sensible qualities, or that which affirms the preëminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature; — opposed to *realism*. In critical discussion *idealism* is generally thought of as laying stress on imagination as the shaping or selective faculty by which the confusion and multiplicity of detail in nature and human life is ordered by the artist according to a pre-conceived type, or moral or æsthetic ideal. The product of idealistic art thus differs from that of realistic art more or less as a painted portrait differs from a photograph. As variously emphasized, its operation may at one extreme amount to a license in manipulating facts and a straining of likelihood in the interest of the ideal, while at the other it may differ from artistic realism only in further selection and heightening of the pertinent in fact and detail. Cf. REALISM.

íde-ál-ist, n. [Cf. F. *idéaliste*.] 1. An adherent of a doctrine of idealism. 2. An artist or author whose style or subject is imaginative, symbolical, or ideal; one who advocates or practices idealism in art. 3. One who idealizes; one whose conduct is influenced more by ideals than by practical considerations; hence, a visionary; a dreamer; as, Coleridge was an *idealist*.

íde-ál-is-tic (-ís-tík), a. Of or pertaining to idealists or their theories or works; of or pertaining to idealism (which see).

íde-ál-í-ty (í-dé-ál-í-tí), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). 1. Quality or state of being ideal.

íde-ál-ly (í-dé-ál-í-lí), adv. In an *ideal* manner.

4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mental images, ideas, or conceptions; idealational; conceptual; also, embodying or symbolizing an idea. Yet, in the specific phraseology of the schools, the whole mental being, so far as it consists of ideas, was called *ideal*. Bucken (Phelps).

5. Of or pert. to idealism; idealistic in character or nature. **Syn.** — Intellectual, mental; visionary, fanciful, imaginary, unreal; impracticable, utopian.

ideal chord, *Math.*, the intercept *CO* between a pair of points, *C* and *O*, conjugate as to a conic, on a line not intersecting the conic in real points, the intercept being bisected by the center of involution on the line. *Poncelet*.

íde-ál (í-dé-ál), n. 1. A standard of perfection, beauty, or moral or physical excellence; a perfect type, whether a reality or a conception only; as, a perfect circle is an *ideal* impossible to construct; the Phidian Zeus at Olympia was a Greek *ideal* of divinity.

The *ideal* is to be attained by selecting and assembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals, excluding everything defective or unseemly, so as to form a type or model of the species. Fleming.

2. *Math.* An assemblage of integers belonging to a corpus *K* and determined thus: Every sum and every element *e* of any two elements *e'* and *e''* is also an element *e*; any product of an element *e* by an integer *k* of *K*, is also an element.

Syn. — See PATTERN. **íde-ál-ism** (-íz-əm), n. [Cf. F. *idéisme*.] 1. Philos. A theory which affirms that the universe is an embodiment of mind or that reality is essentially psychical — called **metaphysical idealism**. b Any theory which identifies reality with perceptibility or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality; — called **epistemological idealism**. **Metaphysical idealism** are of two main types, that which merely affirms the dominance of the ideal element in reality (as Aristotelianism, Augustinianism, Platonism), and that which asserts that the intrinsic nature and essence of reality is consciousness or reason (as Hegelianism; see ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTE EGO). **Epistemological idealism** proceed from the affirmation that the mental life alone is knowable, either to a dogmatic dualism (as Cartesianism, Lockianism), which in metaphysics results in realism, or to a subjective idealism in metaphysics (as Berkeleyanism), or to solipsism or skepticism (as Humism). Kant turned his own system, with reference to the transcendental forms of experience, **transcendental idealism**; with reference to his method and point of view, **critical idealism** (see TRANSCENDENTALISM). Subjective idealism has been applied to the Fichtean doctrine of the absolute Ego as well as to the Berkeleyan view; objective idealism designates the view of F. W. von Schelling (1775-1854) that nature is visible intelligence and intelligence invisible nature; absolute idealism is a name for Hegel's philosophy of the absolute mind or reason.

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Igor-ro'te (ē-gōr-rō'tā), n. [Sp. -rō'tā]. { [Sp. Igo-ro'te (ē-gō-rō'tā), n.; pl. -rō'tes (sp. -rō'tās)]. } Igor-ro'te, fr. a native name; in early Sp. chronicles Igotat is the name of savages near Mount Santo Tomas. A member of any of the wild head-hunting tribes of Luzon. They are probably of Malay-Negrito stock, since they share with the Negritos such features as dark skin, flat noses, thick lips, etc., and such cultural traits as the use of the bow, a non-Malay weapon.

I use this term (Igorot) here to designate the great stock of primitive Malayan tribes occupying the Cordillera Central of northern Luzon. By differences more or less pronounced in their dialects, as well as interesting but unessential variations in custom, the Igorot are divided into the following branches or tribes: Ibaloi, Kankanyan, Isinay, Silipán, Mayoyao, Bummayon, Kabingao, Gaddang, Dadayag, Ginaan, Ipokao, and Apoyao.

Igraine (ē-grā'nē), -grā'nē, n. [Cf. LL. Igrerna, OF. Igraine, Igruene]. In Arthurian legend, the beautiful wife of Golois, Duke of Tintagil, or Tintagel, in Cornwall, and mother of the illustrious Arthur, by Uther, King of Britain. Merlin, the magician, changed Uther into the semblance of Golois, and thus enabled him to deceive the duke's wife, for whom he had conceived a violent passion. Golois was slain in a sortie three hours before this event, and thirteen days later King Uther married Igraine. Tenyson, who spells the name Ygerne, represents Uther as besieging her castle, after her husband had been slain in war with him, and forcing her to marry him.

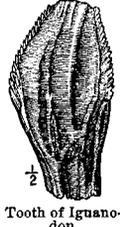
Iguana (i-gwā'nā), n. [Sp., fr. native name in Haiti. Cf. GUANA.] 1. Any of several large tropical American lizards constituting the genera Iguana and Metopoceros. The best known is I. tuberculata of South and Central America and parts of the West Indies, which attains a length of five or six feet. It is greenish and blackish in color, more or less speckled and barred. The neck and back bear a high serrated crest, and there is a large gular sac (which is not dilatible) having a serrated margin. In habits it is inoffensive and entirely herbivorous, and it is esteemed as food. It is partly arboreal and frequents the vicinity of water. The horned iguana (M. cornutus) of Haiti has three hornlike scales on the head.



Iguana (I. tuberculata).

2. a In popular usage, any of various large lizards; esp., in Australia, the lace lizard; and in Tasmania, Tiliqua scincoides. b In New Zealand, the tuatara.

Iguanodon (i-gwā'nō-dōn; -gwā'nō-dē), n. pl. [NL. Zool.]. A family of lizards of which Iguana is the typical genus. It is distinguished from the Agamidae by the pleurodont dentition, and is chiefly American, but represented in Madagascar by two species and in the Fiji Islands by one species. Many of the small inoffensive lizards of the United States, as the fence lizards and horned toads, belong to this family. — I-gwā'nō-an (i-gwā'nō-ān; -gwā'nō-ān), a. & n. — I-gwā'nō-id (i-gwā'nō-īd; -gwā'nō-īd), i-gwā'nō-id-form (i-fōrm), a.



Tooth of Iguanodon.

Iguanodon (i-gwā'nō-dōn; -gwā'nō-dē), n. [NL.; Iguana + Gr. δόδος, ὀδόντος, ὀδόντος.] Paleon. A genus of extinct gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ornithomorphs, known from the Upper Jurassic and early Cretaceous of Belgium and England. The head was compressed, and the jaws were probably provided with a horny covering in front like that of a turtle, but farther back there

were numerous spatulate, serrated teeth. The fore limbs were comparatively small, the large three-toed hind limbs being chiefly used in walking. The tail was large and heavy and doubtless assisted in standing upright. There appear to have been two species: I. bernisartensis, which became 30 feet long; and I. mantelli, considerably smaller. The genus is type of a family, I-guan-o-don'ti-dā (i-gwā'nō-dōn'ti-dē; i-gwā'nō-dē). — I-guan-o-don't (dōnt), a. & n. — I-guanōid (i-gwā'nō-īd; -gwā'nō-īd), a. [Iguanua + -oid]. Fert. to, or like, the Iguanidae. — n. One of the Iguanidae.

IHS. A symbol or monogram representing the Greek ΙΗΣ, contraction of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, Jesus. It is also written IHC, the variant form C (lunar sigma) taking the place of S. Other forms are IHC, JHS, etc. In ignorance of its origin, the symbol is often regarded as an abbreviation of the Latin phrase Iesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus Savior of Men, or of In Hoc Signo (signs), in this sign (thou shalt conquer), etc. Cf. X, ICHTHYS, TETRAGRAMMATON.

Ij-maa' (i-jmā'), n., or, in full, Ij-maa' ul um-mat' (ōel ōom-māt'). [Ar. ijma'.] The collective body of the explanations, glosses, and decisions of Mohammed's leading disciples, esp. the first four caliphs. Some restrict the term to the decisions of his companions. Cf. SUNNA.

il- (ī-). An assimilated form of in-, not, and in- in.

il- (ī-). A suffix of adjectives. See -ile.

il- (ī-). In British usage usually -il, as in fertile, see second note below, il (ī-). [L. -ilis; cf. F. -il, -ile.] A suffix of adjectives (used substantively) signifying of or pert. to, appropriate to, suited for, capable of, etc.; as, docile, mobile, virile, civil, fossil, utensil, etc.

il- (ī-). In fertile, fragile, hostile, and a number of other words, the earlier spelling -il has been replaced by -ile.

il- (ī-). In Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary -ile from -ilis is pronounced -il, and -ile as il; but the more recent tendency is to extend -il, with some exceptions, to all the words. — Ox. E. D.

il'e-ac (ī-l'e-āc), a. [See ILEUM.] Anat. Pertaining to the ileum. — ileac passion. Med. = ILEUS.

il'e-o- (ī-l'e-ō-). Combining form for ileum.

il'e-o-ca'cal (-sē'kāl), a. [Ile-o + cæcal.] Anat. Pertaining to the ileum and cæcum; as, the ileocecal valve, the valve (formed by two folds of mucous membrane) at the opening of the ileum into the large intestine.

il'e-o-co'lic (-kō'lik), a. Anat. Pert. to the ileum and colon; as, the ileocolic artery, a branch of the superior mesenteric supplying the terminal part of the ileum and beginning of the colon. — ileocolic valve, the ileocecal valve.

il'e-o-co-lostomy (-kō-lōstō-mī), n. [Ile-o + colostomy.] Surg. An operation for producing an artificial opening between the ileum and the colon.

il'e-o-il'e-ostomy (-ī-l'e-ōstō-mī), n. [Ile-o + ileostomy.] Surg. An operation for making a permanent opening between two different parts of the ileum.

il'e-ostomy (-ōstō-mī), n. [Ile-o + stomy.] Surg. An operation for making a permanent opening into the ileum.

il'e-um (ī-l'e-ūm), n. [L. ile, ileum, ilium, pl. ilia, groin, flank.] Anat. The last division of the small intestine; the part between the jejunum and large intestine. In man the ileum forms the last three fifths of the part of the small intestine beyond the end of the duodenum. It is smaller and thinner-walled than the jejunum, with fewer valvulae conniventes (or none, towards its lower end), but more numerous Peyer's patches.

il'e-us (-ūs), n. [NL. L. ileos, fr. Gr. εἰλεός, ἰλεός; cf. εἰλεῖν to roll up.] Med. A morbid condition due to intestinal obstruction, marked by complete constipation, gripping pains in the abdomen, which is greatly distended, and in the early stages by vomiting of fecal matter.

il'ex (ī-l'eks), n. [L. holm oak.] a The holm oak. b [cap.] Bot. A genus of aquifoliaceous trees and shrubs. (London County Council).

il-lad, Obs. p. p. of LEAD.

il-lade, Obs. p. p. of LEAD.

the hollies, having small flowers with four to nine oblong slightly united petals. The numerous species are mainly American. Also [l. c.], any plant of this genus. See HOLLY. il'la-ac (ī-l'ā-āk), a. [F. iliac, or L. iliacus relating to the colic, fr. ilios, confused with ileum. See ILEUM, ILEUS; cf. JADE a stone.] 1. Anat. Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ilium, or dorsal bone of the pelvis. 2. = ILEAC. Obs.

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ile, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Il-i-o-tib-i-al (il-i-ō-tib-i-āl), n. Anat. Pert. to the ilium and tibia. — iliotibial band, a tendinous downward continuation of that part of the fascia lata which invests and receives the insertion of the tensor fasciae femoris muscle. It is inserted into the external tuberosity of the tibia.

Il-i-um (il-i-ūm), n. [See ILLIUM.] Anat. 1. The dorsal one of the three bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis; the dorsal or upper part of the hip bone, or innominate. In man the ilium is broad and expanded above, and narrower below, where it joins with the ischium and pubis, and forms part of the acetabulum. Its inner surface presents a broad shallow concavity, the iliac fossa, behind which it articulates with the sacrum. Its thick curved upper border (the iliac crest) ends before and behind in the superior spinous processes. Below these, and separated from them by notches, are projections called the inferior spinous processes.

2. The ileum. Obs.
Ilk (ilk), a. [Scot. ilk, ME. ilke the same, AS. ilca; cf. Goth. is he, L. is that one, and AS. gelic like. Cf. EACH.] Same. Obs.

Ilk, pron. With the or that, the same person or persons; the same thing. Obs.
of that ilk. a. Of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as, Grant of that ilk, i. e., Grant of Grant. Scot. b. By extension, of the same family, class, breed, kind, or the like.

Ilk, n. Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use arising from misunderstanding of the expression "of that ilk." When bushwhackers of Daws Dillon's ilk would pop at the advance guard.

Ill (il), a. compar. worse (wīrs); superl. worst (wīrst). [ME. ill, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. illr, Sw. illa, adv., Dan. ille.] 1. Contrary to good, in a moral sense; evil; wrong; iniquitous. Archaic or Dial. Of his own body he was ill, and gave The clergy ill example. Shak.

2. Characterized by bad intention, indicating malice or unfriendliness; malevolent; adverse; unjust; unkind; harsh; as, ill treatment; ill words.
3. Ill-tempered; savage; vicious. Obs. or Dial.
4. Contrary to advantage, happiness, etc.; bad; noxious; dangerous; unwholesome (Obs.); unfortunate; unlucky; disastrous; painful; disagreeable; unfavorable.
Neither is it ill air only that maketh an ill seat, but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbors. Bacon.

5. Hard; difficult. Rare.
6. Not up to the standard or to the requirement; defective; faulty; of persons, unskillful, not expert; not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety; incorrect; rude; unpolished; inelegant; improper. "An ill phrase." Shak.

7. Not hale or healthy; sick; indispensed; unwell. I am in ill health; I breathe, and see thee ill. Shak.

Syn. — See BAD, SICK.
ill blood, enmity; resentment; animosity; strife. — 1. breeding, want of good breeding; rudeness; bad manners. — 1. eye, evil eye. Obs. — 1. grace. A Unbecoming appearance. Rare. b. Reluctance; ungraciousness. — 1. house, a house of ill fame. Obs. or R. — 1. humor or humour, a cross or sullen humor or disposition. See HUMOR, n., 2. 1. nature, bad disposition or temperament; churlishness; malevolence; ungraciousness; esp., a disposition to cause unhappiness to others. — 1. temper, bad temper; anger; moroseness; crossness. — 1. will, unkindness; enmity; malevolence; malice. — in 1. part, unfavorably; with displeasure.

ill, adv. In an ill manner; badly: a. Wickedly; sinfully; reprehensibly. b. Malevolently; unkindly; harshly; unjustly; unfavorably. c. Sorely; grievously. Obs. or Dial. Eng. d. Injuringly; banefully. Ills. e. Unpropitiously; unhappily; as, the affair goes ill. f. Defectively; poorly; weakly; faultily.
How ill this taper burns! Shak.

Syn. — ILL, ILLY. ILL is the accepted form. ILLY, though sometimes found in good authors, has not established itself in the language.
The object of ill is not an etymological one, but simply that it is contrary to good usage, — a very sufficient reason. Lowell.

ill at ease, uneasy; uncomfortable; anxious. "I am very ill at ease." Shak. — to be ill, to be in poor condition.

ill (il), n. 1. Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success; an evil of any kind; evil; misfortune; adversity; calamity; disaster; disease; sickness; pain.
Who can all sense of others' ills escape Is but a brute at best in human shape. Tate.

2. Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness; depravity; iniquity; wrong; evil. Archaic.
3. An evil deed; a misdeed. Obs.
4. Hostile feeling; malevolence; ill will. Obs.

ill-at-vised (il-ā-vīz'əd; 87), a. Exhibiting, or due to, the lack of due or wise consideration or counsel; done or made without proper deliberation; injudicious; not well considered. — ill-at-vised-ed-ly (il-ā-vīz'əd-i-lī), adv.

ill-affected, a. 1. Affected with illness; diseased. Obs.
2. Ill-disposed; unfriendly; disaffected.

ill-a'no (il-yā'nō), n.; pl. -nos (-nōs). A Moro of the coast tribes of Illana Bay, Mindanao, once noted pirates.

ill-a-tro-cha-n-ter'ic (il-trō-kān-ter'ik), a. Anat. Pert. to ilium and trochanter of the femur.
ill-fro-chan-ter-ic ligament. See ILLIOTIBIAL.
ill-fro-mo-ral [Colored. Obs.]
ill-let, a. [Cf. Icel. litr color.]
ill-lith-a, a. Lithic. Obs. [LITHE.]
ill-lith-e, ill-lith-en. Obs. [LITHE.]
ill-lith-er-ed. Obs. p. p. of ILLI-TH-ER.

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ill-lap-se' (il-lāps'), v. i.; IL-LAPSE'D (-lāps'əd); IL-LAPS'ING, [L. illapsus, p. p. of illabi; il-in + labi to fall, slide.] To fall or glide; to slip. Rare.

ill-lap-se', n. [L. illapsus. See ILLAPSE, v. i.] A gliding in; a gentle immersion or entrance of one thing into another; also, a gliding movement. Rare.
They sit silent . . . waiting for an illapse of the spirit. Jeffrey.

ill-la-que-ate (il-lākwē-āt), v. l.; -AT'ED (-ā'təd); -AT'ING (-ā'tɪŋ). [L. illaqueatus, p. p. of illaqueare; il- in + laqueare to ensnare, laqueus noose.] To ensnare; entrap; catch. Rare. — ill-la-que-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. Rare.

ill-la'tion (il-lā'shūn), n. [L. illatio, fr. illatus, used as p. p. of inferre to carry or bring in, but from a different root; cf. F. illation. See IN-in, TOLERATE; cf. INFER.] 1. Act or process of inferring from premises or inferences; perception of the connection between ideas; hence, that which is inferred or deduced.
Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent illations from a false conception of things. Sir T. Browne.

2. Eccl. A preface or prelude to the Sanctus; — so called esp. in the Mozarabic liturgy.

ill-la-tive (il-lā'tiv; il-lā'tiv; 277), a. [L. illativus; cf. F. illatif.] Relating to, dependent on, or denoting, illation; inferential; conclusive; as, an illative consequence or proposition; an illative word, as then, therefore, etc.

illative conversion, Logic, a converse or reverse statement of a proposition which in that form must be true because the original proposition is true. I sense "Psychol.", the faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the conditions and determines upon the correctness of inferences.

ill-laud-a-ble (il-lāud'ā-b'l), a. [L. illaudabilis. See IN-not; LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not praiseworthy; worthy of censure or disapprobation. — ill-laud'a-bly, adv.

ill-la-wa'ra palm (il-lā-wā'fā), [From Illawarra, New South Wales. A magnificent Australian fan palm (Archontophoenix cunninghamii), which is sometimes cultivated.

ill-bod'ing (il-lō'bəd'ɪŋ; 87), a. Inauspicious; ill-omened.
ill-bred', a. Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.
ill-con-dit'ioned (-kōn-dī'sh'nd; 87), a. 1. Having, or characterized by, bad qualities; ill-disposed; ill-tempered; in bad or poor condition; malignant, as an ulcer.
2. Astron., Surv., etc. Designating a triangle that has very unequal angles, in which a slight error of observation makes a comparatively large error in the result.

ill-dis'posed' (-dīs-pōz'əd; 87), a. 1. Having a bad disposition; inclined to evil; unfriendly; unfavorable.
2. Not well; indisposed; ill. Obs.
3. Poorly disposed or arranged; misplaced.
4. Disinclined. Rare.

ill-e'gal (il-lē'gāl), a. [il- not + legal; cf. F. illégal.] Not according to, or authorized by, law; specif., as distinguishing from illegal, contrary to, or violating, human law; unlawful; illicit; as, illegal trade; illegal love.

ill-e'gal-ty (il-lē'gāl-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. illégauté.] Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness; illicitness; as, the illegality of trespass or of false imprisonment; also, an illegal act.

ill-e'gal-ize (il-lē'gāl-īz; v. l.; -IZED (-īzəd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ɪŋ). To make or declare illegal or unlawful.

ill-leg'i-bil-ty (il-lē'jī-bī'l-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). State or quality of being illegible.

ill-leg'i-ble (il-lē'jī-b'l), a. [il- not + legible.] 1. Incapable of being read; not legible; indecipherable; as, illegible handwriting; an illegible inscription.
2. Not readable or worth reading; uninteresting. Obs.
— ill-leg'i-ble-ness, n. — ill-leg'i-bly, adv.

ill-leg'i-ma-cy (il-lē'jī-mā-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). State or quality of being illegitimate; also, an instance of it; specif., bastardy.

ill-leg'i-mate (-māt), a. 1. Not legitimate; not according to law; not regular or authorized; unlawful; improper.
2. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard; as, an illegitimate child. Cf. BASTARD.
3. Not legitimately deduced or inferred; illogical; as, an illegitimate inference.
4. Not authorized by good usage; not genuine; spurious; as, an illegitimate word.

illegitimate fertilization or union, Bot., the fertilization of pistils by stamens not of their own length, in heterogony being dimorphic and trimorphic flowers. Darwin.

ill-leg'i-mate, n. 1. An illegitimate person; a bastard.
2. One that is regarded as illegitimate (in some way); specif., Obs. Slang, Australia, an immigrant who has not come for legal reasons, i. e., one not a transported convict.
3. Not legitimately deduced or inferred; illogical; as, an illegitimate inference.
4. Not authorized by good usage; not genuine; spurious; as, an illegitimate word.

ill-leg'i-mate, v. l.; -MAT'ED (-māt'əd); -MAT'ING (-māt'ɪŋ). To render illegitimate; to declare or prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize; illegitimize.

ill-leg'i-ma'tion (-mā'shūn), n. Act of illegitimizing; bastardizing; also, state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

ill-lem (il-lē'z'm), n. [L. ille that one, he + -ism.] Use, esp. excessive use, of the pronoun he, often with reference to one's self in the third person. — ill-lem, n.

ill-le'st, n. Marked by a bad custom.
ill-dis-pōz'ed-ness (il-dīs-pōz'əd-nēs), n. See -NESS.
ill-e + ASLE, ILL, ISLE.
ill'le. [L.] That one; he.
ill-lec'e-brat'ion (il-lē'sē-brā'shūn), n. Allurement. Rare.
ill-lec'e-brous (il-lē'sē-brūs), a. [L. illecebrosus, fr. illecebra allurement, fr. illicere to allure.] Alluring. Obs.
ill-leck (il-lē'k), n. [Cf. ELLECK.]
ill-lec't'ion (il-lē'k'ti-ōn), n. [Cf. ELLECK.]
ill-lec't'ion, v. t. To entice; allure.

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ill-fare' (il-fār'), n. Condition of falling ill; state of being not well off; unhappiness; — opposed to welfare. Rare.

ill-fat'ed (il-fāt'əd; 87; 151), a. Having an evil fate; doomed to, or fraught with, misfortune or disaster.

ill-fa'vored, or -fa'voured (-fā'vəd; 87), a. 1. Having a bad or unpleasing face, countenance, or appearance; wanting beauty. Ill-favored and lean-fleshed. Gen. xli. 3.
2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasant.
— ill-fa'vored-ly, adv. — ill-fa'vored-ness, -fa'voured-ness, n.

ill-got'ten, a. Acquired by evil means.

ill-hu'mored, or -hu'moured (-hū'mərd; 87), a. Having or displaying ill humor; cross; sullen; morose. Cf. GOOD-HUMORED. — ill-hu'mored-ly, -hu'moured-ly, adv.

ill-lib'eral (il-lī'b-er-āl), a. [L. illiberalis; il- not + liberalis liberal; cf. F. illibéral.] 1. Not liberal; unsuitable or unbecoming to a free man; not pert. to the liberal arts; without a liberal education; lacking culture, good breeding, or the like; ungentlemanly; mean; vulgar; rude. Occupations are divided into liberal and illiberal. Educ. Ren.
2. Indicating a lack of culture, liberal education, or breadth of view; bigoted; as, an illiberal theology.
3. Not liberal or generous; close; niggardly; stingy. "A thrifty and illiberal hand." Mason.

ill-lib'eral, n. An illiberal person; specif., an opponent of Liberalism.

ill-lib'eral-ty (il-lī'b-er-āl-tī), n. [L. illiberalitas; cf. F. illibéralité.] State or quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; meanness; niggardliness.

ill-lic'it (il-līs'it), a. [L. illicitus; il- not + licitus, p. p. of licere to be allowed or permitted; cf. F. illicite.] See IN-not; LICENS. 1. Not permitted or allowed; improper; prohibited; unlawful; doing something illegal; as, illicit trade; illicit intercourse; an illicit deed.
illicit process, Logic, a fallacy of distribution in which a term is distributed in the conclusion which has not previously been distributed in the premises.

ill-lic'it-ly, adv. — ill-lic'it-ness, n.

ill-lic'it-um (il-līs'it-ūm), n. [NL, fr. L. illicitum an allurement; — in ref. to its aroma.] Bot. A small genus of American and Asiatic evergreen magnoliaceous trees, the star anises, distinguished by the star-shaped apocarpous fruit. See STAR ANISE, CHINESE ANISE.

ill-lim'it-a-ble (il-līm'it-ā-b'l), a. [il- not + limitable; cf. F. illimitable.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; as, illimitable space.
The wild, the irregular, the illimitable, and the luxuriant, have their appropriate force of beauty. De Quincy.

Syn. — Boundless, limitless, unlimited, immeasurable, measureless, infinite, immense, vast.
— ill-lim'it-a-bil'ity (il-līm'it-ā-bīl'itī), ill-lim'it-a-ble-ness, n. — ill-lim'it-a-bly, adv.

ill-lim'it-a-ble, n. Something illimitable or boundless.

ill-lim'it-ed, a. Not limited; interminable; unbounded.
— ill-lim'it-ed-ly, adv. — ill-lim'it-ed-ness, n.

ill-lin'ine (il-līn'īn; 87), n. [L. linivire, ulivire, to be smeared; il- in + linire, linere, to smear.] A smearing or rubbing in or on; also, that which is smeared or rubbed on, as an ointment or liniment; also, a treatment of metal surfaces with certain corrosive solutions; hence, a crust on a metal or mineral. Obs. or R.

ill-lin'ois (il-līn'oi; 87), n. [Fr., of American Indian origin.] 1. An Indian of one of a group of Algonquian tribes which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi Rivers, and possibly built the great mounds of the Mississippi bottoms there.
2. One of the United States of America.

ill-lin'ois nut, the pecan. [NL. See ILLUPI.]

ill-lin'ois, n. [NL. See ILLUPI.] 1. Bot. A genus of East Indian sapotaceous trees having flowers with a fleshy 8-parted corolla and few-celled fruit. Many of the 30 species are valuable for the oils, gums, or timber which they yield. See ILLUPI, MAHWA TREE.
2. [L. c.] See OIL, Table I.

ill-liq'uid (il-līk'wīd), a. [il- not + liquid; cf. OF. illiquide.] Lave. That has not been made clear and certain; — said of a right or claim which has not been fixed or established by a written instrument of the party or by a decree of the court, or of an action, proceeding, or the like, founded on such a right or claim. — ill-liq'uid-ly, adv.

ill-lit'er-a-cy (il-lī't-er-ā-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [From ILLITERATE.] 1. Quality or state of being illiterate; want of learning, or knowledge; ignorance in matters of learning; specif., inability to read and write; as, the illiteracy shown by the last census.
2. An instance of such ignorance; a literary blunder.
The many blunders and illiteracies of the first publishers of his [Shakespeare's] works. Pope.

ill-lit'er-ate (-āt), a. [L. illiteratus; il- not + literatus learned. See IN-not; LITERAL.] 1. Ignorant of letters or books; unlettered; un instructed; uneducated; as, an illiterate people; specif., Census Reports, unable to read.

ill-faured', ill-faur't'. Scot.
ill-lit'er-ate, a. See IL, not. Obs.
ill-lit'er-ate, a. Also -geant'. Ill-disposed. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

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cf. : a illumination or enlightenment. Obs. b A making illustrious, famous, or distinguished; distinction, or an instance or cause of it. c A making clear, evident, or distinct; elucidation; exemplification. d Pictorial elucidation; adornment or furnishing with pictures, etc., esp. for the purpose of elucidation.

2. That which illustrates; a comparison or example intended to make clear or apprehensible, or to remove obscurity; an instance, or exemplification; an explanation; as, please give an illustration of what you mention.

3. A picture designed to elucidate or decorate a book, article, etc.; an illustrative drawing, cut, etc.

ILLUSTRATIVE (i-lū's-trā-tīv; i-lū's-trā-tīv), a. 1. Tending or designed to illustrate, exemplify, or elucidate.

2. Illustrative. Obs.

ILLUSTRATOR (-tēr), n. [L.] One that illustrates; esp. one whose profession is to design illustrations.

ILLUSTRIOUS (i-lū's-trī-ū's), a. [L. illustris, prob. for illustris; fr. il- in + the root of lucidus bright. See LUCID.] 1. Possessing luster or brightness; brilliant; luminous; splendid; lustrous. Obs. or Archaic.

2. Plainly perceived; manifest; evident. Obs.

3. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, or the like; eminent; famous; renowned; as, illustrious deeds.

ILLUSTRIOUS EARLS, renowned everywhere. Drayton.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS (i-lū's-trī-ū's-ness), n. [From illustrious.] 1. Distinguished, conspicuous, noted, celebrated, signal, exalted, noble, glorious. See EMINENT.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY (i-lū's-trī-ū's-ly), adv. [From illustrious.] Most illustrious; — applied in courtesy to Italian nobles. — n.; pl. ILLUSTRISIMI (-mī). A noble, esp. of Italy.

ILLYRIAN (i-lī'rī-ān), a. [L. Illyrius, fr. Illyria Illyria, Illyria, Gr. Ἰλλυρία, the Illyrians.] Of or pert. to the ancient Illyria, a country including the regions north of Greece bordering the Adriatic, or the inhabitants of this country.

ILLYRIAN, n. 1. One of the race or people inhabiting ancient Illyria. They were nearly related to the Thracians, and are probably represented by the Albanians of to-day.

2. The language of the Illyrians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

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experience together with accompanying feelings; the reproduction in memory or imagination of sensations of sight, touch, hearing, etc.; a picture drawn by the fancy; broadly, a conception; an idea.

Can we conceive
An image of aught delightful, soft, or great?
is observed. S. Mill.

As mental images involve a partial and modified revival of corresponding perceptions, they include a partial and modified revival of the motor concomitants of the original perceptual process. G. F. Stout.

5. An illusory appearance; an apparition. Archaic.

6. Physics. A picture or optical counterpart of an object, such as is formed by reflection from a mirror or refraction through a lens. A real image is formed by the light rays themselves and can be received on a screen, while a virtual image is formed at an imaginary focus by the prolongations of the rays; thus, the reflected rays from a plane mirror produce upon the observer the impression of an image behind the mirror. Cf. FOCUS, 2. b

By extension, an analogous phenomenon, real or virtual, in some other domain than optics; as, a heat image; an electric image.

7. A bringing before the mind by language; a representation or description, esp. in a graphic manner. Rare.

8. Rhet. A figure of speech; a simile or metaphor.

9. Syn.—IMAGE, EFFIGY come into comparison in the sense of a sculptured, cast, or modeled representation of a person. An image, in modern usage, commonly suggests religious veneration; EFFIGY is now commonly limited to images as sculptured (esp. on sepulchral monuments) or engraved (esp. on coins), and to the phrase "to burn (or hang) in effigy." Except as here indicated, both words have been practically displaced by statue.

images of Purkinje. = PURKINJE'S IMAGES.—images of Sanson. = SANSON'S IMAGES.

image (im'ā-j), v. t.; im'AGED (-ājid); im'AGING (-āj-ing). [Cf. F. image.] 1. To represent or form an image of; to portray; delineate; reflect; mirror; as, the mirror imaged her figure. "Shrines of imaged saints." J. Walton.

2. To imitate; copy; resemble. Rare.

3. To represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of by the fancy or recollection; to conceive; imagine.

4. To exhibit or represent in language; to describe or portray, esp. in a lively or graphic manner.

5. To represent symbolically or figuratively; to typify.

im'ager (im'ā-j-ēr), n. [OF. imageur or imagier.] 1. One who makes images; esp., a sculptor. Obs.

2. A vivid describer. Holland.

im'agery (im'ā-j-ēr-ē), n. [ME. imagerie, F. imagerie.] 1. The work of one that makes images or visible representations of objects; imitation work; images in general, or in mass. "Painted imagery." Shak.

2. Art or process of making images; sculpture; statuary; also, manner of imaging; fashion; make. Obs.

3. An image; embodiment; counterpart. Obs.

4. Image worship; idolatry. Obs.

5. Mental images taken collectively; esp., the images of any given mind so taken; as, his imagery is largely auditory; broadly, the work of memory, imagination, or fancy.

6. The imagery of a meloche fancy. Steebury.

7. Rhetorical decoration in writing or speaking; vivid descriptions presenting or suggesting images of sensible objects; figures of speech collectively.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. Dryden.

image worship. The worship of images as symbols; idolatry distinguished from idolatry; also, the worship of images themselves; idolatry.

im'ag'le-na-ble (im'ā-j'ē-nā-b'l), a. [L. imaginabilis.] Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — im'ag'le-na-ble-ness, n. — im'ag'le-na-ble-ly, adv.

im'ag'le-nal (im'ā-j'ē-nāl), n. [Cf. L. imaginabilis figurative.] 1. Pertaining to the imagination; imaginable. Obs.

2. Zool. Of or pertaining to an imago.

imaginal disks, Zool., masses of hypodermic cells, in the larvae and pupae of some insects, from which the wings, legs, and perhaps other organs of the adult are formed.

im'ag'le-na-ry (im'ā-j'ē-nā-rē), a. [L. imaginarius.] 1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; ideal.

Will thou add to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? Addison.

2. Obs. A having imagination; imaginative. b Of the nature of an image. c Putative. d Imaginable.

Syn.—IMAGINARY, IMAGINATIVE. That is IMAGINARY which exists only in the imagination; that is IMAGINATIVE which is characterized by plenitude or (esp.) power of imagination; as, "a maiden's sunshiny tear, over imaginary woe" (Hutchinson). "All the landscape of Nicolo Poussin is imaginary" (Hendrix). See FANCY, c.

imaginary calculus. = CALCULUS OF IMAGINARIES. — 1. elements (as points, lines, surfaces, etc.), Geom., elements whose coordinates are not all pure reals, but involve the imaginary unit i. They have the same determining power as the real elements. — 2. envelope, Math., the real curve whose coordinates are a + b and c + d instead of x = a + ib and y =

il ne faut ja'mais dé'fier un
fou' (il nē jā zhā'mā' dē' fyer'
ū' fū'). [F.] Never defy a
madman.

il n'essa' illness. Ref. Sp.
il n'ē'sā' sāl's. que d'app'p'it'
(il nē sō's' kē dā'p'p'it').
[F.] There is no sauce like hun-
ger; hunger gives relish.

il n'y a plus de Pyr'nées'
(il nē jā plūs dē' pēr-nē'sā').
There are no longer any Pyre-
nees—an expression attributed
to Louis XIV. on his grandson
Philip's setting out to take pos-
session of the Spanish crown.

il n'y a point de hé'ros pour
son valet'—de cham'bré (pō'r
dē' ā'vō' pō'r sō'n vā' lē' dē'
chā'mbré'). [F.] No one is a hero
to his own valet.

il n'y a que le pre-mier' pas
qui coûte' (il nē jā kō'stē' pās
kō'stē'). [F.] It is only the
first step which costs or is hard.

il n'y a rien' que l'oc'ean.
l'oc'hén. Obs. p. of LIE.

il n'y a rien' que l'oc'ean.
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l'oc'hén. Obs. p. of LIE.

il n'y a rien' que l'oc'ean.
l'oc'hén. Obs. p. of LIE.

c + id, when dy is real.—imaginary expression or quantity, Alg., an algebraic expression involving the so-called imaginary unit i, or $\sqrt{-1}$, as $2 \pm 3i$.

im'ag'le-na-ry (im'ā-j'ē-nā-rē), n. 1. A signment of imagination. Obs.

2. Alg. A symbol containing the unit i, or $\sqrt{-1}$.

im'ag'le-nate (im'ā-j'ē-nāt), v. i.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ing). Zool. To change to an imago, as an insect.

im'ag'le-na'tion (im'ā-j'ē-nā'shūn), n. [ME. imaginacion, F. imagination, fr. L. imaginatio. See IMAGINE.] 1. That power or function of the mind whereby we have ideal experience; primarily, the power or process of having mental images; broadly, the power or process of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings, with relative freedom from objective restraint. Apparently imagination first designated the faculty of having mental images, esp. visual images, the faculty, according to Trevisa (1398), whereby "the soul beholdeth the likeness of things that be absent." This meaning still prevails in psychology under the name reproductive imagination. The broader meaning, already developed in Chaucer, starts with the notion of mental imaging of things suggested but not previously experienced, and hence expands, first to fantastic representation, or fancy, and later to the idea of mental creation and poetic idealization.—the productive, constructive, or creative, imagination of the psychologist. The notion of mental imagery is retained more or less throughout this development, but becomes less and less essential and practically disappears in that usage which terms a scientific hypothesis a work of the rational imagination. Cf. FANTASY, 2.

Men may dye of imagination,
So deeply may impression be take. Chaucer.

And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. Shak.

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is imagination. Glanville.

The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of imagination. J. Taylor.

2. A conception or imaging of some event; a scheme, plot, or project; esp., a plotting or devising of evil; also, an expectation. Cf. IMAGINE, v. l., 2. Obs. or Archaic.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their imaginations against me. Lear, iii. 3.

3. A process or content of thought; opinion. Obs. or R.

4. A mental image, conception, or notion formed by the action of imagination (in sense 1); a creation of the mind, esp. an idealized or poetic creation; also, in less dignified usage, a fanciful or vain notion; as, idle imaginations.

5. Zool. Act or process of changing to an imago.

Syn.—IMAGINATION, FANCY are here compared in their application to artifice (esp. poetical composition); for psychological distinctions, see defs. In earlier usage imagination and fancy were employed without distinction, fancy esp. having frequently little or nothing of its modern connotation; as, "the poet . . . of imagination all compact" (Shak.); "sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child" (Milton); "imagination or fancy (which I shall use promiscuously)" (Spectator). Since Wordsworth (see quotation below) the terms have been commonly discriminated; IMAGINATION, the word of higher import, connotes esp. the exercise of plastic or creative power; FANCY (see FANCIFUL) suggests the play of associations more remote, arbitrary, or capricious; as, "The imagination, or shaping or modifying power; the fancy, or the aggregative and associative power" (Coleridge); "The distinction between fancy and imagination is, in brief, that fancy deals with the superficial resemblance, while imagination with the deeper truths that underlie them" (Lyle Stephens). See IMAGINARY.

Fancy does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of change in their constitution from her touch; and, where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Directly the reverse of these are the desires and demands of the Imagination. She rises from every thing but the most plain, and the indefinite. . . . When the Imagination frames a comparison . . . the resemblance depend[s] less upon outline of form and feature than upon expression and effect; less upon casual and outstanding than upon inherent and internal properties; moreover, the images invariably modify each other. The law under which the processes of Fancy are carried on is as capricious as the accidents of things. . . . but the Imagination is conscious of an indestructible dominion. Wordsworth.

You may conceive the difference in kind between the fancy and the imagination in this way, that the senses and the reason were withdrawn, the first would become delirium, and the last mania. The fancy brings together images which have no connection natural or moral, but are yoked together by the poet by means of some accidental coincidence; as in the well-known passage in Hudibras—

"The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his nap,
And like a lobster boiled, the morn
From black to red began to turn."

The imagination modifies images, and gives unity to variety; it sees all things in one. . . . as after the manner of the Messiah to battle, the poet, by one touch from himself—"far off their coming show!"—makes the whole one image. Coleridge.

im'ag'le-na'tion-al (im'ā-j'ē-nā'shūn-āl), a. Pertaining to, involving, or caused by, the imagination.

France had undergone.

ilaple, n. [AS. íles, gen. of íl, ígl, hedgehog (akin to G. igel) + vil prickly.] A hedgehog. [Obs.]

il'ya-s' (il'ya-s'), n. [L. fr. Gr. Ἰγύσιος, fr. ἴγος, Igeus, of Troy, or Iliou, and grandfather of Priam.]

il-ved. Obs. p. of LOVE.

il va sans dire' (il vā sã' dēr'). [F.] It goes without saying.

il'y-a' (il'ya), n. [L. fr. Gr. Ἰγύσιος, fr. ἴγος, Igeus, of Troy, or Iliou, and grandfather of Priam.]

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or reality in art; imaginative embodiment of the ideal form (see FORM, n., 9 a) of reality; —a use following Aristotle. Poesy is an art of imitation, . . . that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting, or figuring forth. *See P. Sidney.*

2. That which is made or produced as a copy; that which is made to resemble something, whether for laudable or fraudulent purposes; an artificial likeness; a counterfeit. Both these arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. Prop., a literary work or composition designed to reproduce the style or manner of another author; loosely, a very free translation of an ancient or foreign author, as Dryden's "translations" of Boccaccio; an adaptation or parody; as, Pope's "imitations" of Horace; Thomson's "Castle of Indolence" is an imitation of Spenser.

4. Music. The repetition of essentially the same melodic theme, phrase, or motive, on different degrees of pitch, in a different key, by one or more of the other voice parts, or with some modification of rhythm or intervals. Cf. *ISTCANON*, 6a. Imitation is *strict*, when the original theme or phrase (the antecedent) and its repeated form (the consequent) are identical in intervals and note values; *free*, when the consequent has some modification. Its aesthetic effectiveness is in securing unity and coherence in intricate polyphonic composition. For the common varieties of free imitation — *augmentation, diminution, inversion, and retrograde imitation* — see the terms.

5. Biol. Condition of imitating, or mimicking, a different animal, or a plant, or inanimate object. See *MIMIC*, v. 1.

im/i-ta'tion (im-'tā-shūn), a. Simulating something superior, esp. something of more costly materials; as, imitation lace; imitation bronze.

im/i-ta'tion-al (-tā'shūn-əl), a. Pertaining to, marked by, or employed in, imitation; as, imitative propensities.

im/i-ta-tive (im-'tā-tiv), a. [L. *imitativus*: cf. F. *imitatif*.] **1.** Marked by imitation; exhibiting some of the qualities of, or formed after, a model, pattern, or original; as, painting is an imitative art; an imitative word, one intended to reproduce or represent a natural sound. This temple, less in form, with equal grace, Was imitative of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

2. Inclined to imitate, or copy; given to imitation; as, man is an imitative being.

3. Imitating something superior; imitation; counterfeit.

4. Zool. Mimicking another species or certain of its characters, or an inanimate object. See *MIMIC*, v. 1.

— **im/i-ta-tive-ly**, adv. — **im/i-ta-tive-ness**, n.

im/i-ta-tor (-tā-tōr), n. [L.] One who imitates.

im-mac'u-late (im-'māk'ū-lāt), a. [L. *immaculatus*; *im-not* + *maculatus*, p. p. of *maculare* to spot, stain, fr. *macula* spot. See *MAL* armor.] **1.** Without stain or blemish; spotless; undefiled; pure; as, an immaculate heart. Thou shere, immaculate and silver fountain. *Shak.*

2. Without flaw, fault, or error; as, an immaculate book.

3. Without spot or spots; spotlessly clean; as, his linen was immaculate.

4. Bot. & Zool. Without colored spots or marks.

Immaculate Conception. *R. C. Ch.*, the miraculous conception by which the Virgin Mary is held to have been conceived without original sin, or the doctrine which affirms this. The doctrine was made an article of faith by the papal bull "Ineffabilis Deus," Dec. 8, 1854. — *I. Heart, R. C. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Blessed Virgin, the subject of a devotion first propagated by John Eudes (1601-80) and extended to the whole church by Pius IX. in 1855. The Feast of the Immaculate Heart is kept with a special Mass and office, either on the Sunday after the octave of the Assumption or on the third Sunday after Pentecost.

— **im-mac'u-late-ly**, adv. — **im-mac'u-late-ness**, n.

im-man'a-ble (im-'mān'ā-b'l), v. t.; *IM-MAN'Ā-BLE* (-k'ld); *IM-MAN'Ā-CLING* (-kl'ng). To manacle; to fetter; hence, to confine; to restrain from free action. *Rare.* *Milton.*

im-man'a-tion (im-'mān'ā-shūn), n. [*im-* + *in* + *L. manare* to flow; cf. *manatio* a flowing.] A flowing or entering in. *R.*

im-man'e (im-'mān'), a. [L. *immanis*.] Very great; huge; vast; also, monstrous in character; inhuman; atrocious; fierce. *Archaic.* "So immanate a man." *Chapman.*

im-man-ence (im-'mā-nēns), n. **1.** Immanent state or quality.

im-man-en-ey (-nēn-sē), n. **1.** Immanence; an indwelling.

2. Doctrine of immanence or immanency, esp. that God is immanent in the world; — opposed to *transcendancy*. This doctrine is called . . . the system of *immanency*; and its logical characteristic is given when we say that it makes not only God to be the essence of the universe, but the essence of the universe to be *immanency*. *J. Martineau.*

im-man-ent (-nēnt), a. [L. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in or near; *im-* + *in* + *manere* to remain: cf. F. *immanent*.] **1.** Remaining or operating within the subject considered; neither derived from, nor passing, without; indwelling; inherent; or intrinsic; often, as applied to a mental entity, confined to consciousness or to the mind; subjective; as, an immanent act; — contrasted with *emanant, transcendent, transient*. Cf. *CAUSE*. A cognition is an immanent act of mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.* An immanent power in the life of the world. *Hare.* Causality is transitive in so far as anything gives rise to effects which lie outside its own being. So far as the effects to which it gives rise fall within its own being, its causality is immanent. *G. E. Stout.*

2. Designating, or pertaining to, the philosophical hypothesis that the world does not transcend consciousness, but is immanent within it.

im-man-i-fest (im-'mān'f-ēst), a. Not manifest. *Rare.* — **im-man'i-fest-ness**, n.

im-i-ta'tion-ist, n. One given to imitation or lacking originality; one who gives imitations. [*im-* + *ita-tion*. Cf. *SP.* *im-i-ta-tivo*, n. *Gram.* A verb expressive of imitation. *Obs.* *im-i-ta'to-res, ser-vum pe-cus* (im-'tā-tō-rēz; sē-vūm'p-ē-s) [*im-* + *ita-tio*, a. *Imitatio*, a servile herd. *Horace* (*Epistles*, l. xix. 19). *im-i-ta'to-ship*, n. See *SHIP*. *im-i-ta'tress* (im-'tā-tres), n. *Form.* [*im-* + *ita-tress*.] *im-i-ta'trix* (-tā-trīks), n. [*im-* + *ita-tro*, v. [*im-* + *ita*].] *im-la*, or *im-lah* (im-'lā), *Bib.* *im-ma'u-ia-cy* (im-'māk'ū-lā-ē), n. *Immaculation*. *im-mac'u-lis'tion* (-lī'shūn), n. *Immaculation*. *Rare.* *im-mag'i-na'tion*, *im-mag'ine*, etc. + *IMAGINATION*, etc. *im-mailed*, a. Mail-clad. *Obs.* *im-mal'i-able* (im-'māl'ā-b'l), a. Not malleable; unyielding. *R.* *im-mane'ly*, adv. of *IMMANE*. *im-man-ess*, n. See *NESS*.

im-man'le (I-mān't'l), v. t. To cover or encircle as with, or to infold in, a mantle.

im-man'u-el (I-mān'ū-ēl), n. [Heb. 'immanūel, fr. 'im with + anū us + ēl God.] God with us; — an appellation of the Christ. *Is. vii. 14. Matt. i. 23.*

im-mar-ces'ci-ble (im-'ār-sēs't-b'l), a. [L. *immarcescibilis*; *im-* not + *marcescere* to fade: cf. F. *immarcescible*.] Unfading; incorruptible; imperishable. *Now Rare.*

im-ma-te'ri-al (im-'ā-tē'rī-āl), a. [*im-* not + *material*: cf. F. *immatériel*.] **1.** Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; disembodied.

Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual. Hooker.

2. Having not much body or substance; flimsy. *Rare.*

3. Of no substantial consequence; without weight or significance; unimportant; as, it is wholly immaterial whether he stays or not.

Syn. — Unimportant, inconsequential, insignificant, inconsiderable, trifling.

im-ma-te'ri-al-ism (-īz'm), n. **1.** Immaterial state or being.

2. Philos. The doctrine that external bodies are of the essence of mind; specif., Berkeleyanism.

im-ma-te'ri-al-ist, n. *Philos.* One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

im-ma-te'ri-al-ity (-āl'itē), n.; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being immaterial; also, something immaterial.

im-ma-te'ri-al-ize (-tē'rī-āl-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īz) / -IZING (-īz'ng). To render immaterial or incorporeal.

Immaterialized spirits. Glanvill.

im-ma-ture (im-'ā-tūr), a. [L. *immaturus*; *im-* not + *maturus* mature, ripe. See *MATURE*.] **1.** Premature; untimely; as, an immature death. *Obs. or Archaic.*

2. Not mature; not arrived at perfection or full development; unripe; crude; unfinished; as, immature fruit; immature character; immature plans. "An ill-measured and immature counsel." *Bacon.*

3. Phys. Geog. Youthful; not yet advanced to a mature stage; — said of topography and topographic features, esp. valleys, drainage, etc., so long as most of the area concerned is well above base level.

im-ma-tur'i-ty (-tūr'itē), n.; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *immaturitas*.] **1.** State or quality of being immature; a Prematurity. *Obs.* **2.** Unripeness; incompleteness. "When the world has outgrown its intellectual immaturity." *Catrad.*

3. Something immature.

im-me-a-bil'i-ty (im-'ē-ā-bīl'itē), n. [*im-* not + *L. mēabilis* passable, fr. *mēare* to pass.] Want of power to pass or flow; impassableness. *Arbutnot.*

im-meas'ur-a-ble (im-'mēzh'ūr-ā-b'l; im-'mēzh'-; 250), a. [*im-* not + *measurable*: cf. F. *immesurable*. Cf. *IMMENSURABLE*, *UNMEASURABLE*.] Incapable of being measured; immeasurable; hence, indefinitely extensive; illimitable. *Of depth immeasurable. Milton.*

im-me-di-a-cy (im-'mē-dī-ā-sī), n. Quality or state of being immediate. *Specif.*: a Freedom from intervention of a medium; immediateness; directness; direct presence. Books of vivid human import, forcing upon their minds the issues, pleasures, business, importance, and immediacy of that life in which they stand. *Stevenson.*

b Philos. That which is not determined by previous experience or by preformed ideas; also, that which is directly present in consciousness; the sensations, thoughts, and feelings of the moment, as distinguished from that to which they may refer. *c Feudal Law.* State or relation of being immediate lord or vassal.

im-me-di-al (im-'mē-dī-āl), a. *Dyeing*, Lit., not medial; — used of certain direct-acting dyes; as, *immedial blue*.

im-me-di-ate (-āt), a. [F. *immédiat* or *LL. immediatus*. See *IN-* not; *MEDIATE*.] **1.** Having no intermediary or intermediation. *Specif.*: a Next in line or relation; directly connected, succeeding, or the like; not secondary or remote; as, *immediate* followers; an *immediate* heir. You are most immediate to our throne. *Shak.*

b Feudal Law. Standing in, or designating, the relation of vassal and lord when the one holds directly of the other. *c Acting* without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency; as, an *immediate* cause. *d Of* or pertaining to psychical immediacy; direct; intuitive; without reference to other states; as, *immediate* knowledge. *e Directly* or intimately touching or affecting; closest or most precious in value or urgency; primary; proximate; not ulterior; as, *immediate* wants or interests. Good name in man and woman . . . Is the immediate jewel of their souls. *Shak.*

2. Not distant or separated in time or space; adjoining; nearest; next. *Esp.*: a Of space: In uninterrupted relation; continuous; direct; as, the *immediate* contact of two objects; often, *Colloq.*, not far apart or distant; as, hidden in the *immediate* neighborhood; living in the *immediate* vicinity of one another. *b Of time*: Near, or pert. to, the present; as, the *immediate* future; *immediate* plans; hence, occurring without delay; made or done at once; present; instant. "Assemble we *immediate* council." *Shak.*

Syn. — Proximate, close, next. See *DIRECT*. *Immediate* ascertainment. See *ASCERTAINMENT*. — *1. extent*. See *EXTENT*, 2-1. *inference, Logic*, an inference drawn from a single proposition or premise; — distinguished from *mediate*, or *sylogistic, inference*. See *OPPOSITION*, 1 d. — *1. right Law*. See *RIGHT*.

im-me-di-ate-ly, adv. of *IMMEDIATE*; — opposed to *mediately*. *Specif.*: **1.** Without intermediary; in direct connection or relation; in a way to concern or affect directly or closely;

without intervention of any person or thing; proximately; directly; closely; as, immediately contiguous. God's acceptance of it either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop. *South.*

b Without interval of time; without delay; straightway; instantly; at once. And Jesus . . . touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And immediately his leprosy was cleansed. *Matt. viii. 3*

c As a conj.: As soon as. Cf. *DIRECTLY*, 8. Immediately an order of adjudication has been made. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Quickly, forthwith, presently. See *DIRECTLY*.

im-me-di-at-ism (im-'mē-dī-āt'iz'm), n. **1.** Immediateness.

2. The policy or practice of immediate action; — a term formerly used in the United States with reference to the abolition of slavery. — **im-me-di-at-ist** (-lāt), n.

im-me-di-ca-ble (im-'mē-dī-kā-b'l), a. [L. *immedicabilis*. See *IN-* not; *MEDICABLE*.] Not to be healed or remedied; incurable. "Wounds *immedicable*." *Milton.* — **im-me-di-ca-ble-ness**, n. — **im-me-di-ca-bly**, adv.

im-mem'o-ra-ble (im-'mēm'ō-rā-b'l), a. [L. *immemorabilis*; *im-* not + *memorabilis* memorable: cf. F. *immémorable*. See *MEMORABLE*.] **1.** Not memorable.

2. Immemorial. *Rare.* *J. C. Van Dyke.*

im-me-mo'ri-al (im-'mē-mō'rī-āl; 201), a. [*im-* not + *memorial*: cf. F. *immémorial*.] Extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; indefinitely ancient; as, existing from time immemorial. (See *TIME IMMÉMORIAL*.) "Immemorial elms." *Tennyson.*

im-mense (im-'mēns), a. [L. *immensus*; *im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *mētri* to measure: cf. F. *immense*. See *MEASURE*.] **1.** Unmeasured; immeasurable; unlimited; infinite. Commonly: Very great; vast; huge. "Immense the power." *Pope.* "Immense and boundless ocean." *Daniel.* O goodness infinite Goodness immense! *Milton.*

2. Hyperbolically, of surpassing or supreme excellence; exceedingly good, fine, or the like; "magnificent." *Slang.*

Syn. — Measureless, illimitable, unbounded, unlimited, interminable, vast, prodigious, monstrous. See *ENORMOUS*.

im-mense', n. Immense space, extent, or number; immensity. "The dark immense of air." *Tennyson.*

im-men-si-ty (im-'mēns'itē), n.; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [L. *immensitas*: cf. F. *immensité*.] **1.** State or quality of being immense; unlimited or immeasurable extension; infinity; vastness in extent or bulk; hugeness; an immense amount or quantity; that which is immense; infinite being, existence, or space. Lost in the wilds of vast immensity. *Blackmore.* An immensity of information. *H. Spencer.*

2. pl. Immense or infinite beings.

im-men-su-ra-ble (im-'mēns'ūr-ā-b'l), a. [*im-* not + *L. mensurabilis* measurable: cf. F. *immensurable*. Cf. *IMMEASURABLE*.] Not measurable; immeasurable. What an immeasurable space is the firmament. *Derham.*

im-mer'd (im-'mērd'), v. t. [L. *in* + *merda* dung: cf. *F. immerder*.] To cover with ordure. *Rare.* *K. Browning.*

im-mer-ge (im-'mērg'), v. t.; *IM-MERGED* (-mērd'g); *IM-MERGING* (-mērg'ng). [L. *immergere*; *im-* in + *mergere* to dip, plunge: cf. F. *immerger*. See *MERGE*; cf. *IMMERSE*.] To plunge into, under, or within anything, esp. a fluid; to dip; immerse. See *IMMERSE*. Their souls are immersed in matter. *Jer. Taylor.*

im-mer-ge', v. i. To disappear by entering into any medium, or region, as a star into the light of the sun. *Rare.*

im-mer-ge' (im-'mērg'), v. t.; *IM-MERSED* (-mērs't); *IM-MERSEDING* (-mērs'ng). [L. *immersus*, p. p. of *immergere*. See *IMMERGE*.] **1.** To plunge into anything that surrounds or covers, esp. into a fluid; to dip; sink; bury; immerse. Deep immersed beneath its whirling wave. *J. Walton.* More than a mile immersed within the wood. *Dryden.*

2. To baptize by immersion. See *BAPTISM*.

3. To engage deeply; to engross the attention of; to involve; overwhelm; absorb. The queen immersed in such a trance. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See *ABSORB*, *DIP*.

im-mer-se', v. i. To plunge one's self; to become absorbed. *Obs. or R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

im-mer-sed' (im-'mērs't'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of *IMMERSE*. *Specif.*: **p. a.** *a Bot.* Growing wholly under water; submerged. **b Biol.** Completely embedded in, or sunk below the surface of, another part or organ; — applied esp. to the capsules of certain mosses when covered by the perichætium, or to the apothecia of lichens when sunk in the thallus. **c Astron.** Eclipsed or occulted. *Obs.*

immersed wedge. *Naval Arch.*, the wedge-shaped portion of a ship which becomes immersed when the ship rolls from its normal position of equilibrium, the similarly emerging portion being called the *emerged wedge*.

im-mer-sion (im-'mērs'zhūn), n. [*im-* + *immersio*: cf. F. *immersion*.] Act of immersing, or state of being immersed; as, a sinking or plunging, esp. within a fluid; a dipping; as, the immersion of Achilles in the Styx; specif., submersion in water for the purpose of Christian baptism; baptism by submersion of the person in water. Cf. *AFUSION*, *ASPERSION*.

b Astron. Disappearance of a celestial body, either by passing behind another, as in the occultation of a star by the moon, or by passing into its shadow, as in the eclipse of a satellite; — opposed to *emersion*.

im-mer-sion-ism (-īz'm), n. The doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism; the practice of baptism by immersion.

immersion lens or objective. *Microsc.* An objective of short focal distance designed to work with a drop of liquid,

patient mood; she is of an impatient disposition; not bearing with composure; intolerant; as, impetuous men are commonly impatient of restraint.

The impatient man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.

2. Prompted by, or indicating, impatience; as, impatient speeches or replies; impatient restlessness.

3. Restlessly or eagerly desirous; anxious; as, he is impatient to see the place; hence, marked by, or attended with, intolerance of delay; as, impatient hours.

4. Not to be borne; unendurable. Obs. Spenser. Syn. — Restless, uneasy, eager, precipitate, hasty, impatient; irascible, fretful, peevish, petulant, testy, choleric. — IMPATIENT, IRRITABLE. One is IMPATIENT who does not bear with composure discomfort, delay, or opposition; one is IRRITABLE (see IRRITATE) who is easily fretted or exasperated, esp. by trifling or petty annoyances; as, "So tedious is this day as is the night before some festival to an impatient child that hath new robes" (Shak.); "Cease your contention, which has been too long; I grow impatient, and the more so strong" (Pope); "Country practitioners used to be an irritable species, susceptible on the point of honor" (G. Elliot); "This fierce old Gardiner, — his big baldness, that irritable forelock which he rubs" (Tennyson). See IRASCIBLE, PEEVISH.

im-pav'ient (im-pāv'shēnt), n. One who is impatient.

im-pav'id (im-pāv'id), a. [L. im-pavidus. See IN-not; PAVID.] Fearless. Rare. — im-pav'id-ly, adv. Rare.

im-paw'n (im-pōn'), v. t.; — PAW'NED' (-pōnd') — PAW'NING. [im + paw: cf. EMPAWN.] To put in pawn; to pledge.

im-pay-a-ble (im-pā'ā-b'l), a. [F. impayable. Invaluable, in OF. also not payable, perh. also implacable. See PAYABLE.] 1. Implacable. Obs.

2. Not payable; that cannot be paid or discharged.

3. (F. pron. ānpā'ā'bl'). Priceless; invaluable; inestimable. A Gallicism. See CANT.

im-peach' (im-pech'), v. t.; — IM-PEACHED' (-pēcht'); — IM-PEACH'ING. [OF. empecher to prevent, hinder, bar, F. empêcher, L. impedicare to entangle; im- in + pedica fether, fr. pes, pedis, foot. See FOOT; cf. IMPEDE.] 1. To hinder; to impede; prevent; harm; impair. Obs.

2. To bring an accusation against, as of misdoing or impropriety; with of or with. Specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to accuse; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office; to cite before a tribunal for official misconduct; to arraign; as, to impeach a judge. See IMPEACHMENT.

3. Hence, to accuse or give incriminating evidence against (accomplices or associates); to peach upon.

4. To impute some fault or defect to, as bias, invalidity, etc.; to bring or throw discredit on; to call in question; to challenge; as, to impeach one's motives or conduct; specif., to challenge or discredit the credibility of, as of a witness (by showing that he has made statements out of court contradictory to what he swears at the trial, or by showing that his reputation for veracity is bad, etc.); to challenge the validity of, as of commercial paper.

And both impeach the freedom of the state. Shak. Syn. — Accuse, arraign, censure, criminate, indict; impair, disparage, discredit. See CHARGE.

im-peach'ment (-mēnt), n. [Cf. F. empêchement hindrance.] Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; as, a hindrance; impediment; obstruction. Obs. Shak.

b Injury; harm; damage. Obs. c Accusation. Obs., except in the phrase "the soft impeachment," and Law: (1) In the phrase without impeachment of waste, which is a clause often included in deeds or leases of real estate by which a tenant for life or one holding a less estate is exempted from suit or procedure for waste committed by him. (2) A calling to account for some high crime or offense before a competent tribunal; arraignment, esp. of a public officer for misconduct while in office. In England it is the privilege or right of the House of Commons to impeach, and the right of the House of Lords to try and determine impeachment; but, owing to the adoption of the principle of parliamentary responsibility of ministers, impeachments have become practically obsolete. In the United States, however, impeachment has been established by the Federal Constitution and by the constitutions of most of the States. It is the right of the House of Representatives to impeach; and of the Senate to try and determine impeachments (U. S. Const. Art. I, sec. 2; Art. III, sec. 4). Similarly, in most of the States the lower house impeaches, and the Senate, or upper house, tries the impeachment.

d A calling in question or discrediting as to purity of motives, rectitude of conduct, credibility, etc.; dishonor; challenge; reproach; as, an impeachment of a witness.

im-pearl' (im-pīrl'), v. t.; — IM-PEARLED' (-pīrd'); — IM-PEARLING. [im + pearl: cf. F. emperler.] To form into, or into the likeness of, pearls; to form of pearls; to adorn with or as with pearls. Poetic.

Dewdrops which the sun Impearls on every leaf and every flower. Milton. With morning dewa impearled. Mrs. Browning.

im-pecc'a-bil'i-ty (im-pēk'ā-bīl'i-tī), n. [Cf. F. impeccabilité.] Quality of being impeccable; exemption from sin, error, or offense.

Impeccability and impeccability are two of his attributes. Pope. Im-pecc'a-bil' (im-pēk'ā-bīl'), a. [L. impeccabilis; in-not + peccare to err, sin; cf. F. impeccable.] Not liable to sin; exempt from possibility of doing wrong; of things, free from fault or error. — n. One who is impeccable. God is infallible, impeccable, and absolutely perfect. P. Skelton.

Syn. — IMPECCABLE, FAULTLESS are often used with little distinction. But IMPECCABLE, in modern usage, more frequently suggests something with which no fault can be found, or which is irreproachably correct; FAULTLESS emphasizes rather the actual freedom from defect or blemish, sometimes with the implication of insipidity or tediousness; as, "The only impeccable writers are those that never wrote" (Hazlitt); "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be" (Pope); impeccable evening dress, to play a faultless game; cf. "faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null" (Tennyson). See FAULT.

im-pecc'ant (im-pēk'ānt), a. Sinless; inerrant. — im-pecc'ant-ly, adv. [im-pecc'ant], n.

im-pe-cu'n'i-a-ry (im-pē-kū'n'i-ā-rī), a. 1. Impecunious. 2. Not concerned with money; not pecuniary.

im-pe-cu'n'i-ous (-tūs), a. [L. im-not + pecunia money; cf. F. impécunieux.] Not having money; habitually without money; poor. — im-pe-cu'n'i-ous-ly (-tūz-lī), n.

im-ped-ance (im-pēd'āns), n. [impede + -ance.] Elec. The apparent resistance in an electric circuit to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual electrical resistance to a direct current, being the ratio of electro-motive force to the current. It is equal to $\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$, where R = ohmic resistance, X = reactance. For an inductive circuit, X = 2πfL, where f = frequency and L = self-inductance; for a circuit with capacity X = 1 / (2πfC), where C = capacity.

impedance ratio. Elec. The ratio of the voltage consumed in the impedance of alternating current apparatus at full-load current to its rated full-load voltage.

im-pe-de' (im-pēd'), v. t.; — IM-PED'ED' (-pēd'ēd'); — IM-PED'ING (-pēd'īng). [L. impedere, lit., to entangle the feet; im- in + pes, pedis, foot. See FOOT; cf. IMPEACH.] To stop in progress; to obstruct; hinder; as, to impede the advance of troops.

Whatever hinders or impedes The action of the noble will. Longfellow.

im-ped'i-ent (im-pēd'i-ēnt), a. [L. impediens, -entis, p. pr. of impedire to impede.] Impeding or hindering; obstructive. — n. An impedient agent.

im-ped'i-ment (im-pēd'i-mēnt), n. [L. impedimentum.] 1. State of being impeded; obstruction; that which impedes or hinders; an obstruction.

Thus far into the bowels of the land Have we marched on without impediment. Shak.

2. Law. A cause or fact which prevents the formation of a valid marriage, usually called a diriment impediment. It is specif. called: an absolute impediment when it prevents the person subject to it from marrying at all; a relative impediment when it only forbids marriage with reference to certain persons or facts. Certain prohibitions which subject to a punishment without preventing a valid marriage are sometimes called prohibitive impediments.

3. That which obstructs bodily functions or health; a defect; malady. Obs., exc. of organic obstructions to speech.

4. Baggage; impedimenta; — usually pl.

5. Astron. State of being impeded.

Syn. — Hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, encumbrance. See DIFFICULTY.

im-ped'i-men'ta (-mēnt'ā), n. pl. [L. See IMPEDIMENT, IMPEDE.] 1. Things which impede or hinder progress; encumbrances; baggage; specif., Mil., the supply trains which accompany an army.

2. Law. Impediments to marriage, usually called impediments dirimentia.

im-ped'i-men'tal (-mēnt'āl), a. Of the nature of an impediment; hindering; obstructive; impeditive.

Things so impedimental to success. G. H. Leves.

im-ped'i-tive (im-pēd'i-tīv), a. Tending to impede; hindering or of the nature of a hindrance; obstructive. "Cumbersome, and impeditively of motion." Bp. Hall.

im-pel' (im-pēl'), v. t.; — IM-PELLED' (-pēld'); — IM-PEL'LING. [L. impellere; im- in + pellere, pulsulum, to drive. See PULSE a beat; cf. IMPULSE.] To drive or urge forward or on; to incite to action; as, to impel one to resist; to impel one to speak; to impart motion to; to give an impulse to; to propel; drive; as, an impelling force; to force; to constrain; as, the premises impel us to the conclusion.

The surge impelled me on a craggy coast. Pope.

Syn. — Instigate, incite, induce, influence, force, drive, urge, actuate. See COMPEL, MOVE.

im-pel'lent (-ēnt), a. [L. impellens, p. pr. of impellere.] Impelling. — n. An impelling agent, force, etc.

im-pend' (im-pēnd'), v. i.; — IM-PEND'ED' — IM-PENDING. [L. impendere; im- in + pendere to hang. See PENDANT.] To hang or be suspended (over) to threaten from near at hand; to menace; to be imminent. See IMMINENT.

im-pend', v. t. To hang over; threaten imminently. Rare.

im-pend'ence (im-pēnd'ēns), im-pend'en-cy (-dēn-sī), n. Quality or state of impending; also, that which impends; imminence. "Impendence of volcanic cloud." Ruskin.

im-pend'ent (-ēnt), a. [L. impendens, p. pr. of impendere.] Impending; threatening. Rare.

Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall. Milton.

im-pend'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of IMPEND.

Syn. — Menacing, threatening. See IMMINENT.

im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (im-pēn'ē-trā-bīl'i-tī), n. [Cf. F. im-pénétrabilité.] Quality or state of being impenetrable; specif.: a Incapability of being penetrated, pierced, or entered. b Inscrutability; unfathomableness. c Insusceptibility of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuseness; stupidity; coldness. d Physics. That property

mén'tā-tī), a. Impedimental. [L. impediens, p. pr. & vb. n. of IMPEDE. — im-ped'ing-ly, adv. im-ped'i-ta, a. [L. impeditus, p. p. See IMPEDE.] Impeded; also, Astron., impeded. Obs. im-ped'i-ta, v. t. To impede. Obs. b Specif. Astron., to hinder or prevent the influence of; — only in the passive. Obs. or R. im-ped'i-tion (im-pēd'itshūn), n. [L. impeditio.] Hindering; hindrance. Obs. [vish. Rare.] im-ped'vish, n. To make peculiarly impede. IMPAIR.

im-pen' (im-pēn'), v. t. [L. impendere; im- in + pendere to weigh out, pay.] To pay; expend. Obs.

in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot at the same time occupy the same portion of space.

im-pen'e-tra-bil' (im-pēn'ē-trā-bīl'), a. [L. im-penetrabilis; im-not + penetrabilis penetrable: cf. F. im-pénétrable.] 1. Incapable of being penetrated, or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; not to be entered; impervious; as, an impenetrable shield.

2. Incapable of being penetrated, or comprehended; inscrutable; unfathomable; as, an impenetrable mystery.

3. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc.; unimpressible; not to be moved by arguments or motives; as, an impenetrable mind, or heart.

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but impenetrable by a sermon of the gospel. Jer. Taylor.

4. Physics. Having the property of impenetrability.

im-pen'e-trate (-trāt), v. t. [im- in + penetrare.] To penetrate thoroughly. — im-pen'e-tration (-trā'shūn), n.

im-pen'i-tence (im-pēn'i-tēns), im-pen'i-ten-cy (-tēn-sī), n. [L. impenitentia: cf. F. impénitence.] Fact, quality, or condition of being impenitent; failure or refusal to repent; hardness of heart.

im-pen'i-tent (-tēnt), a. [L. impenitens; im-not + paenitens penitent: cf. F. impénitent. See PENITENT.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite.

im-pen'i-tent, n. One who is not penitent.

im-pen'nate (im-pēn'āt), a. [im-not + pennate.] Zool. Having rudimentary wings, as the penguins. — n. A bird having such wings; specif., a penguin.

im-per-ate (im-pēr'āt), a. [L. imperatus, p. p. of imperare to command.] Commanded; directed; specif., Philos., designating an act proceeding from the will or pertaining to a virtue extrinsically; — contrasted with elicited. Obs.

im-per-a-tiv'al (im-pēr'ā-tīv'āl; im-pēr'ā-tīv'āl; 277), n. Gram. Of or pertaining to the imperative mood.

im-per-a-tive (im-pēr'ā-tīv), a. [L. imperativus, fr. imperare to command: cf. F. impératif. See EMPEROR.] 1. Gram. Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, the imperative mood.

2. Expressive of, or of the nature of, command; directive; commanding; authoritative; as, imperative orders.

Words prima facie imperative (in law) (e. g., "shall") may from the context be shown to be in a permissive or directory sense — as if they meant "may" or "shall be lawful" — and vice versa. Erskine's Principles.

3. Not to be avoided or evaded; urgent; obligatory; binding; compulsory; as, an imperative duty or work.

Syn. — Commanding, authoritative, dictatorial, dogmatic, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant. — IMPERATIVE, PEREMPTORY, IMPERIOUS. The PEREMPTORY which is expressive of command; that is PEREMPTORY which is curt, positive, or dictatorial, esp. in command; IMPERIOUS emphasizes the idea of arrogance or overbearingness; as, "We are accustomed to speak of conscience as a voice, i. e., a voice imperative and constraining" (J. H. Newman); "Go back!" cried the old man, with an imperative jerk of the head toward her" (Mary Wilkins); "A brave man is never so peremptory as when he fears he is afraid" (Coleridge); "The gardener peremptorily forbade all experiments" (Miss Edgeworth); "This ancient despot — this imperious old Louis XIV. in a black front and a cap and ribbon" (Thackeray); "Raising himself and pointing with an imperious finger into the black night, . . . he uttered the single command" (Stevenson). See DICTATORIAL, MASTERFUL, DESPOTIC, ARROGANT.

im-per-a-tive (im-pēr'ā-tīv), n. 1. Gram. The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

2. Something, as an act, speech, or condition, which is imperative; a command.

One is glad when an imperative leaves him no option. Emerson.

im-pe-ra'tor (im-pēr'ā-tōr), n. [L. See EMPEROR.] Commander; leader; emperor; — orig. an appellation of honor by which Roman soldiers saluted their general after an important victory. Subsequently the title was conferred, as a recognition of great military achievements, by the senate, whence it carried with it some special privileges. After the downfall of the republic it was assumed by Augustus and his successors, and came to have the meaning now attached to the word emperor (which see).

im-per-a-tō'ri-al (im-pēr'ā-tō'rī-āl; 201), a. [L. imperatorius.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting, an imperator, or emperor; imperial. "Imperial laurels." C. Merivale.

2. Commanding; imperative; authoritative. Obs.

im-per-a-tō'ri-n (-rīn), n. Chem. A tasteless white crystalline substance, C₁₂H₁₆O₄, occurring in the masterwort (Imperatoria ostruthium) and in species of Peucedanum.

im-per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (im-pēr-sēp'tī-bīl'i-tī), n. State or quality of being imperceptible.

im-per-cep'ti-ble (-sēp'tī-bīl), a. [Cf. F. imperceptible. See PERCEPTIBLE.] Not perceptible; specif.: a Not capable of affecting a sense or the senses; not subject to sense perception; as, color is imperceptible to the touch. b Not capable of being mentally perceived or discriminated; as, imperceptible distinctions. c Hence, extremely slight, gradual, or subtle; as, imperceptible changes or gradations. — im-per-cep'ti-ble-ness, n. — im-per-cep'ti-bly, adv.

im-per-cep'ti-ble, n. Something that is imperceptible.

im-per-cep'tion (-sēp'shūn), n. Want of perception.

im-per-cep-tive (-tīv), a. 1. Not perceptive; unperceiving; without, or wanting in, perception.

The imperceptive part of the soul. Dr. H. More.

2. Imperceptible. Rare.

im-per-clip'ent (-sīp'tī-ēnt), a. Not perceiving; imperceptive. — n. An imperceptive person. — im-per-clip'ent-ence (-ēns), n.

greatly. Obs. [fined. Obs.] im-per-a-tō'ri-ty, adv. of im-pen'e-trate. [See EMPEROR.] To people R. imper. Abbr. Imperative.

im-per-ance, n. Quality of being important, or commanding. Obs.

im-per-ant, a. [L. imperans, p. pr. of imperare to command.] Commanding. Obs.

im-per-ate, v. t. [See IMPERATE, a.] To command; to govern. Obs.

im-per-a-tion (im-pēr'ā-tshūn), n. Act of commanding. Rare.

im-per-a-tiv, imperative. Ref. Sp.

im-per'a-tive-ly, adv. of im-pen'e-trate. [See IMPERATE, a.]

im-per-a-tive-ness, n. See NESS.

im-per-a-ti-a (im-pēr'ā-tī-ā), n. [NL. See IMPERATORIAL.] Bot. A small genus of European anisaccous plants, scarcely distinguished from Peucedanum. I. ostruthium is

im-pen' (im-pēn'), v. t. [L. impendere; im- in + pendere to weigh out, pay.] To pay; expend. Obs.

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the masterwort [PERATORIAL.]

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im-per-fect (Im-pŭr'fĕkt), a. [L. imperfectus; im- not + perfectus perfect; cf. F. imparfait, whence ME. imparfit. See IMPERFECT.] 1. Falling short of perfection; not perfect in form, development, function, etc.; not complete in parts or attributes; not satisfying the standard; not conformed to the ideal; defective; inadequate; incomplete.

Why, then, your other senses grow imperfect. Shak. Then say not man's imperfect, Heaven in fault; Say, rather, man's as perfect as he ought. Pope.

2. Vicious; evil. Obs. 3. Music. a Two-fold in time value; — applied to notes, "modes," etc. See MENSURABLE MUSIC. b See MODE, 1. c = DIMINISHED.

4. Law. Not enforceable; having no sanction; as, an imperfect obligation; an imperfect law.

Imperfect arch, an arch of less than a semicircle; skew arch. — 1. assemblage. Math. an assemblage that does not coincide with its first derived assemblage or does not include it. — 1. cadence. See under CADENCE, 3 a. — 1. chord or triad. See under TRIAD, 2. — 1. consonances. Music. the major and minor thirds and sixths, whose ratios are less simple than those of the fifth and fourth. — 1. diphthong. Phon. a four diphthong. Amer. Bot. a diphthongous flower. — 1. fourchette. Card Playing. the card next in value above, together with that next but one below, the card led, as a ten and seven when a nine is led. — 1. frame. See under PERFECT FRAME, — 1. fungi. Bot. See FUNGI IMPERFECTI. — 1. metamorphosis. Zool. incomplete metamorphosis. See METAMORPHOSIS, — 1. number. Math. a number either greater or less than the sum of its several divisors; in the former case, it is called also a defective number; in the latter, an abundant number. — 1. power. Math. a power that is not the indicated power of a rational number; a number which cannot be produced by taking any whole number or vulgar fraction, as a factor, the number of times indicated by the power; thus, 9 is a perfect square, but an imperfect cube. Obs. — 1. syllogism. Logic. = DEFECTIVE SYLLOGISM. — 1. tense. Gram. a tense expressing an action or state as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted; commonly, an incomplete past action, as, in I was choosing; and hence properly distinguished from the simple preterit, as in, I chose. — 1. usufruct. See USUFRUCT.

im-per-fect, n. Gram. The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

im-per-fect-ible (Im-pŭr'fĕkt'ĭ-b'l), a. Incapable of being made perfect. — Im-per-fect-ibil-ity (ĭ-b'ĭl-ĭ-tĭ), n.

im-per-fection (shŭn), n. [F. fr. L. imperfectus. See IMPERFECT, a.] 1. Quality or state of being imperfect; want of perfection; incompleteness; deficiency; fault; blemish. Sent to my account.

With all my imperfections on my head. Shak. 2. Music. Act of making a note imperfect; state of its being imperfect. See MENSURABLE MUSIC.

Syn. — Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, flaw, vice.

im-per-fect-ive (ĭ-v), a. 1. Imperfect. Obs. 2. Gram. Expressing action as incomplete, as continuing or as reiterated; — designating an aspect or form of the verb, esp. in Slavonic languages. Opposed to perfective.

im-per-fo-ra-ta (Im-pŭr'fō-rā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See IMPERFORATE, Zool.] A division of Foraminifera, including those in which the shell is not porous.

im-per-fo-rate (Im-pŭr'fō-rāt), a. [L. im- not + perforare.] 1. Not perforated; having no opening or aperture. 2. Zool. Of or pertaining to the Imperforata.

3. Philately. Without rows of perforations separating the individual stamps; — said of a sheet of stamps. Hence, with the margin entire; — said of a stamp.

im-per-fo-ra-tion (rā'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. imperforation.] State of being without perforation, or a case of it.

im-per-i-al (Im-pĕr'ĭ-āl), a. [ME. also emperial, OF. emperial, imperial, F. impĕrial, fr. L. impĕrialis, fr. impĕrius command, sovereignty, empire. See EMPIRE, 1. Of or pertaining to an empire or an emperor, as, specif., the Roman empire or the Holy Roman Empire.

The imperial diadem of Rome. Shak. 2. Of or pertaining to a state as being sovereign and independent and as governing or being supreme over colonies, dependencies, or many parts; — applied esp. in recent times to Great Britain, its Parliament, etc., as distinct from local, colonial, and dependent legislatures, etc.

3. Belonging to, or suitable to, supreme authority, or one who wields it; of the rank of, or befitting, an emperor or supreme ruler; royal; sovereign. "The imperial democracy of Athens." Mitford. "Imperial arts." Dryden.

4. Of superior or unusual size or excellence; as, imperial paper; imperial tea, etc.

5. Designating the weights and measures established by law to be used in the United Kingdom. See BUSHEL, GALLON, & C.

Imperial blue, the figure of a bee used on furniture, lace, etc., of Napoleon I. — 1. blue. = ROSANILINE BLUE. — 1. Brussels. See BRUSSELS, — 1. bushel. See BUSHEL, — 1. Chamber, the sovereign court of justice of the old German, or Holy Roman, empire. It was established by Maximilian I. in 1495. — 1. city. a [cap.] A city that is or was the seat of empire, as esp. Rome. b Under the old German, or Holy Roman, empire, a city which was an immediate vassal of the emperor. — 1. diet. A See DIET, 3 f. b Japan. See LEGISLATURE, — 1. dome or roof. Arch. a pointed dome or roof, the vertical section of which is an ogee. — 1. drill, a linen fabric having two threads in the warp and three in the filling. — 1. drink, a sweetened drink made of water and cream of tartar and flavored with lemons. — 1. eagle, an eagle (Aquila heliaca) of southern Europe and Asia, the adult of which is dark brown with white shoulder patches. See EAGLE, Illust. — 1. gallon. See GALLON, — 1. green, Paris green, or a mixture of this with zinc white. — 1. Guard, formerly, in the French army, the guard instituted by

Napoleon I. — Imperial masterwort. a The common masterwort. b The black anemone of Europe (Astrantia major). — 1. moth, a very large and handsome American moth (Basilona imperialis) whose large rough hairy larva feeds on the hickory and related trees. The moth is yellow with brown bands, and often measures over five inches in extent. — 1. photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH, n. — 1. roof. See IMPERIAL DOME. — 1. scarlet. = BIEBRICH SCARLET. — 1. service. See GOVERNMENT, 1. — 1. water, imperial drink. Obs. — 1. woodpecker, a large woodpecker (Campephilus imperialis) found in the mountains of northern Mexico. The plumage is black with white markings on the wings and neck, and, in the male, a red crest. The bill is white. It is the largest woodpecker known, the male being about two feet in length. — 1. yellow. a = SAFRON. b = KING'S YELLOW. — 1. yeomanry. Mil. See YEOMANRY.

im-pĕr'i-āl (Im-pĕr'ĭ-āl), n. [Cf. F. impĕriale, for senses 6, 7, 8, 9.] 1. [cap.] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops; an Imperialist. 2. A person of imperial rank; an emperor or empress. 3. A gold coin of Russia formerly equivalent to 10 rubles (the ruble having then a higher value), but now worth 15 rubles. See COIN, Table.

4. An article of unusual size or excellence; esp. a A size of paper. See PAPER. b A certain size (30 in. x 24 in.) or a superior kind of slate for roofs. See SLATE. 5. A silk fabric with gold figures, brought into England from Greece, or the East, in the Middle Ages. Obs.

6. A luggage case fitted on, or adapted for being carried, on the top of a coach. Now Rare.

7. The top or roof of a coach or carriage, esp. of a diligence.

8. A game at cards similar to piquet, but having a trump; also, any of several scoring combinations of cards in the game.

9. A pointed tuft of hair left on a man's chin and lower lip.

im-pĕr'i-āl-ĭ-s-m (ĭ-z'm), n. 1. The power or government of an emperor; imperial authority or system. Roman imperialism had divided the world. C. H. Pearson.

2. The policy, practice, or advocacy of Imperial, 9. seeking, or acquiescing in, the extension of the control, dominion, or empire of a nation, as: a By the acquirement of new territory or dependencies, esp. when lying outside the nation's natural boundaries, or by the extension of its rule over other races of mankind, as where commercial demands the protection of the flag. Cf. ANTI-IMPERIALISM. b By the closer union of more or less independent parts for operations of war, copyright, internal commerce, etc., as in the case of the closer union of the parts of the British Empire advocated by some.

im-pĕr'i-āl-ĭ-st (ĭ-z't), n. [Cf. F. impĕrialiste.] One who serves or adheres to an emperor or his party, esp. [cap.] the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; one who favors imperialism.

im-pĕr'i-āl-ĭ-st-ĭc (ĭ-z't'ĭk), a. Of or pert. to imperialists or imperialism; advocating or favoring imperialism.

im-pĕr'i-āl-ĭ-ze (ĭ-z'ĭ-z), v. t.; -IZED (-ĭ-zd); -IZING (-ĭ-z'ĭng). To make imperial: a To join with the side of the emperor. Obs. b To invest with imperial authority, character, or style; to bring to the form of an empire.

im-pĕr'i-āl-ty (ĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭ-z). 1. Imperial power or government; empire. Obs. 2. An imperial right or privilege. See ROYALTY.

im-per-ill (Im-pĕr'ĭ-ĭl), v. t.; IM-PER-ILLED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; IM-PER-ILLING or -ILLING. To bring into perill; to endanger.

im-per-i-ous (Im-pĕr'ĭ-ŭs), a. [L. impĕrius; cf. F. impĕrieux. See IMPERIAL, 1.] Befitting an emperor or sovereign; imperial; commanding; ascendant; dominant; lordly; majestic. "A vast and imperious mind." Tillotson.

2. Arrogant; overbearing; domineering. "This imperious man." Shak. His bold, contemptuous, and imperious spirit. Macaulay.

3. Imperative; urgent; compelling. Imperious need, which cannot be withstood. Dryden.

Syn. — Dictatorial, haughty, domineering, overbearing, lordly, tyrannical, despotic, arrogant; authoritative, commanding; pressing. See IMPERATIVE.

im-per-ish-a-ble (Im-pĕr'ĭsh-ā-b'l), n. Quality of being imperishable; indestructibility. "The imperishability of the universe." Milton.

im-per-ish-a-ble-ness (Im-pĕr'ĭsh-ā-b'l-ĭ-ness), n. Quality or state of being imperishable; indestructibility. Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an imperishable monument; imperishable renown. — im-per-ish-a-ble-ness, n. — im-per-ish-a-ble, adv.

im-per-i-um (Im-pĕr'ĭ-ŭm), n.; pl. -RIA (-rĭ-ā). [L. See EMPIRE, 1.] Supreme power; absolute dominion; empire.

2. Law. Right to command; right of jurisdiction which includes the right to employ the force of the state to enforce the laws. It is one of the principal attributes of the executive power. Cf. JURISDICTION, EXTERRITORIALITY, ALIEN.

The right of jurisdiction, imperium, is intimately connected with that of dominion; being, like it, exercisable only within the bounds of a given space. . . . Although the dominion and the jurisdiction of a state are both circumscribed by its territory, the two rights are not coextensive, since by the custom of nations, "territory" is, with a view to the exercise of the latter right, artificially extended in some directions and restricted in others. T. E. Holland.

im-per-ma-nent (Im-pĕr'mā-nĕnt), n. Quality or state of being impermanent; also, something that is impermanent.

im-per-ma-nent-ness (ĭ-nĕnt-ĭ-ness), n. Not permanent.

im-per-me-a-ble (Im-pĕr'mĕ-ā-b'l), n. [Cf. F. impĕrmeabilitĕ.] Quality or state of being impermeable.

im-per-me-a-ble-ness (Im-pĕr'mĕ-ā-b'l-ĭ-ness), n. Quality or state of being impermeable.

im-per-me-a-ble-ty (Im-pĕr'mĕ-ā-b'l-ĭ-tĭ), n. [Cf. F. impĕrmeabilitĕ.] Quality or state of being impermeable.

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im-per-me-a-ble (Im-pŭr'mĕ-ā-b'l), a. [im- not + permeable; cf. F. impĕrmeable, L. impĕrmeabilis.] Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impassable; impervious; as, India rubber is impermeable to water and to air. — im-per-me-a-ble-ness, n. — im-per-me-a-ble, adv.

im-per-me-a-tor (Im-pŭr'mĕ-ā-tŏr), n. [L. im- in + per-meator one that passes through.] Steam Engine. A kind of automatic lubricator, screwed into the steam pipe or valve chest, for lubricating engine cylinders, the oil being usually forced out by water formed from condensation.

im-per-mis-si-ble (Im-pĕr'mĭs'ĭ-b'l), a. Not permissible.

im-per-son-al (Im-pĕr'sŭn-āl), a. [L. impersonalis; im- not + personalis personal; cf. F. impersonnel. See PERSONAL.] Not personal; specif.: a Gram. Not predicated of a personal or determinate subject; denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used either with no subject or an indefinite one, as the English *it*; — applied to certain verbs thus used and occurring only in the 3d person singular; as, Lat., *pluit*, it rains; *me pœnitet*, it repents me; Eng., *it snows*, *it thunders*; and to other verbs so used occasionally; as, Lat., *pingatur*, there is a fight, it is fought; Eng., *it goes well*. b Without personal reference or connection; not belonging to any particular person or persons. c Not representing, or existing as, a person; not having personality.

An . . . impersonal power, called Fate. Sir J. Stephen. Impersonal account, Bookkeeping, an account that deals with a thing and not a person, as the cash, expense, or goods accounts. — 1. proposition, Logic, a proposition with an indeterminate subject.

im-per-son-al, n. That which wants personality; specif., Gram., an impersonal verb.

im-per-son-al-ty (ĭ-tĭ-tĭ), n.; pl. -TIES (-tĭ-z). 1. Quality or state of being impersonal; want of personality. 2. An impersonal thing.

im-per-son-al-ize (ĭ-z'ĭ-z), v. t.; -IZED (-ĭ-zd); -IZING (-ĭ-z'ĭng). To make impersonal. — im-per-son-al-iz-a'tion (ĭ-z'ĭ-z'ā'shŭn; -ĭ-z'ĭ-z'ā'shŭn), n.

im-per-son-al-ly (ĭ-lĭ), adv. of IMPERSONAL; specif.: a As an impersonal verb. b Without personal reference or connection; without relation to any particular person.

im-per-son-ate (ĭ-t), v. t.; -ATED (ĭ-t'ĕd); -ATING (ĭ-t'ĭng). 1. To invest with impersonality; to give or ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify; to typify; exemplify. 2. To assume or act the person or character of; to personate; as, he impersonated Macbeth.

Benedict impersonated his age. Milman. im-per-son-ate (ĭ-t), a. Invested with personality; embodied in a person.

im-per-son-a'tion (ĭ-shŭn), n. Act of impersonating, or state of being impersonated; personification; investment with personality; representation in a personal form, or an instance of it; dramatic representation; acting.

im-per-son-a-tive (Im-pĕr'sŭn-ā-tĭv), a. Having the quality or power of impersonating; pertaining to, or of the nature of, dramatic representation.

im-per-son-a-tor (ĭ-tŏr), n. One who impersonates.

im-per-suad-a-ble (Im-pĕr'swād-ā-b'l), a. [Cf. IMPERSUASIBLE.] Not to be persuaded; obstinate; unyielding.

im-per-suad-a-ble-ty (ĭ-swād'ĭ-b'l-ĭ-tĭ), n. [im- not + persuasible; cf. OF. impersuadabile.] Impersuadable. — im-per-suad-a-ble-ty (ĭ-swād'ĭ-b'l-ĭ-tĭ), n. — im-per-suad-a-ble, adv.

im-per-ti-nence (Im-pĕr'tĭ-nĕns), n.; pl. -NENCES (ĭ-nĕns-ĭ-z). [Cf. F. impertinence. See IMPERTINENT, 1.] Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent; specif.: a Want of relevancy or fitness; irrelevance; unfitness; impropriety. O matter and impertinency mixed! Reason in madness! Shak.

We should avoid the vexation and impertinence of pedants who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. Swift. b Lack of due respect for others in conduct; incivility; insolence.

2. That which is impertinent; a case or instance lacking pertinence; specif.: a Something irrelevant or trivial. Many subtle impertinences learned in schools. Watts. b An act or a person that is impertinent or uncivil.

im-per-ti-nent (ĭ-nĕnt), a. [F. fr. L. impertinens, ĕntis; im- not + pertinens. See PERTINENT, 1.] Not pertinent; not belonging or related; esp., not significantly related to the matter in hand; irrelevant; inapplicable; as, to adduce impertinent facts in support of a theory.

How impertinent that grief was which served no end! Jer. Taylor.

2. Not suitable or congruous; inappropriate; hence, trifling; foolish; frivolous. Obs. or R.

3. Not restrained within due or proper bounds; exceeding, in officiousness, meddlesomeness, or the like, the rules of propriety or good breeding; guilty of, or prone to, rude, unbecoming, or uncivil words or actions; pert; saucy; insolent; as, an impertinent coxcomb; an impertinent remark.

Syn. — Rude, intrusive, saucy, unmannerly, meddlesome, disrespectful, impudent, insolent. See OFFICIOUS.

im-per-ti-nent, n. 1. An impertinent thing or matter. Obs. 2. An impertinent person; one who is presumptuous, meddlesome, or insolent.

im-per-turb-a-ble (Im-pĕr'tŭr-bā-b'l), n. State or quality of being imperturbable.

im-per-turb-a-ble (ĭ-tŭr'bā-b'l), a. [L. imperturbabilis; im- not + perturbare to disturb; cf. F. imperturbable. See PERTURB.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted; calm; serene; as, imperturbable gravity.

Syn. — See COOL.

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and methods. From 1870 to 1890 Sisley, Pissarro, Degas, Baffaelli, and Renoir, were prominently affiliated with the school. The general idea underlying all their practice was the necessity of rendering the immediate sense of impression of the artist, apart from any analysis or any study of the characteristics in the objects represented, other than their external appearance. On this account the study of colored light became the main object and aim of the painters, and curious experiments were made in the way of using only pure colors laid side by side, the eye being required to blend their effect and so obtain, as it was thought, a higher pitch of illumination than could be got by mixing the pigments. On this account they were often called open-air, or out-of-door, workers (plain-artist), and light students (luminists). When such painters as Bastien-Lepage and Whistler were included among those called impressionists, it appeared that the term impressionism had lost its true significance.

3. In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little attention to detail; the theory and practice of writers who accept the doctrine of impressionism in painting, that the rendering of immediate subjective impressions is the proper end of art.

im-pres-sion-ist (im-présh'ion-ist), n. [F. impressionniste.] An adherent or follower of the theory, method, or practice of impressionism.

im-pres-sion-ist, a. Characterized by impressionism; esp., designating the group or school of painters whose work is so characterized. See IMPRESSIONISM, 2.

im-pres-sion-ist-ic (-is'tik), a. Tending toward, pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism (which see).

im-pres-sive (im-pré'siv), a. [Cf. F. impressif.] 1. Capable of being impressed; impressive. **Obs.** 2. Making, or tending to make, an impression; having power to impress; adapted to excite attention and feeling, to touch the sensibilities, or affect the conscience; as, an impressive discourse; an impressive scene.

im-pres-sive-ly, adv. — **im-pres-sive-ness**, n.

im-press-ment (im-pré's-mént), n. Act of impressing for public use, or of impressing into public service; compulsion to serve; as, the impressment of provisions or of sailors.

im-press-ure (im-pré'sh'ür), n. [Cf. OF. impresseure, LL. impressura.] Act or result of impressing; impression; esp., a mental impression.

im-press't (im-pré'st), v. t.; **im-press't-ed**; **im-press't-ing**. [**im** + **press**: cf. It. *imprestare*. See **PREST**, n.] **Obs.** 1. To advance; to lend (money).

2. To make an imprest or advance to; also, to draw, as money, by way of advance.

im-prest (im-pré'st), n. [Cf. It. *impresto*, *imprestito*, LL. *imprestatum*. See **IMPREST**, v. t.] A loan or advance of money; esp., formerly, advance pay to soldiers or sailors; now, an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties. In the English admiralty such loans were formerly attended to by the **imprest officer**.

im-prest, a. Advanced; lent; — said esp. of money advanced to sailors, soldiers, and government employees. **Obs.**

im-prest account-ant, *Law*. The person to whom an imprest, or advance of public money, is made.

im-print-a-tur (im-prin'ta-tür), n. [NL, let it be printed. See **IMPRESS** to stamp, 1.] *Law*. A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.; also, where censorship of the press exists, approval of that which is published.

2. Hence, sanction; approval. If this is not the moment at which the state *imprimatur* is given to custom, what is that moment? — *T. E. Holland.*

im-print-er (im-prin'ter), n. [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in in + primus* first.] In the first place; first in order.

im-print-er-ty (im-prin'ti-ti), a. Not primitive. **Imprintive group**, *Mineralogy*, one whose elements may be parted into sets each having the same number of distinct elements (no element in two sets), such that every substitution either changes one set into another or interchanges the elements of a set among themselves.

im-print-er-ty (im-prin'ti-ti), n. The fact or quality of being imprintive.

im-print' (im-prin't'), v. t.; **im-print-ed**; **im-print-ing**. [**ME**, *emprinten*, *imprinten*, *F*, *emprinten*, p. p. of *emprintre* to imprint, fr. *L*, *imprimere* to impress, imprint. See **IN-PRINT**; cf. **1st IMPRESS**, **IMPRINT**, n.] 1. To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp. And sees his num'rous herds imprint her sands. — *Prior*.

2. To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, or the like; to print or mark (figures, letters, etc., upon something).

3. To fix indelibly or permanently, as in the mind or memory; to impress. Nature imprints upon whatever we see. — *Cowper*.

4. To be distinctly imprinted on his mind. **Locke**.

im-print (im-prin't), n. [**F**, *imprimeinte* impress, stamp, fr. *emprintre*. See **IMPRINT**, v. t.] 1. Whatever is impressed or imprinted; an impress.

2. The name of the publisher, commonly with the time and place of issue, now usually placed on the title-page of a book, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.

im-pris-on (im-priz'ön), v. t.; **im-pris-oned** ('nd); **im-pris-on-ing**. [**ME**, *emprisonen*, *OF*, *emprisoner*, *F*, *emprisonner*; *en* - (**L** *in*) + **F**, *prison*. See **PRISON**, 1.] 1. To put in prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody; to subject to imprisonment; to confine.

im-pris-on-ment (im-priz'ön-mént), n. [**ME**, *emprisonment*, *F*, *emprisonnement*.] Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; confinement; restraint. In law an imprisonment is any constraint of a person either by force or by such other coercion as restrains him within limits against his will. Cf. **DURESS**, **COERCION**, **FALSE IMPRISONMENT**.

Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. — *Blackstone*.

im-pris-on-ment, n. Incarceration, confinement, duration, restraint. **Imprisonment**.

im-pro-b-a-bil-ty (im-pröb'ä-bil'ti), n. [**pl**, -**TIES** (-tiz).] Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.

im-pro-b-able (im-pröb'ä-b'l), a. [**L**, *improbabilis*; *im* - not + *probabilis* probable; cf. **F**, *improbable*. See **PROBABLE**.] Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be readily believed; as, an improbable story; not to be expected under the circumstances or in the usual course of events; as, an improbable event. — **im-pro-b-a-ble-ness**, n. — **im-pro-b-a-bly**, adv.

im-pro-b-a-tion (im-pröb'ä-sh'än), n. [**L**, *improbatio*; cf. **F**, *improbation*.] 1. Disapprobation; disapproval; disproof. **Obs.**

2. *Scots Law*. The act by which falsehood and forgery are proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

im-pro-b-a-tive (im-pröb'ä-tiv), **im-pro-b-a-to-ry** (-tö-ri), a. Implying, or tending to, improbation.

im-pro-bi-ty (-i-ti), n. [**L**, *improbitas*; *im* - not + *probitas* probity; cf. **F**, *improbéité*.] 1. Persistence. **Obs.**

2. Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude. Persons . . . cast out for notorious *improbity*. — *Hooker*.

im-promp-tu (im-prömpt'ü), adv. or a. [**F**, *impromptu*, fr. *L*, *in promptu* in readiness, at hand; *in* + *promptus* visibility, readiness, fr. *promere* to bring out or forth. See **PROMPT**.] Offhand; made or done without previous study; extemporaneous; extempore; as, an *impromptu* verse.

im-promp-tu, n. Something made or done offhand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition, address, or remark.

2. To limit, restrain, or confine in any way. **Dryden**.

Syn. — **IMPRISON**, **INCARCERATE**, **IMMURE**. **IMPRISON** is the general, **INCARCERATE** the more bookish, term; **IMMURE** (commonly poetical or elevated) still retains its implication of inclosure within walls; as, "to be imprisoned in the viewless winds" (*Shak.*); "when they no longer be incarcerated in this dark dungeon" (*Dr. H. More*); "This huge convex of fire . . . immures us round" (*Milton*). See **PRISONER**, **HAMPER**.

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Syn. — **INCARCERATION**, **CONFINEMENT**, **DURATION**, **RESTRAINT**.

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im-promp-tu, n. Something made or done offhand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition, address, or remark.

2. *Musical*. A piece composed or played at first thought; a composition in the style of an extempore piece.

im-prop-er (im-pröp'ér), a. [**F**, *impropre*, *L*, *improprius*; *im* - not + *proprius* proper. See **PROPER**.] Not proper; specif.: a) Not suited to the circumstances, design, or end; not appropriate, fit, or congruous; as, an *improper* medicine. — **im-prop-er-ly**, adv.

Followed his enemy king, and did him service *improper* for a slave. — *Shak.*

b) Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; inaccurate; as, an *improper* conclusion from premises. c) Not regularly or normally formed, or not properly so called; as, *improper* fractions (see below).

d) Not accordant with propriety or good taste or manners; indecorous; as, *improper* language; in a stronger sense: indecent; immoral; as, an *improper* resort or book.

Syn. — **IMPROPER**, **INDECENT**, **UNSEEMLY**, **INDECOROUS**, **UNBECOMING**, **INDELICATE**. That is **IMPROPER**, as here compared, which in any way violates propriety; **UNSEEMLY** is stronger; **INDECENT**, the strongest term, applies to that which is grossly offensive to modesty or propriety; as, "those *improper*, witty fabliaux, so racy of the French soil" (*J. K. Chambers*); "Charity . . . doth not behave itself *improperly*" (*1 Cor. xiii. 8*); "when who has given *indecent* language birth" (*Cowper*). That is **INDECOROUS** (see **DECOROUS**) which transgresses etiquette or civility, esp. in public; that is **UNBECOMING**, as here compared, which does not befit one's character or standing; that is **INDELICATE** (see **DELICATE**, **Dainty**) which verges upon immodesty, or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions; as, "At his retreat the spectators clapped, a terrible *imdecorous*, but suitable to such Bartholomew-fair doing" (*Walpole*); "Rosamond never showed any *unbecoming* knowledge, and was always that combination of correct sentiments, music, dancing, elegant note writing . . . which made the irresistible woman" (*G. Eliot*); "She had visions, so startling that she half repudiated them as *indecent*, of coarse masculine belongings strewn about in endless litter" (*Mary Wilkins*); "Never speak of a man in his own *deprecation*, it is always *indecent*, and may be offensive" (*Johnson*).

im-prop-er, n. *Math.*, those integrals in which the region of integration includes some point for which the integrand is undefined or tends to infinity, or the region extends to infinity. — **1. diphthong**. See **DIPHTHONG**.

— **1. fraction**, a fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator, or of higher or equal degree. — **1. infinite**, *Math.*, a variable that may be made great at will. — **1. quantity**. = **INSENSITIVE QUANTITY**. **Rare**. — **1. solution** (of a differential equation), *Math.*, one that is also a solution of a differential equation of lower order or degree.

im-prop-er-i-a (im-pröp'ér-i-ä), n. [**pl**, [**L**, *improperia*.] **Ecclesiastical**. A series of antiphons and responses, expressing the sorrowful remembrance of our Lord with his people;

— sung on the morning of Good Friday in place of the usual daily Mass of the Roman ritual.

im-prop-er-i-ate (im-pröp'ér-i-ät), v. t.; **im-prop-er-i-ated** (-ät'éd); **im-prop-er-i-ating** (-ät'ing). [**im** - in + **L**, *propriatus*, p. p. of *propriare*. See **APPROPRIATE**, 1.] 1. To appropriate; assume. **Obs.**

2. *Eng. Ecclesiastical Law*. Formerly, to annex (a benefice) to a person or corporation as private property; to appropriate; now, esp., to place the profits of (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman for care and disbursement.

im-prop-er-i-ate (-ät), a. *Eng. Ecclesiastical Law*. Impropriated.

im-prop-er-i-ation (im-pröp'ér-i-ät'ion), n. Act of impropriating; also, that which is impropriated; specif., *Eng. Ecclesiastical Law*, a benefice in the hands of a lay person or corporation.

im-prop-er-i-a-tor (im-pröp'ér-i-ät'ör), n. One to or by whom something is impropriated; specif., *Eng. Ecclesiastical Law*, a layman in possession of church property.

im-prop-er-i-ty (im-pröp'ér-i-ti), n.; **pl**, -**TIES** (-tiz). [**L**, *improprietas*; cf. **F**, *impropriété*. See **IMPROPER**.] 1. Quality or fact of being improper.

2. That which is improper; an unsuitable or improper act, or an inaccuracy in the use of language. Specif., *Rhet.*, the use of a word in an incorrect sense, as in "to perpetrate an act of kindness."

Offenses against good use are: (1) Barbarisms, words or phrases not English; (2) *Improprieties*, words or phrases used in a sense not English; (3) Solecisms, constructions not English. *A. S. Hill*.

3. *Medieval Music*. A time distinction of a figure. See **LIGATURE**; cf. **PROPRIETY**. "Every propriety is short, *impropriety* long." — *Franco of Cologne* (tr.).

Syn. — See **SOLECISM**.

im-prov-a-ble (im-pröv'ä-b'l), a. [**From** **IMPROVE** to make better.] 1. Utilizable; serviceable; advantageous. **Now Rare**. — *Str T. Browne*.

2. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; admitting of being made better; capable of cultivation, or of being advanced in good qualities. Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. — *Sir M. Hale*.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. — *Addison*.

— **im-prov-a-ble-ness**, n. — **im-prov-a-bly**, adv.

im-prove (im-pröv'v), v. t.; **im-proved** (-pröv'vd); **im-prov-ing** (-pröv'ing). [**For** earlier *improve*, *enprove*; **OF**, **F**, *en* (**L** *in*) + *pro* profit, fr. *L*, *pro*, *prod* in *prodesse* to be useful. See **PRODESS**; cf. **FRUSTRATE** to make profit of.] 1. To turn to profit or good account; to employ to good purpose; to use to advantage; as, to *improve* one's time; to *improve* the occasion.

We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. — *Barrow*.

2. To make use of; employ; as, to *improve* an attic for storage; to *improve* (invest) money or capital. **Obs.** or *Dial*.

3. To augment, enhance, or intensify, in quantity or quality; to raise or increase (prices, rates, etc.). **Obs.**

4. To augment or enhance in value or good quality; to make more profitable, excellent, or desirable; to better; ameliorate; as, to *improve* one's health by exercise, one's work or property by care or industry. I love not to *improve* the honor of the living by impairing that of the dead. — *Denham*.

5. Specif., to enhance in value by bringing under cultivation or reclaiming for agriculture or stock raising; as, to *improve* virgin land; *improved* farms. Also, to raise the value of (land) by erection of improvements or betterments, esp. houses, stores, or the like. **U. S.**

6. To make or turn (into something better) by improving; as, to *improve* a nag into a race horse; to spend, remove, or dissipate by improvements; as, to *improve* away one's profits; a tribe *improved* out of existence.

Syn. — **Mend**, **amend**, **rectify**, **correct**; **advance**, **promote**. **IMPROVE**, **BETTER**, **AMELIORATE**. **IMPROVE** (the general term) and **BETTER** (more vigorous and homely) apply both to objects and to states or conditions, and do not of necessity suggest that these are bad to begin with; **AMELIORATE**, in modern usage, applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, "The faculties of the mind are *improved* by exercise" (*Locke*); "dedicated to closeness and the bettering of my mind" (*Shak.*); "Striving to *better*, oft we mar what 's well" (*id.*); to *improve* (or *better*) one's circumstances (but cf. "to *improve* one's self" with "to *better* one's self"); "There is no hope whatever of *ameliorating* his condition" (*T. L. Peacock*). **IMPROVE** alone is used in the sense of "turn to advantage or account"; as, to *improve* the opportunity. See **MEND**, **CORRECT**.

im-prove, v. i. 1. To increase; augment. **Obs.** *Milner*.

2. To increase; to be enhanced in price; to rise in value; as, stocks are *improving*; the price of cotton *improves*. — usually with the sense of betterment.

3. To grow better; to advance or make progress in what is desirable; to make or show improvement, as in health. We take care to *improve* in our frugality. — *Asterbury*.

4. To make improvements or useful additions or amendments; to bring nearer to perfection; — usually with *on* or *upon*; as, to *improve* on the mode of tillage.

im-prove-ment (im-pröv'mént), n. 1. Act, fact, or process of improving; as: profitable employment or use; cultivation; development; enhancement or increase (**Obs.**); esp., betterment; amelioration; enrichment; as, innovation is not always *improvement*.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*. — *South*. There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. — *Addison*. Those vices which more particularly receive *improvement* by prosperity. — *South*.

im-prov'er-a-tion, n. [**See** **IMPROPER**, 1.] Impropriation. **Obs.**

im-prov'er-a-tion (im-pröv'ér-ä-sh'än), n. [**See** **IMPROPER**, 1.] Impropriation, *improvementum*, to taunt.] A taunting; reproach; taunt. **Obs.**

im-prov'er-ly, adv. of **IMPROPER**.

im-prov'er-ness, n. See **NESS**.

im-prov'er-ty, n. [**From** **IMPROPER**, a.] Impropriety. **Obs.**

im-prov'er-y, n. [**L**, *improverbia*; *im* - not + *proverbum*, *pro* - to speak or say.] A saying; a proverb. **Obs.**

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im-prov'er-y, n. [**See**

or contained; as, the hay is *in*. **b** Situated or used so as to be inside; as, worn with the furry side *in*. **c** Involved. **Obs.** "If the other three were *in*." **Shak.** **d** In office; in possession of the field; as, the Republicans were *in*; his side was *in* (i. e., *in* the turn at the bat). **e** *Law.* With privilege or title; in possession; — used to denote a holding, possession, or seisin; as, *in* by descent; *in* by purchase; *in* of the seizin of her husband. **f** *Naut.* Furiated; stowed; — said of a ship's sails. **g** Burning; lighted; — said, after certain verbs, as, *keep, blow*, of a fire or light. **h** *In* the market, fashion, etc. **i** *Sporting.* At close quarters; as, fighting *in*. **j** At home, in one's office, or the like; as, I was not *in* when he called. **k** *In* possession of something as being added or saved; as, he could not go, and is *in* the cost of the trip. *Colloq.*

in, the preposition, becomes an adverb by omission of its object, which is indicated by the context; as, he takes *in* the situation (i. e., he comprehends it in his mind); he came *in* (i. e., into the house). For idiomatic uses in which *in* adds a sense of penetration, surrounding, etc., with certain verbs, as *break, rub, fall*, etc., see the verbs. **in and in and out.** See *IN-AND-IN, IN-AND-OUT*. — to be in for it. **a** To be in favor of a thing; to be committed to a course. **b** To be unable to escape from a danger, penalty, etc. *Colloq.* — to be (or keep) in with. **a** To be close or near; as, to keep a ship in with the land. **b** To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with; to secure and retain the favor of. *Colloq.*

in (In), *v. t.* **1.** Internal; incoming; inward; as, the *in* part; an *in* train; an *in* curve. **2.** *Baseball, etc.* Having its inning; as, the *in* side. **3.** *Banking.* Designating, or pertaining to, the process of clearing drafts, checks, etc., payable to a bank; as, the *in* clearing, in books, etc. — opposed to *out*. *Cant, Eng. in wedge.* *Nav. Arch.* = IMMERSED WEDGE.

in, *n.* [Usually in the plural.] **1.** One that is in; esp., one who is in office; or, as in *Baseball*, etc., usually *pl.*, one who is on the side that is in; — the opposite of *out*. **2.** A reentrant angle; a nook or corner.

in and out, nooks and corners, twists and turns. **in and out**, All the *in and out* of this neighborhood. *D. Terrald.*

in (In), *v. t.* To inclose; also, to take in; specif., to harvest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

He that ears my land gives me leave to in the crop. *Shak.*

in (In-). [See *IN*, prep. Cf. *EM-, EN-*] A prefix from *Eng.* prep. and adv. *in*, also from *Lat.* prep. *in*, meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *towards*, *on*; as, *income*, *inside*, *incline*, *inject*, *intrude*. In words from the *Latin*, *in-* regularly appears as *il-* before *l*, *in-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *illusion*, *irruption*, *imbue*, *immigrate*, *impart*. It is often merely intensive, and sometimes its force is entirely lost. In native words *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant; as, *inland*, *inroad*, *inmate*, *inbred*; but of *impart*, *inmate*. See *IM-*.

in- (In-). [L. *in-*, a fem. suffix, as in *regina*; cf. *Sp.* and *It.* *ina-*.] A feminine suffix occurring chiefly in titles and Christian names; as, *czarina*, *Wilhelmina*.

ina- (Ina-). [L. neut. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*, in agreement with noun *animalia* understood.] *Zool.* A termination used in forming various group names of animals; — in old classifications often in subfamily names.

inability (in-áb-í-lít-ty), *n.* [in- not + ability: cf. *F. inabilité, inababilité*.] See *ABLE*, cf. *UNABLE*. **1.** Quality or state of being unable; lack of ability; want of sufficient power, strength, resources, or capacity.

It is not from an inability to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice. *Blair.*

2. Theol. Man's want of capacity or disposition to do the will of God, as the consequence of the Fall.

Syn. — Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disqualification. — *INABILITY, DISABILITY.* *INABILITY* ordinarily suggests an inherent lack of power to perform the thing in question; *DISABILITY* now commonly implies some deprivation or loss of the needed competency or qualification; as, one may decline an office on account of *inability* (due to ill health, lack of means, etc.) to discharge its duties; one may be ineligible to office on account of some legal *disability*; a judge is under a *disability* of deciding in his own case. See *POWERLESS*.

inaccessibility (in-á-k-s-í-b-í-lít-ty), *n.* [Cf. *F. inaccessibilité*.] Quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccessibles (in-á-k-s-í-b-í-l-é), *n.* [Cf. *L. inaccessibiles, F. inaccessibles*.] See *IN-* not; ACCESSIBLE. Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached; as, an *inaccessible* rock, fortress, document, prince, etc. — *in-ac-cés-sí-ble-ness, n.* — *in-ac-cés-sí-ble-ly, adv.*

inaccuracy (in-á-k-ú-r-á-s-í), *n.*; *pl.* *-cies* (-síz). Quality of being inaccurate; want of accuracy or exactness; also, that which is inaccurate or incorrect; a mistake; an error; as, an *inaccuracy* in speech, copying, calculation, etc.

inacurate (in-á-k-ú-r-á-t), *a.* Not accurate; not according to truth; inexact; incorrect; erroneous.

Syn. — Incorrect, erroneous, faulty, imperfect, defective. — *in-ac-ú-r-á-t-ly, adv.* — *in-ac-ú-r-á-t-ness, n.*

in- (In-). [See *IN*, prep. Cf. *EM-, EN-*] A prefix from *Eng.* prep. and adv. *in*, also from *Lat.* prep. *in*, meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *towards*, *on*; as, *income*, *inside*, *incline*, *inject*, *intrude*. In words from the *Latin*, *in-* regularly appears as *il-* before *l*, *in-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *illusion*, *irruption*, *imbue*, *immigrate*, *impart*. It is often merely intensive, and sometimes its force is entirely lost. In native words *in-* is generally unchanged by the following consonant; as, *inland*, *inroad*, *inmate*, *inbred*; but of *impart*, *inmate*. See *IM-*.

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in-ach' (in-á-k'ŭ-dŭ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *Inachus*.] *Zool.* A family of crabs of the tribe Oxhyridae, having nonretractile eyes and, usually, a subtrigonal carapace. — *in-ach'oid* (-oid), *a.*

in'-achus (in-á-k'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰναχός.] *Gr. Myth.* A river god of Argolis and legendary king of Argos.

in-ac-quaintance (in-á-kwán'táns), *n.* Lack of acquaintance, as of a person with a book or subject.

in-ac-tion (in-á-k'shún), *n.* [*in-* not + *action*: cf. *F. inaction*.] Lack of action or activity; forbearance from labor; idleness; inactivity. — *in-ac-tion-ist, n.*

in-ac-tive (-tív), *a.* [*in-* not + *active*: cf. *F. inactif*.] Not active. **a** Having no power to move; that does not or cannot produce results; inert; as, matter is, of itself, *inactive*. **b** Not disposed to action or effort; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle; as, an *inactive* officer. **c** *Chem.* Inert; esp., not exhibiting any action or activity on polarized light; optically neutral; — said of isomeric forms of certain substances, in distinction from other optically active forms; as, *inactive* fructose, or *i*-fructose.

Syn. — Dull, sluggish, idle, slothful, lazy. See *INERT*. — *in-ac-tive-ly, adv.* — *in-ac-tive-ness, n.*

in-ac-tiv'ity (in-á-k'tív'ít-ty), *n.* State or quality of being inactive; inertness; idleness; want of energy; sluggishness. "The gloomy *inactivity* of despair." *Cook.*

in-ac-tu-ate (in-á-k'tú-át), *v. t.* To render actual, or in *actu*. Cf. *ACTUS*. **R.** — *in-ac-tu-ation* (-á'shún), *n.* **R.**

in-adap-table (-á-dáp'tá-b'l), *a.* Incapable of adaptation; of a fixed type. — *in-adap-ta-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.*

in-ad-ap-ta'tion (in-á-dáp'tá'shún), *n.* Want of adaptation or of power of adaptation

in-ad-e-qua-cy (in-á-dé-kwá-sí), *n.* [From *INADEQUATE*.] State of being inadequate; insufficiency.

in-ad-e-quate (-kwát), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient; deficient. — *in-ad-e-quate-ly, adv.* — *in-ad-e-quate-ness, n.*

in-ad-mis'si-ble (-mís'í-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *admissible*: cf. *F. inadmissible*.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* evidence. — *in-ad-mis-sí-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* — *in-ad-mis-sí-ble-ly, adv.*

in-ad-vert-ence (-vúrt'éns); *pl.* *-cies* (-síz). [*Cf. F. inadvertence*.] **1.** Quality of being inadvertent; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness; inattention; or negligence; as, many mistakes proceed from *inadvertence*.

2. An effect of inattention; a result of carelessness; an oversight, mistake, or fault from negligence.

Syn. — Inattention, heedlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness. See *NEGLECTANCE*.

in-ad-vert'ent (-tént), *a.* [See *IN-* not; *ADVERT*.] Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless; negligent; inattentive; as, an *inadvertent* step; an *inadvertent* remark.

in-ad-vis-a-ble (-viz'á-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient. — *in-ad-vis-a-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* — *in-ad-vis-a-ble-ness, n.* — *in-á-vis'í-ty* (in-á-vis'í-ty), *n.* [L. fem. pl. ending of adjectives in *-inus*.] *Zool.* A termination in which (in recent classifications) all names of subfamilies of animals end. Cf. *-IDÆ*.

in-ae-thet'ic, *in-es-thet'ic* (in-é-thét'ík; cf. *ἄσθητικόν*), *a.* Violating aesthetic canons or requirements; deficient in tastefulness or beauty, or offensive from want of beauty; also, of persons, etc., lacking aesthetic sensibility.

in-al-len-a-bil'ity (in-ál'yén-á-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being alienable.

in-al-len-a-ble (in-ál'yén-á-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alienable*: cf. *F. inalienable*.] Incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.

Syn. — *INALIENABLE, INDEFEASIBLE.* That is *INDEFEASIBLE* which one cannot be deprived of without one's consent; that is *INALIENABLE* which one cannot give away or dispose of even if one wishes. Thus, one has an *inalienable* title to the house which one owns absolutely, but this right may be alienated to another; under the Constitution of the United States, personal liberty, freedom of speech, etc., are *inalienable* rights. But in ordinary usage the words are often employed without clear distinction.

inalienable right. *Law.* See *RIGHT, n.*

in-al-len-a-ble-ness, n. — *in-al-len-a-bly, adv.*

in-al-ter-a-ble (in-ál'tér-á-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *alterable*: cf. *F. inalterable*.] Not alterable; unalterable. — *in-al-ter-a-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* — *in-al-ter-a-bly, adv.*

in-a-mis-si-ble (in-á-mís'í-b'l), *a.* [L. *inamissibilis*: cf. *F. inamissible*.] Incapable of being lost. *Rare.* — *in-a-mis-sí-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* — *in-a-mis-sí-ble-ness, n.* *Rare.*

in-am-o-ra'ta (in-ám'ó-rá'tá); *277*; *n.* [It. *innamorata*, fem., *innamorato*, masc., *p. p.* of *innamorare* to inspire with love. See *ENAMOR*.] A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart. "The fair *innamorata*." *Sherburne.*

in-am-o-ra'to (-rá'tó), *n.*; *pl.* *-tos* (-tóz). [See *INAMORATA*.] A male lover. *Now Rare.*

in-and-in, *a.* Designating mating, breeding, etc., that is done or takes place in and in, that is, repeatedly in the same or closely related stocks.

in-and-in breeding, close breeding; inbreeding.

in-and-out', *a.* **1.** Alternately in and out. **2. Sporting.** Now good and now bad in performance; uneven; as, suspiciously *in-and-out* running. **3. Mach.** Designating, or pertaining to, a device or part which permits of a limited backward and forward movement or adjustment in the same straight line.

3. Naut. Running completely through the timbers of a ship's side; — said of a bolt.

in-and-out bond, Masonry, a bond formed by headers and stretchers alternating vertically, esp. at a corner. See *QUOIN, Illust.* — *i. Jigger, Naut.*, a small tackle used to rig out and in a studding-sail boom. — *i. system, Nav. Arch.*, a system of fixing plate strakes, in which alternate strakes lay on the frames and the others lap over these.

in-ane' (in-án'), *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly; characterless. "Vague and *inane* instincts." *I. Taylor.* — *in-ane'ly, adv.* **Syn.** — See *EMPTY*.

in-ane', n. That which is void or empty; specif., the void of space. "The windy bottomless *inane*." *Stevenson.*

in-a-nga (é-ná-ngá; *colloq.* é-ná-ng-á), *n.* Also *inaka*. [Maori.] A any of several fresh-water fishes of New Zealand and Tasmania belonging to the family Galaxiidae.

b The New Zealand smelt (*Retropinna retropinna*).

in-an'i-mate (in-án'í-mát), *v. t.* [*in-* in (or intensively) + *animate*.] To animate. **Obs.**

in-an'i-mate (-mát), *a.* [L. *inanimatus*; *in-* not + *animatus* animate.] **1.** Not animate; not endowed with life or spirit; as, the inorganic world is *inanimate*; not endowed with consciousness or animal life; insensible; as, trees are *inanimate*; *inanimate* nature.

2. Bereft of life or of consciousness; as, an *inanimate* body. **3.** Not animated or lively; dull; spiritless.

Syn. — Dead, inert, dull, soulless, spiritless. See *LIFELESS*. — *in-an'i-mate-ly, adv.* — *in-an'i-mate-ness, n.*

in-an'i-ma'tion (-má'shún), *n.* Inanimate state. *Rare.*

in-an'i-ma'tion, *n.* [See *INANIMATE* to animate.] Infusion of life or vigor; animation; inspiration. *Obs.*

in-a-ní'tion (in-á-ní'shún), *n.* [F. *inanition*, L. *inanitio* emptiness, fr. *inane* to empty, fr. *inanis* empty. Cf. *INANE*.] State of being inane; emptiness; want of fullness, as in the vessels of the body; specif., exhaustion from lack or nonassimilation of food; fasting.

Feeble from *inanition*, mirth from weariness. *Landor*

in-an'ity (in-án'ít-ty), *n.*; *pl.* *-ities* (-ít-iz). [L. *inanitas*, fr. *inanis* empty; cf. *F. inanité*.] See *INANE*. **1.** State or quality of being empty or inane; specif.: **a** Physical emptiness; inanition; void space. **b** Emptiness of mind; senselessness; silliness. **c** Lack of substance; flimsiness; aimlessness; frivolity.

2. An inane, useless thing or pursuit; a vanity; a silly object; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, the *inanities* of the world.

in-ap-pe-tence (in-áp'é-téns), *n.* [*in-* not + *appetence*: cf. *F. inappétence*.] Want of appetite or desire. — *in-ap-pe-tent* (-tént), *a.*

in-ap-pil-ca-ble (in-áp'í-l-ká-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *applicable*: cf. *F. inapplicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not adapted; not suitable. — *in-ap-pil-ca-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* — *in-ap-pil-ca-bly, adv.*

in-ap-pil-ca'tion (-ká'shún), *n.* [*in-* not + *application*: cf. *F. application*.] Want of application or devotion to duties; also, want of applicability.

in-ap-po-site (in-áp'ó-sít), *a.* Not apposite; not suitable or pertinent. — *in-ap-po-site-ly, adv.*

in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble (in-áp'presh-í-á-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *appreciable*: cf. *F. inappréciable*.] **1.** Invaluable. *Now Rare.* **2.** Not appreciable; too small to be perceived.

in-ap-pre-ci-a-bly, adv. **1.** Without appreciation. *Rare.* **2.** To an unimportant or an imperceptible degree.

in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive (-tív), *a.* Not appreciative. — *in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly, adv.* — *in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ness, n.*

in-ap-pre-hen-si-ble (in-áp'presh-én-sí-b'l), *a.* [L. *inapprehensibilis*.] Not apprehensible; unthinkable.

in-ap-pre-hen'sion (-shún), *n.* Want of apprehension.

in-ap-pre-hen'sive (-sív), *a.* **1.** Deficient in power of apprehension; mentally dull. **2.** Without apprehension of danger or ill; unconcerned.

in-ap-proach-a-ble (in-áp'próch-á-b'l), *a.* Not approachable; inaccessible; also, unvisited. — *in-ap-proach-a-bil'ity* (-bíl'ít-ty), *n.* — *in-ap-proach-a-bly, adv.*

in-ap-pro-pri-ate (-pró'p-í-át), *a.* Not appropriate; unbecoming; unsuitable; not specially fitted. — *in-ap-pro-pri-ate-ly, adv.* — *in-ap-pro-pri-ate-ness, n.*

in-apt' (in-áp't), *a.* [*in-* not + *apt*: cf. *F. inapte*. Cf. *INERT*.] Not apt, or not suitable; also, not apt, or not ready; inept. — *in-apt'ly, adv.* — *in-apt'ness, n.*

in-apt'i-tude (in-áp'tí-tú-d), *n.* [*in-* not + *aptitude*: cf. *F. inaptitude*.] Cf. *INEPTITUDE*] Want of aptitude.

in-arch' (in-árch'), *v. t.*; *IN-ARCHED* ('árch't); *IN-ARCH'ING*. [*in-* in + *arch, v.*] *Hort.* To subject to inarching.

in-arch'ing, n. *Hort.* A method of grafting by bringing scion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots; — called also *air grafting* and *approach grafting*.



Inarching.

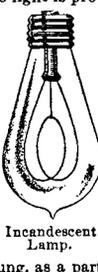
food, foot; out, oil; chair; go: sing, ink; eben, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gums.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

in-articulate (in-är-tik'ü-lät), *a.* [L. *inarticulatus*; *in-* not + *articulatus* articulate.] 1. Of sounds, uttered or formed without the definite articulations which give meaning to intelligible speech, as a moan, or the cries or sounds of animals; indistinctly articulated or pronounced. Music, which is *inarticulate* poetry. *Dryden.*
2. Incapable of articulating; dumb; hence, not having or not attaining power of distinct or clear expression. The poor earl, who is *inarticulate* with policy. *Walpole.*
3. *Zoöl.* a Not jointed or articulated; having no distinct body segments; as, an *inarticulate* worm. b Without a hinge; pertaining to the Inarticulata.
Syn. — See DUMB.
in-articulate (in-är-tik'ü-lät), *a.* Not articulated.
in-arti-ficial (in-är-ti-fish'äl), *a.* [L. *inartificialis*; cf. F. *inartificial*.] 1. Not artificial; specif.: a Not made by man; natural. b Not characterized by affectation or artificiality of manners, etc.; artless; unaffected. c Without artifice or elaboration; simple; plain; direct.
2. Not characterized by art or skill; clumsy; inartistic. **inartificial** arguments. See ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENTS.
in-arti-ficial-ly (in-är-ti-fish'äl-ly), *adv.* a. Not artistic; not conforming to the principles of art; lacking in taste or appreciation for art. — **in-arti-ficial-ly** (in-är-ti-fish'äl-ly), *n.* — **in-arti-ficial-ly** (in-är-ti-fish'äl-ly), *adv.*
in-as-much (in-äs-much'), *adv.* In as much; — followed by *as*. See in *as much as*, under *in*, *prep.*
Syn. — Since, for, as, seeing that. See BECAUSE.
in-at-tentive (in-ät-tén'shün), *n.* [*in-* not + *attention*: cf. F. *inattention*.] Want of attention, or failure to pay attention; disregard; heedlessness; neglect.
Syn. — Inadvertence, heedlessness, carelessness, disregard, thoughtlessness, neglect. See NEGLIGENCE.
in-at-tentive (-tív), *a.* [*in-* not + *attentive*: cf. F. *inattentive*.] Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.
Syn. — Careless, heedless, regardless, thoughtless.
in-at-tentive-ly (in-ät-tén'shün-ly), *adv.* — **in-at-tentive-ness**, *n.*
in-au-dible (in-ä-dü-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaudibilis*.] See *in-* not; **audible**. Not audible; that cannot be heard. — **in-au-dible-ly** (-dü-b'l-ly), *adv.* — **in-au-dibly**, *adv.*
in-au-gu-ral (gü-räl), *a.* [Cf. F. *inaugural*.] Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address; the *inaugural* exercises.
in-au-gu-ral, *n.* An inaugural address. U. S.
in-au-gu-rate (-rät), *v. l.*; **in-au-gu-rate** (-rät'éd); **in-au-gu-rat'ing** (-rät'ing). [L. *inaugurare*, p. p. of *inaugurare* to take omens (before entering upon an important undertaking); hence, to consecrate, inaugurate, or install; *in-* + *augurare* to augur. See AUGUR.] 1. To introduce or induct into an office with suitable ceremonies or solemnities; to invest with power or authority in a formal manner; to install; as, to *inaugurate* a president.
2. To give good augury to; to make auspicious. *Rare.*
3. As if kings did choose remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favors. *H. Watson.*
4. Hence, to begin or initiate under favorable circumstances, with a good omen, or with propitious exercises; esp., to celebrate the first public use of; to introduce to the public by dedicatory ceremonies, as a public building or monument.
5. To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); as, to *inaugurate* a new régime; to set in motion, action, or progress; as, to *inaugurate* a new system.
Syn. — See INITIATE.
in-au-gu-ration (-rät'shün), *n.* [L. *inauguratio* a beginning; cf. F. *inauguration*.] Act of inaugurating; investiture by appropriate ceremonies; auspicious induction or initiation; an ushering in; formal opening or beginning.
Inauguration Day, The day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated, the 4th of March in every year next after a year divisible by four.
in-aus-picious (in-äs-pish'üs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; unfavorable. "Inauspicious stars." *Shak.* — "Inauspicious love." *Dryden.* — **in-aus-picious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-aus-picious-ness**, *n.*
in-author-i-tative (in-ä-thör'it-ät-iv), *a.* Without authority; not authoritative.
in-ax-on (in-äk'sön), *n.* [*in-* + Gr. *ἄξων* axis.] *Anat.* A nerve cell whose axis cylinder arborizes at a considerable distance from the cell.
in-be-ing (in-bé'ing), *n.* 1. Inherence; immanence.
2. Inner or inmost being; essence.
3. An indwelling being. *Obs.*
in-board (in-börd'), 201, *a. & adv.* 1. *Naut.* Inside the line of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; toward the center line of a vessel; — the opposite of *outboard*; as, an *inboard* cargo; haul the boom *inboard*; step a bit farther *inboard*. 2. *Mech.* From without inward; toward the inside; as, the *inboard*, or return, stroke of a steam-engine piston.
in-bond (-bänd'), *a.* [*in*, *adv.* + *bond*.] *Arch.* Laid across

a wall; having bricks or stones laid as headers; — opposed to *outbond*. See *Illustr.* of *English bond* under *BOND*.
in-born (in-börn'), *a.* 1. Native. **Obs.**
2. Born in or with one; implanted by nature; innate; as, *inborn* passions.
Syn. — Inbred, inherent, natural. See INNATE.
in-born right. *Law.* See RIGHT.
in-bound (-bünd'), [*in*, *adv.* + *bound*, p. a.] *Inward* bound; as, an *inbound* vessel, freight, or baggage; also, pertaining to inward or inbound traffic; as, an *inbound* station; — contrasted with *outbound*.
in-break (-bräk'), **in-break'ing**, *n.* A breaking in; in-road; invasion; incursion.
in-breathe (in-bréth'), *v. l.*; **in-breathe** (-bréth'éd); **in-breath'ing**. 1. To breathe (something) in; to inhale.
2. To infuse by breathing; to inspire.
in-bred (in-bréd'), *a.* 1. Bred within; innate; as, *inbred* worth. "Inbred sentiments." *Burke.*
2. Bred as a native. **Obs.**
3. (*pron.* In-bréd') Subjected to inbreeding.
Syn. — See INNATE.
in-bred (in-bréd'), *v. l.*; **in-bred** (-bréd'; cf. the *adj.*); **in-breeding** (-bréd'ing). [Cf. *inbreed*.] 1. To produce or generate within. "To *inbreed* . . . the seeds of virtue." *Milton.*
2. To breed with each other (animals closely related).
in-breed'ing, *n.* Breeding from a male and female of the same parentage or very closely related to each other.
in-bring (-bring'), *v. l.*; **in-bring'** (-bring'ing). To bring in; esp., *Scots Law*, to bring into court or to confiscate by legal process. — **in-bring'er** (in-bring'er), *n.*
in-burnt (in-bürnt'), *a.* Burnt in; ineffaceable.
Her inburnt, shaming thoughts. *P. Fletcher.*
in-burst (-bürst'), *n.* A bursting in or into; an irruption.
In-ca (in-kä), *n.* [Peruvian, through Sp. *Inca*.] A One of a South American tribe of Quichuan Indians which first asserted its supremacy over the other tribes in the vicinity of Cuzco, under Manco Capac, prob. early in the 11th century. The Inca power was gradually extended until, at the advent of the Spaniards, it was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes of South America. See QUICHUAN, AY-MARA, YUNCA. b Specif., one of the ruling family or clan of the Incas, of reputed descent from the sun; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor, of the Inca domain.
Inca bone, The interparietal when developed as a separate bone in the human skull; — so called because of its very frequent occurrence in skulls of Peruvian mummies.
Inca dove, A small dove (*Scardafella inca*), found from Nicaragua to Arizona.
in-cage (in-käg'), *v. l.*; **in-cage** (-käg'éd); **in-cag'ing** (-käg'ing). [Cf. F. *encager*.] To confine in or as in a cage; to coop up. "Incaged birds." *Shak.*
in-cal-cu-la-ble (in-käl'kü-lä-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *calculable*: cf. F. *incalculable*.] Not capable of being calculated; specif.: a Beyond calculation; very great. b Not foreseeable or determinable; uncertain; as, an *incalculable* temper.
in-cam-er-a-tion (in-käm'er-ät'shün), *n.* [F. *incamération*, or *it. incamerazione*, fr. *in-* + *in-* + *camera* chamber, in LL, also, jurisdiction.] R. C. Ch. Act or process of uniting lands, rights, or revenues to the ecclesiastical chamber, i. e., to the Pope's domain. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
in-can-des-cent (in-kän-dés'), *v. l.* & *i.*; **in-candescence** (-dés'ens), *n.* [L. *incandescere*.] To be or become, or cause to become, incandescent.
in-can-des-cence (-dés'ens), *n.* [Cf. F. *incandescence*.] The glowing of a body due to its high temperature; the emission by a hot body of radiation that renders it visible.
in-can-des-cent (-ént), *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become warm or hot; *in-* + *candescere* to become of a glittering whiteness, to become red-hot, incho. fr. *candere* to be of a glittering whiteness; cf. F. *incandescent*. See CANDID.] 1. White, glowing, or luminous, with intense heat; as, *incandescent* carbon or platinum; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.
2. Holy Scripture becomes resplendent; or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout.
3. Pertaining to or designating a lamp whose light is produced by the incandescence of some specially prepared material; as, an *incandescent* bulb; an *incandescent* burner. Most artificial lights are produced by incandescence, for even in a candle flame the light is caused by glowing particles of carbon. But the term is esp. applied to that kind of electric lamp which consists of a filament fixed in an exhausted glass bulb and heated by an electric current, as in the Edison lamp. It is also applied to gas and oil burners of the Welsbach type. See WELS-BACH BURNER.
incandescent light, light from a source of incandescence; also, an incandescent lamp, etc.
in-can-ta-tion (in-kän-tä'shün), *n.* [F., fr. L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] 1. The use of spells or verbal charms, spoken or sung, as a part

of the ritual of magic. Hence: a The ceremonial chanting or reciting of incantations, as for the cure of disease. b The formula of words chanted or recited.
2. Hence, loosely, magic; sorcery; enchantment.
in-cant'a-to-ry (in-kän'tä-tö-ri), *a.* Of the nature of, employing, or dealing with, incantation.
in-ca-pa-bil'i-ty (in-kä-pä-bil'i-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable; incapacity.
in-ca-pa-ble (in-kä-pä-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + *capable*: cf. F. *incapable*, L. *incapabilis* incomprehensible.] 1. Not capable; wanting in capacity, ability, or qualification for the purpose or end in view; specif.: a Not able, as because of smallness, to take in, contain, hold, or keep; — with *of*. *Obs.* b Not able to receive or endure; intolerant; — with *of*. *Obs.* c Not in a state to receive so as to be affected or moved by so as to be sensible; not receptive; not susceptible; — with *of*; as, *incapable* of pain or pleasure. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. d Not in a state or of a kind to admit; not able to admit; insusceptible; — now only with *of*. e Not able or fit for the doing or performance (of some specified action); — now only with *of*; as, *incapable* of understanding the matter; *incapable* of doing the work. f Not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs? *Shak.* g In a good sense, with reference to some evil, not to be brought to do or perform, because morally strong or well disposed; without the necessary depravity, impudence, or the like, for the doing (of a specified evil thing); — with *of*; as, *incapable* of wrong, dishonesty, or falsehood. g Lacking natural ability, capacity, or qualification; without general or ordinary ability; incompetent; as, an *incapable* child. *h Law.* Wanting legal qualification or power; esp., having some general or fundamental legal disqualification, as ineligibility; as, a habitual drunkard is *incapable* of managing his own affairs in some jurisdictions; a man under thirty-five years of age is *incapable* of holding the office of President of the United States. Cf. INCOMPETENT, COMPETENT. In law *incapable* refers rather to the personal lack of the general ability, or power, or understanding required to perform duties or exercise privileges, or to some general legal disqualification, as ineligibility; *incomplete* often refers rather to lack of specific qualifications to perform duties or exercise, without implying anything as to the personal condition.
2. Inapprehensible; incomprehensible. *Obs.* & *R.*
Syn. — Unqualified, disqualified, inefficient, insufficient, inadequate. — **INCAPABLE, UNABLE.** **INCAPABLE** commonly implies inherent or permanent lack of power to do or bear something; **UNABLE** ordinarily suggests want of ability (whether permanent or temporary) to meet or perform a specific requirement or task; as, "With this weakness of health . . . he was *incapable* of the prolonged contention of spirit necessary for the creation of great works." (*H. Arnold*); "The judge, confidant, and friend of Brutus, but *unable* to survive, the duty of sending his own son to the gallows" (*Sidney Colvin*). See ABLE, UNFIT.
in-ca-pa-ble, *n.* One who is morally or mentally weak or inefficient; an imbecile; a simpleton.
in-ca-pa-cious (in-kä-pä'shüs), *a.* [*in-* not + *capacious*: cf. L. *incaucus* incapacious.] Not capacious; of insufficient or cramped capacity; narrow; of the mind, etc., incapable; deficient; of a person, weak mentally.
in-ca-pac-i-tate (-pä-s'it-ät), *v. l.*; **-tate** (-tät'éd); **-tate'ing** (-tät'ing). [*in-* not + *capacitate*.] 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render incapable or unfit; to disable; to disqualify; as, age *incapacitated* him for war. 2. *Law.* To deprive of legal requisites or qualification; to render legally incapable; to disqualify.
in-ca-pac-i-ta-tion (-tät'shün), *n.* Act of incapacitating, or state of being incapacitated; incapacity.
in-ca-pac-i-ty (-pä-s'it-i-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. *incapacité*.] Quality or state of being incapable; want of capacity; lack of physical or intellectual power, or of natural or legal qualification; inability; incapability; disability; incompetence.
Syn. — Inability, incapability, incompetency, unfitness, disqualification, disability.
in-ca-pi-ty (in-kä-pi-té), [L.] *Feudal Law*, Lit., in chief; — used of a tenant holding immediately of his lord, but usually in England of one holding directly of the crown, of whom, under the feudal system, all lands (even freeholds) are theoretically conceived as held. Cf. MESSNE.
in-cap-su-late (in-käp'sü-lät), *v. l.*; **-lating** (-lät'éd); **-lating** (-lät'ing). To inclose in or as in a capsule; to encyst; hence, of speech, to inclose between related elements.
in-cap-su-la-tion (-lä'shün), *n.* An incapsulating; state of being incapsulated; as: a *Gram.* The insertion of a clause within a clause. b See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.
in-car-cer-ate (in-kär'sér-ät), *v. l.*; **in-car-cer-ate** (-ät'éd); **in-car-cer-ate'ing** (-ät'ing). [*in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, fr. *carcer* prison.] To put in prison; to imprison; hence, to confine; to hem in. **Syn.** — See IMPRISON.
incarcerated hernia. *Med.* See INCARCERATION, 2.
in-car-cer-a-tion (-är'shün), *n.* [Cf. F. *incarcération*.] 1. A confining, or state of being confined; imprisonment.



Incandescent Lamp.

incom-poss/si-ble (In'kòm-pòs'si-b'l), a. [in-not + com-possible: cf. F. impossible.] Not mutually possible; inconsistent; incompatible. Chiefly Philos. — Incom-poss-ibil-ty (-b'li-ti), n.

incom-pre-hen-si-ble (In'kòm-prè-hèn'si-b'li-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. incompréhensible.] Quality of being incomprehensible; incomprehensibility; inexplicability.

incom-pre-hen-si-ble (-hèn'si-b'l), a. [L. incomprehensibilis: cf. F. incompréhensible. See IN-not; COMPREHENSIBLE.] 1. Not capable of being contained within limits. An infinite and incomprehensible substance. Hooker.

2. Not capable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of the human mind; as, the mysteries of creation are incomprehensible; beyond the powers of a particular mind; unintelligible; as, mathematics are incomprehensible to him; hence, in a weaker sense, beyond ordinary comprehension; unathomable; as, incomprehensible moods; enigmatic; as, an incomprehensible person. And all her numbered stars that seem to roll Spaces incomprehensible. Milton.

3. That cannot be caught or held. Obs. — Incom-pre-hen-si-ble-ness, n. — Incom-pre-hen-si-bly, adv.

incom-pre-hen-sion (-shün), n. Want of comprehension or understanding. "Mazes and incomprehensions." Bacon.

incom-pre-hen-sive (-siv), a. 1. Not comprehensive. 2. Incomprehensible. Obs.

incom-press'i-ble (In'kòm-près'si-b'l), a. [in-not + com-pressible: cf. F. incompressible.] Not compressible; resisting, or incapable of, compression.

incom-priv-a-ble (In'kòm-sév'-á-b'l), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). Character of being, or that which is, inconceivable. The inconceivability of the Infinite. Mansel.

inconceivability of the negative or opposite, *Metaph.*, a criterion of truth brought into prominence by Herbert Spencer, who held that wherever the opposite of a given proposition, that is, the denial of its truth, is incapable of being conceived, the proposition is to be accepted as true or as expressing a necessary relation.

incom-priv-a-ble (-sév'-á-b'l), a. [in-not + conceivable: cf. F. inconcevable.] 1. Not conceivable; of which no conception can be formed, or which cannot conceivably be regarded as true; in reference to the imagination, that cannot be imaged; unimaginable; as, color is inconceivable to those born blind; non-Euclidian space is inconceivable; in reference to logical relations of ideas, that cannot be entertained by the mind; unthinkable; as, it is inconceivable that a thing can both be and not be at the same time and in the same way; in reference to belief, that cannot be regarded as true; incredible; unbelievable; as, it is inconceivable that God should wantonly inflict suffering.

2. Loosely: Hard to believe; incredible; as, it is inconceivable that the present stock market conditions should last. — Incom-priv-a-ble-ness, n. — Incom-priv-a-bly, adv.

incom-priv-a-ble-ness, n. — Incom-priv-a-bly, adv. Want of conceivability; unattainability. Rare.

There is an *inconceivability* in admitting these words. Trench. — Incom-priv-a-ble-ness, n. — Incom-priv-a-bly, adv. Want of conceivability; unattainability. Rare.

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incongruous with avowed principles; a digression incongruous to the general plan. c Characterized by inconsistency or inharmony of its own parts or qualities; as, an incongruous story; an incongruous religion. d Characterized by lack of propriety or suitableness; not congruous with what is generally regarded as fit or seemly; as, incongruous manners or behavior. e Math. Not congruent. See CONGRUENT.

Syn. — Unsuitable, inharmonious, disagreeing, absurd, inappropriate, unfit, improper. See INCONSISTENT. — Incon-gru-ous-ly, adv. — Incon-gru-ous-ness, n.

incon-scient (In'kòm'shén't), a. Not conscious; not due to, not actuated by, consciousness. — Incon-sci-ence (-shén's), n.

incon-se-quence (In'kòm'sé-kwén's), n. [L. inconsequen-tia.] 1. Quality or state of being inconsequent; specif.: a Want of just or logical inference or argument; illogicality. b Want of sequence; inconsequentness; irrelevance. c Want of consequence; unimportance. Rare. 2. Character or mood marked by inconsequence. "A wild inconsequence now possessed him." C. E. Craddock.

incon-se-quent (-kwén't), a. [L. inconsequens. See IN-not; CONSEQUENT.] 1. Not following from the premises; not regularly inferred; invalid; illogical; inconsistent. Loose and inconsequent conjectures. Sir T. Browne.

2. Not obeying any natural sequence; inconsequent; disconnected; irrelevant. "I want my mother!" Ellen repeated in her gentle wail as plaintively inexpressible as the note of a bird. Mary Wilkins.

3. Characterized by inconsequence, or want of logic or relevancy; as, an inconsequent mind or character. 4. Of no consequence; unimportant. Rare. Inconsequent drainage, antecedent drainage.

incon-se-quent-tial (-kwén'shál), a. 1. Not regularly following from the premises; hence, irrelevant. 2. Unimportant; of no consequence. Rare. J. C. Van Dyke.

incon-sid-er-a-ble (In'kòm-síd'-ér-á-b'l), a. [Cf. OF. inconsiderable.] 1. Too great to be considered or reckoned. Obs. 2. Not considerable; unworthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; as, an inconsiderable distance, quantity, degree, value, or sum. "The baser scum and inconsiderable dregs of Rome." Stepney.

3. Inconsiderate; careless. Obs. — Incon-sid-er-a-ble-ness, n. — Incon-sid-er-a-ble-ly, adv.

incon-sid-er-a-ble-ness, n. — Incon-sid-er-a-ble-ly, adv. See IN-not; CONSIDERATE.] 1. Not adequately considered; ill-considered; ill-advised.

2. Not considerate; not attentive to safety or to propriety; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless; thoughtless; heedless; as, the young are generally inconsiderate; inconsiderate conduct.

3. Not held in consideration or esteem. Obs. Syn. — Inattentive, inadvertent, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash. — Incon-sid-er-a-ble-ly, adv. — Incon-sid-er-a-ble-ness, n.

incon-sid-er-a-tion (-shán), n. [L. inconsideratio: cf. F. inconsideration.] Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness; also, an instance or display of this. "Not gross, willful, deliberate crimes; but rather the effects of inconsideration." Sharp.

incon-sist-ent (In'kòm-sis'tén't), n.; pl. -ents (-énz). 1. Quality or state of being inconsistent; specif.: a Want of agreement, consonance, harmony, compatibility, etc. There is a perfect inconsistency between that which is said and that which is of free gift. b Want of stability, uniformity, or steadiness. Mutability of temper, and inconsistency with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. Addison.

2. An instance of inconsistent character or inconsistent condition; also, that which is inconsistent. "I can register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a bundle of inconsistencies and contradictions would appear at last!" Swift.

incon-sist-ent (-tén't), a. [in-not + consistent.] 1. Not consistent; specif.: a Showing, or marked by, lack of consistency; in respect to logical relations, contradictory or inconsequent; illogical; as, inconsistent hypotheses; an inconsistent conclusion; in respect to aesthetic relations, inharmonious; in consonant; inaccordant; as, inconsistent composition; in respect to character, sentiment, etc., incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable. Wisdom and virtue are far from being inconsistent with politeness and good humor. Addison.

b Not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment, steadiness of principle, etc.; fickle; changeable. Thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man. Young.

2. Without material consistency or coherence of parts. Syn. — Contradictory, discordant, dissonant, repugnant, inharmonious, incoherent, discrepant, inconsistent, incongruous, incompatible. INCONSISTENT implies contradiction or discrepancy; INCONGRUOUS, lack of harmony, or reciprocal unsuitability, often verging on absurdity; INCOMPATIBLE suggests positive opposition or contrariety, as of objects or qualities which cannot coexist; as, "Poems and metaphysics (say you, with your spectacles on) are inconsistent things. A metaphysical poem is a contradiction.

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in terms" (T. Gray); "The manifold inconsistencies of persons . . . who attempt to unite incompatibilities" (J. H. Newman); "Incongruity fronting incongruity, and as it were recognizing themselves incongruous, and staring stupidly in each other's face" (Carlyle); "She was quite incongruous with his notion of ministers' daughters in general" (G. Eliot); "the incompatible notions, in which consists its inconceivableness" (J. H. Newman); "Foliteness and Calliban are incompatible notions" (ib.); cf. INCOMPATIBILITY of temper. See DISSONANT, OPPOSITE; cf. CONSONANT.

inconsistent triad, *Symbolic Logic*, the symbolic form to which all valid syllogisms may be reduced, and which is hence a test of the validity of any syllogism.

in-con-sol-a-ble (In'kòm-sól'-á-b'l), a. [L. inconsolabilis: cf. F. inconsolable. See IN-not; CONSOLATE.] Incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond comfort; disconsolate. — In-con-sol-a-ble-ly, adv. — In-con-sol-a-ble-ness, n.

in-con-so-nance (In'kòm-só-náns), n. Want of consonance or harmony of sound, action, or thought; disagreement. in-con-so-nant (-nánt), a. Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant. — In-con-so-nant-ly, adv.

in-con-spic-u-ous (In'kòm-spík'-ú-ús), a. [L. inconspicuus. See IN-not; CONSPICUOUS.] Not conspicuous; specif.: a Not visible. Obs. b Not obvious to the mental eye; indiscernible; imperceptible. Obs. c Not readily noticeable; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — In-con-spic-u-ous-ly, adv. — In-con-spic-u-ous-ness, n.

in-con-stant-ly (In'kòm-stán'tl), n. [L. inconstantia.] Quality or state of being inconstant; want of constancy; specif.: a Fickleness; changeableness, or an instance of it. Lightness and inconstancy in love. Spenser.

b Variability; want of uniformity. c Inconstancy. Obs. in-con-stant (-stánt), a. [L. inconstans: cf. F. inconstant. See IN-not; CONSTANT.] 1. Not constant; not stable or uniform; subject to change of character, opinion, inclination, or purpose, etc.; fickle; changeable; as, inconstant in love or friendship. "The inconstant moon." Shak.

2. Inconstant. Obs. Syn. — Mutable, fickle, volatile, unsteady, unstable, changeable, variable, wavering, fluctuating. See FAITHLESS.

in-con-sum-a-ble (In'kòm-súm'-á-b'l), a. Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or spent; sometimes, specif., not capable of direct consumption in satisfying the wants of man, as machinery, etc. — In-con-sum-a-ble-ly, adv.

in-con-tam-i-nate (-tám't-nát), a. [L. incontaminatus. See IN-not; CONTAMINATE.] Not contaminated; pure; undefiled. — In-con-tam-i-nate-ness, n.

in-con-test-a-ble (In'kòm-tést'-á-b'l), n. Quality or state of being uncontested.

in-con-test-a-ble (-tést'-á-b'l), a. [in-not + contestable: cf. F. incontestable.] 1. Not contestable; not to be disputed, called in question, or controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable; as, uncontested evidence.

2. Specif., Insurance, such by its terms that payment in case of loss cannot be disputed by the company for any cause except nonpayment of premiums; — said of a policy. Syn. — Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain.

in-con-test-a-ble-ness, n. — In-con-test-a-ble-ly, adv. in-con-tin-ent (In'kòm-tén't), n. [L. incontinentia: cf. F. incontinence.] 1. Quality or state of being incontinent; want of continence; esp., failure to restrain the passions or appetites; indulgence of lust; lewdness; unchastity. That Satan tempt you not for your incontinence. 1 Cor. vii. 5.

2. Med. The inability of any of the animal organs to restrain the natural evacuations, so that the discharges are involuntary; as, incontinence of urine.

in-con-tin-ent (-tén't), a. [L. incontinentis: cf. F. incontinent. See IN-not; CONTINENT.] 1. Not continent; unable to contain, keep, or restrain; uncontrolled; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging unlawful lust; unchaste; lewd. 2. Med. Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

in-con-tin-ent-ly, adv. [F. incontinent, L. in continenti (sc. tempore). See CONTINENT, a.] Incontinently; without any interval; at once; immediately. Archaic. Hence he will return incontinent. Shak.

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specif. one of a series of minute additions; a slight or imperceptible augmentation. Cf. UNLEARNED INCREMENT.

3. Math. A change, generally arbitrary, either positive or negative, in the value of an independent variable; also, the corresponding change in the value of the dependent function; specif., the change in function value corresponding to an increase of the argument value by 1.

4. Forestry. Increase in volume or value for a given period of a tree or a stand. Cf. ACCRETION.

in-cro-men'tal (in-kro-men'tal), a. Of or pertaining to increments or increase; specif., Biol., pertaining to, or resulting from, the process of growth; as, incremental lines.

in-cres-cent (in-kres-sent), a. [L. *increscens*, -entis, p. pr. of *increscere*.] See INCREASE. 1. Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling; enlarging; waxing.

2. Specif., Her., increasing; — said of the new moon depicted with the points turned toward the dexter side. — n. An increasing moon.

in-crim-i-nate (in-krim-i-nat), v. t. ; IN-CRIM-I-NAT'ED (-nat'ed), n. [IN-CRIM-I-NAT'ING (-nat'ing).] [L. *incriminatus*, p. p. of *incriminare*; *in-* + *criminare*, *criminatori*, to accuse one of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To charge with a crime or fault; to criminate; to accuse.

in-crim-i-na'tion (in-krim-i-na'shun), n. Act of incriminating, or state of being incriminated; crimination.

in-crim-i-na-to-ry (in-krim-i-na-to-ri), a. Of or pertaining to incrimination; tending to incriminate; criminatory.

in-croy-a-ble (in-kroy-a-ble), n. [F., lit., incredible.] A French top or dandy of the time of the Directory; hence, any fop. The name is said to allude not only to the extravagant dress, but also to the frequent use of "C'est vraiment incroyable" (That is really incredible).

in-crust' (in-krist'), v. t. ; IN-CRUST'ED; IN-CRUST'ING. [L. *incruster*; *in-* + *cruster* to cover with a crust; cf. F. *incruster*. See CRUST; cf. ENCRUST.] 1. To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of; to crust over (with); as, iron *incrusted* with rust.

2. Fine Arts. To cover or overlay (with); as, to *incrusted* walls with marble; also, to inlay, as decoration (into).

3. To inclose in or as in a crust. Rare.

in-crust' v. i. To form a crust. Rare.

in-crust-a'tion (in-krist-a'shun), n. [L. *incrustatio*; v. f. of *incrustare*.] 1. Act of incrusting, or state of being incrustated.

2. A crust or hard coating of anything upon or within a body, as a deposit of lime inside a steam boiler.

3. Arch. A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc., attached to the masonry by cramp irons or cement.

4. Fine Arts. Anything overlaid or inlaid.

in-crust-ment, n. An incrustation. Rare.

in-cu-bate (in-ku-bat), v. t. ; IN-CU-BAT'ED (-bat'ed); IN-CU-BAT'ING (-bat'ing). [L. *incubatus*, p. p. of *incubare* to lie on; *in-* + *cu-* to *incubare* to hatch them by the warmth of the body, as most birds do; to brood; hence, to maintain (eggs, embryos of animals, bacteria, or the like) under conditions of warmth, etc., favorable for hatching or development, as by the heat of the sun, artificial heat, etc.]

in-cu-bate, v. i. 1. To sit on eggs; to brood.

2. To undergo incubation.

in-cu-ba'tion (in-ku-ba'shun), n. [L. *incubatio*; cf. F. *incubation*.] 1. Act or process of incubating, as eggs, bacteria, etc.

2. A brooding or brooding upon.

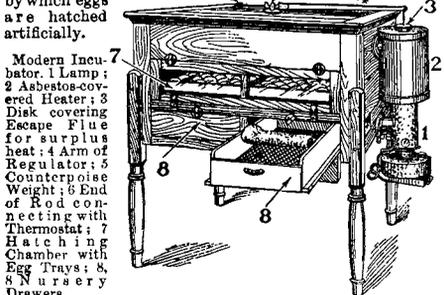
3. There is an indescribable stillness and a sense of incubation. The wind has fallen. J. A. Synonds.

4. Med. The development of a disease from its causes. The period of incubation is the time between the inception and outbreak of the disease.

5. Gr. Antiq. A sleeping in a consecrated place, as a temple, for the purpose of dreaming oracular dreams. Tylor.

in-cu-ba-tive (in-ku-ba-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to incubation; characteristic of, or marked by, incubation.

in-cu-ba'tor (-ba'tor), n. 1. One that incubates; esp., an apparatus by which eggs are hatched artificially.



2. A contrivance for the cultivation of microorganisms by maintaining a suitable temperature.

3. An apparatus for rearing premature-born babies.

shun), n. Burning; cremation. Obs. or R. in-cro-men-ta'tion (in-kro-men-ta'shun), n. [Cf. L. *incrementatio*.] Production of means of producing growth. Rare. increment borer. A hollow auger for cutting out a core from a tree to show the annular rings and thus ascertain the growth. in-cro-ment-cul' die. See FILE, n. tool. [CREMENT BORER.] increment gauge or gage. = IN-CRE-pate, n. t. [L. *increpatus*, p. p. of *increpare* to upbraid; *in-* + *crepare* to rebuke or talk noisily.] To chide; rebuke. O. s. in-cro-pa'tion (in-kro-pa'shun), n. [L. *increpatione*.] Chiding; rebuke; reproach. Abstr. increp, increp' + INCREASE. in-cres-cent (in-kres-sent), n. [See INCREMENT.] Gradual increase in size. in-cres-cent' v. t. To provide or adorn with a crest. Rare.

in-cu-ba-to-ry (in-ku-ba-to-ri), a. Pertaining to, or serving for, incubation.

in-cu-bous (in-ku-bus), a. [From L. *incubare* to lie on.] Bot. Having the leaves so placed that the upper part of each one covers the base of the leaf next above it, as in certain liverworts. Cf. succubous.

in-cu-bus (in-ku-bus), n. ; pl. E. -BUSSES (-sz; -z; 151), L. INCUBI (-bi). [L., the nightmare. Cf. INCUBATE.] 1. An evil spirit, supposed to lie upon persons in their sleep, and esp. to have sexual intercourse with women by night.

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called succubi; those who appeared like men *incubi*, though this distinction was not always preserved. Lecky.

2. Med. The nightmare. See NIGHTMARE.

3. Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey. J. L. Fawley

in-cu-dal (in-ku-dal), a. [See INCUS.] Zool. Of or pertaining to the incus.

in-cu-date (in-ku-dat), a. Zool. 1. Having an incus.

2. A type of mastax in rotifers, in which the mallei are absent and the incus is converted into a forcepslike organ.

in-cul-cate (in-ku-kat; in-ku-kat; 277; see -ATE), v. t. ; IN-CUL-CAT'ED (-kat'ed); IN-CUL-CAT'ING (-ing). [L. *inculcatus*, p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on; *in-* + *calcare* to tread, fr. *calx* the heel; perh. akin to E. *heel*. Cf. 1st CALK.] 1. To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions; to urge on the mind; with *on* or *upon*; as, Christ *inculcates* humility on his followers.

2. To read on; to trample. Obs.

Syn. — Instill, infuse, ingraft, impress. See IMPLANT.

in-cul-ca'tion (in-ku-ka'shun), n. [L. *inculcatio*; cf. F. *inculcation*.] A teaching and impressing by frequent repetitions or admonitions.

in-cul-ca-to-ry (in-ku-ka-to-ri), a. [inculcate + -ory.] Tending or serving to inculcate; marked by inculcation. R.

in-cul-pa-ble (in-ku-pa-ble), a. [L. *inculpabilis*.] Not culpable; blameless; innocent.

in-cul-pate (in-ku-pat; in-ku-pat; 277; see -ATE), v. t. ; IN-CUL-PAT'ED (-pat'ed); IN-CUL-PAT'ING (-ing). [L. *inculpatus*, p. p. of *inculpare* to blame; L. *in-* + *culpa* fault. See CULPABLE.] To impute guilt to; to involve or implicate in guilt; to blame; to incriminate.

That risk could . . . not *inculpate* them. H. James.

in-cul-pa'tion (in-ku-pa'shun), n. [Cf. F. *inculpation*.] Blame; censure; crimination.

in-cul-pa-to-ry (in-ku-pa-to-ri), a. Tending to inculcate; imputing blame; criminatory; implicating.

in-cult' (in-ku-lt'), a. [L. *incultus*; *in-* not + *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to cultivate; cf. F. *inculte*.] Untilled; uncultivated; uncivilized; crude; rude; unpolished; rough. R.

Germany then, says Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid. Burton

His style is diffuse and *incult*. M. W. Sheller.

in-cum-ben-cy (in-ku-mben-si), n. ; pl. -CIES (-is). [From INCUMBENT.] State or quality of being incumbent, or that which is incumbent; specif.: a Quality of being morally incumbent; that which is morally incumbent, or is imposed, as a rule, duty, obligation, or responsibility. "The *incumbencies* of a family." Donne. b State of holding a benefice; the full possession and exercise of any office; an incumbent's sphere of action or period of office. c An incumbent, or overlying, weight or mass.

in-cum-bent (-bent), a. [L. *incumbens*, -entis, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie down upon, press upon; *in-* + *cu-* to *incumbere* (in comp.); akin to *cu-bare* to lie down. See INCUBATE.] 1. Lying or reclining, esp. so as to exert a downward pressure; hence, impending; threatening.

Two *incumbent* figures, gracefully leaning. Sir H. Wotton.

To move the *incumbent* load they try. Addison.

2. Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty or obligation; obligatory; — with *on* or *upon*.

Good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. Sprat

3. Bot. Lying upon or apposed to; — said of the cotyledons folded so that the hypocotyl is applied to the back of one of them, or of an anther lying against the side of a filament but attached at only one point. The position is represented in diagrammatic cross section thus: [O]. Cf. ACCUMBENT, 2, CONDUPPLICATE.

4. Zool. Bent downwards so as to touch, or rest on, something else; as, *incumbent* hairs or spines. Of a bird's hind toe, so placed that its whole length rests on the ground when the bird is standing.

5. Busily engaged; assiduous. Obs.

6. Holding a benefice; being in the office of an incumbent. Obs.

in-cum-bent, n. A person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.

in-cu-nu-la (in-ku-nu-la), n. pl. ; sing. -LUM (-lum). [L. *incunabula*, pl., cradle, birthplace, origin. See IN-; cf. CUNABULA.] 1. Cradle period or state; beginnings; infancy.

2. Bibliography. Works of art, or of human industry, of an early epoch; esp., books printed before A. D. 1500. Also in the sing.

in-cu-ne-a'tion (in-ku-ne-a'shun), n. [See IN-; CUNEATE.] A wedging or impaction.

in-cur' (in-ku-r), v. t. ; IN-CUR'RED' (-kurd'); IN-CUR'RING (-kuring). [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward; *in-* + *currere* to run. See CURRENT.] 1. To meet or fall in with, as something inconvenient, harmful, or onerous; to become

liable or subject to; to bring down upon one's self; as, to *incur* debt, danger, displeasure, penalty, responsibility, etc.

I know not what I shall incur to pass it, Having no warrant. Shak.

2. To render liable or subject to; to bring; to entail. Obs. Lest you *incur* me much more damage in my fame than you have done me pleasure in preserving my life. Chapman.

Syn. — INCUR, CONTRACT agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, onerous, or injurious. INCUR emphasizes the idea of liability, and commonly implies voluntary action; CONTRACT more frequently suggests actual, often involuntary, acquisition; as, to *incur* an obligation, a penalty, risk, criticism; to *contract* a disease, a bad habit; "A man may spend his success without *incurring* justly the odium of conceit" (Cyprien); "Man . . . swarming into vices . . . contracts defilement" (Coucher).

in-cur' (in-ku-r), v. i. 1. To run (into); hence, to fall; enter. Obs.

2. To accrue; to be involved.

in-cur-a-bil'i-ty (in-ku-r-a-bil'i-ty), n. Quality or state of being incurable; irremediable.

in-cur-a-ble (in-ku-r-a-ble), a. [Cf. F. *incurable*, L. *incurabilis*. See IN-; CURABLE.] Not capable of being cured; as, an *incurable* disease; not admitting of remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as, *incurable* evils.

Rancorous and *incurable* hostility. Burke.

Syn. — Irrecoverable, irremediable, irreparable, hopeless.

in-cur-a-ble, n. A person diseased beyond cure.

in-cur'i-os'i-ty (in-ku-ri-os'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. *curiosité*, L. *curiositas*.] Quality or state of being inquisitive; want of curiosity or interest; indifference.

in-cur'i-ous (in-ku-ri-us), a. [L. *curiosus*; cf. F. *curieux*. See IN-; CURIOUS.] 1. Not curious, or inquisitive; without care for or interest in; indifferent; inattentive; careless; negligent; heedless.

Carelessness and *incurious* deportments. Jer. Taylor.

2. Not particular, fastidious, or critical. Obs.

3. Done without care or nicety; homely; coarse. Obs. or R.

4. Devoid of interest; uninteresting. Rare.

in-cur'ence (in-ku-r'ens), n. [See INCURRENT.] Act or process of incurring.

in-cur'ent (-ent), n. [L. *incurrens*, p. pr. of *incurrere*, *incursurus*, to run in; *in-* + *currere* to run.] 1. Occurring (within a given time). Obs.

2. Zool. Characterized by a current which flows inward; as, the *incur'ent* siphon of lamellibranch mollusks.

in-cur'sion (in-ku-r'shun), n. [L. *incursio*; cf. F. *incursion*. See INCUR.] A running in, into, or against; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; a sudden or rapid invasion; a predatory or harassing inroad; a raid.

The *incursions* of the Goths. Arbutnot.

Sins of daily *incursion*. South.

Syn. — Inroad, irruption, raid, foray. See INVASION.

in-cur'sive (-siv), n. Making incursions; invasive.

in-cur'vate (-vat), a. [L. *incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; *in-* + *curvare* bent. See CURVE; cf. INCURVE.] Crooked; incurvated.

in-cur'vate (-vat), v. t. & i. ; IN-CUR'VAT'ED (-vat'ed); IN-CUR'VAT'ING (-vat'ing). To turn from a straight line or course; to bend; to crook; specif., to curve inward.

in-cur'va'tion (in-ku-r'va'shun), n. [L. *incurvatio*; cf. F. *incurvation*.] 1. Act, fact, or process of incurvating, or state of being incurvated; curvature or incurvature.

An *incurvation* of the rays. Derham.

2. Act of bowing or bending the body, in respect of reverence. Obs. "The *incurvations* of the knee." Bp. Hall.

in-cur'va-ture (-va-ture), n. Act, fact, or process of curving inward, or state of being curved inward.

in-cur've' (in-ku-r'v), n. Also IN-CUR'VE, n., or IN CURVE. A curving in; Baseball, a ball that curves in. See CURVE, n.

in-cur've' (in-ku-r'v), v. t. & i. ; IN-CUR'VED' (-kurd'v); IN-CUR'VING. [See INCURVATE.] To bend; curve; crook; esp., to curve inward.

in-cur'ved' (in-ku-r'vd'), p. a. [*in-* + *curved*.] Bending gradually toward the axis or center. Cf. INFLXED.

in-cus' (in-ku-s), n. ; pl. IN-CUS'ES (in-ku-s'es). [L., anvil.] 1. Anat. The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil bone. See EAR.

2. Zool. The median V-shaped structure in the mastax of rotifers upon which the mallei work. See MASTAX.

in-cuse' (in-ku-z'), a. [L. *incusus*, p. p. of *incutere* to forge with the hammer.] Struck or stamped in; — esp. in numismatics.

in-cuse', n. An incuse figure, design, or impression.

in-cuse', v. t. ; IN-CUSED' (-kuzd'); IN-CUS'ING (-kuz'ing). [See INCUSE, a.] To stamp or strike; to impress by striking, as a coin or medal.

Ind (ind), n. [F. *Inde*.] 1. India.

Now Poetical or Archaic.

Gold, and gems, and all the wealth Reverse of Stater of C. Augustus. Cyprien.

2. a in sing. or pl. India. Obs. century B. C.) show "From the east to western Ind." in two incuse Squares.

Shak. b in pl. Natives of India. Obs.

in-da-gate (in-da-gat), v. t. [L. *indagare*, p. p. of *indagare* to seek.] To search into; investigate. — in-da-ga'tion (-ga'shun), n. — in-da-ga-tive (-ga-tiv), a. All Obs. or R.

in-da-ga'tor (-ga'tor), n. [L.] Searcher; investigator. Rare.

in-dam'ine (in-dam'in; in-da-men'; 184), n. Also IN-

liable or subject to; to bring down upon one's self; as, to incur debt, danger, displeasure, penalty, responsibility, etc.

I know not what I shall incur to pass it, Having no warrant. Shak.

2. To render liable or subject to; to bring; to entail. Obs. Lest you incur me much more damage in my fame than you have done me pleasure in preserving my life. Chapman.

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An incurvation of the rays. Derham.

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2. a in sing. or pl. India. Obs. century B. C.) show "From the east to western Ind." in two incuse Squares.

[Prob. indigo + amine.] Chem. Any of a series of weak organic bases, artificially prepared, the simplest of which is phenylene blue, C12H10(NH)2C6H4NH2. The indamines may be regarded as derivatives of the hypothetical quinone di-imide, C8H6(NH)2. Their salts are unstable blue and green dyestuffs, easily converted into thionines and safranines.

Inda-zol (in'dā-zōl; -zōl), **in'da-zōle** (in'dā-zōl), n. [*indol* + *azole*.] *Org. Chem.* A crystalline nitrogenous compound, C7H7N2, related to indol, and produced from a hydrazine derivative of cinnamic acid, and in other ways; also, any compound of which indazol proper is the type.

in-debt (in-dēbt), v. t.; **in-debt'ed**, **in-debt'ing**. [*ME. endetten* (in p. p. *endetted*), *F. endetter*; *en- (L. in) + F. dette* debt. See **DEBT**.] To bring into debt; to place under obligation.

Thy fortune hath indebted thee to none Daniel. **in-debt'ed**, p. a. 1. Brought into debt; being under obligation; held to payment or requital; in debt. 2. Placed under obligation for something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due; beholden; as, we are indebted to parents and friends for love and aid.

in-debt'ed-ness, n. 1. State of being indebted. 2. The sum owed; debts, collectively.

in-de-cent-ry (in-dē-sēn-srī), n.; pl. **-cies** (-sīz). [*L. indecentia* unseemliness: cf. *F. indecencie*.] 1. Quality or state of being indecent; want of decency, modesty, or good manners; unseemliness; unseemly behavior; immodesty; *Obs.*, uncomeliness; physical blemish. 2. That which is indecent; an indecent word or act; an offense against delicacy.

They who . . . present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the indecencies I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie*. **Syn.** — *Indelicacy, indecorum, impurity, obscenity.*

in-de-cent (in-dē-sēnt), a. [*L. indecens* unseemly, unbecoming: cf. *F. indécet*. See **IN-NOT**; **DECENT**.] Not decent; specif.: a Unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, *indecent language*. b Uncomely; ill-looking. *Obs.* **Syn.** — *Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene, vile.* See **IMPROPER**.

in-de-cid-u-ate (in-dē-sīd'ū-āt), a. *Anat.* Having no decidua; nondeciduate.

in-de-cid-u-ous (in-dē-sīd'ū-ās), a. 1. Not liable to fall off. *Obs.* The *indeciduous* and *indeciduous* locks of Apollo. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Not deciduous, as leaves; evergreen, as trees. **in-de-cis-ion** (-sīz'ūn), n. [*IN-NOT* + *decision*: cf. *F. incision*.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness; indeterminateness; wavering of mind; vacillation; hesitation.

The term *indecision* . . . implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone*. **in-de-cis-ive** (-sīv), a. [*CF. F. incisivus*.] 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final or ultimate issue; as, an *indecisive* battle, argument, answer.

2. Undetermined; prone to indecision; irresolute; unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character. 3. Not certain; dubious; indefinite; indistinct.

in-de-clin-a-ble (-klīn'ā-b'l), a. [*L. indeclinabilis*: cf. *F. indeclinable*. See **IN-NOT**; **DECLINE**.] 1. Incapable of declining, or deviating; unalterable; constant. *Obs.* 2. Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable. *Obs.* 3. *Gram.* Not declinable; not varied by inflective terminations; as, *nihil* (nothing), in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun. — *n.* An indeclinable word.

in-de-com-pos-a-ble (in-dē-kōm-pōz'ā-b'l), a. [*IN-NOT* + *decomposable*: cf. *F. indécomposable*.] Not decomposable; not resolvable into constituents or elements.

in-de-co-ro-ous (in-dē-kōr'ūs; in-dē-kōr'ūs; see the note below), a. [*L. indecorus*; cf. *F. indecor, indecoris, indecorosus*. See **IN-NOT**; **DECOROUS**.] Not decorous; violating good manners; contrary to good breeding or etiquette; unbecoming; improper; out of place.

It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt anything more by mere struggle. *Burke*. **Syn.** — *The leading authorities prefer the accentuation in-de-co-ro-ous. Actual usage apparently favors in-de-co-ro-ous somewhat more strongly than it does de-co-ro-ous (cf. DECOROUS, prob. from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as in-ol-u-a-ri-ous, in-ol-u-a-ri-ous, etc. (in-dē-sīv). See **IN-NOT**; **DECOROUS**.] Unbecoming, unseemly, unbecoming, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See **IMPROPER**.*

in-de-co-rum (in-dē-kōr'ūm), n. [*IN-NOT* + *decorum*: cf. *L. indecorus* unbecoming.] Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the conventions of civility, custom, or etiquette; also, an indecorous or unbecoming action.

in-deed (in-dēd), adv. [*PREP. in + deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact: verily; truly; to be sure; in point of fact; — used in a variety of senses, as: a Denoting emphasis; as, *indeed*, it is so; *indeed*, yes. The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. *Rom* viii. 7. b Denoting concession or admission; as, you are right, *indeed*. c Denoting surprise; as, *indeed*, is it you? d Denoting interrogation; — often with the interrogation point, and having the force: Is that so? Can it be? e As an exclamation, denoting surprise, irony, incredulity, etc.

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (in-dē-fāt'ī-gā-b'l), a. [*L. indefatigabilis*: cf. *OF. indefatigable*. See **IN-NOT**; **DEFATIGABLE**: cf. *INFATIGABLE*.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearied; as, *indefatigable* exertions, perseverance. "A constant, *indefatigable* attendance." *South*. — **in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **in-de-fat-i-ga-ble-ness**, n. — **in-de-fat-i-gā-bly**, adv.

Phone with indefatigable wings. *Milton*. **Syn.** — **INDEFATIGABLE, TIRELESS, INDEFATIGABLE IMPETUS**

incapability of fatigue, and hence persistence in effort; as, "the strenuous, persevering, and absolutely *indefatigable* champion of every victim of oppression" (*J. Morley*). "The little butler was *indefatigable* with his cork-screw" (*T. L. Peacock*). **TIRELESS** is sometimes employed with little distinction from *indefatigable*; frequently, however, it connotes to a degree which precludes the substitution of *indefatigable*; the fact of unwearied, often superb, power or continuance; as, "the *tireless* sweep of the eagle's flight; "out in the breakers *tirelessly* tossing" (*W. Whitman*). See **TIRE**.

in-de-fea-si-ble (in-dē-fēz'ī-b'l), a. [*IN-NOT* + *defeasible*: cf. *OF. indefeasible*.] Not to be defeated; not defeasible; incapable of being annulled or made void; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title. — **in-de-fea-si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **in-de-fea-si-ble-ness**, n. — **in-de-fea-si-bly**, adv.

That the king had a divine and an *indefeasible* right to the regal power. *Macculay*. **Syn.** — **INALIENABLE**.

in-de-fect-i-ble (-fēkt'ī-b'l), a. [*IN-NOT* + *defectible*: cf. *F. infectible*.] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; also, without defect; faultless. — **in-de-fect-i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), n. — **in-de-fect-i-bly**, adv.

An *indefectible* treasure in the heavens *Barrow*. **in-de-fen-si-ble** (-fēn'sī-b'l), a. [*IN-NOT* + *defensible*: cf. *OF. indefensible*.] Not defensible; not capable of being defended, maintained, vindicated, or justified; unjustifiable; untenable; as, an *indefensible* fortress, position, cause, etc. — **in-de-fen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **in-de-fen-si-ble-ness**, n. — **in-de-fen-si-bly**, adv.

Men find that something can be said in favor of what, on the very proposal, they thought utterly *indefensible*. *Burke*. **in-de-fi-cient** (-dē-fī-si-ēnt), a. [*L. indeficiens*: cf. *OF. inficiens*. See **IN-NOT**; **DEFICIENT**.] Not deficient; unfailing. — **in-de-fi-cient-ly**, adv. *All Obs.* or *R.*

in-de-fin-a-ble (in-dē-fīn'ā-b'l), a. Incapable of being defined or exactly described. — **in-de-fin-a-ble-ness**, n. — **in-de-fin-a-bly**, adv.

in-de-fi-nite (in-dē-fī-nīt), a. [*L. indefinitus*. See **IN-NOT**; **DEFINITE**.] 1. Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; specif.: a Having no definite or clear meaning or purpose; vague or general in scope or application; not precise or certain; as, *indefinite* emotions; an *indefinite* language; an *indefinite* plan. b Having no prescribed or predetermined limit; without stipulation or provision as to number or amount; as, an *indefinite* supply; an *indefinite* rise in prices. c Having its boundaries or limits in space or time unknown or only approximately known; as, an *indefinite* area; an *indefinite* term of imprisonment. 2. Beyond comprehensible limits; unmeasured or unmeasurable, though not infinite; *Rare*, boundless; infinite.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator*.

Indefinite and omnipresent God. *W. Thompson* (1745). Inhabiting eternity.

3. *Gram.* Not defining or determining; — said: a Of adjectives, pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs which refer to a person, thing, place, time, number, or manner, which they do not determine, as, *any, some, several, few, somewhere, anyhow, they in they say, etc.* b Of tenses or inflections of verbs, which do not specify the action or occurrence as either completed or continuing at the time denoted for it; as, "saw" is the past *indefinite* of "see." c Sometimes, in Anglo-Saxon and German, of the strong d-clension of adjectives, as that used when an indefinite article, etc., precedes.

4. *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted; — applied to the members of a floral whorl, as stamens, when in excess of a definite number, usually twenty, and not evidently multiples of the petals or other parts. **Syn.** — *Inexplicit, vague, uncertain, unsettled, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact, approximate.*

Indefinite article, Gram., the word *an* or *one*, used adjectively to denote one of a class or number without specifying or identifying it. — 1. *failure of issue*. See **FAILURE OF ISSUE**. — 1. *growth*. **Bot.** = **INDETERMINATE GROWTH**. — 1. *inflorescence*. **Bot., *Indeterminate inflorescence*. — 1. *proposition*. *Logic*, a statement whose subject is a common term, with nothing to indicate distribution or non-distribution; as, *Men is mortal*. — 1. *sentence*. = **INDETERMINATE SENTENCE**. — 1. *term*. *Logic*, a negative term.**

in-de-fi-nite-ly, adv. 1. In an indefinite manner; not precisely or clearly; vaguely; as, to promise *indefinitely*. 2. To an indefinite extent or degree; without known or prescribed limits; as, to continue *indefinitely*.

in-de-his-cence (in-dē-hī-sēns), n. State or quality of being indelicious.

in-de-his-cent (-ēnt), a. *Bot. & Zool.* Remaining closed at maturity; not deliquescent; specif., *Bot.*, said of many fruits, as berries, achenes, etc. **CF. DEHISCENCE**, 2.

in-de-lec-t-a-ble (-lēc'tā-b'l), a. Unpleasant; disagreeable. *R.* **in-del-i-ble** (in-dē-lī-b'l), a. [*L. indelebilis*; *in-* + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed: cf. *F. indélébile*. See **IN-NOT**; **DELEBLE**.] That cannot be removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; incapable of being canceled, lost, or forgotten; ineffaceable; ineradicable; inextinguishable; as, *indelible* characters; an *indelible* stain; an *indelible* impression on the memory. — **in-del-i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **in-del-i-ble-ness**, n. — **in-del-i-bly**, adv.

They are ended with *indelible* power from above. *Sprat*. **Syn.** — *Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable.* *Indelible ink*, an ink not obliterated by washing, as a preparation of silver nitrate, or one capable of resisting the action of corrosives, as India ink.

in-del-i-ca-cy (in-dē-lī-kā-sī), n.; pl. **-cies** (-sīz). [*From INDELICATE*.] Quality of being indelicate; want of del-

icacy, or of a nice sense of, or regard for, purity, propriety, or refinement; rudeness; coarseness; also, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicatecy*; they would be immoral. *Steele*. **in-del-i-cate** (in-dē-lī-kāt), a. [*in-* + *delicate*: cf. *F. indélicat*.] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; rude; as, an *indelicate* word or suggestion; *indelicate* behavior; also, formerly, of food, coarse to the taste. — **in-del-i-cate-ly**, adv.

Syn. — *Indecorous, unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse, broad, impolite, gross, indecent, offensive, vile, unchaste, impure, unrefined.* See **IMPROPER**.

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion (in-dēm-nī-fī-kā'shūn), n. 1. Act or process of indemnifying, preserving, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty; the state of being indemnified. 2. That which indemnifies

Reward with the name of an indemnification. *De Quincey*. **in-dem-ni-fy** (in-dēm-nī-fī), v. t.; **in-dem-ni-fied** (-fīd); **in-dem-ni-fy-ing** (-fīng). [*L. indemnus* unharmed (*in-* + *dammus* hurt, damage) + *-fy*. Cf. **DAMN**, **DAMNIFY**.] 1. To save harmless; to secure against loss or damage.

The states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple*. 2. To make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc.; to make whole; to reimburse; to compensate; also, to make good (a loss).

Syn. — See **PAY**. **in-dem-ni-ty** (-tī), n.; pl. **-ties** (-tīz). [*L. indemnitas*, fr. *indemnus* unharmed: cf. *F. indemnité*. See **INDEMNIFY**.] 1. Protection or exemption from loss or damage, past or to come; security; insurance; specif., immunity from penalty, or the punishment of past offenses; amnesty.

A promise of *indemnity* for the riot. *Scott*. 2. Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained; as, insurance is a contract of *indemnity*; the owner of private property taken for public use is entitled to compensation, or *indemnity*.

They were told to expect, upon the fall of Walpole, a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs. *Ld. Mahon*. **in-de-mon-stra-ble** (in-dē-mōn'strā-b'l), a. [*L. indemonstrabilis*. See **IN-NOT**; **DEMONSTRABLE**.] Incapable of being demonstrated; not subject to proof. — **in-de-mon-stra-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **in-de-mon-stra-ble-ness**, n. — **in-de-mon-stra-bly**, adv.

in-dens (in-dēns), n. [*indol* + *-ene*.] *Chem.* An oily hydrocarbon, C₁₆H₁₄, obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar and in other ways. In structure it is like indol.

in-dent (in-dēnt), v. t.; **in-dent'ed**; **in-dent'ing**. [*ME. endenten* to notch; fit in; *OF. endenter*, *LL. indentare*, fr. *L. in* + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth. See **TOOTH**; cf. **INDENTURE**.] 1. To make a toothlike cut or notch or a series of such cuts in the border of; to make jagged or serrate; as, to *indent* the edge of paper; a gulf *indents* the coast. 2. To cut into (a board, etc.) for mortising or dovetailing; to join together by so doing.

3. *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indentation; to form an indentation in (a paragraph, etc.). See **INDENTATION**, 2. 4. To sever the parts of (a document) by way of indenture (see **INDENTURE**, 2); hence, to draw up (an agreement or the like) in duplicate. 5. To bind out by indenture; to indenture; as, to *indent* a person as a servant or apprentice. Cf. **INDENTURE**, 3.

6. To make an order upon; to draw upon; as for stores and also, *Com.*, to make an indent, or order, for goods). **in-dent', v. i.** 1. To be cut in or notched; to form a recess. 2. To agree by indenture; to contract; to covenant. 3. To *indent* and drive bargains with the Almighty. *South*. 4. To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil; hence, to make a requisition; to draw (on or upon). 5. To crook or turn; to wind in and out; to zigzag. *Obs.*

in-dent' (in-dēnt'; in-dēnt), n. 1. A cut or notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch; specif., *Print.*, an indentation. 2. An indented writing, as of a contract; an indenture. 3. A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt. 4. An official requisition or order for supplies. *Eng.* 5. *Com.* An order from abroad for goods of a specified brand or make and price, or with specified particulars as to its execution; loosely, any foreign order for goods.

in-dent' (in-dēnt'), v. l. To dent; impress; specif.: a To inlay or emboss. *Obs.* b To form as a dent or by dents; to stamp or press in; as, to *indent* a pattern in a sheet of metal; also, to form a dent or dents in; as, to *indent* metal with a hammer; to *indent* wax with a seal.

in-dent' (in-dēnt'; in-dēnt), n. An indentation; a dent or depression struck into a surface; hence, an impression, furrow, or the like.

in-den-ta-tion (in-dēn-tā'shūn), n. 1. An indenting, or state of being indented; also, the result of indenting; specif.: a A notch or recess, in a margin or border; as, the *indentations* of a leaf, a coast, etc. b *Print.* Indentation. 2. A denting, stamping, or impressing; the dent or depression made; a recess or sharp depression in any surface.

Syn. — See **DENT**. **in-dent'ed**, p. p. of **INDENT**. *Specif.*: a Cut in the edge into points or inequalities, like teeth; jagged; notched; having an uneven, irregular border, etc.; sinuous; undulating. b *Her.* Serrated. *Indented*, b. *notched*; — said of a partition line. c *Indented*; as, an



in-dart, n. l. To dart in. **in-da-zōle** (in'dā-zōl; -zōl; 144). n. Also **zōl**. [*indol* + *azole*.] *Chem.* a = **INDAZOL**. b A blue dyestuff, C₁₂H₁₀N₂Cl, closely related to the safranines. **in-da-zōl'ic** (in'dā-zōl'ik), n. & a. [*OF. & F. indolius* Indian. Cf. **INDIGO**.] *Indigo*. *Obs.* **in-dear'**, **in-dear-ment** + **ENDEAR**, *ENDEARMENT*. **in-de-bat'ing** (in-dē-bāt'ing), n. **in-de-cence** (in-dē-sēns), n. **in-decency**, *Rare*. **in-de-cent-ly**, *Rare*. **in-de-cid'ua** (in-dē-sīd'ū-ā), n.

in-de-cis-ive (-sīv), a. [*IN-NOT* + *decision*: cf. *F. incision*.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness; indeterminateness; wavering of mind; vacillation; hesitation. **in-de-clin-a-ble** (-klīn'ā-b'l), a. [*L. indeclinabilis*: cf. *F. indeclinable*. See **IN-NOT**; **DECLINE**.] 1. Incapable of declining, or deviating; unalterable; constant. *Obs.* 2. Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable. *Obs.* 3. *Gram.* Not declinable; not varied by inflective terminations; as, *nihil* (nothing), in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun. — *n.* An indeclinable word. **in-de-com-pos-a-ble** (in-dē-kōm-pōz'ā-b'l), a. [*IN-NOT* + *decomposable*: cf. *F. indécomposable*.] Not decomposable; not resolvable into constituents or elements. **in-de-co-ro-ous** (in-dē-kōr'ūs; in-dē-kōr'ūs; see the note below), a. [*L. indecorus*; cf. *F. indecor, indecoris, indecorosus*. See **IN-NOT**; **DECOROUS**.] Not decorous; violating good manners; contrary to good breeding or etiquette; unbecoming; improper; out of place. It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt anything more by mere struggle. *Burke*. **Syn.** — *The leading authorities prefer the accentuation in-de-co-ro-ous. Actual usage apparently favors in-de-co-ro-ous somewhat more strongly than it does de-co-ro-ous (cf. DECOROUS, prob. from the influence of other four-syllabled words such as in-ol-u-a-ri-ous, in-ol-u-a-ri-ous, etc. (in-dē-sīv). See **IN-NOT**; **DECOROUS**.] Unbecoming, unseemly, unbecoming, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See **IMPROPER**. **in-de-co-rum** (in-dē-kōr'ūm), n. [*IN-NOT* + *decorum*: cf. *L. indecorus* unbecoming.] Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the conventions of civility, custom, or etiquette; also, an indecorous or unbecoming action. **in-deed** (in-dēd), adv. [*PREP. in + deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact: verily; truly; to be sure; in point of fact; — used in a variety of senses, as: a Denoting emphasis; as, *indeed*, it is so; *indeed*, yes. The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be. *Rom* viii. 7. b Denoting concession or admission; as, you are right, *indeed*. c Denoting surprise; as, *indeed*, is it you? d Denoting interrogation; — often with the interrogation point, and having the force: Is that so? Can it be? e As an exclamation, denoting surprise, irony, incredulity, etc. **in-de-fat-i-ga-ble** (in-dē-fāt'ī-gā-b'l), a. [*L. indefatigabilis*: cf. *OF. indefatigable*. See **IN-NOT**; **DEFATIGABLE**: cf. *INFATIGABLE*.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearied; as, *indefatigable* exertions, perseverance. "A constant, *indefatigable* attendance." *South*. — **in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), **in-de-fat-i-ga-ble-ness**, n. — **in-de-fat-i-gā-bly**, adv. *Phone with indefatigable wings.* *Milton*. **Syn.** — **INDEFATIGABLE, TIRELESS, INDEFATIGABLE IMPETUS***

signable limit, though not infinite. *Rare*. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **in-de-fi-ni-ty**, n. Indefiniteness. **in-de-flor'ed**, a. [*See* **IN-NOT**; **DEFLORER**.] Not deflowered. [*Obs.* or *R.*] **in-de-flour'ish-ing**, a. [*Unfaded*.] **in-de-gate** + **INDEGATE**. **in-de-lav'ed**, a. [*See* **IN-NOT**; **DELAV**.] **in-de-lib'er-ate** (in-dē-līb'er-āt), n. [*CF. L. indeliberatus*. See **IN-NOT**; **DELIBERATE**.] Without deliberation; unpremeditated. — **in-de-lib'er-ate-ly**, adv. **in-de-lib'er-ate-ness**, n. *All*

dissolved; as: a Not capable of being decomposed, disintegrated, or destroyed; indestructible. b Not capable of being separated or dissociated. Rare. c Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid; insoluble. Obs. d Incapable of being melted or liquefied; infusible. Obs. or R. e Incapable of being annulled or avoided; imperceptibly binding or obligatory; firm; stable; as, an indissoluble league. f Incapable of being dissolved or terminated. g Incapable of solution or explanation; insoluble. Rare. — In-dis-so-lu-ble-ness, n. — In-dis-so-lu-ibly, adv.

In-dis-tinct' (In'dis-tink't), a. [L. indistinctus: cf. F. indistinct. See IN-not; DISTINCT.] 1. Not clear; not well defined in outline or unmistakable in character; difficult to distinguish, as from faintness, obscurity, blending, blurring, etc.; as, an indistinct inscription; an indistinct sound; of mental states, not clearly developed or not clearly related to the object; confused; faint; uncertain; as, indistinct images, perceptions, memories, ideas.

2. Not separate or separable; hence, not distinguished or not readily distinguishable as to a containing medium, to composition, or (with plural nouns) to one another; as, an indistinct mass of fragments; an indistinct bubble of talk; indistinct parts. 'Indistinct as water is in water.' Shak. 3. Not distinguished from others in value or note; without distinction or exceptional character. Rare.

4. Undiscriminating; as, indistinct praise. Rare. Syn. — Undefined, blurred, indistinguishable, obscure, indefinite, vague, ambiguous, uncertain, confused.

In-dis-tinc-tion' (-tink'shun), n. Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; uncertainty; failure to distinguish; indiscrimination.

An indistinction of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. Spurr.

In-dis-tinc-tive' (-tiv), a. Not distinctive; without distinction. — In-dis-tinc-tive-ly, adv. — In-dis-tinc-tive-ness, n.

In-dis-tin-guish-a-ble' (-tink'gwish-ə-b'l), a. Not distinguishable; specif.: a Not capable of being perceived or discriminated as separate and distinct; as, the two copies were indistinguishable. b Not capable of being clearly perceived or discerned; imperceptible; indiscernible; as, the balloon became indistinguishable in the distance. — In-dis-tin-guish-a-ble-ly' (-b'l-ty) (-b'l-ty), adv. — In-dis-tin-guish-a-ble-ness, n. — In-dis-tin-guish-a-ble-ly, adv.

In-dis-turb-ance' (-turb'əns), n. Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. Rare.

In-dite' (In-dit'), v. t.; IN-DIT'ED' (-dit'éd), IN-DIT'ING' (-dit'ing). [ME. *enditen* to write down, dictate, accuse, fr. OF. *enditer*, *enditire*, to indicate, show, dictate, write, inform, fr. (assumed) LL. *indicare*, fr. L. *indicare* to proclaim, announce; *in-* in + *dicere* to say. The word was prob. influenced also by L. *indicare* to indicate, and by *dicere* to dictate. See DICTON; cf. INDICT, INDICATE, DICTATE.] 1. To compose, or to compose and write; as, to indite a letter; to indite poetry; hence, to express in literary or formal style; to describe or phrase; as, to indite discourse; to 'indite wars' (Milton); also, to put or set down in writing; to pen; to scribe; as, to indite notes.

2. To dictate; prescribe; suggest; prompt. Obs.

3. To invite; — a catachrestical nonce use.

She will indite him to some supper. Shak.

In-dite', v. i. To compose; write. Herbert.

In-di-um' (In'di-um), n. [NL. See INDIGO.] Chem. A soft, white, malleable and easily fusible metallic element found combined, in very small quantities, in many ores, esp. zinc blende; — from the two characteristic indigo blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol, *In*; at. wt., 114.8. Indium was discovered spectroscopically by Reich and Richter in 1863. The metal is obtained by heating the oxide with carbon and by other methods. Sp. gr., 7.1-7.4. It melts at 155° C. (311° F.). Chemically, indium resembles aluminum and gallium, being chiefly trivalent.

In-di-vert'i-ble' (In'di-vert'ə-b'l), a. Not to be diverted or turned aside. — In-di-vert'i-ble-ly, adv.

In-di-vid-u-al' (-vid'ū-əl), a. [L. *individuus* indivisible; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible, *fr. dividere* to divide; cf. F. *individuel*. See DIVIDE.] 1. Not divisible; of one essence or nature; indiscrutable. Obs.

Mind has a being of its own, . . . and is a pure, unmingled, individual substance. A. Tucker.

2. Not to be parted; inseparable. Obs.

To have thee by my side Henceforth an individual solace dear. Milton.

3. Existing as a separate and distinct entity; single or singular; particular; as, an individual case of some general phenomenon; — opposed to *general* and *universal*.

4. Selfsame; identical. Obs.

5. Having marked individuality; of a peculiar, striking, or idiosyncratic character; as, an individual style; also, distinguished by form or markings; as, individual cups.

6. Of the character of an individual; possessing the distinctness and complexity in unity characteristic of organized things, concepts, organic beings, and persons.

We must . . . take the individual unity to be a matter of degree, and to be wholly absent in no content that can be presented to thought as designedly a subject of judgment. B. Bosanquet

7. Arising from, pertaining to, or possessed or used by, an individual; as, individual exertions; individual traits; individual saltcellars.

Syn. — See SPECIAL.

Individual-clutch gear or transmission, *Mach.*, a change gear in which the same gear wheels are constantly in mesh, but run as idlers except when brought into action by a clutch, one clutch being provided for each set of gears. — I. Liberty. See LIBERTY. — I. psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

In-di-vid'u-al, n. 1. A single or particular being or group of beings; specif.: a A particular being as distinguished from a class, species, or collection; an instance,

case, or unit; a singular as distinguished from a collective or general concept or idea. b A being or an organism taken as one without reference to others; an indivisible entity or a totality which cannot be separated into parts without altering the character and significance of these parts; as, the Roman Empire is a historical individual.

An object which is in the strict and primary sense one, and cannot be logically divided, is called an individual. Whately. In a true concrete individual its individuality exists in the form of a conscious purpose, a real teleology, and is the cause of its homogeneity.

c Hegelianism. The sphere of reality produced by a universal regarded as an energy or living process. The individual is the complete actualization of the universal in a total sphere of particularity. W. T. Harris.

2. A single human being; a person; primarily, a member of a human group or society, or of the human species in general; any one person; hence, *Chiefly used in Contempt or as a Colloquial Vulgarism*, some one person; a particular person, apart from any relation to group or species; as, I met a disagreeable individual.

3. Individuality; person or personality. Obs.

4. Biol. A single organism as distinguished from a group. In most of the lowest organisms, consisting of single cells, and in the higher forms, where the cells are greatly differentiated to serve the interests of the whole body and under a centralized system of control, the individual is a sharply defined unit. But in many compound organisms it is difficult to decide whether the separate components (as cells or zooids) should be regarded as individuals or as organs of a larger individual (the colony).

5. pl. Inseparable things; inseparables. Obs.

In-di-vid'u-al-ism' (In'di-vid'ū-əl-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. *individualisme*.] 1. Quality or state of being individual; individuality; personality.

2. Self-interest; selfishness; egoism.

3. A theory or policy having primary regard for individual rights, specif. one maintaining the political and economic independence of the individual; one maintaining the independence of individual initiative, action, and interests, as in industrial organization or in government.

Cf. SOCIALISM, COLLECTIVISM, PATERNALISM.

The essential features of individualism are: private property in capital, to which are added as of necessity the rights of bequest and inheritance, thus permitting unlimited transfer and accumulation; competition; a rivalry between individuals in the acquisition of wealth, a struggle for existence in which the fittest survive. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

4. The doctrine or practice regarding the chief end of society or of moral law to be the development of individual character; the theory that society exists for the sake of its individual members.

5. Philos. a The doctrine that reality is constituted of individual entities, as the monads of Leibnitz. b The doctrine that the self is the only knowable existence; egoism.

6. An individual peculiarity; idiosyncrasy.

7. Biol. A form of symbiosis in which the symbionts produce an organism of distinct appearance or structure, resembling a single individual. The most notable case is that of a lichen (see LICHEN).

In-di-vid'u-al-ist, n. One who acts or thinks independently or with individuality; also, one who practices egoism.

2. An adherent of individualism.

3. The individualist people not to confound public morality with a state church, public security with police activity, or public wealth with government property. He has taught men that, as society develops, the interests of its members become more and more harmonious; in other words, that rational egoism and rational altruism tend to coincide. A. T. Hadley.

In-di-vid'u-al-istic' (-is'tik), a. Of or pertaining to the individual or individualism; favoring individualism.

The hope of accumulation becomes a totem for most men in a highly organized individualistic society. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

In-di-vid'u-al-ity' (-al-ty), n.; pl. -ITIES' (-it-iz). 1. The character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual; that quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; the sum of characteristic traits; distinctive character; as, he is a person of marked individuality.

2. Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; separate or distinct existence; oneness; unity.

They possess separate individualities. H. Spencer.

Proportion is the simplest expression of individuality. All intelligent recognition of individual objects depends either on proportion or on some principle which involves proportion. It is in this that the truth lies of the well-known Pythagorean doctrine that all things are embodiments of number. B. Bosanquet

3. Indivisibility or inseparability. Obs.

4. An individual thing; esp., an individual person.

5. Phenol. The faculty of knowing individual objects.

In-di-vid'u-al-i-za-tion' (-əl-iz-ā'shun; -i-zā'shun; 182), n. Act of individualizing, or state of being individualized; individualization.

In-di-vid'u-al-ize' (-vid'ū-əl-iz), v. t.; -IZED' (-izd); -IZ'ING' (-iz'ing). 1. To make individual in character; to invest with individuality; to mark as an individual, or to distinguish from others by peculiar properties.

2. To treat or notice individually; to particularize.

In-di-vid'u-al-ly, adv. 1. Indivisibly; inseparably. Obs.

An attribute individually proper to the Godhead. Hakewill.

2. In respect to number or identity; as, individually the same; individually different. Rare.

3. In an individual or characteristic manner or capacity; each by itself; not collectively or in unison; as, traits individually developed; the soldiers fought individually.

In-dis-turb'a-ble, a. See IN-not.

In-dis-turbed', a. See IN-not.

In-dite', v. t. Obs. 1. To hurry in, or cast into, a ditch.

2. To intrude. [FOEDIC.]

In-dite', v. i. Obs. or archaic form in *dite'*. Obs. Scot. A inditing or power of inditing. b Sty.; composition; a poem.

In-dite-ment' + INDICEMENT.

In-dite-ment, n. [Cf. INDICEMENT.] Act of inditing; composition. Rare. [ER.]

In-dit'er' (-dit'er), n. One who indites; a composer or author. Individ. Abb. Individual.

In-di-vid'u-ble' (In'di-vid'ū-ə-b'l), a. Indivisible. Obs.

In-di-vid'ed', a. Undivided. Obs.

In-di-vid'u-al-iz'er' (In'di-vid'ū-əl-iz'er), n. One that individualizes.

In-di-vid'u-al-iz-ing-ly, adv. of individualizing, p. p.

In-di-vid'u-ate, a. [LL. *individuat*, p. p.] Obs. a Undivided; inseparable. b Individualized.

4. As an individual or person; personally; as, this affair affects me individually.

Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

In-di-vid'u-ate' (In'di-vid'ū-āt), v. t.; -ATED' (-āt'éd); -AT'ING' (-āt'ing). [LL. *individuat*, p. p. of *individuate* to individuate. See INDIVIDUAL.] 1. To distinguish from others of the species; to form into an individual.

Life is individuated into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. Dr. H. More.

2. To endow with individuality; to make distinctive or peculiar to itself; to mark as individual.

A living science . . . grows from a distinct nucleus. It becomes every decade more clearly individuated. F. H. Giddings.

In-di-vid'u-a-tion' (-ā'shun), n. [LL. *individuat*.] 1. Act of individuating, or state of being individuated.

2. *Metaph.* The development of the individual from the universal, or the determination of the individual in the general. In Scholastic philosophy the principle of individuation was variously held to be matter, form, and particularity of the subject in time and space.

3. Lack of division; perfect accord; oneness. Obs.

4. Individuality; personal or individual existence.

In-di-vid'u-um' (In'di-vid'ū-um), n.; pl. L. -UA' (-ū-ā), E. -UMS' (-ūms). [L., neut. sing. of *individuus*; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible.] 1. The indivisible; an indivisible entity; formerly, specif., an atom.

2. An individual; an individual instance or member of a group; a person or individual being.

In-di-vis'i-ble' (-viz'ə-b'l), n. [Cf. F. *indivisibilité*.] Quality or state of being indivisible or inseparable; inseparability.

In-di-vis'i-ble' (-viz'ə-b'l), a. [L. *indivisibilis*; cf. F. *indivisible*. See IN-not; DIVISIBLE.] 1. Not divisible or separable into parts; as, an indivisible atom.

2. *Math.* Not capable of exact division, as one quantity by another; incommensurable.

In-di-vis'i-ble, n. 1. That which is indivisible.

By atom, nobody will imagine we intend to express a perfect indivisible, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Diphy.*

2. *Geom.* An infinitely small quantity that is assumed to admit of no further division; an element.

In-di-vid'u-sion' (-viz'ū-shun), n. [*in* + *divisio*; cf. F. *indivision*, LL. *indivisio*.] A state of being not divided; want of division; oneness.

In-do- (In'dō-). [From L. *Indus* East Indian, Gr. *Ἰνδός*. See INDIAN.] Combining form for *Indian* (East Indian), signifying *pertaining or belonging to India, derived from India, of Indian (or Hindu) stock*, etc.

In-do-Af'ri-can, a. Of or pertaining to India and Africa.

Indo-African realm, *Zoogeog.*, a terrestrial division including intertropical Asia and intertropical Africa.

In-do-Ar'yan, a. Pert. to the Indo-Aryans, or designating, or of, the Aryan languages of India (see INDO-EUROPEAN).

In-do-Ar'yan, n. A member of one of the native races of India of Aryan speech and blood, characterized by tall stature, dolichocephaly, fair complexion with dark hair and eyes, plentiful beard, and narrow and prominent nose. The Rajputs, khatrias, and Jats are types. See INDIAN, n., 2.

In-do-Brit'ön, n. A person born in India, of mixed Indian and British blood.

In-do-Bur-mese', a. Of or pertaining to India and Burma.

Indo-Burmese subregion. = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION.

In-do-Chi-nese', a. 1. Of or pertaining to INDO-CHINA.

2. Of or pert. to the Mongoloid races of India, esp. Farther India, or designating, or of, their languages (see below).

Tradition and comparative philology agree in pointing to northwestern China, between the upper courses of the Yang-tse-kiang and of the Ho-ang-ho, as the original home of the *Indo-Chinese* race. *Census of India, 1901.*

Indo-Chinese languages, a family of languages, mostly of the isolating type, although some are agglutinative, spoken in the great area extending from northern India in the west to Formosa in the east and from Central Asia in the north to the Malay Peninsula in the south. The principal languages of the family may be grouped thus:

TABLE OF INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

Table with 5 columns: SUB-FAMILY, BRANCH, GROUP, LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS, CHIEF LOCALITY. Rows include Sinitic, Tai or Shan, Mon-Khmer, Tibeto-Burman, and Assam-Burmese.

* Parentheses denote dialects; semicolons divide subgroups.

In-dis-so-lu-ble, a. Undissolved. Rare.

In-dis-solv'a-ble (In'dis-solv'ə-b'l), a. [L. *indissolubilis*.] Indissoluble. — In-dis-solv'a-ble-ly' (-b'l-ty), adv. [FOEDIC.]

In-dis-solv'a-ble-ness, n. — In-dis-solv'a-ble-ly, adv. All Obs. or R.

In-dis-tance, in-dis-tan-cy, n. Want of distance or separation; nearness. Obs.

In-dis-tant, a. Obs. a Not distant; not separated; continuous. b Without material extension. *Def. E. D.* — In-dis-tant-ly, adv. Obs.

In-dis-tri-b'u-t-a-ble, a. See IN-not.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōd, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; † Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of + combined with. = equals.

These languages are exceedingly ancient, Chinese being considered by some as related to Akkadian. They were once all agglutinative, as are still the Tibeto-Burman languages, but in the course of centuries monosyllabism has become characteristic of the majority of them. The disappearance of agglutinative prefixes has resulted in the tones (see TONE) which are a distinctive peculiarity of the group (see ISOLATING LANGUAGES). Some of the monosyllabic languages have begun again to enter the agglutinative stage, while Kachari shows isolated signs of the commencement of that true inflection which is strange to most agglutinative languages (Census of India, 1901).

Indo-Chinese subregion. = BURMO-CHINESE SUBREGION. **Indo-Celtic** (In-dō's'el; see DOCTILE), a. [L. *indocilis*: cf. F. *indocile*. See IN-not; DOCTILE.] Inapt or indisposed to be taught, trained, or disciplined; not easily instructed or governed; intractable; nursery.

Indo-civil (In-dō-s'el; cf. F. *indocivil*), a. [L. *indocivilis*: cf. F. *indocivilité*.] Quality or state of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

Indo-tribe (In-dōk'tri-bē), v. t.; IN-DŌK'TRI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); IN-DŌK'TRI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ing). [*in-* + L. *doctrina* doctrine: cf. F. *endoctriner*.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to imbue with learning; to instruct (in), or imbue (with), as principles or doctrines; to teach.

A master that . . . took much delight in indoctrinating his young, unexperienced favorite. Clarendon. **Indo-tribulation** (-nā'sh'z'n), n. Act of indoctrinating, or state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science or system of belief.

Indo-European, a. Of or designating the Indo-European languages (see below), or pert. to the Indo-Europeans. **Indo-European languages**, the most important linguistic family of the globe, comprising the chief languages of Europe together with the Indo-Iranian and other Asiatic tongues. The origin of these languages (called also *Indo-Germanic*, *Aryan*, and *Indo-Celtic*) is unknown, but the oldest records preserved (the Vedic hymns and the Homeric poems, both dating from about 1500 to 1000 B. C.) show them as fully inflected languages already widespread and widely differentiated. It is considered that the prehistoric inflected language, or parent *Aryan*, originated from an agglutinative parent language, by some supposed to be related to the Finno-Ugric languages. Within historic times the tendency of nearly all of the Indo-European tongues has been from the highly inflected toward the isolating type, English being the most advanced in this direction (see ARYAN, INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES). Of the many classifications of these languages, the most satisfactory is considered to be that which distinguishes the *saem* from the *centum* speakers, these variants of the word for "hundred" indicating characteristic phonetic differences of the eastern and western divisions. The groups so formed are as follows:

In-dō-Eu-ro-pe'an, n. A member of one of the Caucasian races of Europe or India speaking an Indo-European language.

Professor Otto Schrader . . . considers that the oldest probable domicile of the *Indo-Europeans* is to be sought for on the common borderland of Asia and of Europe, — in the steppe country of southern Russia. Census of India, 1901.

In-dō-gā'a (In-dō-jē'ā), n. [NL; *Indo-* + Gr. *gāia* the earth.] Zoogeog. The Oriental region. — **In-dō-gā'an**, In-dō-gē'an (-ān), a.

In-dō-jen (In-dō-jēn), n. [*indigo* + *-gen*.] Org. Chem. A bivalent nitrogenous radical, C₈H₇N₂O, two of which, united, form a molecule of indigo blue.

In-dō-jen-ids (In-dō-jēn-id; In-dō-jēn-id; -id; 184), n. Chem. Any one of the compounds of indogen. **In-dō-in** (In-dō-in), n. Chem. A dyestuff resembling, and used as a substitute for, indigo. It is obtained artificially, as from certain isatogen compounds.

In-dō-Ira-ni-an, a. [*Indo-* + *Iranian*.] Belonging to or designating the subfamily of Indo-European languages spoken in India and Persia. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Indol (In'dōl; -dōl) n. [*indigo* + *-ol* of phenol.] Chem. **Indole** (In'dōl) } A white, crystalline, feebly basic substance, C₈H₇N, obtained by reduction from indigo blue and almost all indigo derivatives, and in other ways; also, by extension, a derivative of this substance. It is formed, together with skatol, from albuminoids by putrefaction and by fusion with caustic potash, and is present in human excrement, as well as in the intestinal canal of some herbivora.

Indol, or **indole**, group. Chem. The group of compounds including indol with its derivatives and related substances, as isatin, indigo blue, etc. **Indolence** (In'dō-lēns), n. [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain; cf. F. *indolence*.] 1. Insensibility or indifference to pain; want of feeling. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 2. Freedom from pain; a state without either pain or pleasure. Obs. I have ease, if it may not rather be called indolence. Bp. Hough. 3. Quality or condition of being indolent; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil; habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; sloth; inactivity.

Indolent (lēm't), a. [*in-* not + L. *doletis*, -entis, p. pr. of *doletis* to feel pain; cf. F. *indolent*. See DOLOREOUS.] 1. Med. Causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumor. 2. Indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion; habitually idle; lazy; inactive; as, an *indolent* man.

To waste long nights in indolent repose Pope. **Syn.** — Lazy, slothful, sluggish, listless, inert. See IDLE. **In-dō-les** (In-dō-lēz), n. [L.] Natural disposition; natural quality or character. Rare.

In-dō-line (In'dō-līn; -līn; 184), n. [See INDOL.] Also **lin-chem**. A yellow crystalline basic substance, polymeric with indol, and obtained by the reduction of indigo white. **Indol'o-gy** (In-dōl'ō-jī), n. [*Indo-* + *-logy*.] The study of the literature, history, philosophy, customs, etc., of India. — **In-dō-lō-gi-an** (In-dō-lō-jī-an), n.

In-dō-Ma-lay'an, a. Of or pert. to India and Malaysia. **Indo-Malayan subregion**. Zoogeog. = MALAYAN SUBREGION. **Indomitable** (In-dōm'it-ə-b'l), a. [L. *indomitabilis*: IN-not + *domare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame. See TAMĒ.] Not to be subdued; untamable; intractable; as, an *indomitable* temper; unconquerable; unyielding; as, *indomitable* courage. — **Indom'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-b'it'i-tī), IN-DŌM'IT-ə-b'l-ē-ty, n. — **Indom'i-ta-bil'y**, adv.

Syn. — Unconquerable, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate; insurmountable, insuperable, irrepresible, ineradicable. — **INDOMITABLE**, **INVINCIBLE**. **INDOMITABLE** applies only to persons or personal qualities, **INVINCIBLE** also to things. *Indomitable* connotes stubborn determination or endurance; that is *invincible* which cannot be overcome, surmounted, or displaced; as, *indomitable* courage, an *indomitable* will, energy, "Founding colonies . . . or exploring in crazy pinnaces the fierce latitudes of the Polar seas they are the same *indomitable* God-fearing men" (*Frederic*); an *invincible* argument, obstacle; "positively fixed in the wrong, not out of obstinate opinion, but *invincible* stupidity" (*Talier*); "my early and *invincible* love of reading" (*Gibbon*). See IMPREGNABLE.

Indone (In'dōn), n. [*indol* + 1st *-one*.] Chem. a The ketone C₉H₈O, corresponding to indene. b Any of a group of artificial dyestuffs, closely related to the indulines.

Indo-nē-shān (In'dō-nē-shān; 277), a. [*Indo-* + Gr. *nēshān* island.] Of or pertaining to Indonesia or the Indonesians.

Indo-nē-shān, n. A member of a race forming the chief pre-Malay population of the Malay Archipelago, and probably sprung from a mixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid immigrants. According to Keane, the autochthonous Negritos were largely expelled by the Caucasian Polynesians, themselves followed by Mongoloid peoples of Indo-Chinese affinities, from mixture with whom sprang the Indonesian race, including Dyaks, Battaks, etc. The term *Indonesian*, introduced by Logan to designate the light-colored non-Malay inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago, is now used as a convenient collective name for all the peoples of Malaysia and Polynesia who are neither Malay nor Papuans, but of Caucasian type. . . . The true *Indonesians* are of tall stature (5 ft. 10 in.), muscular frame, rather oval features, high open forehead, large straight or curved nose, large full eyes always horizontal and with no trace of the third lid, light brown complexion (cinnamon or ruddy brown), long black hair, not lank but often slightly curled or wavy, skull generally brachycephalous like that of the melanochroic European. A. H. Keane. The term *Indonesian* (of the Philippines) with the tribal population of some 231,200, live almost exclusively on the great island of Mindanao. They are not only physically superior to the Negritos, but to the peoples of the Malayan race as well, and are, as a rule, quite intelligent. Rep. Phil. Com., 1902.

Indoor (In'dōr; 201), a. 1. Of or pert. to the interior of a building or interiors generally; as, an *indoor* scene. 2. Done, or belonging to what is done, within doors, or within a building; as, an *indoor* occupation; *indoor* dress. 3. Living, belonging, or given, within the doors of an institution; as, *indoor* paupers; *indoor* relief. 4. *Steam Engine*. In a Cornish pumping engine, noting the down or exhaust stroke; — opposed to *outdoor* stroke.

Indoors (In'dōrz; In'dōrz't), adv. In or into the house. **Indo-phe-nol** (In'dō-fē'nōl; -nōl), n. [*indigo* + *phenol*.] Chem. Any of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs, resembling indigo in appearance, and having the character of phenols. They are nitrogen derivatives of quinone.

Indorse (In-dōrs'), v. t.; IN-DORS'ED (-dōrst'); IN-DORS'ING. Also **endorse**. [LL. *indorsare*. See ENDORSE.] 1. To write upon the back or outside of (a paper or letter); to inscribe something, as a direction, heading, memorandum, or address, on the back of (a document). 2. *Law & Com.* To write one's name, alone or with other words, on the back of (a paper), to transfer it, or to secure its payment or performance; to guarantee the payment, fulfillment, performance, or validity of, or to certify something upon the back of (a check, draft, writ, etc.). 3. To give one's name or support to; to sanction; to aid by approval; to approve; as, to *indorse* an opinion. 4. To cover the back of; to load or burden; to put on one's back; to heap. Rare.

Elephants *indorsed* with towers Milton. *Indorse* is the spelling used in law books and preferred in general use in America; in England, *endorse* is more frequent in general literary use, and is said to be almost universal in commercial use.

Indorsed bond, *Com.*, a bond the payment of which is guaranteed by indorsement. — to *indorse* in blank, to write one's name merely on the back of (a note or bill), leaving any restrictions as to the payee, manner of payment, etc., to be added by the holder.

Indor-see' (In'dōr-sē'), n. Also **endor-see'**. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement. **Indorsement** (In-dōrs'mēt), n. Also **endorsement**. [From *INDORSE*; cf. *ENDORSEMENT*.] 1. Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. 2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for, or a receipt of, payment, or the return of an officer, etc.; a writing, usually on the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred. Cf. to *cross* a check, under *CROSS*, v. t. 3. Sanction, support, or approval; as, the *indorsement* of a rumor, an opinion, a course, conduct.

Indors'er (In-dōrs'ēr), n. Also **endor-s'er**. The person who indorses. **Indoxyl** (In-dōk's'yl), n. [*indigo* + *hydroxyl*.] Chem. An unstable oil, C₈H₇NO, a hydroxyl derivative of indol, indoxyl sulphuric acid. = **INDICAN**, 2.

Indox-yl-ic (In'dōk-s'yl'ik), a. Chem. Of or pert. to, or producing, indoxyl; as, *indoxyl-ic* acid, C₈H₇NO·CO₂H, a carboxyl derivative of indoxyl.

(C₁₂H₁₁NOS)₂, formed by the union of isatin and thiophene. **Indophenol white** Chem. A leuco compound obtained by reducing an indophenol. **Indo-phe-nol** (In-dō-fē'nōl; -nōl), n. [*Indo-* + *phenol*.] A lover of India, its people, interests, etc. — **Indo-ph'i-li-an** (In-dō-f'i-lī-an), n. = **INDOPHILIST** (cf. *phili*). **Indo-phe-nol-ic**, a. See **INDOX-YL-IC**. **Indors-ate**, p. p. *Indorsed*. Obs. Scot.

Indor-sa-tion (In'dōr-sā'sh'ān), n. *Indorsement*. Chiefly Scot. **Indorse'**, a. *Her.* = **ENDORSED**. **Indor'sor**, n. An indorser. **Indor-st'**, *Indorsed*. *Ref. Sp.* **Indo-tint'**, n. [*indigo* + *tint*.] A variety of *collopyrite*. **Indoub't-ed**, in-doub't'it, a. **Indoub't-ed-ly**, in-doub't'it-ly, adv. **Indow**, in-dow'ment. + **ENDOW**, **ENDOWMENT**.

TABLE OF INDO-EUROPEAN, OR INDO-GERMANIC, LANGUAGES.

DIVISION	SUBFAMILY	BRANCH	GROUP	LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.*	CHIEF LOCALITY.†
EASTERN OR "SAEM" SPEAKERS.	INDO-IRANIAN or ARYAN	Indic.	Sanskritic.	Sanskrit (<i>Vedic, Classical</i>); Pali; Prakrit; including <i>Avanti, Magharashtri, Magadhi (Ardhamagadhi), Pracya, Sauvāsani</i> ; Kashmiri; Kohistani; Lahnda (Hindki, Jatki, Multani), Sindhi (Lari); Marathi (Desi, Konkani); Oriya, Bihari (Bhojpuri, Magahi, Maithili); Bengali, Assamese; Eastern Hindi (Awadhi, Bakhel); Western Hindi (Hindustani, incl. Urdu, Dakkhini, Braj, Bhasha, Bundelī, Kanauji); Rajasthani (Marwari, Jaipurī), Guj-rati (Bhili), Panjabi; Pahari (Naipali); Singhalese, Romany (?).	India.
			Pisaca.	Shina, Khowar; Kafiri.	Chitral, Kashmir, etc.
	ANATOLIC	Iranian.	East.	Afghan (Pukhtu, Pashto); Baluch or Baloch; Galcha.	Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc.
			West or Persian.	Avestan, Bactrian, Old Persian, Pahlavi, (Pāzend, Parsi, Huzvāresh), Modern Persian; Kurdish, Ossetic.	Persia, Kurdistan, Caucasus.
		Armenian, Phrygian, Scythian.	Armenian (Old or Classical, Modern). <i>Phrygian</i> . <i>Scythian</i> .	Armenia. Ancient Phrygia. Southern Russia.	
	THRACIO-ILLYRIAN			Thracian, Illyrian, Albanian (Gueg, Tosk).	Balkan Peninsula.
	BALTO-SLAVIC.	Slavic or Slavonic.	East and South.	Church Slavonic or Old Bulgarian; Russian (Great, White, and Little Russian, Russiack or Ruthenian); Bulgarian, Servo-Croatian (Serbian, Croatian or Horvatican), Slovenian.	Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Montenegro, etc.
			West.	Czech or Bohemian, Moravian, Slovakian; Lusatian (Sorbian, Wendish); Polish, Kashbian, <i>Polabian</i> . <i>Old Prussian</i> , Lithuanian, Lettish.	Poland, Austria-Hungary, etc. Russia, Lithuania, Baltic Provinces.
	HELLENIC.	Greek.		(Old Ionic or Ejeic, New Ionic, Attic; Doric; Æolic, including <i>Boeotian, Lesbian, Thessalian; Arcadian, Elean, Cyprian</i>), Modern Greek (Romeic; Neo-Hellenic).	Greece and Asia Minor.
			Osco-Umbrian.	Osca; Umbrian.	
Sabellian.		(Marrucian, Marsian, <i>Pælygnian, Picenian, Sabine, Vestinian, Volscian</i>). (<i>Falerian or Faliscan, Lanvian, Prænestinian</i>).	Italy.		
ITALIC.	Latinian.		Latin; <i>langue d'oïl, langue d'oc</i> , French, Provençal, Franco-Provençal, Catalan, Spanish (Andalusian, Aragonese, Asturian, Castilian, Leonese), Portuguese (Galician); Italian (Tuscan or standard Italian); Rheto-Romanic (Romansch, Ladin); Roumanian.	Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Roumania.	
		Continental.	Gaulish.	Ancient Gaul.	
WESTERN OR "CENTUM" SPEAKERS.	CELTIC.	Insular.	Cymric or Brythonic.	Cornish, Welsh, Armorican or Breton.	Cornwall, Wales, Brittany.
			Gadhelic.	Irish, Scotch Gaelic or Erse, Manx.	Ireland, Scotland, Isle of Man.
	East.		Gothic or <i>Meso-Gothic</i> .	Ancient Germany, etc.	
TEUTONIC or GERMANIC.	Scandinavian.		Old Norse or Old Icelandic, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian.	Scandinavia, Iceland.	
		High.	Old High German (<i>Frankish</i> in part, <i>Alemannic, Bavarian</i>), Middle High German, German.	Germany, Austria.	
		West.	Low.	Old Saxon, Old Low Frankish, Low German or Plattdeutsch, Dutch, Flemish, Frisian or Frisian. <i>Anglo-Saxon (Old English)</i> , Middle English, English (Scottish).	Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, etc.

* Semicolons (;) divide subgroups (double semicolons (;;), major subgroups); parentheses [()], dialects. Italics show dead languages. † Localities where Indo-European languages have been carried in recent times by immigration, as North America for English, Spanish America for Spanish, are not here indicated. ‡ With a Pisaca basis.

in-dōc'i-bil'i-ty (In-dōs'el-b'it'i-ty), n. Indocibleness. Obs. **in-dōc'i-ble** (In-dōs'el-b'l), a. [*in-* + *docibilis*.] See IN-not; DOCTILE. Unteachable. Obs. — **in-dōc'i-ble-ness**, n. Obs. — **in-dōc'it'**, p. a. Fixed, as in *doct* Obs. [taught. Obs.] **in-dōc't'**, a. [*in-* + *doctus*.] Un-**in-dōc't'**-nā'tor, n. One who indoctrinates. **in-dōc'trine**, v. t. [See ENDOC'TRINE.] To indoctrinate. Obs. **in-dōc'trin-ize** (In-dōk'trin-iz), v. t. To indoctrinate. Rare. — **in-dōc'trin-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'sh'ān; -i-zā'sh'ān), n. Rare. **In-dō-Eng'lish** (In-dō- + *English*). Anglo-Indian. **In-dō-Ger-man**, a. Indo-Germanic. Rare. **In-dō-Ger-man'ic**, a. Designating, or pert. to, the languages otherwise called Indo-European. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. **in-dō-les**. Var. of **INDOXYL**. **in-dō-les'**, a. [LL. *indolus*; L. *in-* not + *doletis* guile.] Without guile. Obs. **in-dō-lēn-sy** (In'dō-lēn-sī), n. Indolence. Obs. **in-dō-lent**, n. An indolent person. **in-dō-lent-ly**, adv. of **INDOLENT**. **in-dō-m'a-bil'i-ty** (In-dōm'ā-b'it'i-ty), a. [L. *indomabilis*: *in-* not + *domabilis* tamable.] Untamable. Obs. **in-dōm'ite** (-it), a. [L. *indomitus*]; untamed; wild. **in-dōm'p'ta-ble** (In-dōmp'tā-b'l), a. [F. *indomptable*, L. *indomptabilis*.] Indomitable. Obs. **in-dō-naph'thene** (In'dō-nāf'thēn), n. [*indol* + *naphthalene*.] Chem. = **INDENE**. **in-dō-ō-ce-an'ic**, a. See **INDO-IN-DOOR**, *adv.* Indoors. **in-dō-phe'nin** (In-dō-fē'nin), [*indigo* + *thiophene* + *-in*.] Org. Chem. A blue dyestuff

In/dra (In'drā), n. [Skr.] *Hindu Myth.* In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Aryans, a deity who wields the thunderbolt, brings down the rain, overcomes enemies, and rewards his worshippers with booty. He is golden in color and rides in a golden char drawn by golden and red horses. Later he sinks to secondary rank, is little worshiped, and is conceived as a sensuous deity in a celestial paradise surrounded by Gandharvas and Apsarasas. He is often represented as riding an elephant and holding a thunderbolt.



Indra.

In/draft, **In/draught** (In'drāft), n. 1. Drawing or pulling in; inward attraction; as, the *indraft* of a railroad train. 2. An inward flow or current; a draft of air, flow of water, etc., setting inward; an inflow or inrush. 3. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet. *Obs.* **In/drawn** (In'drōn; In-drōn; 87), p. a. Drawn in. **In/dri** (In'drī), n. [F. *indri*, a mistaken application of the Malagasy *indry lo!* or *indry izy* there is. *Obs.* E. D.] The largest of the lemurs of Madagascar. *Indris brevicaudata*. It is about two feet long, has a rudimentary tail, and is colored black and white in very variable proportions. It is the only species of a genus. **In/dris** (In'drīs), n. **In/dri-ous** (In-drī-ōs), a. [L. *indubius*. See *IN-not*; *DUBIUS*.] 1. Not dubious, or doubtful; certain. 2. Not doubting; unsuspecting. *Rare.* **Harvey.** **In/dri-ous-ly** (-tā-b'ly), a. [L. *indubitabilis*; cf. F. *indubitable*. See *IN-not*; *DUBITABLE*.] Not dubitable, or doubtful; too evident for doubt; unquestionable; certain; as, an *indubitable* conclusion. — **In/dri-ous-ly**, adv. Oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.* **Syn.** — Unquestionable, evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure.

In/duce (In-dūs), v. t.; **In/duce**' (-dūs't), **In/duc**'ing (-dūs'ing). [L. *inducere*, *inducum*; in- in + *ducere* to lead. See *DUKE*; cf. *INDUCT*.] 1. To lead on; to influence; to prevail on; to move by persuasion or influence. Let not the covetous desire of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation. *Dryden.* 2. To lead or bring in; to introduce; to adduce. *Obs.* 3. The poet . . . *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Poppe.* 4. To instruct; to initiate; also, to accustom. *Obs.* 5. To bring on or about; to effect; causing; as, a fever *induced* by fatigue or exposure. 6. *Physics.* To produce by induction; as, an *induced* electric current. 7. To lead to as a conclusion; to imply. *Obs.* 8. *Logic.* To conclude or infer from particulars or by induction; — the opposite of *deduce*.

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In/duce' (In-dūs't), p. a. 1. Brought on as by inducement; caused by indirect influence. 2. Affected or produced by, or subjected to, induction. **Induced lengthening.** *Phon.* Lengthening of a short vowel before any of certain groups of consonants, as in Latin *mensis*, etc., in which the vowel became long before the group *ns*. — *1. movement.* *Plant Physiol.* A movement or curvature produced by an inductive stimulus (which see). **In/ducement** (In-dūs'mēt), n. [From *INDUCE*.] 1. Act of inducing, or state of being induced. 2. That which induces; a motive or consideration that leads one to action or induces one to act; as, reward is an *inducement* to toil. "Mark the *inducement*." *Shak.* 3. An introduction; preface; induction. *Obs.* 4. *Law.* Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the substance, or main allegations, of a pleading; a leading to. The *inducement* of a pleading is to be distinguished from *surplusage*, or that which is not material as explanatory, introductory, or the like. **Syn.** — Incentive, reason, influence. See *MOTIVE*.

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an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or in a neighboring circuit. **b** *Specif.*, as a measure of self-induction or mutual induction, a quantity which, measured in henrys, is numerically equal to the electromotive force induced in a circuit by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second. The induced electromotive force is consequently equal to the product of the inductance and the rate of change of the inducing current. The inductance of a coil is proportional to the square of the number of turns and to the product of the cross section and permeability divided by the length of its magnetic circuit. In the absence of a magnetic core, *inductance* may be defined as the product of the number of turns in a circuit and the number of lines of force enclosed by it when carrying unit current. **c** A circuit possessing inductance (in sense a or b).

In/duc'tile (In-dūkt'īl), a. [in- not + *ductile*; cf. F. *inductile*.] Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding. **In/duc'til'ity** (In-dūkt'īl'itē), n. Inductility quality. **In/duc'tion** (In-dūkt'shūn), n. [L. *inductio*; cf. F. *induction*. See *INDUCT*.] 1. Act or process of inducing, or bringing in; *specif.*: **a** Introduction; entrance; initiation; hence, beginning; commencement. *Obs.* or *E.* To make . . . *induction* of an acquaintance. *Beau. & Fl.* These promises are fair, the parties sure. And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shak.* **b** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The formality of giving the actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman already presented and instituted. **c** The introduction of a person into the actual possession of something, esp. an official position, by appropriate acts or ceremonies, as of a minister into a new pastoral charge, a public official into his office, etc.; installation. 2. Act of inducing, or bringing on; *specif.*: **a** Act of persuading or influencing. *Obs.* **b** Act of bringing forward, as of facts to prove something; adduction. **c** Act of bringing on or about; causing; production, as of some disease. 3. That which induces; *specif.*, an introduction or introductory scene, as to a play; preface; prelude. *Archaic.*

This is but an *induction*: I will draw The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. *Massinger* **4. Logic.** Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; also, the result or inference so reached. By Aristotle *induction*, or *epagoge*, was treated as a subordinate form of reasoning, consisting, when perfect, of a complete enumeration of all the particulars comprised under the inferred generalization; hence called *induction* by simple enumeration. The great advance over this view was the *inductive method*, or *philosophical induction*, of Bacon, which consists in the inferring that what has been observed or established in respect to a part, individual, or species, may, on the ground of analogy, be affirmed or received of the whole to which it belongs. Such inference ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogies of nature, or special analogies in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degree of probability, which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience and experiment, but which, in the long run, by reason of repeated observations, will rectify themselves. This method is known also as *ampliative inference*. John Stuart Mill further elaborated the philosophy of induction, propounding as its basis the law of the uniformity of nature, and furnishing criteria for inference from particulars in his *logic* method, namely, agreement, difference, residues, and concomitant variations. (See *METHOD*.) Later logicians have been concerned with the more exact determination of the nature of the universal element which enables an inference from particular to particular, and with the significance of Mill's doctrine of nature's uniformity.

Inductive is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class is true of the whole class, that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. *J. S. Mill.* **5. Math.** A process of demonstration in which the general validity of a law is inferred from its observed validity in particular cases, by proving that if the law holds in a certain case it must hold in the next case, and therefore in the next, and so endlessly. See *MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION*. **6. Elec. & Magnetism.** Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence, without necessarily actual contact, of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or a magnetic field produced by an electric current. In *electrostatic induction*, a body electrostatically charged induces in a neighboring conductor a like charge in the parts farthest from the charged body, and an unlike charge in the nearer parts, the repelled charges being removed by connecting any part of the conductor momentarily with the earth while the bound unlike charge spreads over the whole surface of the conductor and remains there even when the inducing body is moved away or its charge neutralized, if the conductor is properly insulated. **Magnetic induction** occurs when a mass of iron, steel, or some other magnetizable substance becomes a magnet by being placed in a magnetic field, such induced magnetism being temporary in the case of soft iron when the latter is removed from the magnetic influence, and permanent in the case of steel. **Electromagnetic induction** is the production of currents by the cutting of a conductor by magnetic lines of forces produced either by a permanent magnet, or an electromagnet, or a current-carrying conductor. Changes in the magnetic field due to an electric current may induce currents in the circuit itself (*self-induction*) or in a neighboring circuit (*mutual induction*). Induced currents are produced whenever the inducing current starts, ceases, or changes direction or intensity, or whenever a current-carrying conductor is moved relatively to another conductor



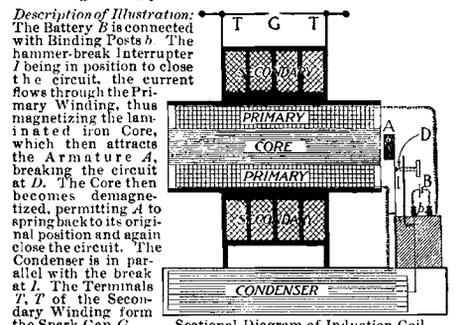
Electrostatic Induction. The metal knob *a*, charged positively, is brought near the insulated neutral cylinder *b*, which then becomes electrified, its near end negatively, and its far end positively.

or conductors so as to cause its lines of force to cut the latter. The intensity of an induced current is proportional to the rate of cutting of lines of force, and its direction is always such as to oppose the motions which produce it. **Mutual induction** and **self-induction** are sometimes called **electrodynamical induction**.

Syn. — See *DEDUCTION*. **Induction balance.** *Elec.* An extremely sensitive device consisting essentially of two primary and two secondary coils so wound that the induced currents in the secondary are in phase with each other, no sound being audible in a telephone receiver connected with them in series. The introduction of a small piece of conducting substance disturbs the balance and causes the telephone to sound.

Induction bridge. An induction balance, arranged after the manner of a Wheatstone's bridge.

Induction coil. *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an ordinary battery current by induction into an alternating current of high potential; — called also *inductorium*, *Ruhmkorff's coil*, *spark coil*. It consists of a coil or helix of



Sectional Diagram of Induction Coil.

stout insulated wire (the primary) surrounded by another coil of many turns of fine insulated wire (the secondary), and is provided also with a core built up of soft iron wire or lamina, an interrupter, and, usually, a small condenser connected with the primary. When the interrupted current is passed through the primary coil the current induced in the secondary is capable of producing sparks when the terminals are separated. The effect of the condenser is to make the sparks longer and undirectional.

Induction generator. A machine built as an induction motor and driven above synchronous speed, thus acting as an alternating-current generator; — called also *asynchronous generator*. Below synchronism the machine takes in electrical energy and acts as an induction motor; at synchronism the power component of current becomes zero and changes sign, so that above synchronism the machine (driven for this purpose by mechanical power) gives out electrical energy as a generator. Cf. *INDUCTION MOTOR*.

Induction machine. *Elec.* A machine for producing electricity by electrostatic induction, as the Holtz machine. **b** A machine with a stationary and a rotating coil acting inductively upon each other, as an induction motor or generator.

Induction motor. *Elec.* A type of alternating-current motor comprising two wound members, one stationary, called the *stator*, and the other rotating, called the *rotor*; these two members corresponding to a certain extent to the field and armature of a direct-current motor.

In/duc'tive (In-dūkt'iv), a. [L. *inductivus*; cf. F. *inductif*. See *INDUCE*.] 1. Leading or drawing; persuasive; tempting; — usually followed by *to*. A British vice. *Milton* Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. 2. Tending to induce or cause. *Rare.* They may be . . . *inductive* of credibility. *Sir M. Hale.* 3. Of or pertaining to logical induction; as, *inductive* method, reasoning, syllogism; also, employing the methods of induction; as, *inductive* science. 4. *Physics.* Pertaining to, produced by, or operating by, induction; as, an *inductive* machine; *inductive* capacity. 5. Introductory.

Inductive embarrassment or retardation. *Telegr.* the retardation in signaling on an electric wire, produced by electrostatic induction. It is greater for submarine or underground cables than for wires in air. — *1. load* a load on an alternating-current circuit in which the current lags behind the voltage across the load. — *1. logic*, the branch of logic which deals with induction; esp., the logic or theory of the methods and reasonings of empirical sciences. See *LOGIC*. — *1. method.* See *INDUCTION*, 4. — *1. resistance.* *Elec.* See *RESISTANCE*, 4. — *1. stimulus.* *Plant Physiol.* an external force or stimulus which by its action produces internal change in an organism. **In/duc'tiv'ity** (In-dūkt'iv'itē), n. *Elec.* Capacity for induction; specific inductance.

In/duc'tom'e'ter (-tōm'ē-tēr), n. [*induction* + *-meter*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree or rate of electrical induction. **In/duc'tor** (In-dūkt'ēr), n. [L. one who stirs up or rouses. See *INDUCE*.] 1. A person who introduces or initiates; also, the person who inducts another into an office or benefice. 2. *Elec.* A part of an electrical apparatus which acts upon another, or is itself acted upon, by induction, as a laminated mass of iron used in a certain form of dynamo, or a paper or tinfoil armature on an induction machine.

In/due' (In-dūs't), v. t.; **In/duce**' (-dūs't); **In/duc**'ing. [L. *inducere* to put on, clothe, fr. OL. *indu* (fr. in- in) + a root seen also in L. *exuere* to put off, divest, *exuvine* the skin of an animal, slough, *induviae* clothes. Cf. *EXUDE* to invest.] 1. To take upon one's self; to assume; to put on, as clothes; to draw on. The baron had *indued* a pair of jack boots. *Scott.* 2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply, esp. of moral, mental, or spiritual qualities. *Includ*' with robes of various hue she flous. *Dryden.* *Includ*' with intellectual sense and soul. *Shak.*

In/duc'tive, n. An inducement. **In/duc'tive-ly**, adv. of *INDUC*. **In/duc'tive-ness**, n. See *NESS*. **In/duc'tive-ness**, n. See *NESS*. **In/duc'to-gram** (In-dūkt'ō-grām), n. [*inductio* + *-gram*.] A telegraphic induction apparatus designed esp. for the use of moving trains, a telephone being used as receiver. The system has been practically applied. **In/duc'to-gram** (In-dūkt'ō-grām), n. [NL, fr. E. *induction*.] = *INDUCTION COIL*.

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in-dulge' (in-dūlj'), v. t.; in-DULGED' (-dūlj'd); in-DULG'ING (-dūlj'ing). [L. indulgere to be kind or tender to one.] 1. To be complacent toward; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; specif.: a Of a habit, desire, etc.: to give free course to; to give one's self up to; as, to indulge sloth, pride, or one's inclinations. b Of a person: to yield to the desire of; to gratify by compliance; to humor; as, to indulge children in whims; to indulge one's self in indolence.

2. To grant as by favor; to bestow in concession, or in compliance with a wish or request. Rare. Something must be indulged to public manners. Jer. Taylor. 3. To grant an indulgence to. Syn. — See GRATIFY.

in-dulge', v. i. To indulge one's self; to gratify one's tastes or desires; esp., to give one's self up (to); to practice a forbidden or questionable act without restraint. "Willing to indulge in easy vices." Johnson.

in-dulgence' (in-dūlj'jens), n. [L. indulgentia; cf. F. indulgence.] 1. Act, fact, or practice of indulging, or state or quality of being indulgent; gratification; humoring; license; specif., self-gratification; self-indulgence; as, a man given to indulgence. 2. An indulgent act; favor granted; a gratification.

3. R. C. Ch. A remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after the guilt of sin has been remitted by sincere repentance; absolution from the censures and public penances of the church. It is considered as a payment of the debt of justice to God by the application of the merits of Christ and his saints to the contrite soul through the church. It is therefore believed to diminish or destroy purgatorial punishment due to sin. b Remission (of sins). Obs. c Loosely, dispensation.

4. Eng. & Scot. Hist. A the grant or offer of certain religious liberties as special favors, made by Charles II. and James II. to Protestant dissenters and Roman Catholics; esp., that of James II. in 1687, which suspended the operation of the penal statutes directed against nonconformists and of all acts imposing a test as a qualification for holding lay or ecclesiastical office. b The permission given during the same reigns to Scotch Presbyterian ministers to hold services under certain conditions.

5. Com. & Law. An extension of the time for payment or performance, granted as a favor. Cf. MORATORIUM. Syn. — See TOLERANCE.

in-dul-gent, v. t.; -GENCED' (-jēnt); -GENC-ING (-jēn-sing). 1. To grant as a favor or indulgence. Obs. 2. R. C. Ch. To attach an indulgence to.

in-dul-gent' (-jēnt), a. [L. indulgens, -entis, p. pr. of indulgere; cf. F. indulgent.] 1. Indulging or prone to indulge; yielding to the wishes, humor, or appetites of others; not opposing or restraining; compliant; lenient; as, an indulgent parent; indulgent criticism. The feeble old, indulgent of their ease. Dryden. 2. Self-indulgent. Obs.

in-du-line' (in-dū-līn; -lēn; 184), n. Also -lin. [From indigo.] Org. Chem. Any of a large series of blue or violet dyes prepared by heating aminoazo compounds with amines in presence of a mineral acid, and in other ways. They are complex derivatives of quinone, and are further classified as benzindolines (derived from benzene), resindolines (from benzene and naphthalene), and naphthindolines (from naphthalene). Closely allied to these are the blackish or grayish blue nigrosines, sometimes called gray indolines, obtained by heating nitrobenzene or nitrophenols with certain amines. Insoluble indolines and nigrosines, as azodiphenyl blue, Coupler's blue, etc., are basic dyes, but are used for preparing acid dyes (soluble in water) by sulfonation.

in-du-lit' (in-dū-līt'), n. [L. indultum indulgence, favor, fr. indultus, p. p. of indulgere; cf. It. indulto, F. indult.] See INDULGE. 1. A special privilege; a license. Obs. 2. R. C. Ch. A dispensation granted by the Pope. 3. = INDULTO b.

in-du-lit' (-dū-līt'), n. [Sp. and Pg., exemption, privilege.] a = INDULT, 1 & 2. Obs. b A duty levied by the king of Spain or Portugal on all importations.

in-du-pli-cate' (in-dū-plī-kāt), a. [in- in + duplicate.] b Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis; — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in aestivation. c Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping; — said of leaves in vernation.

in-du-pli-ca-tion' (-kā-shūn), n. [in- in + duplication.] Doubling or folding in, or a case of it. in-du-pli-ca-tive' (-dū-plī-kā-tīv), a. Bot. Having induplicate sepals, petals, or leaves.

in-du-rate' (in-dū-rāt), a. [L. induratus, p. p. of indurare.] Hardened, physically or morally; indurated. in-du-rate' (-rāt), v. t.; in-DU-RATE' (-rāt'ēd); in-DU-RAT-ING (-rāt'ing). 1. To make hard; to harden; as, great heat indurates clay; fossils indurated by exposure to the air. 2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render stubborn or obdurate.

3. To make hardy or enduring; to inure. in-du-rate', v. i. 1. To grow hard; to harden. 2. To become established or deep-rooted. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. Syn. — See OBDURATE.

in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated.

in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated. in-du-rat'ed' (-rāt'ēd), p. a. Hardened; indurated.

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in-du-ra-tive' (in-dū-rā-tīv), a. Of or pertaining to, or producing, induration.

in-du-rite' (-rit), n. [From INDURATE, v. i.] A smokeless powder made by treating gun cotton with nitrobenzene, forming the pasty product into granules, threads, or cords, and hardening it by the action of hot water or steam.

in-dus' (in-dūs), n. Astron. A southern constellation between Grus and Pavo. in-du-si'al' (in-dū-sī-āl), a. [See INDUSIUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, larval cases of insects.

in-du-si'al' (-āt), a. Bot. Furnished with an indusium. in-du-si'um (-fōrm), a. [Indusium + -form.] Bot. Having the form of an indusium.

in-du-si'um (-zī-ūm; 277), n.; pl. -sīa (-ā). [L., an undergrowth, fr. induere to put on.] 1. Bot. a In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf which covers or invests the sori in many species. It varies much in shape and size, and is often important in classification. See FERN, Illust. b A cuplike fringe of collecting hairs surrounding the stigma in the Goodeniaceae. c The annulus in certain fungi. 2. Zool. The larval case of an insect.

in-dus'tri'al' (in-dūs'trī-āl), a. [Cf. F. industriel, LL. industrialis.] See INDUSTRY. 1. Relating to industry or labor as an economic factor, or to a branch or the branches of industry; of the nature of, or constituting, an industry or industries; as, industrial work or employments; characterized by highly developed industries; as, an industrial nation; engaged in industries, esp. in the manual labor of industries; as, the industrial classes; derived from industry, or human toil, rather than from natural advantage on the one hand or mere pecuniary profit on the other; as, industrial wealth; an industrial (that is, a cultivated) crop; pertaining to, or aiding, those engaged in industries; as, industrial wages or obligations; industrial training. 2. Devoted to industrial training or development, as, an industrial school (see in Phrases, below).

3. Belonging to industrial life insurance; as, industrial policies. industrial colony, Economics, a colony or settlement, established for the purpose of giving employment to the unemployed, or for training defectives, vagrants, or others who become public charges, in habits of industry. — 1. exhibition, an exhibition of industrial products. — 1. insurance, a form of life insurance arranged to place insurance within the reach of the poorer classes, esp. those engaged in industrial occupations, by means of policies of insurance placed upon the lives of minors as well as adults in sums of \$15 to \$500, with premiums payable in small weekly installments. — 1. partnership, Economics, that system of remunerating workmen in which the workman shares in the profits and (in the best use of the term) also contributes from his wages towards losses, — sometimes used as equiv. to profit sharing. — 1. Revolution, Economics, the series of changes which took place in the methods, etc., of agriculture and manufacturing in England early in the 18th century. — 1. school, a school for training pupils in the industrial arts; often, specif., such a school for young persons committed to it by legal proceedings.

in-dus'tri-al' (-ā), a. 1. A person employed in an industrial pursuit; esp., one engaged in manufacturing industry, as distinguished from merchant and agriculturist. 2. Finance, a stock, bond, or other security based upon the assets of an industrial corporation or enterprise. Cant. in-dus'tri-al-ism' (-īz'm), n. A social organization or system founded upon or made with reference to industrial occupations; — contrasted, for example, with militarism. Cf. MERCANTILISM, COMMERCIALISM.

in-dus'tri-al-ist', n. [Industrial + -ist; cf. F. industrieliste.] A person engaged in, or connected with, some industry; a manufacturer or operative. in-dus'tri-al-ize' (-īz), v. t.; -IZED' (-īz'd); in-DU-STRĪ-AL-IZ-ING (-īz'ing). To make industrial; to affect with, or give over to, industrialism; as, to industrialize Indians.

in-dus'tri-ous' (-ūs), a. [L. industus, industrius; cf. F. industrieux.] See INDUSTRY. 1. Exhibiting, or marked by, intelligent work; skillful; clever; ingenious. Obs. 2. Steadily and perseveringly active; painstaking; zealous; as, he was negligent in business, but industrious in pleasure; an industrious mischief-maker.

3. Exhibiting, or marked by, design or purpose; intentional; voluntary. Obs. 4. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied; busy; assiduous; not slothful or idle; — commonly implying devotion to lawful and useful labor.

France is at once the most industrious and the least industrial of the great nations. W. C. Brownell. 5. Of or pertaining to industry; industrial. Rare. Syn. — See BUSY.

in-dus'tri-ous-ly, adv. — in-dus'tri-ous-ness, n. in-dus'tri-ous-ly, adv. — in-dus'tri-ous-ness, n. in-dus'tri-ous-ly, adv. — in-dus'tri-ous-ness, n.

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is a distinct branch of trade; as, the sugar industry; the iron industry; the cotton industry; agricultural industries. 6. A well-known European variety of gooseberry.

in-du-vi-ā' (in-dū-vī-ā), n. pl. [L., clothes, fr. induere to put on. See INDUE.] Bot. A Any persistent portion of a perianth. b Leaves which after withering remain attached to the stem. c Scale leaves. — in-du-vi-ā' (-ā), a.

in-dwell' (in-dwēl'), v. t. & i.; in-DWELT' (-dwēlt'); in-DWELL'ING. To dwell in; to abide within; to inhabit. The Holy Ghost became a dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly induced form. Milton.

in-dwell'er' (-ēr), n. An inhabitant; also, a sojourner. in-dwell'ing', n. Residence within, as in the heart. in- (for iron. See Guide to Pron., §§ 183, 184). [L. inus, -ina, -inum an adj. ending to Pron., sometimes through F. -in, -ine.] 1. A suffix of adjectives, denoting of or pertaining to, like, characterized by; as in feminine, canine, Florentine, bovine. 2. [L. -ina, an abstract fem. ending.] A noun suffix, as in discipline, rapine, medicine, doctrine. 3. A feminine suffix, commonly from French -ine, of varying origin; cf. heroine, Caroline, Josephine, landgravine.

in- (in; -en; 184). [Cf. F. -ine, L. -inus, fem. -ina, adj. suffix.] Chem. A suffix used in forming the names of certain elements, as chlorine, and compounds, as arsine; specif., in organic chemistry: a As a termination for members of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons, as hexine. b As a termination for substances having a basic nature; as, quinone, guanidine, etc. Names of basic organic substances as alkaloids, are systematically written with the ending -ine; those of neutral substances, as proteids, glucosides, etc., should commonly be spelled with -in; as, gelatin, amygdalin, etc. This rule does not apply to the many commercial or popular names in -ine; as, gasoline, vaseline, etc. Some chemists prefer -in for basic substances also, and the form in -in is recognized as an alternative spelling in such cases in this Dictionary.

in-earth' (in-ērth'), v. t. 1. To inter. 2. To make earthly. Rare. in-ē'bri-ant' (in-ē'bri-ānt), a. [L. inebrians, p. pr. of inebriare. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — n. An intoxicant. in-ē'bri-ate' (-āt), v. t.; in-ē'bri-AT'ED' (-āt'ēd); in-ē'bri-AT'ING (-āt'ing). [L. inebriatus, p. p. of inebriare to inebriate; in- in + ebrare to make drunk, fr. ebrus drunk. See EBRIETY.] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 2. Hence, to disorder the senses of; to exhilarate as if by liquor; to deprive of sense and judgment; also, to stupefy. The inebriating effect of popular applause. Macaulay. 3. To refresh as with drink; drench; wet. Obs. Oxf. E. D. in-ē'bri-ate' (-āt), a. [L. inebriatus, p. p.] Intoxicated; drunk; habitually given to drink; stupefied.

Thus spake Peter, as a man inebriate and made drunken with the sweetness of this vision, not knowing what he said. Udall. Syn. — See DRUNK. in-ē'bri-ate, n. One who is drunk or intoxicated; esp., a habitual drunkard; as, an asylum for inebriates.

in-ē'bri-a-tion' (-ā'shūn), n. [L. inebriatio.] Act of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication; fig., deprivation of sense and judgment by anything that exhilarates. "The inebriation of prosperity." Macaulay. in-ē'bri-ety' (in-ē'bri-ē-tī), n. [See INEBRIATE, EBRIETY.] Inebriation; intoxication; drunkenness. in-ed'i-ble' (in-ēd'ī-b'l), a. [Cf. LL. ineditibilis. See IN-not; EDIBLE.] Not edible; not fit for food. — in-ed'ī-bil-ity' (-bīl'ī-tī), n.

in-ed'it-ed' (in-ēd'ī-t'ēd), a. Not edited; unpublished. in-ef-fa-bil-ity' (in-ēf'ā-bīl'ī-tī), n. [L. ineffabilitas; cf. F. ineffabilité.] Quality or state of being ineffable; ineffableness; unexpressableness. in-ef-fa-ble' (in-ēf'ā-b'l), a. [L. ineffabilis; cf. F. ineffable. See IN-not; EFFABLE, FAME.] 1. Incapable of being expressed in words; unexpressable; unutterable; indescribable; as, the ineffable joys of heaven. 2. Not to be uttered; as, the ineffable name of Jehovah. 3. Unpronounceable. Obs. & R. 4. Math. Sord; irrational. Obs.

Syn. — Unutterable, inexpressible. — INEFFABLE, UNSPEAKABLE agree in suggesting that which cannot be uttered or which transcends expression; they are often used without distinction; as, joy unspeakable and full of glory (1 Pet. i. 8) "sense of new joy ineffable diffused" (Milton). In modern usage INEFFABLE (the less popular word) often an emphatic synonym for "supreme"; UNSPEAKABLE more frequently suggests its literal significance; as, ineffable content, ineffable disgust; "twisted shapes of lust, unspeakable, abominable" (Tennyson); "a thousand memories . . . unspeakable for sadness" (id.); "My nights were unspeakable" (Jane W. Carlyle); the unspeakable Turk. Ineffable is usually applied to good or pleasant things; unspeakable is apparently getting a turn toward bad ones.

in-ef-fa-ble' (in-ēf'ā-b'l), a. [in-not + effaceable; cf. F. ineffable.] Not effaceable; indelible; ineradicable. — in-ef-fa-ble-ly, adv. in-ef-fac'ible' (-bīl'ī-tī), n. — in-ef-fa-ble-ly, adv. in-ef-fac'ible' (-bīl'ī-tī), n. 1. Ineffectual; ineffective; also, not to be effected by ordinary caution. Obs. 2. Incapable of being effected; impracticable. Rare. in-ef-fec'tive' (-fēkt'īv), a. [in-not + effective.] 1. Not producing, or incapable of producing, the intended effect; ineffectual; as, an ineffective appeal; ineffective effort. 2. Not capable of performing the required work or duties; inefficient; incapable; as, ineffective troops or workmen. 3. Wanting in æsthetic merit; as, ineffective design.

in-ef-fec'tive, n. An ineffective person; a person unfit for service, as in an army. in-ef-fec'tu-al' (-fēkt'ū-āl), a. Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; without effect; ineffective; in-

in-ef-fec'tu-al' (-fēkt'ū-āl), a. Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; without effect; ineffective; in-

in-ef-fec'tu-al' (-fēkt'ū-āl), a. Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; without effect; ineffective; in-

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in-ef-fec'tu-al' (-fēkt'ū-āl), a. Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; without effect; ineffective; in-

efficient; weak; useless; futile; unavailing; as, an *inefficient* attempt; an *inefficient* expedient.
Syn.—Inefficient, inefficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. See USELESS.
in-effic-tu-al-ty (in-ēf'ik-tū-ā'l-ty), *n.* Ineffectual quality or state; also, something ineffectual.
in-effi-ca-cious (in-ēf'i-kā-shūz), *a.* [in-not + *efficacious*: cf. *efficace*, *L. inefficax*.] Not efficient; not having power to produce the effect desired; inadequate; inefficient; impotent. — **in-effi-ca-cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-effi-ca-cious-ness**, *n.*
 The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious* . . . to restrain the growth of disorders. *Burke*.
in-effi-ca-cy (in-ēf'i-kā-si), *n.* [L. *inefficacia*. See IN-not; EFFICACY.] Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness; futility; fruitlessness; as, the *inefficacy* of a medicine.
in-effi-cien-cy (in-ēf'i-sh'ēn-si), *n.* 1. Quality, state, or fact of being inefficient; want of power or energy sufficient for the desired effect; inefficiency; incapacity; as, he was discharged from his position for *inefficiency*.
 2. *Mech.* A fraction expressing the losses in a machine transforming or transmitting energy and numerically equal to unity minus the efficiency.
in-effi-cient (-fish'ēt), *a.* 1. Not efficient; not producing the effect intended or desired; inefficacious; as, *inefficient* means or measures.
 2. Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties; as, an *inefficient* workman or administrator.
in-effi-cient, *n.* An inefficient person.
in-e-lab-o-rate (in-ē-lāb'ō-rāt), *a.* [Cf. *L. inelaboratus* un-laborated. See IN-not; ELABORATE.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care; crude. — **in-e-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.*
in-e-las-tic (-lās'tik), *a.* Not elastic. — **in-e-las-tic-ty** (-lās'tis-ti), *n.*
in-el-e-gance (in-ēl'ē-gāns), *n.*; *pl.* INELEGANCES (-gān-si) [ēz], INELEGANCIES (-gān-siz). [Cf. *L. inelegantia*, *F. inélegant*.] 1. Quality, state, or fact of being inelegant; want of elegance; want of refinement, beauty, or polish in language, manners, etc.
 The notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook*.
 2. Anything inelegant; as, *inelegancies* of style.
 3. *Math.* Inversion in the natural sequence of propositions.
in-el-e-gant (-gānt), *a.* [L. *inelegans*: cf. *F. inélegant*. See IN-not; ELEGANT.] Not elegant; deficient in beauty, polish, refinement, grace, or ornament; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. — **in-el-e-gant-ly**, *adv.*
 Style often obscure, always . . . *inelegant*. *Blair*.
in-el-i-gi-ble (in-ēl'i-jī-b'l), *a.* [in-not + *eligible*: cf. *F. inéligible*.] 1. Not eligible; not qualified to be chosen for an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.
 2. Not expedient or desirable. *Obs.*
in-el-i-gi-ble-ty (-b'il-ty), *n.* — **in-el-i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-el-i-gi-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-el-i-gi-ble, *n.* A person ineligible, esp. as a suitor.
in-el-o-quent (in-ēl'ō-kwēt), *a.* [Cf. *L. ineloquens*, *F. inéloquent*. See IN-not; ELOQUENT.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence. — **in-el-o-quent-ly**, *adv.*
in-e-luc-ta-ble (in-ē-lū-kā-tā-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis*; in-not + *eluctabilis* to be surmounted, *fr. eluctari* to elude out of, to surmount: cf. *F. inélucltable*. See ELUCTATE.] Not to be overcome; irresistible; inevitable. "Ineluctable conditions of matter." *Hamerton*. — **in-e-luc-ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-e-lud'i-ble (-lūd'i-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eluded.
in-ene. *Chem.* A suffix sometimes used in naming hydrocarbons of the acetylene series; as, propinene (allylene).
in-ep't (in-ēpt'), *a.* [L. *ineptus*; in-not + *aptus* apt, fit: cf. *F. inepte*. Cf. INAPT.] 1. Not apt or fit; unsuited or unsuitable; devoid of fitness or aptitude.
 Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries. *Glanvill*.
 2. Not apt for the occasion; unbecoming; out of place.
 3. Not consonant with reason; absurd; foolish.
 To view attention as a special act of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.
 4. *Law*. Null or void. *Rare* or *Scot*.
in-ep'ti-tude (in-ēpt'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *ineptitudo*: cf. OF. *ineptitude*.] Quality of being inept; specif.: a Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as, *ineptitude* for society. b Absurdity; nonsense; a foolish action or utterance.
in-e-qual (in-ēkwāl), *a.* [L. *inaequalis*. See IN-not; EQUAL.] 1. Unequal. *Archaic*.
 2. Uneven, as a surface
in-e-qual-ty (in-ēkwāl-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [L. *inaequalitas*: cf. OF. *inequalité*.] 1. Quality of being unequal; want of equality in any respect; disproportion; unevenness; disparity; diversity.
 Notwithstanding which *inequality* of number, it was resolved in a council of war to fight the Dutch fleet. *Ludlow*.
 Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition. *Macaulay*.
 2. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy.
 3. Lack of proper proportion or distribution, or a case of it.
 4. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab, etc.
 5. Variableness, changeableness, or inconstancy, as of the weather, feelings, etc.
Inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon*.
 6. *Math.* An expression consisting of two unequal quanti-

ties, with the sign of inequality (>, <, or ≠) between them; as, the *inequality* 2 < 3, or 4 > 1, a ≠ b.
 7. *Astron.* An irregularity or a deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from uniform mean motion; the amount of such deviation.
 8. *Phys. Geog.* Diurnal inequality of the tides; a difference in height of successive day tides and night tides, due chiefly to the moon's declination.
Syn.—See DISPARITY.
in-e-qui-lat'er-al (in-ēkwī-lā'tēr-āl), *a.* 1. Having unequal sides; unsymmetrical; unequal-sided.
 2. *Zool.* a In Mollusca, having the two ends unequal, as in most lamellibranch shells. b In Foraminifera, having the convolutions of the shell wound obliquely around an axis, not lying in one plane.
in-e-qui-lo-bate (-lōbāt), *a.* [in-not + *equi* + *lobate*.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Unequally or irregularly lobed.
in-e-qui-ta-ble (in-ēkwī-tā-b'l), *a.* Not equitable; not just; unfair. — **in-e-qui-ta-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-e-qui-ty (-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Want of equity; injustice; unfairness, or a case of it.
in-e-qui-val'v'e (in-ēkwī-vālv'), *a.* *Zool.* Having unequal valves, as the shell of an oyster or a brachiopod.
in-e-rad'i-ca-ble (in-ē-rād'i-kā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated, or rooted out. — **in-e-rad'i-ca-ble-ly**, *adv.*
 The bad seed thus sown was *ineradicable*. *Ld. Lytton*.
in-e-ras'a-ble (-rās'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being erased. — **in-e-ras'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-er-ra-ble (in-ēr-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inerrabilis*. See IN-not; ERR.] Incapable of erring; infallible; unerring. "Not an *inerrable* text." *Gladstone*. — **in-er-ra-ble-ty** (-b'il-ty), *n.* — **in-er-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-er-ra-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-er-ran-cy (-ān-si), *n.* [Cf. *L. inerrans* not wandering.] Exemption from error; infallibility.
 The absolute *inerrancy* of the Bible. *Century Mag*
in-er-rant (-ānt), *a.* [L. *inerrans*, *antis*, not wandering. See IN-not; ERR.] 1. Inerratic. *Obs.*
 2. Free from error or mistake; unerring; infallible.
 An *inerrant* gift for tone color. *R. Burton*.
Syn.—See INFALLIBLE.
in-er-ra-tic (in-ēr-rāt'ik), *a.* Not erratic, or wandering; fixed; settled; established.
in-ert (in-ērt'), *a.* [L. *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, idle; in-not + *ars* art: cf. *F. inerte*. See ART.] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; having inertia; as, matter is *inert*.
 If the stone's motion were due to itself, we should call the stone active; because it does not move itself, we call it *inert* and inactive. *James Ward*.
 2. Not having or manifesting active properties; not affecting other substances when in contact with them; powerless for an expected or desired effect, as a drug.
 3. Indisposed to move or act; very slow to act; sluggish; dull; inactive; indolent; lifeless.
 The *inert* and desponding party of the court. *Macaulay*.
Syn.—Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, slothful, stupid, lethargic, apathetic, lifeless, dead. — **INERT**, *INACTIVE*, *STAGNANT*, *PHLEGMATIC*, *TORPID*. One is *inert*, who for any reason is not busy or active; the word may or may not imply disinclination to action; **INERT** always suggests inherent or habitual indisposition to activity; as, "A limb was broken . . . and on him fell, . . . [while] lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom" (*Tennyson*); "*inert* through plenty, . . . victims of luxurious ease" (*Courper*); "an idle and *inactive* life" (*Pope*); "laziness and *inertness* of mind" (*Burke*); "Matter is *inert* and stupid" (*Dr. H. More*). That is *inert* which is not only hard to rouse, but is also slow or heavy when in motion; as, "The *inert* were roused, and lively natures rapt away!" (*Wordsworth*); "To see how shadows shifted with the slow move of time — *sluggish* and *weary*" (*Keats*); a *sluggish* stream. **PHLEGMATIC**, applying only to persons or personal qualities, connotes constitutional heaviness or stolidity; as, "Fancy is *inert* sharper in an excellent poet than it is likely to be in a *phlegmatic*, heavy gowman" (*Dryden*); "There are two Hollands in every Dutchman; there is the man of the polder, heavy, pale, *phlegmatic*, slow, patient himself and trying to the patience of others" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). **TORPID** (see LETHARGY) adds the implication of apathy or the sluggishness of that which is, as it were, benumbed; as, "This system of criticism sprang up in that *torpid* interval when poetry was not" (*Shelley*); "Mrs. Jamieson stood up, giving us each a *torpid* smile of welcome" (*Mrs. Gaskell*). See LANGUID, LIFELESS, SLOW, IDLE, PASSIVE.
in-er-ti-a (in-ēr'shī-ā), *n.* [L. *idleness*, *fr. iners* idle. See **INERT**.] 1. *Physics*. A that property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, and in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by some external force; — sometimes called *vis inertia*. b Hence, a similar negative property of forces, as of electricity, by which they tend to keep on acting in the same direction.
 2. Inertness; indisposition to motion, exertion, or action; want of energy; sluggishness.
 Men . . . have immense *inertness* and *inertia*. *Carlyle*.
 3. *Med.* Want of activity; — said esp. of the uterus in labor, when its contractions have nearly or wholly ceased.
in-er-tion (-shūn), *n.* Want of activity or exertion; inertness; quietude. *Rare*.
in-er-u-dite (-ēr'ō-dīt), *a.* [L. *ineruditus*. See IN-not;

rudis.] Not erudite; unlearned; ignorant. — **in-er-u-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-er-u-d'i-tion** (in-ēr'ō-dīsh'ūn), *n.*
in-es-cutch-eon (in-ēs-kūch'ūn), *n.* *Her.* A small escutcheon, as an escutcheon of pretense, borne within a shield, or a baronet's escutcheon, in chief, charged with the red hand of Ulster. According to some *inescutcheon* is used only when there is but one such charge, *escutcheon* being applied to each when there are more than one.
in-es-sen'tial (in-ēs-sēn'shūl), *a.* [in-not + *essential*.] 1. Having no essence or being.
 2. Not essential; unessential.
 Shield with *inescutcheon*.
in-es-ti-ma-ble (in-ēs'ti-mā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inaestimabilis*: cf. *F. inestimable*. See IN-not; ESTIMATE.] Incapable of being estimated or computed; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price. — **in-es-ti-ma-ble-ty** (-b'il-ty), *n.* — **in-es-ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-es-ti-ma-ble-ly**, *adv.*
 But above all, for thine *inestimable* love. *Bk. of Com. Prayer*.
Syn.—Incalculable, invaluable, priceless.
in-e-vap'o-ra-ble (in-ē-vāp'ō-rā-b'l), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Incapable of being reduced in volume by evaporation; — said of a liquid under certain conditions in which the part vaporized on heating is continually replaced from some solid phase, as ice or a hydrate, in contact with the liquid.
in-e-vā-si-ble (-vā'sī-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being evaded; inevitable; unavoidable.
in-ev'i-dence (in-ēv'i-dēns), *n.* 1. Want of evidence, display, or manifestation. *Obs.*
 2. Want of evidence or support; hence, obscurity; uncertainty.
in-ev'i-dent (-dēnt), *a.* Not evident; not clear; obscure.
in-ev'i-ta-ble-ty (in-ēv'i-tā-b'l-ty), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being inevitable or unavoidable; certainty; also, something inevitable.
in-ev'i-ta-ble (in-ēv'i-tā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis*. See IN-not; EVITABLE.] 1. Not evitable; incapable of being shunned; unavoidable. "The *inevitable* hour." *T. Gray*. It was *inevitable*; it was necessary; it was planted in the nature of things. *Burke*.
 2. Irresistible. *Rare*. "Inevitable charms." *Dryden*.
Syn.—INEVITABLE, UNAVOIDABLE. INEVITABLE, the stronger term, applies esp. to that which, in the nature of things, cannot be shunned or evaded; UNAVOIDABLE more frequently suggests that which cannot be kept clear of or escaped by the exercise of care or foresight; as, *inevitable* as death, fate, to accept the *inevitable*; an *unavoidable* delay, accident; cf. the different connotations of: it was *inevitable* that they should meet; their meeting was *unavoidable*. Often, however, the distinction is one of emphasis only. *Inevitable* accident, *Law*, an accident not foreseeable or to be prevented by due care or diligence; — used chiefly in the Civil law, and nearly equivalent to *fortuitous event*, or (though broader) an act of God.
in-ev'i-ta-ble-ly, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.
in-ex-act (in-ēx-zākt'), *a.* [in-not + *exact*: cf. *F. inexact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true; inaccurate; loose; as, an *inexact* statement or reasoning; also, not rigorous and careful; as, an *inexact* reasoner. — **in-ex-act-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ex-act-ness**, *n.*
in-ex-act'i-tude (-zākt'itūd), *n.* [Cf. *F. inexactitude*.] Want of exactitude or precision; quality of being inexact or inaccurate; also, a case of inexactness.
in-ex-cus'a-ble (in-ēks-kūz'ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis*: cf. *F. inexcusable*. See EXCUSE.] Not excusable; not admitting excuse or justification; as, *inexcusable* folly. — **in-ex-cus'a-ble-ty** (-b'il-ty), *n.* — **in-ex-cus'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex-cus'a-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-ex-e-cu-ta-ble (in-ēks'ēk-ūt'ā-b'l; ēg-zēk'ūt'ā-b'l), *a.* [in-not + *executable*: cf. *F. inexecutable*.] Incapable of being executed or performed; impracticable; infeasible.
in-ex-e-cu-tion (in-ēks'ēk-ūshūn), *n.* [in-not + *execution*: cf. *F. exécution*.] Neglect of execution; nonperformance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.
in-ex-er-tion (in-ēg-zēr'shūn), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action; indolence; laziness.
in-ex-haus'ti-ble (in-ēg-zōs'ti-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *inexhaustible*.] 1. Incapable of being exhausted, emptied, or used up; unending; inexhaustible; as, an *inexhaustible* supply.
 2. Incapable of being exhausted, wearied, or depressed in vigor or activity; indefatigable; as, *inexhaustible* vitality; *inexhaustible* workers. — **in-ex-haus'ti-ble-ty** (-b'il-ty), *n.* — **in-ex-haus'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ex-haus'ti-ble-ly**, *adv.*
in-ex-haus-tive (-zōs'tiv), *a.* Inexhaustible; also, not exhaustive. — **in-ex-haus-tive-ly**, *adv.*
in-ex-ist-ence (in-ēg-zis'tēns), **in-ex-ist-ent-cy** (-tēn-si), *n.* [in-in + *existence*.] Existence within; inheritance. *Rare*.
in-ex-ist-ence, **in-ex-ist-ent-cy**, *n.* [in-not + *existence*.] Want of existence; nonexistence. *Rare*.
in-ex-ist-ent (-tēnt), *a.* [in-not + *existent*: cf. *F. inexistant*.] Not having being; not existing. *Rare*.
in-ex-ist-ent, *a.* [in-in + *existent*.] Inherent; innate; indwelling. *Rare*.
in-ex-o-ra-ble-ty (in-ēks'ō-rā-b'il-ty), *n.* [L. *inexorabilitas*.] Quality of being inexorable.
in-ex-o-ra-ble (in-ēks'ō-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis*: cf. *F. inexorable*. See IN-not; EXORABLE, ADORE.] Not to be



Shield with Inescutcheon.

in-fat'u-ate (In-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.*; IN-FAT'U-AT'ED (-āv'ēd); IN-FAT'U-AT'ING (-āv'īng). 1. To turn into foolishness, or show to be foolish; hence, to frustrate. *Obs.*
 2. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment. The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people. . . ripe and prepared for destruction. *Clarendon*
 3. To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion; as, to be *infatuated* with gaming.

in-fat'u-at'ed (-āv'ēd), *a.* Thoroughly under the influence of foolish passion; acting without sense or reason.

in-fat'u-ation (-āv'shūn), *n.* [LL. *infatuatio*: cf. F. *infatuation*.] Act of infatuating, or state of being infatuated; folly; also, that which infatuates.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *Taylor*
 Such is the *infatuation* of self-love. *Blair*
Syn. — See FOLLY.

in-fau'st (In-fōst'), *a.* [L. *infaustus*; in- not + *faustus* lucky.] Not favorable; unlucky; unpropitious. *Rare.*

in-fau'st-ible (In-fōst'ib'l), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable. — **in-fau'st-ibil'i-ty** (-b'il'i-ti), **in-fau'st-ible-ness**, *n.*

in-fect' (In-fēkt'), *v. t.*; IN-FECT'ED; IN-FECT'ING. [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; in- in + *facere* to make. See FACT.] 1. To taint with morbid matter; to contaminate with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* an apartment.

2. To affect with infectious disease; to communicate infection to; as, *infected* with the plague.
 3. To communicate or affect as if by some subtle contact; specif.: a To taint by communication of anything noxious or pernicious; to contaminate; corrupt; deprave. *Milton*, *Infect*ed Son's daughters with like heat.

b To work upon so as to induce sympathy, belief, support, or cooperation, etc.; to seize upon; as, all were *infected* by his merriment; to *infect* one with enthusiasm. c Law. To contaminate with illegality or to expose to penalty, as that of forfeiture as contraband of war. d Phon. To modify or change the quality of (a sound); — said esp. of the influence of one vowel upon another in a neighboring syllable. Cf. UNLAW. e To dye; color. *Obs.* f To infest. *Obs.* **Syn.** — Poison, vitiate, pollute, defile.

in-fect', *v. i.* To become infected.

in-fec'tion (In-fēk'shūn), *n.* [F. *infection*; cf. L. *infectio* a dyeing.] 1. Act or process of infecting; esp., communication of a disease from one organism to another.

2. That which infects, or causes the communicated disease; any material by which an infectious disease is caused; as, to spread an *infection*. See INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

3. State of being infected; the state produced by the entrance into, and multiplication within the body, of pathogenic microorganisms; the result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease; epidemic.

The *infection* being so very violent in London. *De Foe*
 4. That which taints or corrupts morally; as, the *infection* of vicious principles.

5. Law. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods; implication.

6. Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; influence; contagion.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*. *Rambler*
 7. Phon. Modification or change of quality in a sound, esp. a vowel, through the influence of another sound in a neighboring syllable.

8. Affection. *Humorous Misuse.* **Syn.**

in-fec'tious (-shūs), *a.* 1. Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; pestilential; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air.

2. Infected; having or containing infection. *Obs.*

3. Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating; demoralizing.

It [the court] is necessary . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden*

4. Law. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture or other penalty.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent*

5. Capable of being easily diffused or spread; sympathetic; readily communicated; as, *infectious* mirth.

Infectious disease. A Any disease caused by the entrance, growth, and multiplication of bacteria or protozoans in the body; a germ disease. It may or may not be contagious. b Sometimes, as distinguished from *contagious disease*, such a disease communicated by germs carried in the air or water, and thus spread without contact with the patient, as measles.

— **in-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*

in-fec'tive (In-fēk'tiv), *a.* [Cf. OF. *infectiv*; L. *infectivus* pertaining to dyeing.] Producing infection; infecting; also, affecting others; infectious.

True love . . . hath an *infective* power. *Sir P. Sidney*

in-fect' (In-fēkt'), *v. t.*; IN-FECT', rarely IN-FECT'ED; IN-FECT'ING. [See ENFECT.] *Scots Law.* To invest with, or give symbolic possession of, inheritable property. — **in-fect'ment** (-mēt), *n.*

in-fel'i-cific (In-fēl'i-sif'ik), *a.* [L. *infelix* unhappy; cf. F. *félicité*.] *Ethics.* Not productive of happiness, or productive of unhappiness; — applied to objects of conduct in estimates of their moral (hedonistic or utilitarian) value.

in-fel'i-citous (In-fēl'i-s'itūs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate; not fortunate or not appropriate in application; not well said, expressed, or done; as, an *infelicitous* remark or description. — **in-fel'i-citous-ly**, *adv.*

in-fel'i-city (-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [L. *infelicitas*: cf. in-fat'u-ator (In-făt'ū-āv'tēr), *n.* One that infatuates.

in-fel'i-cious (In-fēl'i-s'itūs), *a.* [Cf. OF. *infectivus*.] Infectious. *Obs.*

in-fel'i-cious-ly (In-fēl'i-s'itūs-ly), *adv.*

in-fel'i-cious-ness (In-fēl'i-s'itūs-ness), *n.*

in-fel'i-cious-ly (In-fēl'i-s'itūs-ly), *adv.*

in-fel'i-cious-ness (In-fēl'i-s'itūs-ness), *n.*

in-fel'i-cious-ly (In-fēl'i-s'itūs-ly), *adv.*

in-fel'i-cious-ness (In-fēl'i-s'itūs-ness), *n.*

F. infelicité. See IN-not; FELICITY.] 1. State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misery; wretchedness; misfortune; want of suitability or appropriateness.

The ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state. *Glauwill*
 2. That (as an act, word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous; as, *infelicities* of speech.

in-felt' (In-fēlt'), *a.* [in- in + felt.] Felt inwardly; heart-felt. "The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, *infelt* inferiority." *Milman*.

in-fer' (In-fēr'), *v. t.*; IN-FERRED (-fēr'd); IN-FER'RING. [L. *inferre* to bring into, bring forward, occasion, infer; in- in + *ferre* to carry, bring; cf. F. *inferer*. See 1st BEAR.] 1. To bring on; to induce; occasion; inflict. *Obs.*

2. To bring forward; to adduce; allege; offer. *Obs.*

3. To derive by reasoning; to imply; to conclude from facts or premises; to accept or derive as a consequence, conclusion, or probability; in colloquial usage, to surmise; guess. See INFERENCE.

4. To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; to involve or imply as a normal outcome of thought; hence, to indicate; to point out.

This *infer* the zeal I had to see him. *Shak*
 Such opportunities always infer obligations. *Atterbury*

Syn. — INFER, DEDUCE, CONCLUDE, agreeing in the idea of reasoning from premises, are here compared in their ordinary usage; for technical distinctions, see DEFS. INFER is the general term for drawing a conclusion; it frequently implies little more than *surmise*; DEDUCE (see DEDUCTION) emphasizes more strongly than *infer* the formal processes involved; CONCLUDE suggests the arrival at the logical result of an act or process of inference; as, I *infer* from what you say that you were not present; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with the facts; I *conclude*, upon a more careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken. See INFERENCE, POSTULATE, ASSUMPTION.

in-fer', *v. i.* To draw inferences.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke*

in-fer'a-ble (In-fēr'ā-b'l; 277), *a.* Capable of being inferred.

in-fer'ence (In-fēr'ēns), *n.* [From INFER.] 1. Act or process of inferring. *Inference* is the special mental act which constitutes a step in any process of reasoning; that is, it is the act of passing from one judgment to another, or from a belief or cognition to a judgment. In certain cases it consists in forming judgments from some habit of mind on the basis of cognitions or beliefs not explicitly recognized, and it is then called *unconscious inference*. In formal logic inferences are classified as *mediate* and *immediate* (see under those words); inductive logic treats all induction as an inferential process, that is, as made up of *inductive inferences*.

Inference . . . is the mediate reference of an ideal content to reality. *B. Bosanquet*

2. That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; a conclusion; a deduction.

These *inferences*, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called *sylogism*, or *argument*.

3. The system of propositions or judgments, or the premises and conclusion, which represent a process of inference or form the determinants of a belief.

4. Something called forth or involved; a consequence, contingency, or adjunct. *Obs. & R.*

Syn. — INFERENCE, ASSUMPTION are often confused. AN INFERENCE is a logical conclusion from given data or premises; an ASSUMPTION is something taken for granted without proof, frequently as a basis for argument or inference. To speak of an *inference* as an *assumption* weakens one's argument; to refer to an *assumption* as an *inference* insinuates a fallacy. See ASSUMPTION, INFER, CONJECTURE.

Inference of assumed quantity. *Logic.* An inference which derives its force from the finiteness or limitation of the number of cases taken into account.

in-fer'en-tial (-ēn'shūl), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. — **Inferential proofs.** *J. S. Mill.* — **in-fer'en-tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-fer'i-or (In-fēr'i-ēr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath, the lower; akin to E. *under*. See UNDER.] 1. Situated lower down or nearer what is regarded as the bottom or base; lower; nether; as, the *inferior* strata; *inferior* latitudes.

2. Specif.: a *Astron.* (1) Nearer the sun than the earth is; as, the *inferior* or interior planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury or Venus. (2) Below the pole; as, the *inferior* part of the meridian, or transit over the same, generally denoted by S. P. (abbrev. of L. *sub polo*, under the pole). b *Bot.* (1) Situated below some other organ; — said of a calyx when free from the ovary, and therefore below it, or of an ovary with an adherent and therefore superior calyx. (2) On the side of a flower which is next the bract; opposite or farthest from the axis; and part. c *Anat.* In human anatomy, designating any of many parts or organs which, when the body is in its upright position, are situated below certain similar parts designated as *superior*; as, *inferior* maxillary bone, *inferior* vena cava, *inferior* meatus of the nose. See MAXILLARY, VENA CAVA, etc. d *Print.* Standing at the bottom of the line, as small figures or letters; as, in A, B, 2 and n are *inferior*; — opposed to *superior*.

3. Of lower degree or rank, in any scale; as, one caste *inferior* to another; garnets are regarded as *inferior* to rubies; the *inferior* deities; the *inferior* courts.

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferior* nature. *Burke*

4. Of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality;

infer', *v. i.* See IN-FER.

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as, this diamond is *inferior* to that; subordinate; second-ary; as, the *inferior* poets; an *inferior* generalization.

Whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge. *Dryden*

5. Of poor quality; mediocre; second-rate; as, *inferior* goods, workmanship, ability; an *inferior* living.

6. Inadequate; unequal; — with to. *Rare.*

7. *Railroads.* Designating, or pert. to, a train of such a character that it must yield the right of way to another in the absence of specific orders from the train dispatcher's office. In this sense a freight train is *inferior* to a passenger train, and an accommodation to an express.

Inferior pharyngitis. *Zool.* See PHARYNGEAL. — 1. tide. *Phys. Geog.*, the tide corresponding to the moon's transit of the lower meridian, when below the horizon. — 1. valve. *Zool.*, the valve by which a bivalve mollusk becomes attached to some object or surface. — 1. wings, *Zool.*, in entomology, the hind wings.

in-fer'i-or (In-fēr'i-ēr), *n.* A person or thing inferior to another.

in-fer'i-or'i-ty (-ēr'i-ti), *n.* [Cf. F. *infériorité*.] State of being inferior; a lower state or condition; as, *inferiority* of rank, of talents, of age, of worth.

A deep sense of our own great *inferiority*. *Boyle*

in-fer'nal (In-fēr'nāl), *a.* [F. *infernal*, L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See INFERIOR.] 1. Of or pertaining to the lower regions, or nether world, the realm of the dead and of the earth deities; chthonian. Cf. CHTHONIAN, HADES.

The Elysian fields, the *infernal* monarchy. *Garth*

2. Of or pertaining to, or inhabiting, hell; as, the *infernal* fires; *infernal* spirits; resembling or suitable to hell, or the character of its inhabitants; hellish; diabolical; outrageous; fiendish; as, an *infernal* deed or plot.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings. *Addison*
 3. Tartarean, Stygian, hellish, devilish, diabolical, satanic, fiendish, malicious.

Infernal machine. A machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property; also, formerly, a military explosive contrivance. — 1. stone. *Obs.* A Lunar caustic. b Caustic potash.

in-fer'nal, *n.* 1. An infernal person or thing.
 2. pl. The infernal regions. *Obs.*

in-fer'no (In-fēr'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It. See INFERNAL.] The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it, or esp. to the *Inferno* of Dante's "Divina Commedia," which is represented as a huge pit, formed of gradually contracting circles, in which the damned souls suffer horrible physical punishments varying with their sins.

At each sudden explosion in the *inferno* below they sprang back from the brink of the volcanic crater. *D. C. Worcester*

in-fer'o (In-fēr'ō), *n.* [L. *inferus* lower.] A combining form signifying below or on the under side.

in-fer'tile (In-fēr'til; 182), *a.* [F. *infertile*, L. *infertilitas*. See IN-not; FERTILE.] Not fertile, or productive; barren; sterile; as, an *infertile* soil. — **in-fer'tile-ly**, *adv.*

in-fer'til'i-ty (In-fēr'til'i-ti), *n.* [Cf. F. *infertilité*, L. *infertilitas*.] Infertile state or quality.

in-fest' (In-fēst'), *v. t.*; IN-FEST'ED; IN-FEST'ING. [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile, troublesome; in-, against + the root of *defendere*: cf. F. *infester*. See DEFEND.] 1. To trouble greatly by numbers or by frequency of presence; to assail or annoy persistently and in numbers; to frequent and molest or harass; as, fleas *infest* dogs and cats; a sea *infested* with pirates.

Cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison*

2. To infect. *Obs.*

in-fes'ta-tion (In-fēs'tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *infestatio*: cf. F. *infestation*.] Act of infesting, or state of being infested; molestation; vexation; annoyance.

Free from the *infestation* of enemies. *Donne*

in-fen-da'tion (In-fēn-dā'shūn), *n.* [LL. *infendatio*, fr. *infendare* to enfeeble; cf. F. *inféduation*. See FEUD a fief.] *Eng. Law.* A grant of an estate in fee, or the deed granting it; enfeoffment. b The granting of tithes to laymen.

in-fib'u-late (In-fīb'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *infibulare*, *infibulatum*, to clasp, buckle, or button together; in- in + *fibula* clasp, buckle.] To buckle, or to fasten as if buckled. *Rare.*

in-fib'u-la-tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *infibulation*.] Act of clasping, or fastening, as with a buckle or padlock, esp. of attaching a ring, clasp, or frame to the genital organs in such a manner as to prevent copulation.

in-fid'e-lis (In-fīd'ē-lis), *a.* [L. *infidelis*; in- not + *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith; cf. F. *infidèle*. See FIDELITY.] 1. Not holding the faith; esp., non-Christian; as, the *infidel* nations; an *infidel* Saracen; also, opposing or (regarded as) traitorous to Christianity; as, *infidel* writers; an *infidel* sect.

2. Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity; as, *infidel* writings or sentiments.

3. Incredulous; skeptical. *Rare.*

SKEPTIC, as here compared, emphasizes the suggestion of doubt; AGNOSTIC, that of suspended judgment. UNBELIEVER (see UNBELIEF) is commonly opposed to believer (in its somewhat esoteric sense), and is virtually equivalent to disbeliever; it is a term of less opprobrium than infidel, and suggests more a personal, less a purely intellectual, attitude towards Christianity than skeptic, agnostic, or freethinker. An APOSTATE is one who denies the existence of God. DEIST, in earlier usage often synonymous with infidel, is now used only in the sense of an adherent of deism (which see). See IRRELIGIOUS.

IN-FIDEL-ITY (in-fid'el-i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [L. infidelitas: cf. F. infidélité.] 1. Want of faith or belief in (a certain) religion; state or character of being infidel. 2. Hesitation to accept anything as true; incredulity. R. 3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or to moral obligation; treachery; deceit; also, an unfaithful act; as, the infidelity of a servant or of friends. 4. Unfaithfulness in marriage; marital infidelity. 5. Untrustworthy character or procedure. Rare.

IN-FIELD' (in-feld'), n. 1. A field near a farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying fields; hence, land regularly manured and kept under crop; — opposed to outfield. 2. Baseball. The diamond; also, the infielders collectively; — opposed to outfield. See BASEBALL.

IN-FIELD'er (-fēld'ēr), n. Baseball. Any of the players on the infield. See BASEBALL.

IN-FIL-TER (in-fil'tēr), v. t. & i.; -FIL-TERED (-tērd); -FIL-TERING. [CF. INFILTRATE.] To filter or sift in.

IN-FIL-TRATE (-trāt), v. t.; IN-FIL-TRAT-ED (-trāt'ēd); IN-FIL-TRATING (-trāt'ing). [in + fil + trate: cf. F. infiltrer. Cf. INFILTRER.] 1. To cause to penetrate gradually; to infuse as by filtration. 2. To pass through or into as in filtering.

IN-FIL-TRATE, v. i. To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance; to filter into or through something. The water infiltrates through the porous rock. Addison.

IN-FIL-TRATE, n. That which infiltrates; specif., Med., a substance passing into the tissues and forming an abnormal accumulation.

IN-FIL-TRATION (in-fil'trā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. infiltration.] Act or process of infiltrating, as of water into a porous substance, or of a fluid into the cells of an organ; also, the infiltrating substance; an infiltrate.

INFILTRATE. Calcareous infiltrations filling the cavities. Kirwan. INFILTRATING VEIN. Mining. A vein formed in country rock by interstitial deposition from percolating waters, usually with partial replacement of the minerals of the country rock.

IN-FIN-I-TA-RY (in-fin'it-ā-rī), a. Relating to infinity, or to the properties of a function for infinite values of its arguments.

IN-FIN-I-TATE (-tāt), v. t.; IN-FIN-I-TAT-ED (-tāt'ēd); IN-FIN-I-TATING (-tāt'ing). [LL. infinitare.] Logic. To render infinite or indefinite by changing from positive to negative, that is, by prefixing the negative not- or non- to a term; thus, not-A or non-A is the infinitated correlative of A. Infinite differs from negate in that it applies to terms as well as to propositions, and when applied to the latter the negative sign attaches to the predicate term rather than to the copula. Thus "the rose is not red" is a negative proposition; "the rose is non-red" is an infinitated proposition. — IN-FIN-I-TATION (-tā'shūn), n.

IN-FIN-ITE (in-fin'it), a. [L. infinitus: cf. F. infini, OF. also infini. See IN- not; FINITE.] 1. Unlimited or boundless, as in time or space; as, infinite duration or distance. 2. Whatever is finite, as finite, will admit of no comparative relation with infinity; thus, infinity is less than infinity, and infinitely distant from infinity; and lower than infinite distance the lowest or least cannot sink. H. Brooke. Infinite force or velocity is as contradictory an idea as infinite space. B. Bosanquet.

2. Indefinitely large or extensive; indefinite in number; immeasurable; innumerable; hence, vast; immense; also, inexhaustible. "A fellow of infinite jest." Shak. "Infinite riches." Marlowe. "Infinite calamity." Milton. 3. Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; immeasurably or inconceivably great; all-embracing; perfect; as, the infinite wisdom and goodness of God; — opposed to finite. O God, how infinite thou art! I. Watts.

4. Math. A greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said esp. of a variable to which a value may be assigned greater than any preassigned value. B. Equivalent to, or having the same power as, some proper part of itself; capable of being set in one-to-one correspondence with a part of itself; — said, as an assemblage. Infinite and boundless must be carefully distinguished (Riemann); the former is metrical, the latter ordinal, as to the component elements. A circle is boundless since it is possible to proceed by one law from any point back to the same point again; so too is a sphere surface. But neither is infinite as to length or area, being less than assignable lengths and areas. What is left of a right line or a plane after a piece is taken away is bounded but is infinite; what is left of a circle or a sphere surface after a piece is taken away is both bounded and finite. 5. Indeterminate; vague; also, interminate; tediously long. Obs. 6. Logic. Infinitated.

Syn. — Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, endless, eternal. Infinite Being, Philos., a perfect or all-embracing being; — a philosophical name for God or for the universe. — 1. canon. Music. = CIRCULAR CANON a. — 1. ellipse. Math., the curve $ay^m = bx^n(a - x^m)$, m and n both > 1 . — 1. group. Math., a group containing an infinity of parameters. — 1. hyperbola, Math., a hyperbola of higher degree (than the second). — 1. product. Math. See INFINITE SERIES. — 1. propo-

sition, Logic, a judgment having an infinitated or negative term for its predicate. — infinite series (or infinite product), Math., an endless succession of terms (or of factors) usually proceeding according to some law that continually deduces succeeding from preceding terms (or factors). The general term (or factor) may, instead, have an index that takes in succession all integral values. — 1. verb, the adjectival and substantive forms of a verb (infinitive, gerund, supine, participle) collectively; — opposed to finite verb.

IN-FIN-ITE (in-fin'it), n. That which is infinite; specif.: a. Boundless space or duration; infinity. "The blue infinite [will] embrace us again." J. Martineau. b. An infinity; incalculable or very great number. Now Rare. Glittering chains, embroidered richly over. With infinite of pearls and nest gold. Fanshawe. c. Math. An infinite quantity or magnitude. d [cap.] The Infinite Being; God; the Almighty. — IN OR AD INFINITUM. Obs.

IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL (in-fin'it-ēs'i-māl), a. [From L. infinitus infinite: cf. F. infinitésimal, fr. infinitésime infinitely small, and the ending -esimus of some ordinal adjectives in Latin. See INFINITE, a.] 1. Small at will; arbitrarily or indefinitely small; variable with 0 as its limit. Thus, the area between the inscribed and circumscribed regular polygons of n sides is infinitesimal, since by enlarging n it may be made and kept smaller than any preassigned area, however small. 2. Hence, immeasurably or incalculably small; very minute; extremely small or insignificant.

Infinitesimal calculus or analysis, the differential and the integral calculus, developed according to the method or notation of Leibnitz. See CALCULUS. — 1. geometry. = DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY. — 1. increment, Math., an arbitrarily small variation. See CALCULUS. — 1. operations or transformations, Math., those whose parameters are infinitesimals.

IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL, n. An infinitesimal quantity.

IN-FIN-I-TETH (in-fin'it-ēth), a. [Infinit + 2d -th.] Math. The ordinal corresponding to infinite used as a numeral; thus, the infiniteth, or infinitieth, power (the power whose exponent is infinite, as x^∞).

IN-FIN-I-TIVE (in-fin'it-iv), a. Pert. to the infinitive mood. — IN-FIN-I-TIV-AL, adv.

IN-FIN-I-TIVE (in-fin'it-iv), a. [L. infinitivus: cf. F. infinitif. See INFINITE.] Gram. Unlimited; undefined; — applied to a certain verb form frequently, though inaccurately, classed as a mood.

IN-FIN-I-TIVE, n. Gram. That form of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. In Anglo-Saxon the infinitive had two forms: one for the nominative and accusative, ending in -an and not preceded by to; one for the dative, ending in -ian (sometimes called the gerundial infinitive), preceded by to, and employed chiefly in expressing purpose; as, in "Ic hebbæ mete to eanne" (I have meat to eat). The former is represented by the modern simple infinitive as used with the auxiliary verbs may, can, might, must, could, would, and should, and usually with let, dare, do, bid, make, see, hear, need, etc.; as, in, you may speak; let me go. The latter is represented by the more common modern form with to (sometimes called a simple), which corresponds in sense to both the old infinitives. The verbal noun in -ing forms with auxiliaries by the definition and sometimes called one, is now generally classed as a gerund. It has the important distinction that it can be used after prepositions generally, as in "the pleasure of knowing him." — See -ING, 2. The infinitive has differences of tense, in English only for present and perfect, as, in the active voice, to see, to have seen; in the passive voice, to be seen, to have been seen, all except the present active being periphrastic forms with auxiliaries and past participles. See HISTORICAL INFINITIVE.

IN-FIN-I-TUDE (-tūd), n. 1. Quality of being infinite; infiniteness, also, that which is infinite; esp., a real (as distinguished from an ideal) infinity; the infinity of space or time or of divine being. "I am who fill Infinitude." Milton. 2. Innumerable quantity; an infinity. "An infinitude of distinctions." Addison. IN-FIN-I-TY (-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [F. infinité, L. infinitas. See INFINITE.] 1. The quality of being infinite; also, that which is infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; eternity; boundlessness. There can be more infinites than one; for one of them would limit the other. Raleigh. The three unreal infinities of number, time, and space. B. Bosanquet.

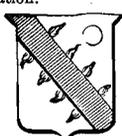
Psychologically regarded, "large" and "small" are not purely relative terms; while, per contra, zero and infinity are simply negations. — 1. Unlimited capacity, energy, excellence, or knowledge; as, the infinity of God and his perfections. 2. Indefinite number; as, an infinity of beauties. 3. Math. An infinite; — denoted by ∞ . No number is infinite; infinity signifies the increasing of the number beyond all limits. 4. Geom. That region of a line, plane, or space, which is infinitely distant from the finite region regarded. The infinity of a line is most commonly and conveniently regarded as a point, that of a plane as a line, that of space as a plane, — called the point, the line, the plane, at infinity (this last (plane) being thought as double, or as a degenerate sphere at infinity through an imaginary nodal circle). But in conformal representation and the theory of functions in general, the plane is regarded as closed in a point at infinity corresponding to some single finite point.

IN-FIRM' (in-firm'), a. [L. infirmus. See IN- not; FIRM, a.] 1. Not firm or sound physically; weak; frail; of persons, of poor or deteriorated vitality, esp. as a result of age; feeble; as, an infirm body; an infirm constitution. A poor, infirm, weak, and despaired old man. Shak.

end + -al.) Infinite. Obs. [In fin'ne. [L.] In or at the end. In fin'ite. Infinit. Ref. Sp. IN-FIN-ITANT (in-fin'it-ant), a. [LL. infinitans, p. pr.] Logic. Rendering infinite; — applied to the negative sign so used. See INFINITE, v. t. To infinitate. IN-FIN-ITE, adv. Infinitely. Obs. IN-FIN-ITELY, adv. OF INFINITE. IN-FIN-ITENESS, n. See -NESS. IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL-ISM (in-fin'it-ēs'i-māl'iz-əm), n. [cf. INFINITESIMAL + -ism.] Med. The theory that the more a drug is diluted the greater are its remedial powers. — 1. cf. QUADRUPLE. Multi-ty, n. State of being, or that which is, infinitesimal. IN-FIN-I-TES-I-MAL-ly, adv. OF IN-

2. Weak of mind, will, or character; frail; irresolute; vacillating. "Infirm of purpose!" Shak. "An infirm judgment." Burke. 3. Not solid or stable; insecure; unsound; precarious. He who fixes on false principles treads on infirm ground. South. Syn. — See WEAK. IN-FIRM' (in-firm'), v. t.; IN-FIRMED' (-fīrm'd); IN-FIRM-ING. [L. infirmare: cf. F. infirmer.] 1. To make infirm; weaken. Rare. 2. To invalidate, or to challenge the validity of. Now Rare. IN-FIRM-AR-AN (in-fēr-mār'ān); 115). n. A person having charge of an infirm, esp. in a monastic institution. IN-FIRM-AR-y (in-fēr-mār'ī), n.; pl. -RIES (-riz). [Cf. ME. fermerie, OF. enfermerie, F. infirmerie, LL. infirmaria. See INFIRM.] A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed gratuitously, or where patients who are not residents are treated. IN-FIRM-ITY (in-fīr'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [L. infirmitas: cf. F. infirmité. See INFIRM, a.] Character or state of being infirm; feebleness; frailty; also, an instance of this; an imperfection or weakness; specif.: a. An unsound, unhealthy, or debilitated state; a disease; a malady; as, infirmity of body or mind. b. A personal frailty or failing; foible; defect. A friend should bear his friend's infirmities. Shak. Syn. — Debility, weakness, feebleness; failing, foible, defect, malady. See DISEASE.

IN-FIT' (in-fīt'), v. t. [in, adv. + fit; cf. OUTFIT.] To supply with clothes, stores, etc., as a person just landed or a vessel just arrived. — IN-FIT' (in-fīt'), n. — IN-FIT-TER (-tēr), n. IN-FIX' (in-fīks'), v. t.; IN-FIXED' (-fīkst); IN-FIX-ING. [L. infixus, p. p. of inficere to infix; in- in-figere to fix: cf. F. infixer. See FIX.] 1. To set; to insert or to fix by piercing or thrusting in. The fatal dart a ready passage found, And deep within her heart infix'd the wound. Dryden. 2. To implant or fix; to instill; to inculcate; impress; as, to infix ideas or sentiments. 3. Gram. To insert as an infix. IN-FIX (in-fīks), n. 1. State of being infixed. Obs. 2. Gram. A derivative or formative element, analogous to a prefix or suffix, inserted in the body of a word, as n in L. frango from root frag, m in L. rumpo from root rump, etc. IN-FLAME' (in-flām'), v. t.; IN-FLAMED' (-flāmd); IN-FLAM-ING (-flām'ing). [ME. enflamen, OF. enflamer, F. enflammer, L. inflammare, inflammatum; in- in + flammare to flame, fr. flamma flame. See FLAME.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn, flame, or glow. Now Rare. 2. To kindle or intensify, as passion or appetite; to excite to an excessive or unnatural action or heat. Though more, it seems, Inflamed with lust than rage. Milton. 3. To provoke to anger or rage; to exasperate; irritate; incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden or grow hot from anger or excitement; as, a face inflamed with passion. It will inflame you; it will make you mad. Shak. 4. Med. To cause inflammation in; to produce morbid heat, congestion, or swelling of; as, to inflame the eyes. 5. To augment; to aggravate. Obs. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. Addison. Syn. — Provoke, fire, irritate, exasperate, incense, enrage, anger, excite, incense. See KINDLE. IN-FLAME', v. i. To burst into flame; to become inflamed; esp.: a. To become excited or angered. b. To become morbidly congested or affected with inflammation. IN-FLAMED' (in-flāmd), p. p. OF INFLAME. Specif., Her., represented as burning, or as adorned with tongues of flame. IN-FLAM-MABLE (in-flām'ā-b'l), n. Susceptibility of taking fire readily; state or quality of being inflammable. IN-FLAM-MABLE (in-flām'ā-b'l), a. [Cf. F. inflammable.] 1. Capable of being easily set on fire; easily kindled; combustible; as, inflammable oils. A Bend Inflamed. 2. Excitable; irritable; irascible; easily provoked; as, an inflammable temper. Inflammable air, Old Chem., hydrogen; — called also light inflammable air, as opposed to heavy inflammable air, or methane. — 1. clearbar, the mineral idriate here. — IN-FLAM-MABLE-NESS, n. — IN-FLAM-MABLE-ly, adv. IN-FLAM-MABLE, n. An inflammable thing or substance. IN-FLAM-MATION (in-flām'mā'shūn), n. [L. inflammatio: cf. F. inflammation. See INFLAME.] 1. Act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed. 2. Ballistics. In the explosion of a charge of powder, the spread of ignition from grain to grain throughout the charge and the enveloping of all surfaces by the flame. 3. Med. A morbid condition consisting in congestion of blood vessels and exudation of serum and blood corpuscles with resulting hyperplasia. It is manifested outwardly by redness and swelling, attending with heat and pain. IN-FLAM-MA-TORY (in-flām'mā-tō-rī), a. [Cf. F. inflammatoire.] 1. Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate. 2. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; as, inflammatory libels, writings, or speeches. 3. Med. Accompanied with, or tending to cause, preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an inflammatory disease or inflammatory redness. Inflammatory crust, Med. = BUFFY COAT. — 1. fever, a variety of fever due to inflammation. 1. rheumatism, Med., acute rheumatism attended with fever, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful. IN-FLAM-MA-TORY, n. An inflammatory agent.



A Bend Inflamed.

in-flate' (In-flāt'), v. t.; IN-FLAT'ED (In-flāt'éd); IN-FLAT'ING (In-flāt'ing). [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in-* + *flare* to blow. See **BLOW** to puff wind.] 1. To swell or distend with air or gas; as, to *inflate* a balloon; to *inflate* the lungs; hence, to expand; distend; swell. 2. To puff up; elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity. *Inflate* themselves with some one the delight. *Amoyson*. 3. To expand or increase abnormally or improperly; to extend inordinately; as, to *inflate* the currency, prices, etc. **Syn.** — See **BLOW**.
in-flate', v. i. To suffer inflation; to fill; distend.
in-flat'ed (In-flāt'éd), p. a. 1. Distended, as with air. 2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous; as, an *inflated* style.
Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit. *Cowper*.
Bot. Hollow and distended, usually with membranous or papery walls, as a stem or capsule; open and swelled out or enlarged, as a perianth.
4. Expanded abnormally, improperly, or unjustifiably; as, *inflated* prices, etc.
in-flat'ile (In-flāt'īl), a. [L. *inflātīlis*.] Music. Sounded by blowing; — said of a wind instrument.
in-fla-tion' (shūn), n. [L. *inflatio* cf. F. *inflation*.] An inflating; state of being inflated; as: a Distention; swelling. **b** Pomposity; turgidity; bombast; also, great conceit. **c** Undue expansion or increase, as in paper currency, prices, etc.
in-fla-tion-ist, n. One who favors inflation, esp. of the currency by the issue of paper money.
inflationist period, U. S. Hist. The time of suspension of specie payments, from 1862 to 1879.
in-lect' (In-lect'), v. t.; IN-LECT'ED; IN-LECT'ING. [L. *infectere*, *infectum*; *in-* + *lectere* to bend. See **FLEXIBLE**; cf. **INFLX**.] 1. To turn from a direct line or course; to bend; deflect; curve; bow.
 Are they [the rays of the sun] not reflected, refracted, and *in-flected* by one and the same principle? *Sir I. Newton*.
2. Gram. To give inflection to (a word); to vary (a word) by inflection; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb.
3. To modulate, as the voice; to vary in pitch.
in-lect', v. i. To be modified by inflection, as a verb.
in-lect'ed (In-lect'éd), p. a. 1. Subjected to, or characterized by, inflection; as, inflected words.
2. Bot. & Zool. = **INFLXED**, 2.
in-flect'ed, *Geom.*, a prolate cycloid.
in-flec-tion', *in-flex'ion'* (shūn), n. [L. *inflectio* cf. F. *inflection*.] 1. Act of inflecting, state of being inflected, or result of inflection; a bending; bend; curve; curvature; angle.
2. Modulation of the voice; change in the pitch or tone of the voice, as in the departure from the monotone.
3. Gram. a The variation or change of form which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc.; also, as usually applied, to mark comparison. **b** An inflectional form, suffix, or element.
4. Optics. Diffraction. *Obs.*
5. Math. Change of curvature from concave to convex or conversely; also, the point where the change takes place, where the tangent ceases rolling round the curve clockwise and begins rolling counterclockwise (or conversely); hence, the tangent (stationary tangent) at such a point. The point is called a point of inflection or of contrary flexure.
in-flec-tion-al, *in-flex-ion-al* (-āl), a. Of or pertaining to inflection; having, or characterized by, inflection, esp. grammatical inflection.
inflectional languages, languages so developed from the agglutinative stage that the root meanings are lost from the accessory elements to such an extent that these elements cannot serve as separable prefixes, suffixes, etc., but become mere conjugational and declensional forms, securely attached to the roots. Moreover, the form of the root itself may be modified to express different relations, and this by some authorities is held the sole true mark of inflection. Modification of the main root (ablaut), as in English *begin*, *began*, *begun*, or Arabic *qatala*, he killed, *qatila*, he has been killed, *qatila* killing, is the chief characteristic of Semitic inflections (see **SEMITIC LANGUAGES**). Modification of the relational or derivative elements is the chief characteristic of the Indo-European (see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**); the attachment of these elements to the root becoming permanent through phonetic changes, as in Latin *scribo*, I write, *scripsi*, I wrote, *potes*, subj. *possis*, thou canst. Inflectional languages, however, retain many agglutinative forms, as *man-ful-ly*, *care-less-ness*, in English, and in certain doubtful groups merge into the agglutinative (see **AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES**); while, on the other hand, a tendency toward the isolating or monosyllabic form is observable in the analytic languages, or those in which prepositions, auxiliary verbs, etc., analyze "the older inflected forms into combinations of independent words (cf. **ISOLATING LANGUAGES**). The chief analytic languages are: English; French; and to a less extent the other Romance tongues; modern Persian; and Hindustani. — 1. a tangent. *Math.* a The coincidence of two consecutive tangents to a curve regarded as an envelope of lines; a stationary tangent, as at a point of inflection. **b** *Asymptotes* to the indicatrix at any point of a surface. They pass through three consecutive points of the surface and are real only where the surface is saddle-shaped.
in-flec-tive (In-flect'iv), a. 1. Capable of, pertaining to, or tending to, inflection; deflecting.
2. Gram. Inflectional.
in-flect'ed (In-flect'éd), p. a. 1. Turned; bent.
2. Bot. & Zool. Bent or turned abruptly inwards or downwards, or toward the axis, as the petals of a flower.
in-flex'i-blil'i-ty (In-fleks'ī-bīl'i-ti), n. [Cf. F. *inflexibilité*.] Quality or state of being inflexible.
in-flex'i-ble (In-fleks'ī-b'l), a. [L. *inflexibilis* cf. F. *inflexible*. See **IN-** not; **FLEXIBLE**.] 1. Not capable of being bent; stiff; rigid; firm; unyielding.
2. Firm in will or purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined; unyielding; inexorable. — A man of upright and *inflexible* temper. *Addison*.

3. Incapable of change; unalterable; immutable. The nature of things is *inflexible*. *L. Watts*.
Syn. — Unbending, unyielding, rigid, rigorous, stiff; obstinate, stubborn; unappeasable, irrecusable, pitiless. — **INFLXIBLE**, **INEXORABLE**, **IMPLACABLE**, **RELENTLESS** agree in the idea of immovability in purpose or execution. That is **INFLXIBLE** which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; that is **INEXORABLE** which is deaf to prayer or entreaty; that is **IMPLACABLE** which cannot be appeased or pacified; that is **RELENTLESS** which is insensible to sympathy or compassion; as, "the *inflexible* integrity of Fabricius" (*Goldsmith*); "a mouth of *inflexible* decision" (*Macaulay*); "Under any other circumstances, the Baron would have been *inflexible*" (*Arving*); "Seek not the Spirit, if it hide *inexorable* to thy zeal" (*Emerson*); "the *inexorable* voice of necessity" (*Scott*); "the *inexorable* pertinacity of a child" (*Hawthorne*); "in friendship false, *implacable* in hate" (*Dryden*); "the *inflexible* hauteur and resentment" (*Sydney Smith*); "Apollo . . . thou young *implacable* god!" (*M. Arnold*); "Charlotte stood before her as *relentless* . . . as an accusing angel" (*Mary Wilkins*); "a determined and *relentless* man, with the genuine character of an inquisitor" (*Hawthorne*); "utter and *relentless* scorn" (*O. Wilde*). See **RIGID**, **OBSTINATE**, **OBDURATE**.
in-flex'i-ble-ness, n. — **in-flex'i-bly**, adv.
in-flict' (In-flikt'), v. t.; IN-FLECT'ED; IN-FLECT'ING. [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *infigere* to strike out, to inflict; *in-* + *figere* to strike. Cf. **APPLICT**.] 1. To give, cause, or produce by striking, or as if by striking, as a wound, blow, pain, etc.; to cause to bear, feel, or suffer (something painful or unpleasant); to impose, as a penalty or punishment. The persecution and the pain. *Cowper*.
2. To trouble; to afflict. *Now Rare*.
in-flic-tion' (In-flikt'ŷŷn), n. [L. *infectio* cf. F. *infection*.] Act of inflicting, or that which is inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, calamity, suffering, etc. His *infectious* feelings are in the interest of justice. *Rogers*.
in-flic-tive (In-flikt'iv), a. [Cf. F. *infectif*.] Causing infection; acting as an infection.
in-flu-ores-cence (In-flō-rēs'ŷŷns), n. [L. *inflourescens*, p. pr. of *inflourescere* to begin to blossom; *in-* + *flourescere* to begin to blossom; cf. F. *inflourescence*. See **FLORESCENT**.] 1. A flowering; the budding and unfolding of blossoms.
2. Bot. a The general arrangement and disposition of the flowers on an axis; the mode of development of the flowers. **b** A floral axis with its appendages. *Flowers* collectively, called a cluster. *Inflourescence* may be: (1) **DETERMINATE** (called also *definite*, *centrifugal*, *cymose*, or *ascending*), consisting of: (a) the *monochasium* in various forms (*ostre-try*, *drepanium*, *cincinnus*, or *rhpidium*); (b) the *dichasium*; (c) the *pleiochasium*, or *polychasium*. (2) **INDETERMINATE** (called also *indefinite*, *centripetal*, *botryose*, *acropetal*, or *ascending*), consisting of: (a) forms with elongated axis (the *raceme*, which may be a *true raceme* or a *corymb*; the *panicle*, or *compound raceme*; and the *spike*, which may be an *open spike*, *racusta*, or *strawberry*); (b) forms with abbreviated axis (the *umbel*); (c) forms with fleshy and dilated axis (the *capitulum*, *clinanthium*, and *hypanthodium*). (3) **MIXED**, consisting of the *thyrus* and *verticillaster*.
in-flow' (In-flō'), n. [*in*, adv. + *flow*.] Act of inflowing; that which flows in; influx.
in-flow' (In-flō'), v. i. To flow in; also, *Obs.*, *Astrol.*, to influence. — v. t. To infuse. *Rare*.
in-flu-entia (In-flō-ēn-ti-ā), n. [F. *influence*, fr. LL. *influentia*, fr. L. *influen*, *entis*, p. pr. See **INFLUENT**; cf. **INFLUENZA**.] 1. *Astrol.* Orig., a stream of ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; in later interpretation, an exercise of occult power by stars; hence, the character or temperament due to it. Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job xxxviii 31*.
2. The exercise or the reception of a power analogous to the supposed power of the stars; an emanation or an emanation, effusion or infusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. *Now Rare*. She is the breath of the power of God, and a pure *influence* flowing from the glory of the Almighty. *Wisdom of Solomon*, vii 25.
3. An inflow or inflowing, as of water; influx. *Obs.*
4. The act or process, or the power, of producing an effect without apparent force or direct authority; an insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. in a gradual manner, or the capacity for effecting this; as, *influence* by suggestion; the *influence* of a theory on belief; the *influence* of heat upon life; the *influence* of a good man.
5. Hence, a considerable or an ascendant power arising from station, excellence of character or intellect, wealth, etc.; as, he is a man of *influence* in the community. Such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sir P. Sidney*.
6. Something that exerts influence, esp. a considerable influence; as, environment is a potent *influence*; an influential person; as, he is an *influence* in national politics.
7. Elec. Induction.
Syn. — Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule, interest, reputation. — **INFLUENCE**, **AUTHORITY**, **PRESTIGE**. — **INFLUENCE** connotes the quiet, insensible, or gradual exertion of power, often arising from strength of intellect, force of character, eminent position, and the like; **AUTHORITY** implies the formal, legal, or overt exercise of power (or the right to such exercise), by virtue of some office, jurisdiction, or special title to respect or obedience; **PRESTIGE** is the influence that accompanies or follows successful accomplishment; as, "[The] *influence* of natural objects in calling forth and strengthening the imagination in boyhood and early youth" (*Wordsworth*); "the *influence* of Wordsworth upon Coleridge; political *influence*, spheres of *influence*." "If it [conscience] had power, as it has manifested authority, it would absolutely govern the world" (*Bp. Butler*); "the authority of the Scriptures; he unites with the authority of a father the *influence* of a friend" cf. I have no *influence* with him. I have no *authority* over him; the Mutiny threatened the *prestige* of England in India; the *prestige* of brilliant diplomacy. See **ASCENDANCY**, **JURISDICTION**.
in-flu-ent, v. t.; IN-FLU-ENT'ED (-ēnt); IN-FLU-ENT'ING (-ēnt-ing). 1. To exert influence upon; specif.: a To alter

or move in respect to character, conduct, or the like; to sway; to persuade; affect; as, to *influence* a person for good; to *influence* votes or legislation; to *influence* faith. **b** To affect; to have an effect on the condition or development of; to modify or determine; as, bodies of water *influence* climate; temperature *influences* flora and fauna. These experiments . . . are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Sir I. Newton*.
2. To induce; induce; inspire. *Obs.*
in-flu-ence (In-flō-ēns; 243), v. i. To exert an influence; to be influential.
in-flu-ent (In-flō-ēnt), a. [L. *influen*, *entis*, p. pr. of *influen*, *in-* + *fluere* to flow in; *in-* + *fluere* to flow. See **FLUID**.] 1. Flowing in. "With *influent* tide." *Cowper*.
2. Exerting influence; influential. *Obs.*
in-flu-ent, n. A tributary stream; an affluent. *Rare*.
in-flu-ent'ial (In-flō-ēnt'ē-ā-ā), a. [See **INFLUENCE**.] 1. Exerting or possessing influence; hence, potent; efficacious; effective; having authority or ascendancy; as, an *influent* man, station, argument, etc. A very *influential* Gascon prefix. *Earle*.
in-flu-ent'ial-ty (In-flō-ēnt'ē-ā-ā-ti), n. — **in-flu-ent'ial-ly**, adv.
in-flu-en-za (-zā), n. [It. *influenza* influence, an epidemic formerly attributed by astrologers to the influence of the heavenly bodies, influenza. See **INFLUENCE**.] 1. *Med.* An epidemic affection characterized by acute nasal catarrh, or by inflammation of the throat or the bronchi, and usually accompanied by fever, great muscular prostration, and severe nervous pains. It is caused by a specific microorganism, *Bacillus influenzae*. Called also *grippe* or *grippe*.
2. *Veter.* A contagious disease of horses, affecting the mucous membrane of the air passages and the eyelids, and often complicated with diseases of the liver and intestines. *Bacillus of influenzae*.
in-flu-en-zā (-zā), **in-flu-en-zic** (-zīk), a. *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, influenza.
in-flux' (In-flūks'), n. [L. *influxus*, fr. *influen*, *influxum*; cf. F. *influx*. See **INFLUENT**.] 1. = **INFLUENCE**. *Obs.*
2. A flowing in; inflow; as, an *influx* of light or air; hence, the accession of anything the coming of which may be likened to a stream; a gradual or continuous ingress; an impouring; as, an *influx* of settlers; an *influx* of gold. The general *influx* of Greek into modern languages. *Earle*.
3. The mouth or debouchment of a river.
in-fold' (In-fōld'), v. t.; IN-FOLD'ED; IN-FOLD'ING. [*in-* + *fold*.] 1. To wrap up or cover with folds; to envelop; inwrap; inclose; involve. Gilded tombs do worms *in-fold*. *Shak.*
2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace. *Blackmore*.
3. To fold over; to make a fold in. *Noble Banquo, . . . let me in-fold thee.* *Shak.*
in-form' (In-fōrm'), a. [L. *informis*; *in-* not + *forma* form, shape — cf. F. *informe*.] 1. Without regular form; shapeless; deformed; as, an *inform* monster.
2. Without form or an informing principle; unaffected by form; unformed; as, the *inform* chaos.
in-form', v. t.; IN-FORM'ED (-fōrm'éd); IN-FORM'ING. [ME. *informen*, OF. *informen*, F. *informen*, L. *informare*; *in-* + *formare* to form, shape, fr. *forma* form. See **FORM**.] 1. To give form to; specif.: a To give a definite or appropriate shape or order to; to mold; arrange. *Obs.* **b** To endow with a form, or essential character; to operate upon as a formal cause; to be the formative principle of; to give actuality to; hence, to animate; vitalize; inspirit. *Prior*.
2. To form in respect to character, disposition, or ability; to train; discipline; teach; instruct. *Now Rare*.
3. To give instructions or directions to; to guide; direct. *R.* Where else Shall I *inform* my unacquainted feet? *Milton*.
4. To communicate knowledge of; to make known; to tell or relate (an event or the like); to give instruction in (a truth, belief, or the like). *Obs.*
5. To communicate knowledge to; to make acquainted; to acquaint; advise; instruct; tell; notify; enlighten; — usually followed by *of*. For he would learn his business secretly, And then *inform* his master hastily. *Spenser*.
6. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation; to warn against anybody. Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts xxiv 1*.
Syn. — Acquaint, tell, teach, instruct, enlighten, notify, advise. — **INFORM**, **APPRISE** may often be used interchangeably. But **INFORM**, the general term, emphasizes the actual imparting of facts or knowledge of whatever sort; **APPRISE**, the more formal and less common term, frequently carries the implication of giving notice of something; as, he *informed* me that I was mistaken, to *inform* one's self of the circumstances, well *informed*; "On Friday I received a letter . . . apprising me of a parcel that the coach would bring me" (*Cowper*); "Having dwelt thus long on the subjects and aim of these poems, I shall request the reader's permission to *apprize* him of a few circumstances relating to their style" (*Wordsworth*). See **INFORMANT**.
in-form', v. i. 1. To take form; to appear. *Obs.* It is the bloody business which *informs* *Shak.*
2. To give intelligence or information, esp. in accusation; — usually with *against* or *on*.
in-for-mal (In-fōrm'āl), a. [*in-* not + *formal*.] 1. Not in the regular, usual, or established form; not according to official, conventional, prescribed, or customary forms or rules; irregular; hence, without ceremony; as, an *informal* writing, proceeding, or visit.
2. Deranged in mind; out of one's senses. *Shak.*
F. influence] Influx. *Obs.* or *R.* **in-fold'er**, n. One that folds. *Technology*. The theory that matter acts directly upon mind to cause conscious experience. — **in-flu-xion-ist**, n. *Rare*.
in-flu-xion, **in-flu-x'ive**, a. Exerting or having influence. *Obs.* or *R.* **in-fol'i-ate**, v. t. To put on leaves. *Obs.* — **in-fol'i-a-tion**, n. *Obs.*
in-force', + **ENFORCE**. [*Obs.*] **in-for'cive**, adv. By force. [*in* + *for*.] [*in-* + *for* to be about to be. In prospect; future. **in-form'a-ble**, a. See **ABLE**.
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in-for-mal-ty (In-fôr-mäl'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). State or quality of being informal; want of regular, prescribed, or customary form; also, an informal act or proceeding.

in-form-ant (In-fôr-mänt), *n.* [L. *informans*, -antis, *p. pr. of informare*. See **INFORM**, *v. I.*] One that informs; esp., one who gives information; an informer.

Syn.—Authority; accuser, complainant.—**INFORMANT**, **INFORMER**. An informant is one who gives information of whatever sort; an informer is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of opprobrium. See **INFORM**.

in-form-ant, *a.* Endowing with form; operating as a formal cause.—**informant form**, *Philos.*, a form existing in that of which it is the form, as embodied in or constituting its proper or essential nature. Cf. **FORM**; see **CAUSE**, 1.

in-for-ma'tion (In-fôr-mä'shün), *n.* [M.E. *enformacion*, *inf.*, OF. *id.*, *information*, F., fr. L. *informatio* representation, conception. See **INFORM**, *v. I.*] 1. Act or process of informing; as: endowment with form; inspiration or animation; training or discipline; in modern use, esp., communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence; instruction.

2. That which is received or obtained through information; specif.: a. Knowledge communicated by others or obtained by personal study and investigation; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction.

Larger opportunities of information. *Rogers*

b Knowledge of a special event, situation, or the like; news; advices; intelligence; as, the latest information; information bureau. **c** An item of information. *Obs.* or *R.*

3. Act of informing against (a person or party).

4. Law. A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government, prosecuted, really or nominally, by some authorized public officer on behalf of the government. It differs from an indictment in criminal cases chiefly in not being based on the finding of a grand jury. See **INDICTMENT**; cf. **INFAMOUS CRIME C.**

5. *Metaph.* The process by which the form of an object of knowledge is impressed upon the apprehending mind so as to bring about the state of knowing (the object).

St. Thomas describes it [knowledge] as a vital process in which the subject is rendered like the object by a process of *information*—"Omnis cognitio fit per assimilationem cognoscens et cogniti." He likens it to the process by which the seal impresses its form on the wax. *Wm. Turner.*

6. *Logic.* A logical quantity, belonging to propositions and arguments as well as terms, comprising the sum of the synthetical propositions in which the term, proposition, or argument taken enters as subject or predicate, antecedent or consequent. See **QUANTITY**, 7 a. *C. S. Peirce.*

Syn.—See **KNOWLEDGE**.

in-for-ma'tion-al (-äl), *a.* Pert. to, or giving, information; informing.

Information signal. *U. S. Weather Bureau.* a On the Great Lakes, a pennant, displayed without a flag, indicating winds (red for easterly, white for westerly) dangerous to small vessels and tows. **b** On the coasts of the ocean and of the Gulf of Mexico, a red pennant, indicating that the local official has information of dangerous winds at other points near by.

in-form-a-tive (In-fôr-mä-tiv), *a.* 1. Having power to inform, animate, or vivify.

2. Imparting knowledge; instructive.

3. *Law.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an information.

in-form-a-to-ry (-tô-ri), *a.* Informing; instructive.

in-form-er (In-fôr-mër), *n.* [From **INFORM**, *v.*] 1. One who informs, animates, or inspires. *Obs.*

Nature, *informer* of the poet's art. *Pope.*

2. One who informs, or imparts knowledge or news.

3. One who informs against another; specif., one who informs a magistrate of a violation of law; one who lays an information; esp., one (often called a *common informer*) who makes a practice of informing against others for violations of penal laws.

Syn.—See **INFORMANT**.

in-for-tune (In-fôr-tün), *n.* [F., fr. L. *infortunium*. See **IN-NOT**; **FORTUNE**.] 1. Misfortune. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. *Astron.* The planet Saturn, Mars, or sometimes Mercury; so called because of its supposed evil influence.

in-fra (In-fra), *adv.* [L. Cf. **INFERIOR**.] Below; beneath; under; after; often used as a prefix, *infra*, to form adjectives denoting situation below some part named or indicated by the latter part of the compound; as in, **in-fra-ax'il-la-ry**, *Bot.*, situated on the stem below the axil, etc.

The reference to "See **INFRA**," is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning with *infra*, if its

meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

in-fra-bas'al (In-fra-bäs'äl), *n.* *Paleon.* Noting any of a circle of plates lying below the basal plates proper of a crinoid cup and next the stalk.—*n.* An infrabasal plate.

in-fra-bran'ch'i-al (-brän'k'i-äl), *a.* *Zool.* Below the gills;—applied to the ventral portion of the pallial chamber in the lamelibranchs.

in-fra-coas'tal (-kôst'äl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated beneath the costæ or ribs; specif., designating small muscles arising from the inner surface of the ribs and inserted into the inner surface of the first, second, or third ribs below.

in-fract' (In-fräkt'), *v. t.*; *in-FRACT'ED*; *in-FRACT'ING*. [L. *infractus*, *p. p. of infringere*. See **INFRINGE**.] To break; infringe; violate; as, to *infract* neutrality.

in-frac'tion (In-fräkt'shün), *n.* [L. *infractio*: cf. F. *infractio*.] 1. Act of infracting, or breaking; breach; violation; nonobservance; infringement; as, an *infractio* of a treaty, compact, rule, or law.

2. *Surg.* Incomplete fracture, in which the bone is only bent, not separated.

3. *Optics.* Refraction. *Obs.*

Syn.—Breach, violation, transgression, nonobservance; encroachment, trespass, intrusion.—**INFRAC-TION**, **INFRINGE-MENT** are of ten used with little distinction, in the sense of a violation or breach, esp. of a law or obligation. **INFRINGEMENT** (not *infractio*) is also employed in the sense of an encroachment or trespass upon a right; as, an *infractio* (or *infringement*) of a treaty, a compact; an *infringement* (not *infractio*) of a patent, an *infringement* upon one's liberty. See **TRESPASS**, **INTRUDE**, **INVASION**.

in-frac'tor (In-fräkt'tër), *n.* [L.: cf. F. *infracteur*.] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

in-fra-hu'man (In-fra-hü'män), *a.* Less or lower than human; as, *infrahuman* animals or attributes.

in-fra-hyoid (-hi'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Below the hyoid bone; as, the *infrahyoid* muscles.

in-fra-lap-sa'ri-an (-läp-sä-ri-än; 115), *n.* [*infra* + L. *lapsus* a falling, fall. See **LAPSE**.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past and the elect as being at the time of election in a fallen and guilty state;—opposed to *supralapsarian*. The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil; the latter regarded the fall as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men.—**in-fra-lap-sa'ri-an**, *a.*

in-fra-mar'gin-al (-mä-ri-j'äl), *a.* *Anat.* Below the margin; submarginal. **Zool.** Below the marginal cell of an insect's wing.—**inframarginal convolution**, *Anat.*, the superior temporal convolution of the brain.

in-fra-max'il-la-ry (-mäk'si-lä-ri), *a.* *Anat.* a Under the lower jaw; submaxillary; as, the *inframaxillary* nerves, branches of the facial running to the upper part of the neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the lower jaw.

in-fra-me'di-an (-më'di-än), *a.* *Zoögeog.* Designating a zone of the sea bottom lying at the depth of between fifty and one hundred fathoms.—**in-fra-me'di-an**, *n.*

in-fra-mo-lec-u-lar (-mö-lëk'ü-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to an order of dimension less than molecular.

in-fra-mun'dane (-mündän), *a.* Lying or situated beneath the world.

in-fran'gi-ble (In-frän'ji-bl'), *a.* [in- + *frangible*: cf. F. *infrangible*.] 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms.

2. Not to be infringed, or violated.

—**in-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bi-l'i-ti), **in-fran'gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

—**in-fran'gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-fra-or-bit'al (In-fra-ör-bit'äl), *a.* *Anat.* Beneath the orbit; specif., designating a canal in the superior maxillary bone, the foramen by which it opens on the outer surface of the bone, or the blood vessels and nerves which it conducts.

in-fra-ose' (-pöz'), *v. t.*; **in-FRASE'** (-pöz'); **POS'ING** (-pöz'-ing). [*infra* + *ose*.] To place under or beneath.—**in-fra-po-si'tion** (-pö-zish'ün), *n.*

in-fra-red', *a.* *Physics.* Pert. to or designating that part of the spectrum lying outside of the visible spectrum at its red end. Its rays are invisible, and less refrangible than light rays. See **SPECTRUM**.

in-fra-spi-nous (-spi-nüs), *a.* *Anat.* Below the spine; esp., below the spine of the scapula.—**infraspinous fossa**, *Anat.*, the part of the dorsal surface of the scapula below the spine when the body is erect.

in-fra-ter-ri-to-ri-al (-tër'i-tö-ri-äl; 201), *a.* Lying within a (given) territory. *Story.*

to break.] Not broken or fractured; unharmed; whole. *Obs.*

in-fract', *a.* Broken; violated.

in-fract'ed, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Inflected; geniculate. *Rare.*

in-fract-ible, *a.* See **ABLE R.**

in-frac'tions (In-fräkt'shün), *n.* [L. *infractio*, *p. p.*] *Bot.* Inflected. *Rare.*

in-fran'de-ter-ry, *a.* *Zool.* Below the dentary bone.—*n.* An infradentary bone or plate

in-fra-di-a-phrag-mat'ic, *a.* *Anat.* Below the diaphragm.

in-fra-dig' (In-fra dig'). Colloq. for *in-fra-dign-i-ta-tem* [L.], beneath one's dignity; undignified.

in-fra-e-so-phag'e-al or **in-fra-so-phag'e-al**, *a.* *Zool.* Subesophageal.

in-fra-gla'cial, *a.* Subglacial.

in-fra-glo'id, *a.* Subglacial. Below the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

in-fra-ig-ni-oid, *a.* Subglacial. Below the infraglenoid tubercle, for the attachment of the long head of the triceps muscle.

in-frag'io-tic, *a.* *Anat.* Below the lower lip;—said of certain scales of reptiles and fishes.

in-fra-lap-sa-ri-an-lam (-läp-sä-ri-än-läm; 115), *n.* See **INFRALAPSARIAN**.

in-fra-las', *a.* & *n.* *Geol.* Below the region of littoral deposits. [**INFRA**].

in-fra-mem-brary, *a.* See **INFRAMEMBRARY**.

in-fra-mer-cu-ri-al (-mër-kyü-äl), *a.* *Astron.* Inframercurial.

in-fra-nat'u-ral, *a.* Lower than

what is natural; degraded.—**in-fra-nat'u-ral-ism**, *n.* [**CHISE**].

in-fran'chise, *v.* *Var.* of **ENFRANCHISE**.

in-fra-oc'u-lar, *a.* See **INFRA-ESOPHAGEAL**.

in-fra-or'al, *a.* See **INFRA-ORAL**.

in-fra-or-bit'al, *a.* See **INFRA-ORBITAL**.

in-fra-præ-di-a (In-fra-præ-di-ä), [*infra* + *præ* + *di-a*]. [*Infra*]. *Internat. Law.* Lit., under the protection;—used to designate the condition of captured property when brought completely under the captor's control, as by being taken with a fort, camp, port, control of a fleet, or the like.

in-fra-ri-dial, *a.* See **INFRA-RI-DIAL**.

in-fra-sub'ar, *a.* *Anat.* Subsubar.

in-fra-sup'a-lar'is (-skëp'tä-lä-ri-s; 115), *n.* [**INFRA**]. *Anat.*—**INFRA-SUPRALARIS**.

in-fra-sup'nal, *a.* See **INFRA-SUPRANATE**.

in-fra-spi-nous, *a.* See **INFRA-SPINOUS**.

in-fra-spi-na-tus (-äp-nä'tüs), *n.* [**INFRA**]. *Anat.* The muscle which occupies the chief part of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula, and is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

in-fra-step'e-dial, *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a part of the columella of the ear, which in many animals projects below the connection with the stapes.

in-fra-step'e-dial, *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a part of the columella, supposed to correspond to the stylohyal of mammals.

in-fra-ster-nal (-stër-näl), *a.* Below the sternum. See **INFRA-STERNAL**.

in-fra-stip'u-lar (-stip'ü-lär), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* Below the temple; below the temporal bone;—designating a part of the more lateral of the two divisions of the temporal fossa of certain reptiles.

in-fra-ter-re-ne', *a.* = **SUBTERRANEAN**.

in-fra-tho-rac'ic (In-fra-tho-räc'ik), *a.* Below the thorax.

in-fra-troch'le-ar (-tröch'le-är), *a.* *Anat.* Below the trochlea;—designating a branch of the nasal nerve supplying structures near the inner angle of the eye.

in-fra-ven'tral, *a.* *Zool.* Beneath the ventral arcuala;—designating ventral counterparts of the supra-interdorsal elements of the vertebrae of the caudal region of certain elasmobranchs.

in-fre-quent-ly, *adv.* of **INFREQUENT**.

in-frig'i-da-tive (In-fri-j'i-dä-tiv), *a.* Making cold or cool. *R.*

in-frig'i-gent (In-fri-j'i-jënt), *a.* [*infringere*, -entis, *p. pr.*] *Med.* = **CORRIGENT**.

in-fringe' (In-fri-j'ër), *n.* One that infringes.

in-frig'i-ble (In-fri-j'i-bl'), *a.* [**INFRA**]. *Med.* Infrangible, **INFRINGE**, and **F.** (*Rabelais*) *infringible*. That cannot be infringed;—unbreakable. *Rare.*

in-frig'i-bleness (In-fri-j'i-blë-s), *n.* [*in* + *frigus*]. *Bot.* An inflorescence in the fruiting condition. *Rare.*

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in-frig'i-ble (In-fri-j'i-bl'), *a.*

in-fu-ri-a'tion (in-fū-rī-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of infuriating, or state of being infuriated.

in-fus-cate (in-fūs-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ēd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ing). [*L. infuscatus, p. p. of infuscare*; *in-* + *fuscare* to make dark, *fr. fuscus* dark.] To darken; cloud; obscure. *Rare.* — **in-fus-cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd), *n.* *Rare.*

in-fus-cate (-kāt), **in-fus-cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd), *a.* *Zool.* Darkened with a brownish tinge; — said of the wings of insects.

in-fuse (in-fūz), *v. t.*; -FUSED (-fūz-ēd); -FUS-ING (-fūz-ing). [*L. infusus, p. p. of infundere* to pour in or into; *in-* + *fundere* to pour; cf. *F. infuser*. See FOUNDED to cast.]

1. To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon); to shed. That strong Circian liquor cease to infuse Denham.
That strong to pour (into or upon); to shed.

2. To instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce, insinuate, or suggest insidiously, as an idea or belief. That souls of animals infuse themselves Into the trunks of men. Shak.

3. To inspire or imbue (with); to animate; fill. Infuse his breast with magnanimity. Shak.
Infusing him with self and vain conceit. Shak.

4. To steep in water or other fluid without boiling, for the purpose of extracting useful qualities; to drench.

5. To make or modify by infusion. *Rare.*

Syn. — **INFUSE.**

in-fu-si-ble (in-fū-zī-b'l), *a.* [*in-* + *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable or very difficult of fusion.

in-fu-si-ble, *a.* [*From INFUSE, v.*] Capable of being infused. Doctrines being infusible into all. Hammond

in-fu-sion (in-fū-zhūn), *n.* [*L. infusio* a pouring in; cf. *F. infusion*. See INFUSE, *v. t.*] 1. Act or process of infusing; infusing; 2. That which is infused or is obtained by infusing; a quality or element introduced; a tincture; admixture.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebrewisms. Addison.
His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or infusion of other men. Swift.

2. **Specif.** — **a Surg.** The introduction of a solution, esp. a saline solution, into the veins, as in hypodermoclysis. **b** The steeping or soaking in water of any substance to extract its virtues. **c** The liquid extract obtained by this process.

3. Act of pouring on; affusion; — formerly used of baptism by pouring the water.

in-fu-sion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is preëxistent to the body, and is infused into it at conception or birth; — opposed to *traducianism* and *creationism*.

— **in-fu-sion-ist**, *n.*

in-fu-sive (-siv), *a.* Having the power of infusion; inspiring; influencing.

The infusive force of Spring on man. Thomson

in-fu-so-ri-a (in-fū-sō-rī-ā; 201), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; — so called because found in infusions after exposure to the air for a time. See INFUSE.] 1. *Nat. Hist.* Orig., a heterogeneous group comprising most minute organisms, plants as well as animals (mostly microscopic), found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc.

2. *Zool.* In modern usage, restricted to a class of Protozoa characterized by the presence of cilia, either throughout life or in the immature condition. They are generally regarded as the most highly organized of the protozoans; the form is definite; there are usually special places for the ingestion of food and the exit of excrementitious matter, and the process for locomotion are often highly developed. Infusoria are to be found in any exposed body of water. The majority live free and active lives; others are attached by a stalk to aquatic weeds, stones, etc.; others are parasites. Only the largest are visible to the naked eye. The class contains the orders Ciliata and Tentaculifera, and in older classifications also the Mastigophora. See PARAMBECUM, HYPOTRICHA, EPYSTYLIS, *Illusts.*

in-fu-so-ri-al (-āl), *a.* *Zool.* 1. Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Infusoria.

2. Composed of, or containing, Infusoria; as: **infusorial earth**, or **kieselguhr**, — (so called from sense 1 of *Infusoria*). See KIESELGUHR.

in-fu-so-ri-an (-ān), *n.* One of the Infusoria. — **a.** INFUSORIAL.

in-fu-so-ri-form (-fōrm), *a.* [*Infusoria* + *-form*.] *Biol.* Resembling an infusorian; as an *infusoriform* larval stage.

ing (-ing). [*For ME. -end, -ind, AS. -ende*; akin to Goth. *-and-, L. -and-, -ent-, Gr. -ort-*.] The suffix of the present participle; as, *singing* birds; *a darning* deed.

— **The Anglo-Saxon ending of the present participle, -ende, was often later modified to -ing, regularly so in the southern dialect, and this became confused with -ing of the verbal noun (see def. 2, below), and finally became identical in form with it. The attributive use of the verbal noun, however, is in general easily distinguished from that of the participle. Thus, drinking water is not "water that drinks," but "water for drinking."**

2. [*ME. -ing, AS. -ing, -ung*; akin to *G. -ung, D. -ing*.] A suffix used to form nouns, primarily abstract nouns of action from verbs, and also, by analogy, from nouns, adverbs, and other words. See *Introd., Rules for Spelling*, §§ 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. Its meanings are: **a** Act or fact of doing (what the verbal root or verbal noun conveys the idea of *process, continuance, act, or other modification, as of time or place*; as in: speaking comes before writing; we heard

shouting (continued or repeated shouts); **a** crying in the wilderness; he studies painting (the art).

— **The idea of continuance often distinguishes the sense of verbs (nouns from that of nouns (nouns), as in: the verb, the latter denoting a single completed act. Thus, "we heard a shout;" "a cry in the wilderness," with the examples above. The idea of art or practice is common in derivatives in -ing formed from nouns; as, blackberrying, nutting, etc.**

b Something causally associated with the act, often esp. in the *pl.*, as, sweepings, earnings, etc.: [*That which is done (what the verbal root denotes), as in: the covering of a bed.*] **2** The product, accompaniment, or result of the act denoted, or a thing concretely representing it; as in: the writing on the wall; a floor covered with shavings; a winding and a mooring in a river. (**3**) Collectively, that which is used in an act or process; — often formed from nouns denoting material; as, bedding, tubing, quilting, roofing, shirting, etc. In modern English the active verbal noun in -ing is freely used as a gerund, esp. in taking a direct object, and being qualified by an adverb. Thus, "Praised for the gallant surmounting of his difficulty," may become, "Praised for gallantly surmounting his difficulty." In careful usage, the gerund generally has the noun or pronoun denoting the agent of its action in the possessive case (as, "Reason for a savage's preferring many kinds of food," *Thoreau*), except in constructions where a possessive would be awkward, or where a participial construction is suggested; as, "On the general and his staff appearing." *Opp. E. D.* "We read . . . of Cato tearing out his entrails." *Macaulay.*

3. [*AS. -ing.*] A suffix denoting belonging to, of the kind of, descended from, used to form nouns, esp. patronymics and diminutives; as in *atheling*, *shilling*, *farthing*, etc.

In'ga (In'gā), *n.* [*Tupi.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical mimosaceous trees with odd-pinnate leaves and white or red flowers, the large pods having thickened margins. They yield useful timber, and the sweet white pulp inclosing the seeds in some species is edible.

in'gate (In'gāt), *n.* [*in, adv.* + 4th GATE.] *Founding.* The gate, or any of several gates, through which the metal is poured into a mold.

in'gather (In'gāth'er), *v. t. & i.*; -ERED (-ērd); -ER-ING. To gather in or together; collect; esp., to harvest.

in'gather-ing (In'gāth'er-ing), *n.* Act of gathering; esp., the gathering of the fruits of the earth; harvest. Thou shalt keep . . . the feast of ingathering. Ex. xxiii. 16.

in'gem-i-nate (In-jēm't-nāt), *v. t.*; -IN-GEN-I-NAT'ED (-nāt-ēd); -IN-GEN-I-NAT'ING (-nāt-ing). [*L. ingeminatus, p. p. of ingeminare* to double; *in-* + *geminare*. See GEMINATE.] To redouble or repeat; to reiterate.

in'gem-i-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* Repetition; duplication. That sacred ingemination, Amen. Amen. *Psalmist.*

in'gen-er-a-ble (In-jen'er-ā-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. F. ingénérable*.] See *IN-* + *GENERABLE*.] Incapable of being engendered or produced; original. — **in'gen-er-a-ble-ty** (-b'il'ti), *n.* — **in'gen-er-a-bly**, *adv.*

For that philosophy, matter and energy are indestructible and ingenerable, and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. *Huxley.*

in'gen-er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [*L. ingeneratus, p. p. of ingenerare*. See ENGENERARE.] 1. Generated within; inborn; innate. Those virtues were rather feigned and affected . . . than true qualities ingenerate in his judgment. *Bacon*

2. Generated; produced. *Obs.*

in'gen-er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt-ēd); -AT'ING (-āt-ing). To generate or produce within; to beget; engender; cause. Those noble habits are ingenerated in the soul. *Sir M. Hale*

in'gen-er-ate (-āt), *a.* Not generated; as, God is ingenerate.

in'gen-er-ous-ty (In-jen'ēr-ōs'ti), *n.* [*Cf. F. ingéniosité, LL. ingeniositas*.] Ingenuity; skill; cunning. *Rare.*

in'gen-ious (In-jen'yūs), *a.* [*L. ingenuus, fr. ingenuus* innate or natural quality, natural capacity, genius; cf. *F. ingénieux*. See ENGINE.] 1. Possessed of genius or unusual mental powers; talented; clever; intelligent. *Obs.* 2. Possessed of ingenuity or the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations; as, an *ingenious* author, mechanic.

A man . . . very wise and ingenious in feats of war. *Hakluyt.*

3. Proceeding from, pertaining to, or characterized by, cleverness or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* model, or machine; an *ingenious* scheme, contrivance, etc.; of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty; as, an *ingenious* evasion or solution.

Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill. *Cowper.*

4. Mental; intellectual. *Obs.* "Ingenious studies." *Shak.*

Syn. — **INGENUOUS.**

INGENUOUS, INGENUOUS, though sometimes confused, are very different in meaning. **INGENUOUS** suggests inventive faculty or skill (see SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS); **INGENUOUS** implies high-mindedness or candor (see FRANK).

— **in'gen-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in'gen-ious-ness**, *n.*

in'gen-ue (In-jen'ū), *n.*; *pl.* -NUES (-nūz). [*F., fem. of ingenuus* ingenuous.] An ingenuous or naive girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

in'gen-u-ity (In-jen'ū-ī-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tīz). [*L. ingenuitas* ingenuousness; cf. *F. ingénuité*. See INGENUOUS.] 1. Ingenuousness; ingenuous character, quality, or condition; high-mindedness; candor; openness. *Archaic.* I told her all with ingenuity. *Stevenson*

2. Ingenuousness; specif.: **a** High intelligence; genius; talent; sagacity. *Obs. **b** Quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new combinations; skill or cleverness in devising or combining. All the means which human ingenuity has contrived. *Blair.**

He gives . . . To artists ingenuity as skill. *Cowper.*

c Cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan.

3. An ingenious device or contrivance.

Syn. — **INVENTIVENESS, INGENUOUSNESS, CUNNING, CLEVERNESS.**

in-gen-u-ous (In-jen'ū-ūs), *a.* [*L. ingenuus* inborn, innate, freeborn, noble, frank; *in-* + *in-* + the root of *gignere* to beget. The word was somewhat confused with *ingenious*. See GENIUS; cf. INGENUOUS.] 1. Of honorable extraction; freeborn; noble; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth; also, *Obs.*, appropriate to honorable station or extraction; liberal; as, *ingenuous* education.

2. Of a superior character; noble; generous; magnanimous; honorable; high-minded; as, an *ingenuous* nature. If an *ingenuous* detection of falsehood be early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

3. Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank; candid; as, an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration; also, characterized by naive or guileless openness; artlessly or innocently frank or free; as, an *ingenuous* child; an *ingenuous* rustic.

4. Error. *For* INGENUOUS; — formerly frequent.

Syn. — **Open, unreserved, artless; plain, sincere, candid, fair; noble, generous.** See FRANK.

in-gest (In-jest), *v. t.*; -GEST'ED (-jēst-ēd); -GEST'ING. [*L. ingestus, p. p. of ingerere* to put in; *in-* + *gere* to bear.] To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity.

in-ges'ta (In-jēs'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See INGEST.] *Physiol.* That which is introduced into the body by the stomach or alimentary canal; — opposed to *egesta*.

in-ges'tion (-chūn), *n.* [*L. ingestio* a pouring in, introduction.] Act or process of ingesting; act of taking or putting into the stomach or digestive cavity, as food.

in-ges'tive (-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, the function of ingestion.

in'gle (In'gl), *n.* [*Cf. Gael. & Ir. aingeal* fire.] Flame; blaze; a fire; a fireplace.

in'gle-nook (-nōok), *n.*, or **ingle nook.** The chimney corner.

in'gle-side (-sid'), *n.* A fireside.

in-glo-bate (In-glō'bāt), *a.* In the form of a globe or sphere; — applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation.

in-globe (-glōb), *v. t.*; -GLOB'ED (-glōb-ēd); -GLOB'ING (-glōb-ing). To infix in or as if in a globe; to make globular.

in-glo-ri-ous (In-glō-rī-ūs; 201), *a.* [*L. ingloriosus, or ingloriosus*; *in-* + *gloria* glory, fame; cf. *F. inglorieux*. See GLORY.] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame, honor, or celebrity; obscure; humble; as, an *inglorious* life of ease. Some mute *inglorious* Milton here may rest. *T. Gray.*

2. Shameful; disgraceful; ignominious; as, *inglorious* defeat; *inglorious* flight. *Inglorious* shelter in an alien land. *J. Philips.*

— **in-glo-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-glo-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-glu-vi-ous (In-glū-vī-ūs; 243), *n.* [*Zool.*] The crop, or crop, of a bird or insect. — **in-glu-vi-al** (-āl), *a.*

in-glu-vin (In-glū-vīn), *n.* [*L. ingluvies* crop, maw.]

in-glu-vine (-vīn; -vēn), *n.* [*Med.*] A preparation of fowls' gizzards used as a tonic, digestive, or emetic.

in'-go-ing, *a.* Going in; entering, as upon an office or a possession. — **n.** Act of going in; entrance.

in'got (In'gōt; In'), *n.* [*ME. ingot* a mold for casting metals in; cf. *in* and *AS. gōten*, *p. p. of gētan* to pour. Cf. FOUNDED to cast, *LINGET, LINGOT*.] 1. A mold in which metal is cast. *Obs.*

2. A mass of cast material; a mass of metal cast into some convenient shape; — said esp. of the precious metals and of steel. Ingots are specifically named according to their shape; as, *bars* of gold or silver, *bricks* of copper, *blocks* of iron, *cocks* of zinc, *logs* of iron or copper.

in'got, *v. t.*; **in'got-ED**; **in'got-ING**. To turn into ingots; as, to *ingot* scrap metal.

ingot iron. Iron cast from the molten state into malleable masses which do not harden when quenched. See IRON.

ingot steel. Steel cast in ingots; iron cast from the molten state into masses which harden when quenched. See IRON.

in-graft (In-grāft), *v. t.*; -GRAFT'ED; -GRAFT'ING. 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree, shrub, or plant in another for propagation; to graft; fig., to insert or introduce in such a way as to make a part of something. A custom . . . ingrafted into the monarchy of Rome. *Burke.*

2. To subject to grafting; as, to *ingraft* a tree.

3. To inoculate. *Obs.*

in'grain (In-grān; In-grān'), *v. t.*; -GRAIN'ED (-grān-ēd); -GRAIN'ING (-grān-ing); -GRAIN'ING (-grān-ing). [*See ENGRAIN*.] 1. To dye with or in grain, or kermes.

2. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

Inlet valve. *Mach.* A valve for controlling an inlet; esp., a spindle valve regulating the admission of the explosive mixture to an internal-combustion engine.
Inly (In'ly), *adv.* [AS. *inlice.*] Internally; within; in the heart. "Whereat he inly raged." *Milton*. **b** Hence, heartily; intimately; thoroughly.
Inly, a. [AS. *inlic.* See IN; -ly.] Internal; interior; secret. *Obs.* "The inly touch of love." *Shak.*
Inlying (-lī'ing), *p. a.* Lying or being within.
Inlying picket, Mil., a detachment of troops held in camp or quarters in readiness for immediate movement. *Obs.* or *R.*
Inmate (In'māt), *n.* [in + mate an associate.] 1. One who lives in the same house or apartment with another; formerly, specif., one hiring lodgings in another's house; a lodger; hence, an alien or stranger.
 To spend half a year at Kelsow with my kind aunt, Miss Janet Scott, whose inmate I again became. *Scott*.
 2. One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling or home; as, the inmates of a private house; an inmate of a convent; also, one confined or kept in an institution such as an asylum, prison, or poorhouse.
 3. An indweller; inhabitant.

So spoke the enemy of mankind, inclosed
 In serpent, inmate bared. *Milton*
Inmate, a. Admitted as a dweller; resident; internal.
Inmost (In'mōst), *a.* [ME. *innemest*, AS. *innemest*, a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, fr. in;] The modern form is due to confusion with *most*. See IN; cf. AFTERMOST, FOREMOST, INNERMOST. Deepest within; farthest from the surface or external part; innermost.
 And pierce the inmost center of the earth. *Shak.*

Inn (In), *n.* [AS. *inn*, house, chamber, inn, from AS. *in*; akin to *icel. inni* house. See IN.] 1. A place of shelter; hence, dwelling; residence; abode. *Obs.*
 Therefore with me ye may take up your Inn.
 For this same night. *Spenser*.
 2. A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers or wayfarers for a compensation; a hotel; a hostelry; sometimes erroneously, also, a tavern, or house of public entertainment that does not provide lodging; a public house. The keeper of the inn (properly so called) is absolutely liable at the common law to his guest for the safety of his goods except when they are lost by act of God, the public enemy, or the guest's gross negligence; but this liability has been modified in Great Britain and in most or all of the United States. The innkeeper must entertain all travelers or wayfarers who are of good conduct and ready to pay the proper charges; the boarding-house keeper may refuse accommodations to any one he chooses. The term *hotel* is legally synonymous with *inn*.
 3. A residence or hostel for students; — formerly applied to such residences at universities and to various houses connected with the study, and admission to the practice, of law, in London. See INNS OF CHANCERY, INNS OF COURT, SERJEANTS' INN. *Obs.*, except in names of buildings.

at inn, lodged or housed at an inn. — **Inns of Chancery, Eng.**, certain houses or groups of buildings in London, in which law students formerly resided and pursued their studies, now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc.; also, the societies which occupied these houses or buildings.
Inns of Court, Eng., the four sets of buildings in London (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) belonging to the four societies of "students and practitioners of the law of England" which exercise the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice at the bar; hence, the four societies themselves.

Inn, v. t. & i. [AS. *innian*, v. t.] To lodge, stop, or put up (at or as at an inn). *Obs.* or *R.*
In-nas-cl-ble (In-nās'cl-ble), *a.* [L. *innascibilis*; in-not + nasci to be born.] Theol. Independent of birth; self-existent. — **In-nas-cl-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

In-nate (In'nāt; In-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *innatus*; in- + natus born, p. p. of nasci to be born. See NATIVE.] 1. Existing in, or belonging to, some person (or living organism) from birth; inborn; native; natural; as, innate vigor; innate eloquence; hence, of non-living things, existing within; belonging to the essential nature of; as, an innate defect in a plan or construction.
 2. *Metaph.* Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect; as, innate ideas, as opposed to those acquired from experience. See A PRIORI, INTUITIVE.

There is an innate light in every man, discovering to him the first lines of duty in the common notions of good and evil. *South*.
 Men, barely by the use of their natural faculties, may attain to all the knowledge they have, without the help of any innate impressions. *Locke*.
 3. Born, or acquired by birth, within a tribe, clan, or the like; native; as, an innate member. *Rare*.
 4. Formed internally; internal. *Obs.*
 5. *Bot.* A attached to the apex of the support, as an anther to the tip of a filament. Cf. ADNATE. **b** Originating within the tissues; endogenous.

Syn. — Native, natural, original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, instinctive, ingrained, inveterate; inherited, transmitted, ancestral. — **INNATE**, **INBORN**, **INBRED**, **CONGENITAL**, **HEREDITARY**. **Innate** (the Latin term) and **inborn** (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction; but **innate** (opposed to *acquired*) is frequently synonymous, in a broad sense, with *native*, *natural*, *inherent*, or *essential*; **inborn** retains more specific reference to that which is

literally born in one; **INBRED** suggests qualities which have become deeply rooted or firmly ingrained (as by education, training, or habit of life); as, "the spirit of prophecy which is innate in every man" (*Emerson*); "the magnetism of innate fitness" (*Hawthorne*); *innate* ideas, *inborn* aptitudes; "Man, immured in cities, still retains his inborn unextinguishable thirst of rural scenes" (*Cowper*); "those inbred sentiments which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty, the true supporters of a liberal and moral character" (*Emerson*). The is **CONGENITAL** (frequently pathologically) which descends from birth; **HEREDITARY** emphasizes the idea of transmitted or derived qualities; as, *congenital* deafness; "the theory that what was acquired habit in the ancestor may become congenital tendency in the offspring" (*W. James*); "that part of the soul which loves twilight . . . through some congenital uneasiness or distress, perhaps, in its processes of vision" (*W. Paley*); *hereditary* instincts; "In *Hereditary Genius*" I showed that the success runs strongly in families" (*F. Galton*). See NATIVE, INTRINSIC, INVETERATE, IMPLANT.

Innate ideas, Metaph., ideas, as of God, immortality, right and wrong, supposed by some to be inherent in the mind, as a priori principles of knowledge.
 With the taunting questions put to Descartes, and his example of the heredity of good breeding and the gout, the question of the innate ideas enters modern philosophy. *Loeb*.
In-nat-ism (In'nāt-iz'm), *n.* Innate ideas, or belief in them.
In-ner (In'nēr), *a.* [AS. *innera*, a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. in;] In. See IN.] 1. Farther in; interior; internal; not outwardly so, an inner chamber.
 The inner life of a great ethical group comprises economic or property organization, and social organization properly so called (administration and politics). *J. Denker*.
 2. Of or pertaining to the mind or spirit or its phenomena. This attracts the soul, *Milton*.
 Then come the metaphysical travesties of inner and outer, which refer originally and literally to space divided into two compartments by man's mind. But, in modern times, in fact, there is nothing in the intellect but what first came through sense, "inner" comes to mean the whole of each one's experience as it is for him, the psychological side of his particular brain; *inner* is then the equivalent of subjective. *James Ward*.
 3. Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure; indistinct.
 4. *Chem.* Intramolecular; as, an inner anhydride.
 5. *Phon.* Of a sound, having the place of articulation nearer the throat than that of another sound classed as *outer*.

Syn. — **INNER**, **INWARD**, **INSIDE**, **INTERIOR**, **INTERNAL**, **INTERSTY** are in many cases interchangeable. **INNER** (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently **INWARD** (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "[He] thrust them into the inner prison" (*Acts* xvi. 24); an inner room, the inner bark of a tree; an inward curve. Both words apply also to that which is mental or spiritual, frequently with the added implication of something intimate or secret; as, "the sense by which *inner* nature was approached in the old shows" (*Selig*); the inner life, the inner light; "Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day" (*2 Cor.* iv. 17); "that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude" (*Wardsworth*). **INSIDE** is used only of spatial relations; as, an inside seat, the inside track. **INTERIOR** and **INTERNAL** commonly suggest more abstract or technical, less intimate, relations than *inner* and *inward*, as, an interior angle, internal contact, interior frequency, interior angle, interior angle, interior, or outer, limits of the thing itself; *internal*, with that which lies outside of, or external to, it; as, interior decorations, the interior features of the country (as opposed to those of the coast or frontier), of the Department of the Interior; *internal* (i. e., domestic, as opposed to foreign) affairs, internal revenue, internal evidence. **INTERSTY** is synonymous with *internal* in the sense of domestic, civil; it applies almost exclusively to that which is evil or mischievous, as, "the intestine shock of civil butchery" (*Shak.*); "intestine broils" (*Milton*); "Intestine war no more our passions wage" (*Pope*). See INTRINSIC; cf. OUTER.

inner barrister. See BARRISTER. — **i. form, or inside form, Print.**, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the second page. — **i. house, Scot.**, the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh hold their sittings; also, the courts themselves. — **i. job, Aut.**, the job immediately forward of the forecasts on vessels where several jobs are carried. — **i. keel, Shipbuilding.** = KEELSON. — **i. Mission (G. Inner Mission), Eccl.**, in Germany, a Christian organization, which carries on evangelizing work and maintains numerous charitable institutions. The organization was founded in 1848 by J. H. Wichern (1808-81). — **i. part or voice, Music.**, a voice part intermediate in position between the highest and lowest, as the alto or 1. plate, *Arch.*, the wall plate nearest to the center of the roof in a double-plated roof. — **i. post, Shipbuilding.**, a timber on the forward side of the main post to receive the hooding ends of the planking and, in square-stern vessels, to support the transoms. — **i. product, Math.**, in Grassmann's extensive calculus, the product designated by the vertical stroke |, somewhat analogous to the scalar of the product of two quaternions, S_2 . It is determined by the formula: $[e_1 | e_1] = 1, [e_2 | e_2] = 1, [e_1 | e_2] = -[e_2 | e_1] = 0, [e_2 | e_1] = -[e_1 | e_2] = 0$; if $a = a_1e_1 + a_2e_2, b = \beta_1e_1 + \beta_2e_2, [a | b] = a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 = [b | a]$, that is, the commutative law holds. The product vanishes when the factors lie outside of one another. The *e*'s are Grassmann's extensive units.

in-ner, or internal, sense, the mind's capacity to be aware of its own states.
 This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense*. *Locke*.
 1. or *internal speech, Psychol.*, the use of words or word images as a medium for one's thought; thinking in words. — **i. square, Carp.**, the angle formed by the inner edges of a carpenter's square. — **i. Temple and Middle Temple,** two groups of buildings, occupied by two Inns of Court in London, on the site of a monastic establishment of the Knights Templars, called *the Temple*; hence, the two societies (see *Inns of Court*, under INN).
In-ner-ly (In'nēr-ly), *adv.* [inner + -ly.] 1. Inwardly; inly. 2. Zealously; also, extremely. *Obs.*
In-ner-most (-mōst), *a.* [A corrupt of *inmost* due to influence of *inner*. See INMOST.] Farthest inward; inmost; deepest within. — *n.* The inmost part; inmost being. — **In-ner-most-ly, adv.** *Rare*.
In-ner-vat- (-vāt-ēd; In-nēr-vāt; In-nūr-vāt), *v. t.*; IN-NER-VAT-ED (-vāt-ēd); IN-NER-VAT-ING (-vāt-ing). [See INNERVE.]
 1. To supply with nerves.
 2. To arouse or stimulate (a nerve or organ) to activity.
In-ner-va-tion (In'nēr-vā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *innervation*.]
 1. *Physiol.* The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs.
 2. *Psychol.* Consciousness of a characteristic sort held by some psychologists to accompany the excitation of motor nerves. Cf. KINÆSTHETIC.
 3. *Anat.* The distribution of nerves to or in a part.
In-ner-ve' (In'nēr-vē; In-nūr-vē), *v. t.*; IN-NER-VE-VE' (-nūr-vē); IN-NER-VE-ING [-in- + -ve-]. To give nervous energy or power to; to give increased energy, force, or courage to; to invigorate; to stimulate.
In-ning (In'ing), *n.* [AS. *innung*. See IN, *adv.* & *prep.*]
 1. Act of taking in, gathering, inclosing, reclaiming, or the like. Cf. IN, *v.*
 2. *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea, a marsh, etc.
 3. **a** In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or, at cricket, a player to bat; hence, in some other games, as bowling, a similar turn at playing with the object of scoring. In baseball, often a round consisting of the same-numbered turn to bat of each side; as, the first half of the eighth *inning*; — often, usually in British usage, in pl. form, but construed as a *sing.* **b** Hence: The turn or time of a person, or a party, in power; as, the Whigs went out, and the Democrats had their *innings*.
Inn-keeper (In'nēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps an inn; the landlord of an inn; an innholder.
In-no-cence (In'nō-sēns), *n.* [F. *innocence*, L. *innocentia*. See INNOCENT.] 1. State or quality of being innocent; specif.: a Freedom from guilt or sin, esp. through lack of knowledge; purity of heart; blamelessness. Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton*.
 You want the consciousness of virtue; you win it, not by *innocence*, but through its own very opposite, namely, through meeting the enemy, enduring, and overcoming. *Joshua Royce*.
b Hence, guilelessness; artlessness; often, simplicity or plainness, bordering on weakness or silliness. **c** State of being not chargeable for, or guilty of, a particular crime or offense; as, the *innocence* of the prisoner was clearly shown. **d** Harmlessness; innocuousness.
 2. Something that is innocent; esp., an innocent person.
 3. **a** The common blue (*Houstonia carnea*). **b** A small scrophulariaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Colinsia verna*); also, the related *C. bicolor* of California. **Syn.** — Harmlessness, innocuousness, blamelessness, purity, sinlessness, guilelessness, simplicity.
In-no-cen-cy (In'nō-sēn-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Innocence or an instance of it.
In-no-cent (-sēt), *a.* [F. *innocent*, L. *innocens*, -entis; in-not + nocens, p. pr. of nocere to harm, hurt. See NOXIOUS.] 1. Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a** Of persons: Doing or thinking no evil; guileless; sinless; often, unacquainted with evil; pure; untainted; as, an innocent child; also, free from blame or censure; blameless; as, to be innocent of wrong intention. To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb. *Shak.*
 I have betrayed the innocent blood. *Matt.* xxvii. 4.
b Of God or sanctified things: Holy; sinless. **c** Of actions and things: Without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention; as, an innocent deception; *innocent* games. **d** Spotless; unsullied; as, the innocent snow.
 2. Hence: **a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple; artless; ingenuous; naive; hence, foolishly ignorant or trusting; simple-minded. **b** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense; as, he is innocent of the crime. Innocent from the great transgression. *Ps.* xix. 13.
 without; as, to be innocent of clothes; a book innocent of ideas; — usually *inocul*
 3. Free from that which can injure; innoxious; innocuous; harmless; as, an innocent medicine or remedy.
 Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope*.
 4. Lawful; permitted; as, an innocent trade; specif., *Internat. Law*, not contraband; not inflicting injury in vio-

cf. F. *innavigable*. See IN-, not -In-navigable. — **In-nas-cl-ble** (-blē), *a.* [L. *innascibilis*; in-not + nasci to be born.] Theol. Independent of birth; self-existent. — **In-nas-cl-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

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 5. *Phon.* Of a sound, having the place of articulation nearer the throat than that of another sound classed as *outer*.

Syn. — **INNER**, **INWARD**, **INSIDE**, **INTERIOR**, **INTERNAL**, **INTERSTY** are in many cases interchangeable. **INNER** (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less frequently **INWARD** (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, "[He] thrust them into the inner prison" (*Acts* xvi. 24); an inner room, the inner bark of a tree; an inward curve. Both words apply also to that which is mental or spiritual, frequently with the added implication of something intimate or secret; as, "the sense by which *inner* nature was approached in the old shows" (*Selig*); the inner life, the inner light; "Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day" (*2 Cor.* iv. 17); "that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude" (*Wardsworth*). **INSIDE** is used only of spatial relations; as, an inside seat, the inside track. **INTERIOR** and **INTERNAL** commonly suggest more abstract or technical, less intimate, relations than *inner* and *inward*, as, an interior angle, internal contact, interior frequency, interior angle, interior, or outer, limits of the thing itself; *internal*, with that which lies outside of, or external to, it; as, interior decorations, the interior features of the country (as opposed to those of the coast or frontier), of the Department of the Interior; *internal* (i. e., domestic, as opposed to foreign) affairs, internal revenue, internal evidence. **INTERSTY** is synonymous with *internal* in the sense of domestic, civil; it applies almost exclusively to that which is evil or mischievous, as, "the intestine shock of civil butchery" (*Shak.*); "intestine broils" (*Milton*); "Intestine war no more our passions wage" (*Pope*). See INTRINSIC; cf. OUTER.

inner barrister. See BARRISTER. — **i. form, or inside form, Print.**, a form containing the half of a sheet that includes the second page. — **i. house, Scot.**, the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh hold their sittings; also, the courts themselves. — **i. job, Aut.**, the job immediately forward of the forecasts on vessels where several jobs are carried. — **i. keel, Shipbuilding.** = KEELSON. — **i. Mission (G. Inner Mission), Eccl.**, in Germany, a Christian organization, which carries on evangelizing work and maintains numerous charitable institutions. The organization was founded in 1848 by J. H. Wichern (1808-81). — **i. part or voice, Music.**, a voice part intermediate in position between the highest and lowest, as the alto or 1. plate, *Arch.*, the wall plate nearest to the center of the roof in a double-plated roof. — **i. post, Shipbuilding.**, a timber on the forward side of the main post to receive the hooding ends of the planking and, in square-stern vessels, to support the transoms. — **i. product, Math.**, in Grassmann's extensive calculus, the product designated by the vertical stroke |, somewhat analogous to the scalar of the product of two quaternions, S_2 . It is determined by the formula: $[e_1 | e_1] = 1, [e_2 | e_2] = 1, [e_1 | e_2] = -[e_2 | e_1] = 0, [e_2 | e_1] = -[e_1 | e_2] = 0$; if $a = a_1e_1 + a_2e_2, b = \beta_1e_1 + \beta_2e_2, [a | b] = a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 = [b | a]$, that is, the commutative law holds. The product vanishes when the factors lie outside of one another. The *e*'s are Grassmann's extensive units.

in-ner, or internal, sense, the mind's capacity to be aware of its own states.
 This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called *internal sense*. *Locke*.
 1. or *internal speech, Psychol.*, the use of words or word images as a medium for one's thought; thinking in words. — **i. square, Carp.**, the angle formed by the inner edges of a carpenter's square. — **i. Temple and Middle Temple,** two groups of buildings, occupied by two Inns of Court in London, on the site of a monastic establishment of the Knights Templars, called *the Temple*; hence, the two societies (see *Inns of Court*, under INN).
In-ner-ly (In'nēr-ly), *adv.* [inner + -ly.] 1. Inwardly; inly. 2. Zealously; also, extremely. *Obs.*
In-ner-most (-mōst), *a.* [A corrupt of *inmost* due to influence of *inner*. See INMOST.] Farthest inward; inmost; deepest within. — *n.* The inmost part; inmost being. — **In-ner-most-ly, adv.** *Rare*.
In-ner-vat- (-vāt-ēd; In-nēr-vāt; In-nūr-vāt), *v. t.*; IN-NER-VAT-ED (-vāt-ēd); IN-NER-VAT-ING (-vāt-ing). [See INNERVE.]
 1. To supply with nerves.
 2. To arouse or stimulate (a nerve or organ) to activity.
In-ner-va-tion (In'nēr-vā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *innervation*.]
 1. *Physiol.* The nervous excitation necessary for the maintenance of the life and functions of the various organs.
 2. *Psychol.* Consciousness of a characteristic sort held by some psychologists to accompany the excitation of motor nerves. Cf. KINÆSTHETIC.
 3. *Anat.* The distribution of nerves to or in a part.
In-ner-ve' (In'nēr-vē; In-nūr-vē), *v. t.*; IN-NER-VE-VE' (-nūr-vē); IN-NER-VE-ING [-in- + -ve-]. To give nervous energy or power to; to give increased energy, force, or courage to; to invigorate; to stimulate.
In-ning (In'ing), *n.* [AS. *innung*. See IN, *adv.* & *prep.*]
 1. Act of taking in, gathering, inclosing, reclaiming, or the like. Cf. IN, *v.*
 2. *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea, a marsh, etc.
 3. **a** In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or, at cricket, a player to bat; hence, in some other games, as bowling, a similar turn at playing with the object of scoring. In baseball, often a round consisting of the same-numbered turn to bat of each side; as, the first half of the eighth *inning*; — often, usually in British usage, in pl. form, but construed as a *sing.* **b** Hence: The turn or time of a person, or a party, in power; as, the Whigs went out, and the Democrats had their *innings*.
Inn-keeper (In'nēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps an inn; the landlord of an inn; an innholder.
In-no-cence (In'nō-sēns), *n.* [F. *innocence*, L. *innocentia*. See INNOCENT.] 1. State or quality of being innocent; specif.: a Freedom from guilt or sin, esp. through lack of knowledge; purity of heart; blamelessness. Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton*.
 You want the consciousness of virtue; you win it, not by *innocence*, but through its own very opposite, namely, through meeting the enemy, enduring, and overcoming. *Joshua Royce*.
b Hence, guilelessness; artlessness; often, simplicity or plainness, bordering on weakness or silliness. **c** State of being not chargeable for, or guilty of, a particular crime or offense; as, the *innocence* of the prisoner was clearly shown. **d** Harmlessness; innocuousness.
 2. Something that is innocent; esp., an innocent person.
 3. **a** The common blue (*Houstonia carnea*). **b** A small scrophulariaceous herb of the eastern United States (*Colinsia verna*); also, the related *C. bicolor* of California. **Syn.** — Harmlessness, innocuousness, blamelessness, purity, sinlessness, guilelessness, simplicity.
In-no-cen-cy (In'nō-sēn-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Innocence or an instance of it.
In-no-cent (-sēt), *a.* [F. *innocent*, L. *innocens*, -entis; in-not + nocens, p. pr. of nocere to harm, hurt. See NOXIOUS.] 1. Free from guilt or sin, or from evil action or effect; specif.: **a** Of persons: Doing or thinking no evil; guileless; sinless; often, unacquainted with evil; pure; untainted; as, an innocent child; also, free from blame or censure; blameless; as, to be innocent of wrong intention. To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb. *Shak.*
 I have betrayed the innocent blood. *Matt.* xxvii. 4.
b Of God or sanctified things: Holy; sinless. **c** Of actions and things: Without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention; as, an innocent deception; *innocent* games. **d** Spotless; unsullied; as, the innocent snow.
 2. Hence: **a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple; artless; ingenuous; naive; hence, foolishly ignorant or trusting; simple-minded. **b** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or offense; as, he is innocent of the crime. Innocent from the great transgression. *Ps.* xix. 13.
 without; as, to be innocent of clothes; a book innocent of ideas; — usually *inocul*
 3. Free from that which can injure; innoxious; innocuous; harmless; as, an innocent medicine or remedy.
 Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope*.
 4. Lawful; permitted; as, an innocent trade; specif., *Internat. Law*, not contraband; not inflicting injury in vio-

cf. F. *innavigable*. See IN-, not -In-navigable. — **In-nas-cl-ble** (-blē), *a.* [L. *innascibilis*; in-not + nasci to be born.] Theol. Independent of birth; self-existent. — **In-nas-cl-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

In-nate (In'nāt; In-nāt'; 277), *a.* [L. *innatus*; in- + natus born, p. p. of nasci to be born. See NATIVE.] 1. Existing in, or belonging to, some person (or living organism) from birth; inborn; native; natural; as, innate vigor; innate eloquence; hence, of non-living things, existing within; belonging to the essential nature of; as, an innate defect in a plan or construction.
 2. *Metaph.* Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect; as, innate ideas, as opposed to those acquired from experience. See A PRIORI, INTUITIVE.

There is an innate light in every man, discovering to him the first lines of duty in the common notions of good and evil. *South*.
 Men, barely by the use of their natural faculties, may attain to all the knowledge they have, without the help of any innate impressions. *Locke*.
 3. Born, or acquired by birth, within a tribe, clan, or the like; native; as, an innate member. *Rare*.
 4. Formed internally; internal. *Obs.*
 5. *Bot.* A attached to the apex of the support, as an anther to the tip of a filament. Cf. ADNATE. **b** Originating within the tissues; endogenous.

Syn. — Native, natural, original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, instinctive, ingrained, inveterate; inherited, transmitted, ancestral. — **INNATE**, **INBORN**, **INBRED**, **CONGENITAL**, **HEREDITARY**. **Innate** (the Latin term) and **inborn** (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction; but **innate** (opposed to *acquired*) is frequently synonymous, in a broad sense, with *native*, *natural*, *inherent*, or *essential*; **inborn** retains more specific reference to that which is

literally born in one; **INBRED** suggests qualities which have become deeply rooted or firmly ingrained (as by education, training, or habit of life); as, "the spirit of prophecy which is innate in every man" (*Emerson*); "the magnetism of innate fitness" (*Hawthorne*); *innate* ideas, *inborn* aptitudes; "Man, immured in cities, still retains his inborn unextinguishable thirst of rural scenes" (*Cowper*); "those inbred sentiments which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty, the true supporters of a liberal and moral character" (*Emerson*). The is **CONGENITAL** (frequently pathologically) which descends from birth; **HEREDITARY** emphasizes the idea of transmitted or derived qualities; as, *congenital* deafness; "the theory that what was acquired habit in the ancestor may become congenital tendency in the offspring" (*W. James*); "that part of the soul which loves twilight . . . through some congenital uneasiness or distress, perhaps, in its processes of vision" (*W. Paley*); *hereditary* instincts; "In *Hereditary Genius*" I showed that the success runs strongly in families" (*F. Galton*). See NATIVE, INTRINSIC, INVETERATE, IMPLANT.

Innate ideas, Metaph., ideas, as of God, immortality, right and wrong, supposed by some to be inherent in the mind, as a priori principles of knowledge.
 With the taunting questions put to Descartes, and his example of the heredity of good breeding and the gout, the question of the innate ideas enters modern philosophy. *Loeb*.
In-nat-ism (In'nāt-iz'm), *n.* Innate ideas, or belief in them.
In-ner (In'nēr), *a.* [AS. *innera*

the mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did know, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong. This rule does not absolve from criminal responsibility for acts done under the influence of an uncontrollable impulse, if the actor knows that the act done is morally wrong; but there is a tendency to recognize such an impulse as a sufficient defense in such a case, as is done in some of the United States and in South Africa. The nature and degree of insanity required to affect a person's civil capacity varies with the nature of the case, the general being as to whether with respect to the matter in hand the person can act rationally, understanding the nature of his act and the natural consequences of it in affecting his rights, obligations, and liabilities.

3. Extravagant foolishness or folly, or an example of it. **Syn.**—Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania, delirium, frenzy, monomania, dementia.

in-sat'i-a-ble (in-sā'ti-ā-b'l; -shā-b'l; ?), a. [L. *insatiabilis*: cf. *F. insatiable*. See *IN-* and *SATIABLE*.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; as, an insatiable appetite. "Insatiable of glory." *Milton*.—**in-sat'i-a-ble-ness**, n.—**in-sat'i-a-bly**, adv.

in-sat'i-ate (in-sā'ti-āt), a. [L. *insatiatus*.] Not satiated; insatiable; as, insatiate thirst.

The insatiate greediness of his desires. *Shak.*

in-sat'i-ate-ly, adv.—**in-sat'i-ate-ness**, n.—**in-science** (in-shi-ēns; -shēns; ?), n. [L. *inscientia*: cf. *F. inscience*.] Want of knowledge; ignorance;nescience. *R.*

in-science (in-shi-ēnt; -shēnt), a. [L. *insciens, -entis*, ignorant. See *IN-* and *SCIENCE*.] Ignorant; nescient. *Rare.*

in-scient, a. [*IN-* and *L. sciens* knowing.] Having insight or inner knowledge. *Rare.*

Gaze on, with inscient vision, toward the sun. *Mrs. Browning.*

in-scrib'a-ble (in-skrīb'ā-b'l), a. Capable of being inscribed; specif., *Math.*, designating figures that may be inscribed in other figures.—**in-scrib'a-ble-ness**, n.

in-scribe' (in-skrīb'), v. t.; *IN-* and *SCRIBED'* (-skrib'd); *IN-* and *SCRIBING'* (-skrib'ing). [*L. inscribere*. See *IN-* and *SCRIBE*.]

1. To write or engrave (words or characters), esp. so as to form a lasting or public record; also, to mark or engrave (a monument, tablet, or the like) with recording characters.

Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*
O let thy once lov'd friend *inscribe* thy stone. *Pope.*

2. Hence, to stamp deeply; to impress, as on the memory.

3. To enter the name of, as upon a list; to enroll; specif., *Finance*, to register the names of the holders of (securities, as stocks, etc.). See *INSCRIBED*. *British.*

4. To assign or address; to dedicate informally; as, to *inscribe* an ode to a friend.

5. *Geom.* To draw within so as to have as many incidences as possible, as a polygon when all its vertices are on a curve or broken line, or a polyhedron when all its vertices lie on a surface, or a curve when it touches all the sides of a polygon, etc. The other figure having the same incidences is said to be *circumscribed*.

in-scribed' (in-skrīb'd), p. a. 1. *Zoöl.* Having lines, or other markings, deeply impressed, as if cut in; — used esp. in entomology. Also loosely applied to lines or marks of color having the appearance of written letters.

2. *Finance*. a Registered (which see); — said of stocks, bonds, etc. b Designating stock or other securities the holders of which receive no certificates, but have their names registered at designated places of registration. Such securities are transferable only by a proper change of the inscribed name on the books. *Both British.*

in-scription (in-skrī'p-shūn), n. [*L. inscriptio*, fr. *inscribere*, *inscriptum*, to inscribe: cf. *F. inscription*. See *INSCRIBED*.] 1. Act or process of inscribing.

2. That which is inscribed; esp., a text or record written or engraved on a monument, pillar, coin, medal, or the like, for preservation or public inspection.

By the inscription or inscriptions of a coin all the letters it bears are intended. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Specif.: a A brief description of the character, contents, etc., of a book, etc., placed at its beginning; a title or heading. *Obs.* or *R.* b An address, consignment, or informal dedication, as of a book to a person, as a mark of respect or an invitation of patronage; a superscription, as of a letter. c That part of a prescription which contains the names and quantities of the drugs to be compounded.

4. *Civil Law & Scots Law*. An accusation of crime made under condition that if it is proved false the accuser shall suffer the legal punishment for the alleged crime. *Obs.*

5. *Finance*. Act of inscribing securities; *pl.*, inscribed securities, as stocks or bonds. *British.*

6. *Anat.* A tendinous line intersecting a muscle. *Rare.*

7. *Math.* Act or fact of inscribing or being inscribed.

in-scrip'tion-al (-āl), a. 1. Bearing an inscription. *Obs.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, an inscription.

in-scrip'tive (-tīv), a. 1. Inscribed. *Obs.*

2. Pert. to, or of the nature of, an inscription.

in-scroll' (in-skrōl'), v. t.; *IN-* and *SCROLLED'* (-skrōl'd); *IN-* and *SCROLLING*. To write on a scroll; to record.

in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty (in-skrū'tā-bī'l'i-ti), n. Quality or state of being inscrutable; an inscrutable thing.

in-scru'ta-ble (in-skrū'tā-b'l), a. [*L. inscrutabilis*: cf. *F. inscrutable*. See *IN-* and *SCRUTINUM*.] 1. Incapable of being searched into and understood; impossible or difficult to be explained or accounted for satisfactorily; unsearchable; incomprehensible.

Which is inscrutable. *Beau. & Ft.*

2. Inexplicable; unfathomable; as, an inscrutable pit. *R.*

Syn.—See *MYSTERIOUS*.

in-scru'ta-ble-ness, n.—**in-scru'ta-bly**, adv.

in-sa-pi-ent, a. See *IN-*, not *IN-*.

in-sa-pi-en-cy, n. [*Inscribed*.]

in-sa-po-ry, a. [*IN-* and *SAPOR*.]

in-sat'i-a-bil'i-ty (in-sā'ti-ā-bī'l'i-ti), n. [*IN-* and *SATIABLE*.] Quality of being insatiable.

in-sat'i-a-ble (in-sā'ti-ā-b'l), a. See *IN-*, not *IN-*.

in-sat'i-a-ty (in-sā'ti-ā-ti), n. [*IN-* and *SATIABLE*.] Lack of satiety. *Rare.*

in-sat'i-fac'tion, n. Dissatisfaction. *R.*

in-sat'i-ty (in-sā'ti-ti), n. [*IN-* and *SATIABLE*.] 1. Insatiability. *Rare.*

2. Not satiable.

insaw, v. t. [*IN-* and *SAWN*.

in-sculp' (in-skūlp'), v. t. [*L. insculpere*: cf. *F. insculper*. See *IN-* and *SCULPTOR*.] To engrave; sculpture. *Obs.* or *R.*

in-sculp'ture (-tūr), n. [*OF. OF. insculpture*.] A carving or inscription. *Obs.*

in-sect (in'sēkt), n. [*L. insectum*, fr. *insectus*, p. p. of *insecare* to cut in: cf. *F. insecte*. See *SECTION*.] So called because their bodies appear cut in, or almost divided. See *ENTOMOLOGICAL*. 1. In popular usage, any of numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented. They belong to the class *Insecta*, comprising six-legged, usually winged forms, as beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc., and to other allied classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc. In ignorant and careless usage (esp. formerly), any small animal, as an earthworm, coral polyp, etc.

2. *Zoöl.* Any member of the class *Insecta*, *syn.* Hexapoda.

3. *Fig.*: Any small, trivial, or contemptible person.

in-sec'ta (in-sēk'tā), n. *pl.* [*NL.* See *INSECT*.] *Zoöl.*

1. In the broadest sense, a class of arthropods comprising the true insects (see def. 3), the Myriapoda, and the Arachnida. Nearly equiv. to *Tracheata*. *Obs.*

2. In a more restricted sense, a class consisting of the true insects (see def. 3) together with the Myriapoda. Equiv. to *Antennata*.

3. In the usual modern usage, in a still further restricted sense, a class constituted by those having three clearly defined body regions, *head, thorax, and abdomen*, and only three pairs of legs; the true insects; — equiv. to *Hera-poda*. The head bears the eyes, one pair of antennae, and three pairs of mouth parts. The thorax has three segments, prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, each of which bears a pair of legs, while the last two usually also bear each a pair of wings. The abdomen consists, with few exceptions, of from seven to ten segments, and is without free jointed appendages, but may be provided with an ovipositor, sting, claspers, etc. The insecta breathe air, at least in the adult stage, for which purpose there is usually an internal system of tracheae opening by spiracles along the sides of the body. Some of the insecta hatch from the egg in the form (but not the size) of the adult, but often there is a more or less complete metamorphosis (which see). The class *Insecta* is known to have existed since the Silurian, and is by far the largest class of animals, exceeding all other land animals together in number of species and individuals; it is represented in every habitable land. According to a conservative estimate it comprises at least 2,000,000 species, of which 250,000 are known to science. Though most of them are terrestrial, many inhabit fresh water at least for part of their life. The majority are vegetable feeders, some forms causing enormous economic losses by their injury to cultivated plants. Others are troublesome parasites of man or of domesticated animals, and dangerous as carriers of disease germs. On the other hand, many species are useful in causing the cross-pollination (which see) of plants, and a few (as bees and silkworms) produce useful substances. The class has been variously subdivided, the orders recognized by three well-known authorities are:

Parts of an Insect (Grasshopper). a Antenna; b Eyes; c Head; d Anterior Legs; e Prothorax; f Mesothorax; g Metathorax; h Middle Legs; i Base of Posterior Wing; j Posterior Legs; k Abdomen; l Base of Anterior Wing.

in-sec'ta-tion (in-sēk'tā-shūn), n. [*L. insectatio*, fr. *insectari* to pursue, freq. fr. *insequi*. See *INSECT*.] Railing. *Obs.*

in-sec'ta-tor, n. [*L.*] A railer. *Obs.*

in-sec'ted, *Geol.* A stratum in which remains of insects are preserved. *Rare.*

in-sec'ted, a. Cut into; segmented. *Rare.*

in-sec'ture (in-sēk'tūr), v. t.; [*IN-* and *SECURE*: cf. *LL. insecurus*.] Not secure; specif.: a Not confident or sure; distrustful; uncertain. "Insecure apprehensions." *Jer. Taylor*. b Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; unsafe; unstable; exposed to danger or loss.

The trade with Egypt was exceedingly insecure. *Mickle*

in-sec'u-rē-ly, adv.—**in-sec'u-rē-ness**, n.—**in-sec'u-ri-ty** (-kū'rī-ti), n.; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [*CF. LL. insecuritas*.] Condition or quality of being insecure; of feeling, want of assurance; apprehensiveness; of objective conditions, want of safety; hazard; risk; also, an insecure condition or circumstance.

With what insecurity of truth we ascribe effects. . . . into arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne*

A time of insecurity, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation. *Burke*

in-sem'i-nate (in-sēm't-nāt), v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ing). [*L. inseminare*, p. p. of *inseminare* to sow. See *SEMINATE*.] To sow or sow in; to implant; impregnate.—**in-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), n.

in-sen'sate (in-sēn'sāt), a. [*L. insensatus*. See *IN-* and *SENSATE*.] 1. Without sensation; insentient or inanimate.

The silence and the calm Of mute insensate things. *Wordsworth*

2. Without sense, or intelligence; blind; foolish; fatuous. "Insensate ambition of statesmen." *Buckle*

3. Without sensibility, or humane feeling; unfeeling; untouched; hence, harsh; brutal; as, insensate revenge.

Syn.—See *INSENSIBLE*.

in-sen'sate, n. One who is insensate.

in-sense' (in-sēns'), v. t.; -SENSE'D (-sēns'ēd); -SENS'ING. [*IN-* and *SENSE*: cf. *OF. ensenser*.] To make to know or understand; to instruct. *Now Chiefly Scol. & Dial. Eng.*

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (in-sēn'sī-bī'l'i-ti), n. [*CF. F. insensibilité, L. insensibilitas*.] State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

Syn.—Dullness, numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity, stolidity, torpor, apathy, impassiveness, indifference.

in-sen'si-ble (in-sēn'sī-b'l), a. [*L. insensibilis*: cf. *F. insensible*. See *IN-* and *SENSIBLE*.] 1. Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; specif.: a Not endowed with sense or consciousness; nonconscious or inanimate; insentient; as, insensible earth. b Deprived of consciousness; unconscious; as, to fall insensible. c Not endowed with sensation or sense perception (usually with the particular type designated); as, an eye congenitally insensible; also, of blunted sensibility; as, to be insensible to pain or cold. d Deprived of sensation; as, hands insensible from cold; to become insensible to pain by the use of anesthetics.

2. Incapable of being perceived by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty; imperceptible; hence, progressing by slight degrees; slow; gradual; as, insensible motion.

Two small and almost insensible pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. [*They*] languish with insensible decay. *Dryden*

3. Devoid of sense or intelligence; of persons, senseless; foolish; of animals, without reason. *Obs., etc. in Law.*

4. Not intelligible; meaningless. *Obs., etc. in Law.*

5. Devoid of sensibility; without delicacy or refinement of appreciation or feeling.

6. Devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; apathetic; indifferent; as, insensible to fear, love, etc.; also, unaware (of something which should arouse one); as, they were insensible of their danger.

Lost in their loves, insensible of shame. *Dryden*

Syn.—*INSENSIBLE, INSENSATE, INSENSIBLE*, as here compared, applies chiefly to persons, *INSENSATE*, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. *Insensible* implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; *insensate* suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, "I should be wanting to myself if insensible to the praise of such a man" (*Byron*); "Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible" (*Shak.*); "Hers the silence and the calm of mute insensate things" (*Wordsworth*); "What is he that is so . . . blockheaded or insensate, that is not moved with such pleasure?" (*Sir T. Wilson*); *insensate* folly. See *SENSIBLE, SENSE*.

insensible condition. *Law*. See *CONDITION*, 2.—*i. perspiration*. *Physiol.* See *PERSPIRATION*.

in-sen'si-ble-ness, n.—**in-sen'si-bly**, adv.

mammals containing the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies. They are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal, but a few are arboreal or aquatic and piscivorous. The teeth have sharp cusps, the limbs are usually short, the feet plantigrade and five-toed, and the snout long or proboscislike. The brain is relatively small and the general organization is low for placental mammals. The flying lemurs (*Cynocephalus*, *syn. Galeopithecus*) constitute the suborder *Dermoptera*, the remaining *Insectivora* forming the suborder *Insectivora vera*. The order is widely distributed except in the arctic regions, South America, and Australia.

2.—*MICROCHIROPTERA*.

in-sec-tiv'o-rous (in-sēk-tīv'ō-rūs), a. [*See INSECTIVORA*.] a Feeding on insects. b Of or pertaining to the *Insectivora*.

insect lime. A dark sticky substance made from petroleum or coal tar and used to protect trees from insects.

in-sec-to-l'o-gy (in-sēk-tō'lō-jī), n. [*INSECT* + *-logy*: cf. *F. insectologie*.] a Entomology. *Obs.* b The economic study of insects.—**in-sec-to-l'o-ger** (-jēr), **in-sec-to-l'o-gist** (-jĭst), n.

insect powder. A powder used for the extermination of insects; esp., the powdered flowers of certain species of *Chrysanthemum*.

insect wax. A waxlike substance secreted by an insect; esp., Chinese wax.

in-se-cure' (in-sēk'ūr'), a. [*IN-* and *SECURE*: cf. *LL. insecurus*.] Not secure; specif.: a Not confident or sure; distrustful; uncertain. "Insecure apprehensions." *Jer. Taylor*. b Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; unsafe; unstable; exposed to danger or loss.

The trade with Egypt was exceedingly insecure. *Mickle*

in-sec'u-rē-ly, adv.—**in-sec'u-rē-ness**, n.—**in-sec'u-ri-ty** (-kū'rī-ti), n.; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). [*CF. LL. insecuritas*.] Condition or quality of being insecure; of feeling, want of assurance; apprehensiveness; of objective conditions, want of safety; hazard; risk; also, an insecure condition or circumstance.

With what insecurity of truth we ascribe effects. . . . into arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne*

A time of insecurity, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation. *Burke*

in-sem'i-nate (in-sēm't-nāt), v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ing). [*L. inseminare*, p. p. of *inseminare* to sow. See *SEMINATE*.] To sow or sow in; to implant; impregnate.—**in-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), n.

in-sen'sate (in-sēn'sāt), a. [*L. insensatus*. See *IN-* and *SENSATE*.] 1. Without sensation; insentient or inanimate.

The silence and the calm Of mute insensate things. *Wordsworth*

2. Without sense, or intelligence; blind; foolish; fatuous. "Insensate ambition of statesmen." *Buckle*

3. Without sensibility, or humane feeling; unfeeling; untouched; hence, harsh; brutal; as, insensate revenge.

Syn.—See *INSENSIBLE*.

in-sen'sate, n. One who is insensate.

in-sense' (in-sēns'), v. t.; -SENSE'D (-sēns'ēd); -SENS'ING. [*IN-* and *SENSE*: cf. *OF. ensenser*.] To make to know or understand; to instruct. *Now Chiefly Scol. & Dial. Eng.*

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (in-sēn'sī-bī'l'i-ti), n. [*CF. F. insensibilité, L. insensibilitas*.] State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

Syn.—Dullness, numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity, stolidity, torpor, apathy, impassiveness, indifference.

in-sen'si-ble (in-sēn'sī-b'l), a. [*L. insensibilis*: cf. *F. insensible*. See *IN-* and *SENSIBLE*.] 1. Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; specif.: a Not endowed with sense or consciousness; nonconscious or inanimate; insentient; as, insensible earth. b Deprived of consciousness; unconscious; as, to fall insensible. c Not endowed with sensation or sense perception (usually with the particular type designated); as, an eye congenitally insensible; also, of blunted sensibility; as, to be insensible to pain or cold. d Deprived of sensation; as, hands insensible from cold; to become insensible to pain by the use of anesthetics.

2. Incapable of being perceived by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty; imperceptible; hence, progressing by slight degrees; slow; gradual; as, insensible motion.

Two small and almost insensible pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. [*They*] languish with insensible decay. *Dryden*

3. Devoid of sense or intelligence; of persons, senseless; foolish; of animals, without reason. *Obs., etc. in Law.*

4. Not intelligible; meaningless. *Obs., etc. in Law.*

5. Devoid of sensibility; without delicacy or refinement of appreciation or feeling.

6. Devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; apathetic; indifferent; as, insensible to fear, love, etc.; also, unaware (of something which should arouse one); as, they were insensible of their danger.

Lost in their loves, insensible of shame. *Dryden*

Syn.—*INSENSIBLE, INSENSATE, INSENSIBLE*, as here compared, applies chiefly to persons, *INSENSATE*, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. *Insensible* implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; *insensate* suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, "I should be wanting to myself if insensible to the praise of such a man" (*Byron*); "Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible" (*Shak.*); "Hers the silence and the calm of mute insensate things" (*Wordsworth*); "What is he that is so . . . blockheaded or insensate, that is not moved with such pleasure?" (*Sir T. Wilson*); *insensate* folly. See *SENSIBLE, SENSE*.

insensible condition. *Law*. See *CONDITION*, 2.—*i. perspiration*. *Physiol.* See *PERSPIRATION*.

in-sen'si-ble-ness, n.—**in-sen'si-bly**, adv.

in-sec'tif'er-ous (in-sēk-tīf'ēr-ūs), a. [*INSECT* + *FEROUS*.] Containing or producing insects.

in-sec'tile, n. An insect. *Obs.*

in-sec'ture (in-sēk'tūr), v. t.; [*IN-* and *SECURE*: cf. *LL. insecurus*.] Not secure; specif.: a Not confident or sure; distrustful; uncertain. "Insecure apprehensions." *Jer. Taylor*. b Not effectually guarded, protected, or sustained; unsafe; unstable; exposed to danger or loss.

The trade with Egypt was exceedingly insecure. *Mickle*

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, hnk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); κ = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion; as, slander by insinuations.

Syn.—INSINUATION, INTRUDING agree in the sense of covert suggestion, usually to a person's discredit. But INTRUDING frequently adds to INSINUATION the idea of intrusion, under the idea of an ambiguous or equivocal allusion so framed as to point to something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to; as, "The lawyer's covert innuendos, who was ready to insinuate any amount of evil against Barnes which could safely be uttered" (Thackeray); "I prefer the most disagreeable certainties to hints and innuendos" (Byron); "sly jokes and innuendos with the ladies" (Irving).

in-sin'u-a-tive (in-sin'ü-ä-tiv), *a.* **1.** Tending to insinuate; stealing into the confidence or affections; having power to gain favor; ingratiating; instilling. "Crafty, insinuating, plausible men." *Bp. Reynolds.*

2. Given to, characterized by, or involving, insinuation; giving hints; insinuating; as, an insinuating remark.

in-sin'u-a-tive-ly, *adv.* **in-sin'u-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-sip'id (in-sip'id), *a.* [L. *insipidus*; in-not + *sapidus* savor, fr. *sapere* to taste; cf. *F. insipide*. See SA-VOR.]

1. Without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless; flat; as, insipid drink or food.

2. Wanting in spirit, life, or animation; uninteresting; weak; vapid; flat; dull; heavy; as, insipid conversation.

Syn.—Tasteless, stale, lifeless, dead; unanimated, spiritless, dull, pointless, uninteresting, monotonous; tame, frigid, heavy, prosy, prosaic, languid, feeble; meager, thin, lean, sterile, barren, bare. —INSIPID, VAPID, FLAT, JE-JUNE apply in their literal or physical senses to food or drink. That is INSIPID which is without taste or marked flavor; that is VAPID which has lost its life or spirit; FLAT implies still more strongly deadness or staleness; that is JEJUNE which is thin, meager, or unsatisfying; as, "the insipid and depressing beverage . . . for which English people are thought abroad to be always thirsting—tea" (M. Arnold); "The table beer was sour . . . and the wine vapid" (Smollett); "tankards sending forth a scent of flat ale" (G. Elliot); "Though they seem to eat nothing . . . that they are best pleased with such jejune diet may be easily confuted" (Gilbert White). Fig., corresponding distinctions hold; as, "That is epigrammatic and witty in Latin which would be perfectly insipid in English" (Couper); "The next piece, a fable of the Farmer and Master, is equally vapid" (Lander); "How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable seem to me all the uses of this world!" (Shak.); "He . . . sometimes is trite and flat when he means to be amusing" (Sydney Smith); "Pray expand your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter" (Bentley). See BLUNT, PROSIC, EMPTY, DRY, LEVEL.

in-sip'id-ly (in-sip'id-ly), *adv.* **in-sip'id-ness**, *n.* [Cf. *F. insipidité*.] Quality or state of being insipid; vapidly; also, something insipid; an insipid person, speech, etc.

in-sip'ience (in-sip'i-ens), *n.* [L. *insipientia*; cf. OF. *insipience*.] Quality of being insipient; want of intelligence; stupidity; folly.

in-sip'ient (änt), *a.* [L. *insipiens*; in-not + *sapiens* wise.] Wanting wisdom; stupid; foolish. *Obs. or R.* — **An insipient person. *Obs. or R.***

in-sist' (in-sist'), *v. i.* **in-sist'**; **in-sist'**. [L. *insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist; in-in + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand; cf. *F. insister*. See STAND.] **1.** To stand or rest; to find support; — with *on* or *upon*. *Obs. or R.*

2. To continue with persistence or urgency; to persevere; to persist; — with *in* (rarely *on*). *Archaic.*

3. To take a stand and refuse to give way; to hold to something firmly or determinedly; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing; as, to insist on conditions; to insist on going; he insists that he must have money.

Without further insisting on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace *Dryden.*

in-sist'ence (in-sis'tens), *n.* Act of insisting, or state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

in-sist'en-cy (in-sis'ten-si), *n.* Quality of being insistent; insistence; persistence; urgency; an instance of this quality.

in-sist'ent (änt), *a.* [L. *insistens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *insistere*.] **1.** Standing or resting on something; as, an insistent wall. *Rare.*

2. Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; persevering; hence, compelling attention; forcing or thrusting itself upon the attention; obtrusively conspicuous or prominent.

3. *Zoöl.* Inserted so far above the base of the other toes that its tip only will reach to the ground; — said of the hind toe of some birds, and opposed to *incumbent*.

in-sist'ent, *n.* An insistent person.

in-sit'tious (in-sit'ish'us), *a.* [L. *insititius* engrafted. See INSITITION.] Of the nature of a graft or insertion. *Rare.*

in-sit'u (in-sit'u), [L.] In its natural or original position or place; in position; — said especially, in geology, of a rock, soil, or fossil, when in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

in-snar' (in-snar'), *v. t.* [L. *insnarare* (*-suarä*); IN-SNAR'ING (*-snar'ing*).] **1.** To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. "Insnare a gudgeon." *Fenton.*

2. To take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to seduce by artifice; to inveigle; to allure; to entangle.

The insinuating charms Of love's soft queen. *Glover.*

in-so-bri'e'ty (in-sö-bri'e-ti), *n.* Want of sobriety, moderation, or calmness; intemperance; drunkenness.

in-so-cia-bil'i-ty (in-sö-shä-bil'i-ty), *n.* [Cf. *F. insociabilité*.] Quality of being insociable; want of sociability.

in-soc'u-a-tor (ä-tör), *n.* [L. *insociator*.] One who insinuates. [*Insociator* (*-sösh'än*), *n.*]

in-soc'u-a-to-ry (ä-tör-i), *a.* [L. *insociatorius*.] Of or pertaining to an insinuator. *Obs.*

in-sip'id-ly, *adv.* of INSIPID.

in-sip'id-ness, *n.* See INSIPID.

in-sip'ient-ly, *adv.* of INSIP'IENT.

in-sist'ent-ly, *adv.* of INSIST'ENT.

in-sist'ent-ness, *n.* See INSIST'ENT.

in-sist'ent-ness, *n.* See INSIST'ENT.

in-so'cia-ble (in-sö-shä-b'l; 277), *a.* [L. *insociabilis*; cf. *F. insociable*. See IN-not; SOCIABLE.] **1.** Incapable of being associated, joined, or connected. *Obs.*

Lime and wood are insociable. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Not sociable or companionable; disinclined to social intercourse or conversation; unsociable; taciturn. This austere insociable life. *Shak.*

in-so'cia-ble-ness, *n.* **in-so'cia-ble-ly**, *adv.*

in-so-late (in-sö-lät), *v. l.* **in-lät'ed** (in-lät'ed); **in-lät'ing** (in-lät'ing). [L. *insolatus*, p. p. of *insolare* to expose to the sun; in-in + *sol* the sun.] To place in the sunlight; to expose to the sun's rays, as for drying, ripening, etc.

in-so-la'tion (in-sö-lä'shun), *n.* [L. *insolatio*; cf. *F. insolation*.] **1.** Exposure to the rays of the sun.

2. Specif.: a Act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun for the purpose of drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, etc., or of rendering acid, as vinegar. *B Med.* (1) A sunstroke. (2) Treatment of disease by sun baths.

in-sole' (in-sö-l), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a loose thin strip of leather, felt, or the like, placed inside a shoe for warmth or ease.

in-so-lence (in-sö-lens), *n.* [L. *insolentia*; cf. *F. insolence*. See INSOLENT.] **1.** Quality of being insolent; pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; arrogant contempt; brutal impudence. Flown with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

2. An instance of insolent conduct or treatment; insult. Loaded with fetters and insolences from the soldiers. *Fuller.*

3. Exultation. *Obs.*

4. Unaccustomedness; inexperience; strangeness. *Obs.*

in-so-len-cy (in-sö-lens-i), *n.* Insolence. *Rare.*

in-so-lent (in-sö-lent), *a.* [L. *insolens*, *-entis*; in-not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed; cf. *F. insolent*.] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; grossly disrespectful; saucy; as, an insolent master; an insolent servant.

How insolent of late he has become. *Shak.*

How proud, how presumptuous! Their insolent triumph excited . . . indignation. *Macaulay.*

2. Proceeding from, or characterized by, insolence; insulting; as, insolent words or behavior.

3. Exceeding due bounds; extravagant; excessive. *Obs.*

4. Not customary; novel; strange; unusual. *Obs.*

5. Inexperienced. *Obs.*

Syn.—Overbearing, insulting, abusive, oppressive; impertinent, impudent, pert, saucy, rude. See ARROGANT.

in-so-lent-ly, *adv.* **in-so-lent-ness**, *n.*

in-sol'u-bil'i-ty (in-sö-l'ü-bil'i-ty), *n.* [Cf. *L. insolubilitas*.] Quality or state of being insoluble; specif.: a Incapability of being dissolved, or sundered; indissolubility. **b** Quality of being inexplicable or insolvable; also, an instance of it. **c** Quality of being not dissolvable or soluble (in a liquid).

in-sol'u-ble (in-sö-l'ü-b'l), *a.* [L. *insolubilis* indissoluble, that cannot be loosed; cf. *F. insoluble*. See IN-not, SOLUBLE; cf. INSOLVABLE.] Not soluble; specif.: a Incapable of being dissolved, or loosened; indissoluble. *Rare.* "An insoluble wall." *Holland.* **b** Irrefutable; unanswerable; — said of arguments. *Obs.* **c** Not to be solved or explained; insolvable; as, an insoluble doubt, question, or difficulty. **d** Incapable or very difficult of being dissolved (in a liquid); as, chalk is insoluble in water. **e** That one cannot pay; — said of a debt. — insoluble phosphoric acid, *Agric. Chem.*, phosphoric acid in the form of insoluble salts. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, — *redwood*. See REDWOOD.

in-sol'u-ble, *n.* Something insoluble; an insoluble problem or difficulty.

in-sol'u-ble (in-sö-l'ü-b'l), *a.* [Cf. OF. *insolvable*.] Not soluble; insoluble; specif.: a Not capable of being loosed or disentangled; inextricable; indissoluble. *Obs.* "Bands insolvable." *Pope.* **b** Admitting no solution or explanation; as, an insolvable problem or difficulty. **c** That cannot be dissolved (in a liquid). **d** Not convertible into cash, as a bank note. *Rare.* **e** Incapable of being paid or discharged, as debts. *Obs. & R.* **f** Insolvent. *Obs.*

in-sol'ven-cy (in-sö-l'ven-si), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-süz). *Law.* A state of being insolvent; state of one unable to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or of one who has ceased so to do. **b** Insufficiency to discharge all debts enforceable against it; as, the insolvency of an estate.

Syn.—See FAILURE.

in-sol'vent (vënt), *a.* [in-not + *solvent*; cf. OF. *insolvent*.] *Law.* **a** Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts; unable to pay one's debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business, or (as defined in various British statutes) having ceased to pay one's debts in the usual course of business; as, an insolvent debtor. **b** Not sufficient to pay all the debts enforceable against it; as, an insolvent estate. **c** Relating to persons unable to pay their debts.

insolvent law, insolvency statute, or act of insolvency, a law affording relief to insolvent debtors, upon their delivering up their property for the benefit of their creditors. In England the *insolvent, or insolvency laws* were those relating to nontraders from 1670 to 1861, when the bankruptcy law was extended to include nontraders, and insolvency proceedings (as such) abolished. In the United States the statutes of the individual States regulating the discharge of insolvent debtors are called (following the style of the colonial laws) *insolvent, or insolvency statutes*, as distinguished from the Federal bankruptcy laws. See BANKRUPT.

in-sol'vent, *n.* *Law.* An insolvent debtor; — in England, before 1861, esp. applied to persons not traders.

in-som'ni-a (in-söm'n'i-ä), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; *idioty*; cf. *F. insomnie*.] Want of solidity; weakness. *Obs. or R.*

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in-not + somnus sleep. Prolonged inability to obtain due sleep; abnormal wakefulness; sleeplessness.

in-so-much' (in-sö-much'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such wise; so; — usually followed by *that* or *as*. With *as*, often equivalent to *inasmuch*, seeing that, since. *Inasmuch* as that field is called . . . *Aecidama Acts 19.* Simonde was an excellent poet, *inasmuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Esrange.*

in-sooth' (in-sö-üth'), *adv.* In sooth; truly. *Archaic.*

in-sou'clance' (än-sö's'än-s; in-sö's'än-s; 277), *n.* [F.] Want of care or concern; indifference, esp. as an attitude of mind. The sweet insouciance of lettered ease. *Longfellow.*

in-sou'cl-ant (in-sö's'än-änt; F. äns'ö's'än-s; 277), *a.* [F.] Characterized by insouciance; indifferent; unconcerned.

in-soul' (in-sö-l'), *v. t.* **1.** To put or absorb into the soul. **2.** Reflexively, to let (one's self) be absorbed as a soul; to fix one's strongest affections on. *Obs.*

3. To set a soul in; to fill with soul; to animate; ensoul.

in-speak' (in-spæk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* IN-SPOKE' (-spök) or IN-SPAKE' (-späk); *p. p.* & *a.* IN-SPOK'EN (-spök'än); *p. pr.* & *vb.* IN-SPEAK'ING. **in-in + speak**; cf. *G. ansprechen*. To speak (into); to instill or infuse by or as by speaking.

in-spect' (in-spëkt'), *v. t.*; **in-spect'ed**; **in-spect'ing**. [L. *inspectus*, p. p. of *inspicere* to inspect; in-in + *specere* to look at, to view; cf. *F. inspecter*, fr. *L. inspicere*, freq. fr. *inspicere*. See SPY.] **1.** To look upon; to view closely and critically, esp. so as to ascertain quality or state, to detect errors, etc.; to examine; scrutinize; investigate; as, to inspect conduct.

2. To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered, work done for the public, etc.; to oversee.

in-spect'ive (in-spëkt'iv), *a.* [L. *inspectivus*; cf. *F. inspectiv*.] **1.** Act or process of inspecting; a strict or prying examination; close or careful scrutiny; investigation.

2. *Law.* The critical examination of something as a part of a legal proceeding; esp.: a The physical examination of the injured part of a person suing for damages for personal injury. **b** The examination of articles of commerce (under laws called inspection laws passed in the exercise of the police power) to determine their fitness for sale.

3. Insight; perception. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

Syn.—See EXAMINATION.

in-spect'ion-al (ä-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection; also, possible to be mentally grasped at once without study.

in-spect'ive (in-spëkt'iv), *a.* [L. *inspectivus*.] Engaged in, or given to, inspection; inspecting; involving inspection.

in-spect'or (-tör), *n.* [L.; cf. *F. inspecteur*.] **1.** One who inspects, looks into, views, or oversees; one who makes inspection; one who makes an official view or examination, as a military or civil officer; a superintendent; a supervisor; overseer; examiner.

2. A police officer ranking next below a superintendent and having charge of a certain number of precincts or districts. *3. Gr. Antig.* An epost.

in-spect'or-ate (-ät), *n.* **1.** Office, position, work, or district of an inspector; supervision. **2.** A body of inspectors.

inspector general. *Chiefly Mil.* An officer at the head of a department or system of inspection or having other officers of such department or system subordinate to him, esp. in an army. In the United States army the inspector general's department is under the supervision of the chief of staff. Its insignia are a gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed. See INSIGNIA, *Illustr.*

in-spect'o-ri-al (in-spëkt'ör-i-äl; 201), *a.* Of or pert. to inspection, an inspector, or an inspector's duties.

in-sphere' (in-sfär'), *v. t.*; **in-sphere'd** (-sfärd); **in-sphere'ing** (in-sfär'ing). [Cf. *ENSPHERE*.] To ensphere; to place or inclose in, or form into, a sphere.

Bright aerial spirits live insphered *Milton.*

in-spir'a-ble (in-spir'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

in-spir'a-bil'i-ty (in-spir'ä-bil'i-ty), *n.*

in-spi-ra'tion (in-spi-rä'shun), *n.* [*F. inspiration*, *L. in-spiratio*. See INSPIRE.] **1.** Act of breathing in; specif., *Physiol.*, the drawing of air into the lungs, accomplished in mammals by elevation of the chest walls and flattening of the diaphragm; — the opposite of *expiration*.

2. *Theol.* A supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate truth without error; a supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. Various theories as to the degree, extent, and mode of the inspiration of Scripture are held. That of plenary inspiration regards the inspiration as extending to all the subjects dealt with, every statement being therefore to be accepted as true and authoritative; that of verbal inspiration extends the inspiration to every word, which is held to have been dictated by the Holy Spirit. Some writers identify these two kinds. The theory of moral inspiration limits the inspiration and consequent authoritative to the moral and religious instruction the writings contain. As to its mode, inspiration is held by some to be mechanical, and the writers to have been simply amanuenses of the Holy Spirit, and by others to be dynamical or dynamic, and the writers to have been moved by the Holy Spirit operating on and through their natural faculties.

3. Act or power of exercising an elevating or stimulating influence upon the intellect or emotions; the result of such influence; the influence which quickens or refreshes, as, the inspiration of occasion, of art, etc.

in-span', *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *inspansus*, p. p. of *inspansus*.] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. *Obs.*

in-sper'sion (in-spür'shun), *n.* An inspersing, *Sc Africa*

in-speak'-a-ble, *a.* Unspeakable. *Obs.*

in-spect' (in-spëkt'; orig. IN-SPECT'Ü; *n.* [L. *inspectus*.] Inspection. *Obs.*

in-spect'-a-ble, *a.* See ABLE — **in-spect'-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

in-spect'ing, *n.* [*pr.* & *vb.* *n.* of IN-SPECT'; *n.* [L. *inspectio*.] Inspection. *Obs.*

in-spect'o-ri-al, *a.* Of or pert. to inspection, an inspector, or an inspector's duties.

in-spect'ress, *n.* [*fem.* of IN-SPECT'OR.] [*pr.* & *vb.* *n.* of IN-SPECT'OR.] An inspectress. *Obs.*

in-spect'rix, *n.* [*fem.* of IN-SPECT'OR.] An inspectress. *Obs.*

in-sperge', *v. t.* [L. *inspergere* to sprinkle on; in-in + *spargere* sprinkle.] To insperge. *Obs.*

in-sperse', *v. t.* [L. *inspersus*, p. p. of *inspersus*.] To sprinkle; scatter. *Obs.*

3. Imbued or filled; charged; as, birds *instinct* with life; a poem *instinct* with beauty.

Bright gem *instinct* with music, vocal spark. *Wordsworth.*
Instinct (In'stĭnk't; formerly In-stĭnk't, as in *Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden*), *n.* [L. *instinctus*, as in *Shakespeare, fr. instingere* to instigate: cf. *F. instinct*. See **INSTINCT**, a.] 1. Instigation; impulse. *Obs.*

2. Natural inward impulse; unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to any mode of action, whether bodily or mental. *Instinct*, in its more technical use, denotes any inherited tendency to perform a specific action in a specific way when the appropriate situation occurs; furthermore, an *instinct* is characteristic of a group or race of related animals. In this use *instinct* should be discriminated from *impulse*, which may be: (1) the sensation or feeling which prompts an instinctive action; (2) a similar prompting to an action which is not instinctive, in the narrower sense, or which is characteristic of an individual only and not of a group.

An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction. An *instinct* is a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads.

While it is generally conceded that *instinct* in animals covers "congenital characters," and intelligence "acquired characters," it is frequently decided how far intelligence modifies *instinct* or *instinct* stimulates intelligence. *Everg. Brit.*

3. A natural aptitude or knack; predilection; as, an *instinct* for order.

Instinct' (In-stĭnk't'), *v. t.* 1. To instigate; impel. *Obs.* 2. To implant as an animating power or instinct. *Obs.*

Instinctive (In-stĭnk'tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

Humanity depends, for its spirituality and its whole civilization, upon faiths and passions that are in the first place *instinctive*, articulate, and in part unconscious. *Josiah Royce.*

The terms *instinctive* belief, *instinctive* judgment, *instinctive* cognition, are expressions not in the least to be despised. They imply belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as the result of no anterior consciousness, is, like the products of animal instinct, the intelligent effect of . . . an unknown cause. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Syn.—Natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, original, innate, inherent.—**INSTINCTIVE, INSTINCTIVE** are here compared to their ordinary usage; for technical distinctions, see **DEF.** **INSTINCTIVE** connotes innate impulse or spontaneous aptitude; **INSTINCTIVE** implies direct perception or apprehension, without reasoning; as, "An untutored Italian is, to a great extent, a man of the world: he has *instinctive* perceptions, tendencies to behavior, reactions, in a word, upon his environment" (*W. James*); "a nature *instinctively* religious" (*W. Pater*); "Women . . . judge rather by *instinctive* perceptions than by deliberate reasoning or past experience" (*Lecky*); "Saturated with experience of a particular class of materials, an expert *instinctively* feels whether a newly reported fact is probable or not" (*W. James*). See **DISCERNMENT**.

Instinctively, *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct; by natural impulse.

Insti-tor (In'stĭ-tōr), *n.* [L., fr. *instare* to stand upon, press upon, urge forward, transact with zeal. See **INSTANT**, a.] A person to whom the transaction of some business is committed as agent, so as to bind his principal, as the manager of a shop, the master of a ship, a hawker or peddler, a manager of an estate, a broker, etc. *Chiefly Roman & Civil Law.*—**Insti-tor-ial** (-tōr'ĭ-āl; 201), *a.*—**Insti-tor-ian** (-ān), *a.*—**Insti-tory** (-tōr'y), *a.*

Insti-tute, *a.* [L. *instutus*, p. p. of *instituere* to place in, to institute, to instruct; *in-* + *statuere* to cause to stand, to set. See **STATUTE**.] *Inst.* *Obs.*

Insti-tute (In'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*—**Insti-tute** (-tūt'ed); **-TUTING** (-tūt'ing). 1. To set up; to originate and establish; to cause to be; to found; to introduce; to organize; as, to *insti-tute* a court, a society, or a government; hence, to set on foot; to inaugurate; to initiate; as, to *insti-tute* an inquiry; to *insti-tute* a suit.

And haply *insti-tute* A course of learning and ingenious studies. *Shak.*

2. To install or appoint, as to office. *Obs.* "We *insti-tute* your Grace to be our regent." *Shak.*

3. *a. Eccl. Law.* To invest with spiritual charge of a benefice, or the care of souls. *b. Civil Law.* To appoint as heir.

4. To ordain or enjoin to be or to be done. *Obs.*

5. To ground or establish in principles and rudiments; to educate; to instruct. *Obs. or R.*

If children were early *insti-tuted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Dr. H. More.*

Syn.—Originate, begin, commence, establish, found, erect, organize, constitute; appoint, ordain.

Insti-tute, *n.* [L. *institutum*: cf. *F. institut*. See **INSTRUTE**, *v. t. & a.*] 1. Design; plan; purpose. *Obs.*

2. Act of instituting; institution. *Obs.* "Water sanctified by Christ's *insti-tute*." *Milton.*

3. That which is instituted; specif.: a. An elementary and necessary principle; a precept, maxim, or rule, recognized as established and authoritative; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles and precepts; esp., a comprehensive summary of legal principles and decisions; as, the *Institutes* of Justinian (see **CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS**); Coke's *Institutes* of the Laws of England. Cf. **DIGEST**, *n.*

They made a sort of *insti-tute* and digest of anarchy. *Burke.*

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown. To match the Stoics' *insti-tutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

b An institution; an organization for the promotion of learning, philosophy, art, science, or the like, as a society, academy, college, technical school, etc.; also, a building devoted to the work of such an organization; as, the Cooper *Institute*. **c** More fully teachers' *institute*. An occasional meeting of school teachers, as at the call of a county superintendent, for normal instruction by means of lectures, class exercises, discussion of methods, etc.

4. *Scots Law.* The person to whom an estate is first given by destination or testament.

Institute of France, or the Institute, in France, a national society established in 1795 to promote science, literature, and art, and now constituting a union of the five academies.—

Institutes of Gaius (gā'yūs), an introduction to Roman private law by the law professor and writer Gaius (2d century). It was discovered by Niebuhr in 1816, having been before known in quotations only. It was a favorite handbook, and served as a foundation for Justinian's "Institutes."—**institutes of medicine, theoretical medicine.**

Insti-tu-tion (In'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [*L. institutio*: cf. *F. institution*]. 1. Act or process of instituting; as: a. Establishment; foundation; enactment.

The *insti-tu-tion* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

b Instruction; education. *Obs. & Eccl. Law.* The investing of a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge, followed in the Church of England by induction. **d** *Eccl.* The establishment of a sacrament, esp. the Eucharist, by Christ; hence, that part of the office of baptism, and of the prayer of consecration in the Eucharist service, in which the words used by Christ in instituting the sacrament are recited. **e** Ordering; reduction to order or form; regulation. *Obs. & Civil Law.* The appointment of an heir. **g** *Scots Law.* The appointment of an institute (in sense 4).

2. That which institutes, or instructs; a textbook; a system of elements or rules; an institute. *Obs., etc. in Law.*

There is another manuscript of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *insti-tu-tion* of physic. *Evelyn.*

3. That which is instituted, or established; as: a. Established order; system; constitution. *Obs. & a* Practice, law, method, or custom, etc., which is a material and persistent element in a people's political or social organization. "Our city's *insti-tu-tions*." *Shak.* **c** Anything forming a characteristic and persistent feature in social or national life or habits.

We ordered a lunch (the most delightful of English *insti-tu-tions*, next to dinner). *Lawthorne.*

4. An established or organized society or corporation; an establishment, esp. one of a public character, or one affecting a community; a foundation; as, a literary *insti-tu-tion*; a charitable *insti-tu-tion*; the Smithsonian *insti-tu-tion*; also, a building or the buildings occupied or used by such organization. Cf. **INSTITUTE**, *n.*, 3 b.

Insti-tu-tion-āl (-āl), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or initiated by, institution; of the nature of an institution; provided with, or having, institutions; instituted by authority; specif., having institutions of a charitable and educational character in connection with religious work, or characterized by such institutions; as, an *insti-tu-tion-āl* church; *insti-tu-tion-āl* Christianity.

2. *Eccl.* Of or pert. to the institution of a sacrament.

3. Pertaining to, or treating of, legal institutes, or elements or rudiments; elementary; rudimentary.

Institutional writers, as Rousseau. *J. S. Mill.*

4. Of or pertaining to institutions or their buildings; as, *insti-tu-tion-āl* life.

Insti-tu-tion-āl-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Eccl.* The upholding of the authority and sanctity of the established institutions of the church.

Insti-tu-tion-āl-ist, *n.* An institutional writer.

Insti-tu-tion-āl-ty (-āl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The factor or stage of social development or the social nature characterized by the establishment of, and regard for, institutions. *Rare.*

Insti-tu-tion-āl-ize (In'stĭ-tū'shŭn-ĭz'ē), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-ĭz'd); **-IZING** (-ĭz'ing). To convert into or treat as an institution.

Insti-tu-tion-āry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to training, or first principles or doctrines; elemental; educational. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to legal institutes.

3. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to institution in office.

4. Of or pertaining to an institution or institutions.

Insti-tu-tive (In'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* 1. Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish; of or pertaining to institution.

2. Established; of, or characterized by, institution or order; conventional. "Institutional decency." *Milton.*

Insti-tu-tor (-tū'tōr), *n.* [L.: cf. *F. instituteur*.] 1. One who institutes, founds, ordains, or establishes.

2. One who educates; an instructor. *Obs.*

3. *Prot. Epis. Ch.* The bishop, or a priest appointed by him for the purpose, who institutes a rector or assistant minister into a parish or church.

Instroke (In'strōk'), *n.* An inward stroke; specif., in a steam or other engine, a stroke in which the piston is moving away from the crank shaft;—*opposed to* *outstroke*.

In-struct (In-strŭkt'), *a.* [L. *instruere*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; *in-* + *struere* to build. See **STRUCTURE**.] *Obs.* a. Instructed; taught; enlightened. **b** Arranged; furnished; provided.

In-struct' (In-strĭkt'), *v. t.*; **IN-STRUCT-ED**; **IN-STRUCT'ING**. 1. To impart knowledge or information to, esp. methodically; to enlighten; to teach; to discipline.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house, Fit to *in-struct* her youth. *Shak.*

2. To give special knowledge or information to; to inform; to advise; to apprise.

In all these circumstances I'll *in-struct* you. *Shak.*

3. To furnish with directions; to direct; to command; as, the judge *in-structs* the jury.

She, being *in-structed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. *Matt. xiv. 8.*

4. To put in order; to form; to prepare. *Obs.*

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *in-structed* the same for a hearing. *Ayliffe.*

5. *Scots Law.* To prove or establish; to confirm.

The incapacity . . . is *in-structed* by certificates. *Erskine.*

Syn.—Teach, educate, inform, train, discipline, indoctrinate; direct, enjoin. See **COMMAND**.

In-struction (In-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*F. instruction*, L. *instructio*]. 1. Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs; as, theory of *in-struction*; high-school *in-struction*.

2. That which instructs or is imparted in order to instruct; that with which one is instructed; specif.: a. Knowledge or discipline acquired by way of education; as, a man of

fine *in-struction*. **b** A lesson or teaching; a precept, rule, or fact taught; as, children should profit by the *in-structions* of their elders. **c** Information; news; report. *Obs.* **d** [Usually *pl.*] That which is given by way of direction or command; orders, esp. as to duty or procedure; as, *in-structions* to a jury; *in-structions* to a servant.

Syn.—**INSTRUCTION, TEACHING, TUITION.** **INSTRUCTION** emphasizes the imparting of information, knowledge, or skill; **TEACHING** suggests more strongly the personal relation between master and pupil; **TUITION**, the more formal term, implies superintendence or (esp.) remuneration for instruction; as, "All scripture . . . is profitable . . . for *in-struction* in righteousness" (2 *Tim. ii. 16*); "He that teacheth, [let him wait on *teaching*]" (*Rom. xii. 7*); hence, the *teachings* of Christ; "Whatever classical *in-struction* Sir Joshua received was under the *tuition* of his father" (*Malone*); *tuition* fees. See **EDUCATION**.

In-struct'ion-āl (In-strŭk'shŭn-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or promoting, instruction; educational.

2. Containing or conveying instruction or information.

In-struct'ive (-tĭv), *a.* [Cf. *F. instructif*.] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform; as, experience furnishes very *in-struct'ive* lessons.

In various talk the *in-struct'ive* hours they past. *Pope.*

—**in-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-struct'ive-ness**, *n.*

In-struct'or (-tōr), *n.* [L., a preparer: cf. *F. instructeur*.] 1. One who instructs, or imparts knowledge; a teacher.

2. Specif., in American colleges and universities, a teacher of a rank inferior to that of professor.

In-stru-ment (In'strŭō-mĕnt), *n.* [*F. instrument*, L. *instrumentum*. See **INSTRUCT**.] 1. That by means of which any work is performed or result is effected; one that is made a means, or is caused to serve a purpose; a medium, means, or agent.

The hold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden.*

2. A material thing or mechanical device for performing work or producing an effect; tool; utensil; implement; as, a mechanic's *instruments*; astronomical *instruments*.

All the lofty *instruments* of war. *Shak.*

3. A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced. Musical instruments may be classified, according to the nature of the vibrating body that initiates the sound, as stringed, wind, and those sounded by a vibratory surface. In stringed instruments it is a group of tense strings, either bowed, as in the violin and its class; plucked, as in the harp, guitar, and mandolin; struck, as in the piano-forte; or blown upon, as in the aeolian harp. In wind instruments it is a column of air set vibrating either by a single or double reed, as in the clarinet or oboe; by the lips acting as reeds, as in the horn and its class; or by a current of air playing across or through an orifice, as in the flute. Instruments sounded by a vibratory surface may be subdivided according as the tone-producing surface is a membrane, as in drums; a plate, as a cymbal or bell; or a rod or blade, as a triangle or organ reed.

Praise him with stringed *instruments* and organs. *Ps. cl. 4.*

4. An organ of the body. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

5. *Law.* A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act; a writing made and executed as the expression of some act, contract, process, or proceeding, as a deed, contract, writ, etc. Hence, specif., *Scots Law*, a formal statement of any transaction drawn up and authenticated by a notary public.

Syn.—Tool, utensil, machine, apparatus; medium, channel, agent. See **IMPLEMENT**.

Instrument of Government, Eng. Hist., the constitution for the Protectorate in England, set forth December 16, 1653.

In-stru-ment (In'strŭō-mĕnt; In'strŭō-mĕnt'v), *v. t.*; **-MENT-ED**; **-MENT-ING**. 1. *Law.* To address an instrument, as a petition, to *Rare.*

2. To prepare or score for one or more instruments, as a sonata for orchestra.

In-stru-ment-āl (-mĕnt'āl), *a.* [Cf. *F. instrumental*.] 1. Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; contributing to promote; conducive; helpful; serviceable; as, he was *instrument-āl* in concluding the business.

The head is not more native to the heart, The hand more *instrument-āl* to the mouth. *Shak.*

2. Of or pertaining to a musical instrument or instruments; designed for, or performed on, a musical instrument; as, an *instrument-āl* part; *instrument-āl* music.

3. Of or pert. to an instrument, tool, or appliance; performed with an instrument or instruments; as, an *instrument-āl* operation; *instrument-āl*, or mechanical, drawing.

4. *Old Physiol.* Organic. *Obs.* *Of. E. D.*

5. *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, a case expressing means or agency. This is found in Sanskrit as a separate case, but in Greek it was merged into the dative, and in Latin into the ablative. In Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, it was a separate case, but it has now disappeared from English, leaving only a few anomalous forms.

Instrumental errors, errors arising from want of mathematical accuracy in an instrument.—1. *goods, Econ.*, producers' goods; opposed to consumers' goods.

In-stru-ment-āl, *n.* 1. An instrument or means. *Obs.*

2. *Old Physiol.* An organ. *Obs.*

3. *Gram.* The instrumental case, or a word in that case. A survival of this case is found in "the more the merrier," where "the" represents Old English "thy," the *instrument-āl* of the demonstrative "that"—"the" "that." Cf. **OUTONS**.

In-stru-ment-āl-ist, *n.* 1. One who plays upon an instrument of music, as distinguished from a *vocalist*.

2. A composer of instrumental music. *Rare.*

In-stru-ment-āl-ty (In'strŭō-mĕnt-āl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being instrumental; that which is instrumental; anything used as a means or an agency; means; medium; agency.

The *instrument-āl-ty* of faith in justification. *Bp. Burnet.*

The discovery of gunpowder developed the science of attack and defense in a new *instrument-āl-ty*. *J. H. Newman.*

In-stru-ment-ā-ry (-mĕnt'ā-rĭ), *a.* 1. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, an instrument; instrumental. *Obs.*

2. *Old Physiol.* Organic; instrumental. *Obs.*

3. *Scots Law.* Of or pertaining to a legal instrument, as a deed, will, etc.; as, an *instrument-āl* witness.

in-stine-tion, *n.* [Cf. *OF. in-stinctio*.] *Insti-tu-tion* or *insti-tu-tion*; also, *instinct*. *Obs.*
in-stine-tive, *instinctive*. *R. Sp.*
in-stine-tiv-ly (In'stĭnk'tĭv-ly), *adv.* Tendency to instinctive action. *Rare.*
in-stinct-ment, *n.* Prompting.
in-stip-u-late (In-stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* Bot. Estipulate.
in-stirred, *a.* Unstirred. *Obs.*
insti-tute, *v. t.* [*F. instituer*, L. *instituere*.] To institute. *Obs.*

in-sti-tu-er (-tū'tēr), *n.* = **INSTITUTION**.
in-sti-tu-tion-āl-ly, *adv.* Of **INSTITUTIONS**.
in-sti-tu-tion-ize, *v. t.* To create institutions.
in-sti-tu-tist (In'stĭ-tū'tĭst), *n.* A writer of institutes, or elements of instruction.
in-sti-tu-tive-ly, *adv.* Of **INSTITUTIONS**.
in-sti-tu-tress, *n.* fem. of **INSTITUTOR**.—**in-sti-tu-trix** (-tĭ-trĭks), *n.* [NL.] *Rare.*
Inst. M. E. Abbr. Institute of Marine Engineers.
Inst. M. M. Abbr. Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
Instn. Abbr. Institution.
Inst. N. A. Abbr. Institution of Naval Architects.
Instn. Abbr. Instructions.
instand, *v. i.*; *pret.* **INSTOPE**. [*in-* + *stand* to stand.] To be close; to press; to urge. *Obs.*
in-stone-ment, *n.* Embodiment in stone. *Rare.*
instop + **INSTEP**.

in-stop, *v. t.* To stop; to close. *Obs.*
in-store, *v. t.* [*Cf. OF. instaurer* to restore. See **INSTAURATE**, **STORE**.] To renew; furnish; establish.—**ENSTORE**. *Obs.*
in-strat'ed, *a.* Interstratified.
in-stream'ing, *a. & n.* Stream- ing in; inflowing.
in-strength-en, *v. t.* To strengthen internally. *Rare.*
instre, *v. t.* [*in-* + *ME. strezen* to strew, AS. *stragan*.] To

gent implying a rising in revolt against constituted authority, REBEL suggesting open and armed resistance. Both words are used fig.; as: "Some force . . . sweeping earth, and heaven, and men, and gods along, like the broad volume of the insurgent Nile" (M. Arnold); "All is not Heaven's while Abelard has part, still rebel nature holds out half my heart" (Pope). See REBELLION, SEDITION.

in-sur'gent (in-sūr'jēnt), n. [Cf. F. *insurgent*.] A person who rises in revolt against civil authority or an established government; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws; a rebel; often, a rebel not recognized as a belligerent.

in-sur-mount'a-ble (in-sūr-mōnt'ā-b'l), a. [in-not + surmountable: cf. F. *insurmountable*.] Incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable.

Despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable. J. Watts
Syn.—Insuperable, impassable, invincible.
in-sur-mount'a-ble'ty (-b'lī-tī), **in-sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, n. — **in-sur-mount'a-ble'y**, adv.

in-sur-rec'tion (in-sūr-rēk'shūn), n. [F. fr. L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*, *insurrectum*. See INSURGENT.] 1. Action or act of rising against civil or political authority, or the established government; open and active opposition to the execution of law in a city or state; — usually implying less magnitude and success than there is in case of rebels recognized as belligerent.
It is found that this city of old time hath made insurrection against kings. *Ezra iv 19.*

2. Act of rising up. *Rare.*
Syn.—See REBELLION.

in-sur-rec'tion-al (-āl), a. [Cf. F. *insurrectionnel*.] Of or pertaining to insurrection. — **in-sur-rec'tion-al-ly**, adv.
in-sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-ārī), a. 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or given to, insurrection; rebellious; seditious. Their murderous insurrectionary system. *Burke.*

2. Rising up, or having a tendency to rise. *Humorous.*
in-sur-rec'tion-a-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). One who makes insurrection; an insurgent.

in-sur-rec'tion-ist, n. One who favors, or takes part in, insurrection; an insurgent.

in-sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (in-sū-sēp'tī-bīl'i-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). Quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.
in-sus-cep'ti-ble (-sēp'tī-b'l), a. [in-not + susceptible: cf. F. *insusceptible*.] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; that cannot feel, receive, or admit; as, a heart insusceptible of pity; a mind insusceptible to flattery. — **in-sus-cep'ti-ble'y**, adv.

in-tact (in-tākt'), a. [L. *intactus*; in-not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch. See IN-not; TACT, TANGENT.] Untouched, esp. by anything that harms, defiles, or the like; uninjured; undefiled; left complete or entire.
Syn.—See WHOLE.

in-tac'tile (in-tākt'īl), a. [L. *intactilis*.] Not tactile; intangible.

in-tag'l'i-at-ed (in-tāgl'i-āt'ēd), a. [It. *intagliato*, p. p. of *intagliare*. See INTAGLIO.] Engraved in or as in intaglio.
in-tag'l'io (in-tāgl'yō), n. [It. *intaglio*, n.; pl. E. INTAGLIOS (in-tāgl'yōz), It. INTAGLI (in-tāgl'yē), [It. fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve; in- + *tagliare* to cut, carve. See DETAIL; cf. ENTAIL to carve.] 1. An engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material; specif., in precise use, a figure or design depressed below the surface of the material and having the normal elevations of the design hollowed out, so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief. Also, the art or process of executing intaglios; — chiefly in the phrase *in intaglio*. True intaglio should be distinguished from || in-ta'gl'io r/i-le-va'to (in-tāgl'yō rē-lā-vā'tō), or coelanaglyphic sculpture. See RELIEF.
2. Anything carved in intaglio or stamped so as to resemble an intaglio carving; esp., a gem carved in intaglio, as distinguished from a cameo.
3. A countersunk stamp or die for producing a figure in relief.

in-tag'l'io, v. t.; in-TAGL'IOED (-yōd); in-TAGL'IO-ING. To cut or engrave with a depressed or sunk design or figure; to incise; to cut or represent in intaglio.
intaglio printing. Printing done from an engraved or intaglio surface instead of from a design in relief as in a woodcut or ordinary printing with type.

in-take (in-tāk'), n. 1. A taking in; that which is taken in; quality or amount taken in; as, an intake of breath.
2. A portion of land taken in, or inclosed, from a moor, common, or road; an inclosure; a hillside pasture; a fell; a piece of reclaimed land, as from a marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

3. The place where water or air is taken into a channel, pipe, conduit, or mine, etc.; also, *Hydrology*, the area where a water supply is formed.
4. A narrowing, decreasing, or contraction; the beginning of a contraction or narrowing, as in a tube, stocking, etc.
5. A "taking in;" cheating; fraud; swindle; also, a person who cheats or swindles; a swindler. *Scot.*
6. *Mech.* Energy taken in; = INPUT b.

in-tan-gi-bil'i-ty (in-tāng'i-bīl'i-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. *intangibilité*.] Quality or state of being intangible.

in-tan-gi-ble (in-tāng'i-b'l), a. [in-not + tangible: cf. F. *intangible*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched or perceived by touch; impalpable; imperceptible.
A corporation is an artificial, invisible, intangible being. *Marshall.*

Syn.—Imperceptible, shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial. — INTANGIBLE, IMPALPABLE are often interchangeable. That is INTANGIBLE which cannot be touched or grasped; that is IMPALPABLE which cannot be felt when touched; fig., both connote insubstantiality, attenuation.

in-sur-ges'cence (in-sūr-jēs'sēns), n. Tendency to make insurrection. *Rare.*
in-sur-pas'sion (in-sūr-pā'shūn), n. See IN-surrender.
in-sur-rec't (in-sūr-rēkt'), n. [L. *insurgere*, *insurrectum*, to rise up. See INSURGENT, a.] 1. To rise up. *Obs.*
2. To make insurrection. *Collat.*
in-sur-rec'tion-er, n. An insurrectionary. *Obs.* [See -ISM.]
in-sur-rec'tion-ism (-iz'm), n. See -ISM.
in-sur-rec'tion-ize, v. t. & i. To cause to be, or to be, insurgent.
in-sur-rec'tive, a. Tending to make insurrection. *Obs.*
in-sur-rec'to (in-sūr-rēk'tō), n. [Sp.] An insurrectionary; an insurgent. [*gent.* *Obs.*]
in-sur-rec'tor, n. An insur-
in-sur-rec'to-ry, a. Insurrectionary.

vagueness; as, an intangible ether, an impalpable powder; a finespun and intangible argument; "He was, in truth, a rare phenomenon; so perfect, in one point of view; so shallow, so delusive, so impalpable, such an absolute nonentity, in every other" (*Haeckel*).
— **in-tan-gi-ble-ness**, n. — **in-tan-gi-ble'y**, adv.

in-tar'si-a-tu'ra (in-tār'sī-ā-tōō'rā), n. [It.] A kind of decoration in woodwork, much employed in Italy in the 15th century and later, in which scrolls, arabesques, architectural scenes, fruits, flowers, etc., were produced by inlaying wood in a background of wood, usually of a darker color. b Art or process of making such work.

in-te-ger (in-tē-jēr), n. [L. *integer* untouched, whole, entire. See ENTIRE.] A complete entity; specif., a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

in-te-gral-i-ty (-grā-lī-tī), n. *Math.* The fact or character of being integrable.

integrability condition. *Math.* The equation that must be satisfied identically when a differential equation (in x, y, z) possesses an integrating factor, and hence is depicted by a system of surfaces defined by a single finite equation.

in-te-gra-ble (in-tē-grā-b'l), a. *Math.* That may be integrated, as a function or differential equation.

integrable function, *Math.*, one that is defined for all points of the interval $[a, b]$ of integration, that tends to infinity at no point of them, and whose oscillation in each of any n subintervals into which the whole interval may be divided is so small that the sum of the products of each such oscillation by the corresponding subinterval may be made (and kept for every still finer subdivision) less than a pre-assigned positive ϵ , however small, by assigning n a finite value; in that case the limit of the sum of the products of each subinterval by a corresponding function value is the same, no matter how the interval be divided. — 1. group, *Math.*, a continuous group G of transformations of groups G, G, G, G, \dots (where each is the derived group of the preceding) terminates with the identical operation, 1.
in-te-gral (-grāl), a. [Cf. F. *intégral*. See INTEGRER.] 1. Essential to completeness; constituent, as a part; pertaining to, or serving to form, an integer; integrant.
The feeling of obligation, the enthusiasm of approval, are absolutely integral to the moral judgment. *J. Martineau.*
2. Composed of constituent parts making a whole; composite; integrate (see WHOLE). *Now Chiefly Philos.*
3. Lacking nothing of completeness; complete; entire.
A local motion keepeth bodies integral. *Bacon.*

4. *Math.* a Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. b Relating to, or concerned with, integration. *Integral calculus*, primarily, the inverse of the differential calculus (which see); the method of finding the relation connecting finite values of variables, as x and y , from the relation connecting their differentials, as dx and dy ; more generally, the doctrine of the limit of a sum of infinitesimals of which the number increases while the magnitude of each decreases, both without limit, and according to some law. Sometimes the integral calculus is taken to include the subject of differential equations; more commonly, however, it is restricted to the theory and application of integrals proper, their evaluation, derivation, etc. See CALCULUS, n., 2, and phrases. — 1, or, total, or whole, *curvature*. *Math.* a Of a plane arc, the angle through which the tangent rolls round from one end of an arc to the other. b Of a twisted arc, the length of the corresponding arc traced on a unit sphere by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the arc. c Of a curved area, the corresponding area on a unit sphere circumscribed by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the surface along the area's contour. — 1. function, *Math.*, a holomorphic function. — 1. linear transformation, a linear transformation in which $\epsilon = 0$. — 1. transcendental function, *Math.*, one represented by a power series converging for all values of the argument. — 1. unit, *Math.*, the unit of integers, or 1.

in-te-gral, n. 1. A whole; an entire thing; a whole number; a totality.
2. An integral part; a constituent or component. *Obs.*
3. *Math.* The result of an integration either of a function or of an equation; an expression whose derivative is the integrand. See DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRATION. Cf. FLUENT.

integrals of first, or second, or third, kind, Abelian integrals whose second member (in Abel's notation) is a function, or is rational, or includes a logarithmic function, respectively. A line integral, a surface integral, or a volume integral, is one in which the region of value of the variable of integration is, respectively, a line (curve), surface (area), or volume (often depicted by a segment normal to the region of value), at each point of which the integrand has a definite value. The region is broken up into infinitesimal parts, each part is multiplied by a value of the integrand in that part, the sum of the products is formed, and the limit of the sum is the integral (extended) over the region.

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2. A kind of integrator used esp. in ship calculations, which gives areas, as in the ordinary integrators and planimeters, and in addition the moments of the areas about any point or line.

in-tak'ing (in-tāk'ing), n. a Capturing or taking, as of a town. *Archaic.* b An intake, or inclosure. *Obs.*
in-tan-gi-ble (in-tāng'i-b'l), a. [L. *intangibilis*. See INTANGIBLE.] Untouchable. *Obs.*
in-tan-gi-ble-ness, n. See -NESS.
in-tan-gi-ble'y (-b'lī-yē), adv. [in-tāng'i-b'lī-yē] See INTANGIBLE.

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in-tag'l'io-type, n. A process for producing, from a design drawn on a coated metal plate, an intaglio plate for printing; also, a print from such a plate.

in-tail, + ENTAIL.
in-take, v. t. 1. To take in; to capture. *Obs.* *Scot.*
2. To understand. *Dial. Eng.*
in-tak'er (in-tāk'er), n. A receiver of stolen property. *Obs.*
in-take valve. = INLET VALVE.

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2. A kind of integrator used esp. in ship calculations, which gives areas, as in the ordinary integrators and planimeters, and in addition the moments of the areas about any point or line.

in-te-grate (in-tē-grāt), v. t.; in-TE-GRAT'ED (-grāt'ēd); in-TE-GRAT'ING (-grāt'ing). [L. *integer*, p. p. of *integrare* to make whole, renew. See INTEGER, ENTIRE.] 1. To form into one whole; to make entire; to complete; to round out; to perfect.
That conquest integrated the glorious empire. *De Quincey.*
Two distinct substances, the soul and body, go to compound and integrate the man. *South.*

2. To unite (parts or elements), so as to form a whole; as, to integrate local governments into a general government; also, to unite (a part or element) with something else, esp. something more inclusive; as, to integrate a local with a general government.
Count Hardenberg integrated the several ministries by establishing the Ministry of State. *Woodrow Wilson.*

3. *Math.* To subject to the operation of integration; to find the integral of, as a function or equation.

4. To indicate the whole of; to give the sum or total of; as, an integrating anemometer, one that indicates or registers the entire action of the wind in a given time.

in-te-grate, v. i. To become integrate; to form into a whole; specif., *Evolution*, to become compacted into the relatively simple and permanent.

in-te-grate (in-tē-grāt), a. Composed of separate parts which together make a unity; composite; of or pertaining to a whole so constituted; made complete, whole, or perfect; as, an integrate whole (see WHOLE).

in-te-grat'ing (-grāt'ing), p. pr. & v. b. n. of INTEGRATE. — **integrating factor**, *Math.*, a factor multiplication by which renders a differential equation immediately integrable. — 1. *spectroscopy*, *Physics*, a spectroscopy the slit of which is illuminated by light from every part of the source under examination. — 1. *wattmeter*. *Elec.*

in-te-gra'tion (-grā'shūn), n. [L. *integratio* a renewing, restoring.] 1. Act or process of integrating; specif., a act or process of making whole or entire; formation of a whole from constituent parts. b In Spencer's theory of evolution: The process by which the manifold is compacted into the relatively simple and permanent, supposed to alternate with differentiation. c *Psychol.* The mental combination of psychical elements into a single state or perception having distinguishable elements; also, a combination of different elements into a single complex object.

2. *Math.* The inverse of differentiation or derivation; the operation of finding a function of which the integrand is the derivative, or of finding an equation among finite variables that is the equivalent of the differential equation integrated. The sign of integration is \int (for the Latin *summa*, sum). See INTEGRAL.

integration by parts, an important method of reducing integrals by the formula $\int u dx dv = uv - \int v du dx$, the inverse of the formula for the differentiation of a product of functions, u and v , of x .

in-te-gra-tive (in-tē-grā-tīv), a. Tending to integrate.

in-te-gra'tor (-grā'tōr), n. One that integrates; esp., *Math. & Mech.*, an instrument by which the result of a definite integration is registered mechanically, as a planimeter for measuring plane areas directly, and various others.

in-te-gri-ty (in-tē-grī-tī), n. [L. *integritas*: cf. F. *intégrité*. See INTEGRER; cf. ENTIRETY.] 1. State or quality of being complete, undivided, or unbroken; wholeness; entirety; as, the integrity of an empire or territory.

2. Unimpaired or unmarred state; entire correspondence with an original condition; soundness; purity. "Language . . . in its purity and integrity." *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Original unimpaired moral condition; state of innocence; — usually with allusion to the fall of man. *Obs.*

4. Moral soundness; honesty; freedom from corrupting influence or practice; esp., strictness in the fulfillment of contracts, the discharge of agencies, trusts, and the like; uprightness; rectitude.

The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

Syn.—Purity, uprightness, rectitude. See HONESTY.

in-te-gro-pal-li-al (in-tē-grō-pāl'i-āl), a. [L. *integer* whole + *E. pallial*.] *Zool.* Having the pallial line entire, or without a sinus, as certain lamellibranchs. A group of lamellibranchs called *In-te-gro-pal-li-a-lia* (-āl'i-ā), *syn.*

in-te-gro-pal-li-a-ta (-tā), has been based on this character.

in-teg'u-ment (in-tēg'ū-mēnt), n. [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integere* to cover; in-, in, on + *tegere* to cover. See IN-in; TEGUMENT.] 1. A covering; investment; coat.
2. External coating or investment; specif.: a *Bot.* The envelope inclosing the nucellus of an ovule; also, the testa of a seed. b *Anat.* The skin.

in-teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mēnt'ā-rī), a. Belonging to, or composed of, integument; cutaneous.

in-teg'u-men-ta'tion (-mēnt'ā'shūn), n. a Act or process of covering with integument; state or manner of being thus covered. b The covering itself. *Rare.*

in-tel-lect (in-tē-lēkt), n. [L. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, *intellectum*, to understand: cf. F. *intellect*. See INTELLIGENT.] 1. The power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; sometimes, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine; the power to perceive relationships, to judge and comprehend; the thinking faculty; the understanding. *Intellect* is derived from the Latin *intellectus*, which was used to translate the Greek $\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ (see REASON, NOUS), and received its meaning very largely from the Greek conception, esp. the Aristotelian. The salient feature of Aristotle's doctrine was the distinction of the active and passive reason, or intellect ($\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\nu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ and $\nu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$), or the form-giving

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMS.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

and form-receiving powers of the mind. The Scholastics rendered these *in-tel-ec-tus a-gens* (In-tel'ek-tus a'jenz) and (usually) *in-tel-ec-tus pas-si-vus* (p'as-si'v'us). Thomas Aquinas defined the former, the active, or agent, intellect, as the power of active thought operating upon the intelligible forms, or phantasms, which the possible intellect, or receptive faculty, made apprehensible. For the Scholastics, the general conception of the intellect was that of a faculty of penetrating appearances and getting at the substance through abstraction from and elimination of the unimportant. The dividing intellect, through analysis, creates and deals with ideas; the combining intellect judges and reasons. English writers have in general remained close to the Scholastic sense of the term. With Cudworth and other Platonists the tendency is to treat intellect as the faculty of apprehending the higher truths or immutable essences which correspond to the Platonic Ideas; and members of the Scottish intuitional school considered it the faculty of knowing a priori truths or principles. In modern psychology, however, it is a broad designation for the whole cognitive power or function of the mind, and so is distinguished from feeling, sensation, volition, conation. Right as a man hath sapience three. *Chaucer.* *Mémoire, engyn [engine], and intellect also.* *Chaucer.*

2. A mind or intelligence; esp., the reason or understanding conceived as embodied or personified; as, Shakespeare was a great intellect; also, in collective sense, a number of minds or intelligences; the total power of understanding or thinking of a group, community, or society; as, the best intellect of the nation.

3. Comprehension, sense (of one understanding); also, sense, significance, or purport (of something). *Obs.* I will look again on the intellect of the letter, for the nomination of the party writing to the person written unto. *Shak.*

4. pl. The senses, wits, or mental faculties. *Archaic.* This handy will fetch him to his intellects. *Sir G. Parker.*

Syn. — See MIND.

in-tel'lec-tion (In-tel'lek-sh'n), n. [*cf.* *F. intellectio, L. intellectio* synecdoche.] 1. The intellect or understanding; also, comprehension; knowledge; understanding. *Obs.* 2. Exercise of the intellect; cognition (sometimes restricted to abstract or conceptual thinking, sometimes made to include all forms of cognition); also, a specific or particular act of the intellect.

It is not enough . . . to recognize in imagination and kindred processes a sort of blind intellect mediating between sensibility and pure thought. *James Ward.*

3. A form of cognition higher than mortal reason; a kind of superhuman intuition; — ascribed to angels. *Obs.*

4. *Rhet.* = *synecdoche.* *Obs.*

in-tel'lec-tive (-t'iv), a. [*cf.* *F. intellectif.*] Pert. to, or produced by, the intellect; as: a Having intellectual power; intelligent; rational. b Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses; abstract. *Obs.*

Intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics. *Milton.*

c Psychol. Of or pertaining to intellect; cognitive. By intellective synthesis, however, I understand specially that which rests upon comparison, and leads to the recognition of similarity in things . . . partly different. *James Ward.*

Intellective knowledge. See KNOWLEDGE.

in-tel'lec-tu-al (-t'u-ál), a. [*L. intellectualis*; cf. *F. intellectuel.*] 1. Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; as, intellectual faculties.

2. Apprehensible by the intellect alone; hence, with reference to mystical contemplation, of a spiritual nature; perceptible only to inspired vision or by spiritual insight.

3. Endowed with intellect; having the power of understanding; having capacity for the higher forms of knowledge or thought; esp., characterized by intelligence or mental capacity of an unusual sort or to an unusual degree; as, an intellectual person.

Who would lose, Though full of pain, this intellectual being? *Milton.*

4. Suitable for exercising the intellect; formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone; engaging or attracting the intellect; as, intellectual employments.

Syn. — See MENTAL.

Intellectual virtue. See VIRTUE.

in-tel'lec-tu-al, n. 1. The intellect or understanding. *Obs.* 2. pl. Intellectual powers or faculties; also, things pertaining to the intellect.

I kept her intellects in a state of exercise. *De Quincey.*

3. An intellectual person; also, a member of a party or faction claiming to represent, or regarded as representing, intelligent opinion; as, the Russian Intellectuals.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. Intellectual power or devotion to intellectual pursuits; intellectuality. 2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason; also, the doctrine that the ultimate principle of reality is reason.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ist, n. 1. One who overrates the importance of the understanding. 2. An adherent of intellectualism.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ist'ic (-is'tik), a. Pertaining to the intellect, intellectualism, or intellectualists.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ly (-l'ly), adv. [*cf.* *F. intellectuellement*; cf. *F. intellectuellement*.] 1. Intellectual powers; possession of intellect; quality of being intellectual. 2. An intellectual person. *Rare.*

in-tel'lec-tu-al-iz-a-tion (-iz-á'sh'n; -iz-á'-), n. Process of intellectualizing, or state of being intellectualized.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ize (In-tel'lek-tu-ál-iz), v. t.; -ized (-iz'd); -izing (-iz'ing). 1. To treat in an intellectual manner; to discuss intellectually; to reduce to intellectual form; to express intellectually; to idealize. Sentiment is intellectualized emotion. *Lowell.*

2. To endow with intellect; to bestow intellectual qualities upon; to cause to become intellectual.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ize, v. i. To think; to become intellectual.

in-tel'li-gence (In-tel'jén-s), n. [*F. intelligence, L. in-tel'lec-tiva*, n. *Obs.* a = INTELLECT, b An abstract noun.]

in-tel'lec-tive-ly, adv. of INTELLECTIVE.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ly, adv. of INTELLECTUALLY.

in-tel'lec-tu-al-ness, n. See -NESS.

in-tel'lec-tus, n. [*L. Philos* Intellect; — for *intellectus agens*, etc., see under INTELLECT, 1.] An intellect.

in-tel'ligence, v. To bring tidings of (something), or to (some one). [*to tattle.*]

in-tel'li-gence, v. i. To tell tales; intelligence officer. An officer belonging, temporarily attached, or detailed to furnish information, to the bureau of intelligence.

in-tel'li-gence-ing (In-tel'jén-šing), n. a. Acting as an intelligence agent; spying; also, acting the part of a spiritual intelligence. *Obs.* or *R.*

in-tel'li-gence-er (-er), n. Intelligence. *Obs.* or *R.*

in-tel'li-gence-ry, n. Intelligence. *Obs.* or *R.*

in-tel'li-gence-ty, n. Conveying intelligence, or news. *Obs.*

in-tel'li-gence-ty, n. An intelligence. *Obs.* or *R.*

in-tel'li-gent-ly, adv. of INTEL-LIGENTLY.

in-tel'li-git-ble, Intelligible. *R.*

in-tel'li-git-ble-ness, n. See -NESS.

in-tel'li-git-ly, adv. of INTELLIGIBLE. See -LY.

in-tel'li-gize (-jíz), v. i. To think; to exercise the reason.

intelligentia, intellegentia. See INTELLIGENT.] 1. A branch of knowledge; a science. *Obs.*

2. The faculty of understanding; the capacity to know or apprehend; the intellect as a gift or an endowment. *Intellegentia*, in this sense, commonly designates a concrete or embodied intellect. Its meaning is consequently often extended beyond that of *intellect*, in strict usage, so that it may cover any power of apprehension or be loosely equivalent to *mind*.

Dimmed with darkness their intelligence. *Spenser.*

3. The quality or trait of understanding or apprehending; mental acuteness; sagacity.

4. An intelligent being or spirit; — generally applied to pure spirits; as, a created intelligence. *The great Intellegences fair* That range above our mortal state. *Tennyson.*

5. Information communicated; news; notice; advice. *Intellegentia* is given where you are hid. *Shak.*

6. Acquaintance; intercourse; common understanding or mutual relationship, as in business, politics, etc. *Obs.* He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendship with the favorites. *Clarendon.*

7. Knowledge; particular or general information. I write as he that none intelligence Of meters hath, ne flowers of sentence. *Court of Love.*

8. The obtaining or dispensing of information, particularly secret information; also, the persons engaged in obtaining information; secret service. *Obs.* or *R.*

Syn. — Understanding, intellect; instruction, advice, notice, notification, information, report. See MIND, NEWS.

intelligence bureau. A bureau for collecting information or compiling statistics of a particular character; esp., one dealing with military or naval information.

in-tel'li-genced (In-tel'jén-šed), a. Having intelligence, or mental power; also, possessed of information; informed.

intelligence office. a = INTELLIGENCE BUREAU. b An office or agency where servants, farm hands, etc., may be hired. *U. S.*

in-tel'li-gence-er (In-tel'jén-šer), n. One that conveys intelligence or news; specif.: a A secret agent; and spy. b A messenger; an informant. *Now Rare.*

in-tel'li-gent (-jént), a. [*L. intelligens, intellegens, -entis*, p. pr. of *intelligere, intellegere*, to perceive; *inter* between + *legere* to gather, collect, choose: cf. *F. intelligent*. See LEGEND.] 1. Endowed with intelligence or intellect; as, man is an intelligent being.

2. Possessed of, or exhibiting, a high or fitting degree of intelligence or understanding; knowing; sensible; as, an intelligent young man; an intelligent answer.

3. Cognizant or aware; skilled or versed; understanding. *Rare.* "Intelligent of seasons." *Milton.*

4. Bearing intelligence; communicative. *Obs.* Our posts shall be . . . intelligent betwixt us. *Shak.*

Syn. — Sensible, understanding. See MENTAL.

in-tel'li-gent, n. 1. One who receives information; also, one who conveys information; a spy. *Obs.* 2. An intelligent being; a person of understanding.

Universal experience is not distinct from all subjects, but common to all intelligences, peculiar to none. *James Ward.*

in-tel'li-gent'ial (-jén'sh'ál), a. 1. Of, like, pert. to, or having, intelligence; exercising or implying understanding; intellectual. "Act intelligential." *Milton.*

Food alike those pure Intellectual substances require. *Milton.*

2. Conveying or transmitting intelligence, or news.

in-tel'li-git-ble-ty (-jít-ble-ti), n. 1. Quality or state of being intelligible; clearness; perspicuity; definiteness. 2. That which is intelligible. *Rare.*

3. Intelligence. *Obs.* & *R.*

in-tel'li-git-ble (In-tel'jít-ble), a. [*L. intelligibilis*; cf. *F. intelligible*. See INTELLIGENT.] 1. Intelligent. *Obs.* A mere scholar is an intelligible ass. *Ooerbury.*

2. Capable of being understood or comprehended; as, an intelligible description; intelligible pronunciation.

3. *Philos.* Apprehensible by the intellect only; intellection; — opposed to sensible.

Syn. — Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear, intelligible species. See SPECIES, 1.

in-tel'li-git-ble, n. *Philos.* An object of the intellect.

in-tem'per-ate (In-tém'pér-át), a. [*L. intemperatus*; *in-* not + *temperatus* defiled.] Inviolable; pure; undefiled.

in-tem'per-ance (In-tém'pér-áns), n. [*L. intemperantia*; cf. *F. intemperance*. See *IN-* not; *TEMPERANCE*.] Quality or state of not being temperate; want of temperance; specif.: a Inclemency or severity, as of weather. b Excess in any action or indulgence; any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions; also, an intemperate act. God is in every creature; he cruel to ward none, neither abuse any by intemperance. *Jer. Taylor.*

c Esp., habitual or excessive indulgence in intoxicants.

in-tem'per-ate-ly (-át), a. [*L. intemperatus*. See *IN-* not; *TEMPERATE*.] Not temperate; specif.: a Not moderate or mild; excessive; extreme; inclement; severe; as, intemperate weather; an intemperate zone, i. e., the torrid or a frigid zone. b Lacking temperance or moderation; ungovernable; inordinate; immoderate; as, intemperate language, zeal, etc. "Intemperate thirst" *Milton.*

Use not thy mouth to intemperate swearing. *Ecclesi xliii 13.*

c Including any appetite or passion to excess; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. d Esp., addicted to an excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

in-tem'per-ate-ly, n. An intemperate person, esp. one addicted to alcoholic intemperance.

in-tem'per-ate-ly, adv. In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively; without restraint.

in-tem'pestive (In-tém'pés'tiv), a. [*L. intempestivus*; cf. *F. intempestif*. See *IN-* not; *TEMPESTIVE*.] Out of season; untimely; inopportune. "A very intempestive nap." *F. B. Gumerc.* — **in-tem'pestive-ly**, adv.

Rare. — v. t. To apprehend with understanding. *Rare.*

in-tem'per-ate-ly (-át), adv. of IN-TEMPERATE.

in-tem'per-ate-ness, n. See -NESS.

in-tem'per-ate-ry, n. See -NESS.

in-tem'per-ate-ty, n. See -NESS.

in-tem'pes-tiv-ity (In-tém'pés-tiv-í-ti), n. [*L. intempestivitas*.] Unseasonableness. *Rare.*

in-tend' (In-ténd'), v. t.; *IN-TEND'*; *IN-TEND'ING*. [*ME. entenden* to be attentive, *F. entendre*, fr. *L. intendere, intentum*, and *intensum*, to intend, attend, stretch out, extend; *in-* in + *tendere* to stretch, stretch out. See TEND.] 1. To take or regard in a certain mode or sense; to apprehend, understand, or conceive; also, to signify; mean; as, by "teology" is intended the purposefulness of nature. If the object exists at all in the sense in which the thinker refers to it, i. e., mean or intends. *C. F. Stout.*

2. To have in mind as a design or purpose; to design; plan; purpose; as, to intend to go to Rome; to intend that there shall be enough for all; also, to direct one's self to (something to be accomplished); to be intent upon; as, they intended only their own advancement. They intended evil against thee. *Ps. xxi 11.*

Modesty was made When she was first intended. *Beau. & Fl.*

3. To have in mind as something to be realized; to expect. *Obs.* "I that all truth in you intend." *Chaucer.*

4. To direct or turn (one's mind, energies, or the like); to endeavor; strive; reflexively, to devote (one's self); as, to intend one's eyes to the horizon. *Obs.* or *R.* Let him intend his mind . . . in one direction. *Emerson.*

5. To direct the mind on; to attend to; to take care of; superintend; manage; to regard; to listen or hearken to; as, the prudent man intends his business; the wise intend good advice. *Obs.* or *R.* Having no children, she did, with singular care and tenderness, intend the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

6. To wait upon; to attend; serve; minister to. *Obs.*

7. To direct, as one's course or journey; to proceed on, as one's way; as, the unwilling prisoners intended their sorrowful march to Siberia. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* Caesar through Syria. *Shak.*

8. To pretend; simulate; assert; claim. *Obs.* Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

9. To stretch out or forth; to extend; to distend; to stretch; to strain; to make tense; to expand. *Obs.* By this the lungs are intended or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

When a bow is successively intended and remedied. *Cudworth.*

10. To intensify; strengthen. *Obs.* Magnetism may be intended and remitted. *Sir I. Newton.*

11. *Law.* To give effect or construction to as having a certain meaning; to construe by intendment.

12. *Soots Law.* To prosecute, as an action, according to law. *Obs.*

Syn. — Purpose, mean, design, plan, conceive.

in-tend', v. i. 1. To apprehend; to judge; also, to come to an understanding. *Obs.* 2. To design; to have a purpose or mind. 3. In *Obs.* senses: a To be disposed; to incline; tend. b To bend one's attention; to apply one's self; to devote one's self. c To be in waiting; to attend. 4. To direct or bend one's course or way; to proceed; also, to start or set out; to intend to go or set out. I am now intending for England. *F. Lovelace.*

5. To extend; also, to intensify. *Obs.*

in-tend-ance (In-ténd-áns), n. [*F. Cf. INTENDANCY.*] 1. The care, control, or management of an office, department, or any public business; superintendence. 2. An administrative department, esp. of an army; specif., the army supply service in some countries, as Turkey. 3. An attendant's bureau, headquarters, or office.

in-tend-ance-ry (-dán-s'ri), n. pl. -cies (-síz). [*cf.* *F. intendance*. See INTENDANT.] 1. The office, function, or employment of an attendant; also, a body of attendants. 2. A territorial district under an attendant.

in-tend-ant (In-ténd-ánt), n. [*F. intendant*, fr. *L. intendere* to direct (one's thoughts) to a thing. See INTEND.] One who has the charge, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendant; as, an attendant of marine; an attendant of finance; — used specif. of various foreign officials; as: a The administrator of a French province under the centralized system introduced by Richelieu, called in full *intendant of justice, police, and finances*. b The administrative officer next to the governor in Canada, under the French. c In various Spanish and Portuguese colonies, an official in charge of the colonial treasury, sometimes having the governorship of the province. d In various Spanish American countries, a chief administrative official, as a governor of a province or district, the mayor of a city, etc.

intendant of circuit, a Chinese official in civil and military affairs. See TAOTAI.

in-tend-ant, a. [*See INTEND.*] 1. Attentive. *Obs.* 2. Purposing to be; intending. *Rare.*

in-tend-ed (In-ténd-éd), p. p. of INTEND. Specif.: Betrothed; affianced. *Colloq.* — **in-tend-ed-ly**, adv. — **in-tend-ed-ness**, n.

in-tend-ence (In-ténd-éns), n. Attendance or attention; used esp., *Law*, in writ, or mandate, of intendment, an old writ commanding obedience to the authority of a person having received an appointment from the king. *Archaic.*

in-tend-ment (ténd'mént), n. [*ME. ententement* understanding, insight, *F. ententement*, fr. *LL. intendimentum*. See INTEND.] 1. Understanding; intelligence; intellect. *Obs.* 2. Manner of understanding; opinion; judgment. *Obs.* 3. Meaning; signification. *Obs., exc.* — *Law.* The true meaning, understanding, or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument; as: common intendment or intent is the customary or natural meaning as legally construed. 4. Intention; design; purpose. *Obs.* The intendment of God and nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. *Obs.* a Inclination; disposition. b Charge; oversight.

in-tend-a-ble, a. [*OF. ententable* intelligible, [intend] to attend; intelligible. *Obs.* Attentive; intendible. *Obs.*

in-tend-ance, n. [*OF. entendance*] Attention. *Obs.* [*SMS.* *in-tend-amentum*. See INTENDMENT.]

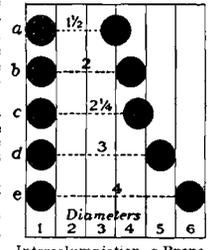
in-tend-ant-ship, n. See SHIP.

in-tend-ant-ship, n. See SHIP

in/ter-bed' (In'tér-béd'), *v. i. Geol.* To interstratify.
in/ter-bed/ded, *p. a. Geol.* Occurring between beds, or lying in a bed parallel to other beds of a different material; interstratified.
in/ter-blend' (In'tér-blénd'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p. BLEND'ED* or *BLENT'* (blént'); *p. pr. & vb. n. BLEND'ING.* To blend together; to commingle; intermingle; as, to interblend patches and mirth.
in/ter-bourse' (In'tér-bóurs'), *a. Finance.* Designating, or pertaining to, securities the loans on which are simultaneously raised in different countries.
in/ter-bran/chi-al (brán'kí-ál), *a. Zool.* Between the branches, or gills.
in/ter-breed' (bréd'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p. BREED' (bréd')*; *p. pr. & vb. n. BREED'ING.* To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species of animals or plants.
in/ter-cadence (ká'déns), *n. Med.* A supernumerary pulse beat coming between normal beats, or the occurrence of such a beat.
in/ter-cadent (ká'dént), *a.* Irregular in rhythm; of the pulse, showing intercadence.
in/ter-ca-la-ry (In'túr-ká-lá-rí), *a. [L. intercalaris, intercalarius: cf. F. intercalaire. See INTERCALATE.]* 1. Chron. Inserted or introduced among others in the calendar; as, an intercalary month, day, etc.; also, of a year, having intercalary days or an intercalary month; esp., having the odd day (Feb. 29) inserted in the calendar of leap year. See **RISSEXTILE**, *n.*
 2. Introduced or inserted among others at intervals; of the nature of a refrain; — said of a line or stanza. *Obs.*
 3. Inserted or introduced between the original or usual elements or components; interpolated; of the nature of an intercalation; as, intercalary matter in a writing.
intercalary day, Med. one on which no paroxysm of an intermittent disease occurs. — 1. *growth. Bot.* a Growth which takes place elsewhere than at the apex or growing point, as at the internodes in grasses. *b Growth by intussusception* (which see). — 2. *lunar year. See EMBOLISMIC YEAR.*
in/ter-ca-late (lát), *v. t. & i.; LAT'ED* (lát'éd); *LAT'ING* (lát'ing). [*L. intercalatus, p. p. of intercalare to intercalate; inter + calare to call, proclaim. See CALENDAR.]* 1. Chron. To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar.
 2. To insert among others, as, esp., something additional, foreign, or unusual between the original or ordinary elements or components; to interpolate; specif., *Geol.*, to introduce, as a bed or stratum, esp. of lava, between layers of other material; to interstratify.
Syn. — See **INSERT**.
in/ter-ca-la-tion (lá'shún), *n. [L. intercalatio: cf. F. intercalation.]* 1. Chron. The insertion of a day, or other portion of time, in a calendar; also, that which is thus inserted; an intercalary day, etc.
 2. The insertion or introduction of anything among others, as, esp., something additional, foreign, or unusual between the members of a series or parts of a whole; interpolation; also, that which is thus inserted; an interpolation; specif., *Geol.*, the introduction or existence of a bed or layer between other layers.
Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*
 A plain example of Divine intercalation into a presupposed system of nature. *J. Martineau.*
in/ter-ca-la-tive (In'túr-ká-lá-tív), *a.* Tending to intercalate; intercalating.
in/ter-car-di-nal (In'tér-kár-dí-nál), *a.* Between the cardinal points; — said of the points of the compass midway between the cardinal points, as N. E. and S. W. — *n.* An intercardinal point.
in/ter-cede' (séd'), *v. i.; CED'ED* (séd'éd); *CED'ING* (séd'ing). [*L. intercedere, intercedere; inter + cedere to pass: cf. F. intercéder. See CEDRE.]* 1. *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto; — said of a magistrate, esp. a tribune.
 2. To come, pass, or be between; to intervene. *Obs.*
 He supposed that a vast period interceded between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Sir M. Hale.*
 3. To intervene so as to prevent or obstruct.
 4. To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; to make intercession; to beg or plead in behalf of another; to mediate; — usually followed by *with* and *for*; as, I will intercede with him for you.
Syn. — Mediate, arbitrate. See **INTERPOSE**.
in/ter-cede', *v. t. & i. Obs.* 1. To come, or pass, between.
 2. To secure by interceding; also, to intercede with.
in/ter-ced'er (In'tér-séd'ér), *n.* One who intercedes; an intercessor; mediator; intervener.
in/ter-cellu-lar (séd'fá-lár), *a.* Lying between cells.
intercellular space, Bot. any space or cavity found between or among the cells in plants. These spaces originate in two ways (see **LYSIZOGENOUS** and **SCHIZOGENOUS**). They communicate freely with the external atmosphere by means of stomata and lenticels, and are thus normally filled with air, but may contain water or various excretory products, as gum, resin, or mucilage.
in/ter-cent'ral (sén'trál), *a.* Between centers; as, intercentral nerve fibers. *b* Pertaining to an intercentrum.
in/ter-cent'rum (trín'), *n.; pl. -TRA* (-trá). *Zool.* A centrumlike element of the vertebral column alternating with

the true centra of the vertebrae. The structures so designated occur in several different classes of vertebrates, and are not all homologous. In the stegocephalians, certain fishes, etc., it is applied to the hypocentra, which in some cases bear the hemal arches. The intercentra present in certain mammals are simply ossified intervertebral disks.
in/ter-cept' (In'tér-sépt'), *v. t. & i.; INTER-CEPT'ED*; *INTER-CEPT'ING*. [*L. interceptus, p. p. of interceptere to intercept; intercept + capere to take, seize: cf. F. intercepter. See CAPABLE.]* 1. To take or seize by the way, or before arrival at the destined place; to stop or interrupt the progress or course of; to stop or check; as, to intercept a letter; a telegram will intercept him at Paris.
 God will shortly intercept your breath. *Jobe.*
 2. To stop or prevent (from doing something); to hinder. Who intercepts me in my expedition? *Shak.*
 3. To interrupt communication or connection with; to cut off from view, approach, etc.
 While storms vindictive intercept the shore. *Pope.*
 4. *Math.* To include between; as, that part of the line which is intercepted between the points A and B.
Syn. — Cut off, stop, catch, seize, obstruct.
in/ter-cept', *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose. *Obs.*
in/ter-cept' (In'tér-sépt'), *n. Math.* A part cut off, or intercepted, as a portion of a line included between two points, or cut off by two planes or a curve or surface.
in/ter-cept'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n. of INTERCEPT.* — Intercepting valve, *Mech.*, a kind of valve used in compound locomotives. When closed live boiler steam passes into the low-pressure cylinder to assist in starting, and afterwards the valve automatically opens, causing the engine to run compound.
in/ter-cep'tion (In'tér-sépt'shún), *n. [Cf. F. interception, L. interceptio a taking away.]* Act of intercepting, or state of being intercepted.
in/ter-cep'tive (tív), *a.* Intercepting or tending to do so.
in/ter-cep'tor (tér), *n. [L.]* One that intercepts, as a steam separator to prevent priming in a boiler.
in/ter-ces'sion (sés'shún), *n. [L. intercessio an intervention, a becoming surety: cf. F. intercession. See INTERCEDE.]* 1. Act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer, petition, or entreaty in favor of, or (less often) against, another or others.
 But the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us. *Rom. viii. 26.*
 2. *Rom. Hist.* The interposition of a veto by a magistrate, esp. a tribune.
 3. *Civil Law.* The assumption of liability for the debt of another, either by substitution, called *expressio*, or *privative intercession*; or by addition of a new debtor or surety, called *admissio*, or *cumulative intercession*. See **EXPRESSIO**, **ADMISSIO**, and **CFIDEJUSSIO**.
in/ter-ces'sion-al (In'tér-sés'shún-ál), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession.
in/ter-ces'sor (sés'sér), *n. [Cf. F. intercesseur, L. intercessor a surety.]* 1. One who intercedes; a mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another.
 2. *Ecccl.* A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is installed. *Obs.*
in/ter-ces'sor'i-al (sés'só-rí-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to an intercessor.
in/ter-ces'so-ry (sés'só-rí), *a. [LL. intercessorius.]* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, intercession; interceding; as, intercessory prayer.
in/ter-change' (chán'j), *v. t. & i.; INTER-CHANGED'* (chánjd'); *INTER-CHANG'ING* (chán'ing). [*ME. entrenchen, OF. entrenchier. See INTER-; CHANGE.]* 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; reciprocal; as, to interchange places.
 I shall interchange My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*
 2. To cause to follow alternately; to alternate; to vary; as, to interchange cares with pleasures.
Syn. — See **EXCHANGE**.
in/ter-change', *v. i.* To make an interchange.
in/ter-change' (In'tér-chán'j), *n. [Cf. OF. entrencher.]* 1. Act of mutually changing; act of mutually giving and receiving; act of changing each for the other or one for another; exchange; as, the interchange of civilities between two persons; sometimes, specif., barter; commerce. "Interchange of kindnesses." *South.*
 2. Alternate succession; alternation.
 Sweet interchange Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*
in/ter-change-able (chán'já-b'l), *a. [Cf. OF. entrencher.]* Capable of being interchanged; specif., a Mutual; reciprocal. *Obs.* *b* Following each other in alternate succession; alternating; as, the four interchangeable seasons. *Rare.* *c* Changeable; variable. *Obs.* *d* Admitting of exchange, or mutual substitution. "Interchangeable warrants." *Bacon.* *e* That may be exchanged or bartered. — **in/ter-change-a-ble'ty** (chán'já-tí), **in/ter-change-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in/ter-change-a-ble'y**, *adv.*
in/ter-change'er (chán'jér), *n.* One that interchanges; esp., any of various apparatus in refrigerating and liquefying machines. for cooling or condensing liquid, air, etc.

in/ter-chap'ter (In'tér-cháp'tér), *n.* An intervening or inserted chapter.
in/ter-cit'i-zen-ship (sít'v-z'n-shíp), *n.* Citizenship, or the right to civic privileges, in different bodies politic at the same time, as in the different States of the United States.
in/ter-clav'i-cle (klá'v'í-k'l), *n. Zool.* A ventral median membrane located in front of the sternum and between the clavicles in certain vertebrates, as the monotremes and many orders of reptiles. It is sometimes a large T-shaped bone which lends efficient support to the shoulder joints, but it may be small and fused with the sternum or clavicles, or entirely absent. *Epiplatium*, as sometimes used, is a synonym, and *entosternum*, *hypocleidum*, etc., are applied to bones representing, or supposed to represent, the interclavicle in various vertebrates.
in/ter-cla-vic'u-lar (klá'v'ík'ú-lár), *a. Anat.* a Between the clavicles. *b* Of or pertaining to the interclavicle.
in/ter-col-le-gi-ate (kól'lej'í-át), *a.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges or universities.
in/ter-col-line (In'tér-kól'in; -ín), *a.* [*inter- + L. collis hill.*] Situated between hills; — applied esp. in geology to valleys lying between volcanic cones.
in/ter-co-lo-ni-al (kól'ló-ní-ál), *a.* Between or among colonies; pertaining to the intercourse or mutual relations of colonies; as, intercolonial trade. — **in/ter-co-lo-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*
in/ter-co-lum'nar (kól'lúm'nár), *a.* 1. Between columns or pillars.
 2. *Anat.* Between columns; specif., between the columns of the external abdominal ring; as, the intercolumnar fascia, which covers the opening of the ring, and the intercolumnar fibers, which extend across the upper part of the ring.
in/ter-co-lum'ni-a-tion (n'á-s'hún), *n. [L. intercolumnium.]* *Arch.* a The clear space between two columns, sometimes the distance between their centers, measured at the bottom of their shafts. *b* The system of spacing between columns, as of a given colonnade. Intercolumniation is commonly measured in terms of the diameter of the shaft at the bottom. Certain proportions were designated by Vitruvius: pycnostyle, when the intercolumniation is of one and a half diameters; systyle, of two; eustyle, of two and a quarter; diastyle, of three; aræostyle, of four or more, and so great that a wooden architrave has to be used instead of stone; aræostyle, when the intercolumniations are alternately systyle and aræostyle. These proportions rarely occur in ancient buildings, and the classification is merely theoretical.
in/ter-com-mun' (kóm'mún; *v. i.*; *COM-MUNED'* (ánd); *COM-MON-ING*. [*OF. intercommune. See INTER-, COMMON; cf. INTERCOMMUNE.]* 1. To have mutual communion, intercourse, or association. *Obs.*
 2. *Eng. Law.* To enjoy a right of common together; — said esp. of inhabitants of adjacent townships, manors, etc.
 3. To share with others; to participate mutually. *Obs. or R.*
in/ter-com-mon-age (áj), *a.* The practice, right, or privilege of intercommoning.
in/ter-com-mon-er (ér), *n.* One who intercommon.
in/ter-com-mune' (kól'mún; *v. i.*; *MUNED'* (mún'd); *MUN'ING* (mún'ing). [*CF. INTERCOMMON, INTERCOMMUNICATE, COMMUNE.]* To intercommunicate; to have mutual communion; to have mutual communication or intercourse by conversation. *Rare.* — **in/ter-com-mun'er** (ér), *n.* **in/ter-com-mune, v. t. Scots Law.** To outlaw, that is, deprive of intercourse with other men. *Obs.*
in/ter-com-mu-ni-cate (kól'mún'í-ká; *v. t. & i.*; *CAT'ED* (kát'éd); *CAT'ING* (kát'ing). To communicate mutually; to interchange; to hold intercourse. — **in/ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion** (kól'mún'í-ká'shún), *n.* — **in/ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (mún'í-ká-tív), *a.* — **in/ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tive** (mún'í-ká-tív), *n.* Mutual communion; mutual connection or action.
in/ter-com-mu-ni-ty (mún'í-tí), *n.* Quality of being common to two or more persons or parties; community of possessions, religion, etc.
in/ter-con/dy-lar (kón'dí-lár) } *a. Anat.* Between con-
in/ter-con/dy-loid (kón'dí-loid) } dyles.
in/ter-con-nect' (kón'nékt'), *n. l.*; *CON-NECT'ED*; *CON-NECT'ING.* To connect mutually or with one another.
in/ter-con-nect'ed (nék'téd; *n. l.*; *151*), *p. p. of INTERCONNECT.* Specif.: *Mach.* In-tid, or so connected that the movement of any part causes the movement of the rest.
in/ter-con-nect'ion (nék'shún), *n.* Connection between; mutual connection.
in/ter-con-ti-nen'tal (kón'tí-nén'tál), *a.* Between or among continents; subsisting or carried on between continents; as, intercontinental relations or commerce.
in/ter-con-ver'sion (kón'vú'shún), *n.* Conversion into one another; mutual conversion.
intercedo a cutting through, fr. *intercedere* to cut asunder. A cutting off, through, or asunder. *Obs.*
in/ter-cit'i-zen n. [*See INTERCITIZEN.*] a falling or failing.
in/ter-clav'ic, *a.* See **INTERCLAVICLE**.
in/ter-civ'ic, *a.* Between or among fellow citizens.
in/ter-clap', *v. t. & i.* See **INTERCLAP**.
in/ter-cla'sion, *n. l.* [*inter + claudere to shut.*] [*inter + claudere to shut.*] [*inter + claudere to shut.*] To shut in, to include. *Obs.*
in/ter-cloud', *v. t.* To cloud at intervals. *Rare.*
in/ter-clude', *v. t. & i.* [*inter + claudere to shut.*] [*inter + claudere to shut.*] To shut out, or up; to intercept; confine; cut off. *Obs.*
in/ter-clip'ent (síp'ént), *n.* See **INTERCLIP-ENT**. A shutting up; interception; a stopping; obstruction. *Obs.*
in/ter-coe-ly-g'al (In'tér-kó-k'í-j'ál), *a.* [*inter + coe-ly-g'al.*] [*inter + coe-ly-g'al.*] [*inter + coe-ly-g'al.*] Between the segments of the coecum.
in/ter-col-le-gi-an (kól'lej'í-j'án), *a.* Intercollegiate.
in/ter-col'lege (kól'lej), *n.* [*inter + collegium.*] [*inter + collegium.*] [*inter + collegium.*] *cf. F. en-*



Intercolumniation, a Pycnostyle; b Systyle; c Eustyle; d Diastyle; e Aræostyle.

other); entre between (L. inter) + OF. ferir to strike, F. férir, fr. L. ferire. Cf. FÉRULE.] 1. To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in the action of going; — ordinarily said of a horse, sometimes of a human being. 2. To come in collision; to clash; also, to be in opposition; to run at cross-purposes; as, interfering claims. 3. To enter into, or take a part in, the concerns of others; to intermeddle; to interpose; to intervene.

To interfere with party disputes. Swift. 4. Physics. To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another; — said of waves, rays of light, heat, etc. See INTERFERENCE, 2. 5. Patent Law. To claim substantially the same invention so that the question of the priority of invention is involved between the claimants; — distinguished from infringe. 6. Philol. To change by interference. 7. Football. When off side, to check with the body an opposing player who is attempting to tackle the runner with the ball. In the English game interfering is not allowed. Syn. — See INTERPOSE.

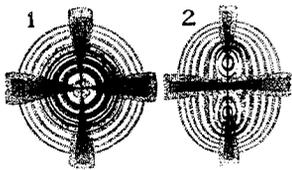
Interference (in'tér-fér'ens), n. [See INTERFERE.] 1. Act, process, or state of interfering; as, the stoppage of a machine by the interference of some of its parts; a meddling interference in the business of others. 2. Physics. The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two beams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any kind, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silence or increased intensity in sounds; neutralization or superposition of waves generally. The term is most commonly applied to light, and the undulatory theory of light affords the proper explanation of the phenomena which are considered to be produced by the superposition of waves, and are thus substantially identical in their origin with the phenomena of heat, sound, waves of water, etc.

3. Wireless Teleg. The intermixing of electric waves or signals meeting in space, causing them to be undecipherable. 4. Philol. Influence exerted upon a sound, word, or phrase by a neighboring sound, word, or phrase, sufficient to cause a change in its sound, position, or form, as in assimilation, umlaut, contamination, epenthesis, metathesis, etc. This term (assimilation), however, does not comprise all the phenomena which are the result of intraverbal interference, such as epenthesis, metathesis, and umlaut. Oertel. 5. Patent Law. Act or state of interfering (see INTERFERE, v. i., 5), or the proceeding for determining the question of priority of invention involved. 6. Mach. Incorrect gearing of gear teeth through faulty design so that the lines of action cross.

Interference colors or colours. Colors produced by the destruction or weakening of certain wave lengths of a composite beam of light in consequence of interference (see INTERFERENCE, 2). The colors of thin films as in the soap bubble, of mica, of the substantially identical in their origin with the phenomena of heat, sound, waves of water, etc. 3. Wireless Teleg. The intermixing of electric waves or signals meeting in space, causing them to be undecipherable. 4. Philol. Influence exerted upon a sound, word, or phrase by a neighboring sound, word, or phrase, sufficient to cause a change in its sound, position, or form, as in assimilation, umlaut, contamination, epenthesis, metathesis, etc.

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Interference figures. Optical Min. The figures observed when certain sections of crystallized bodies are viewed in converging, parallel, or axial light; thus, a section of a uniaxial crystal, cut normal to the vertical axis, shows a series of concentric colored rings with a single black axial cross; — so called because due to the interference of luminous waves.



Interference Figures: 1 produced by a uniaxial crystal; 2 produced by a biaxial crystal when the axes of polarizer and analyzer are at right angles to each other.

Interference spectrum. Optics. A spectrum produced by interference; a diffraction spectrum.

Interfer'ent (in'tér-fér'ent), a. Interfering, or tending to interfere.

Interfer'ent'ial (fér'ent'shál), a. Physics. Of, pert. to, or depending on, interference, as of light; — said esp. with reference to the use of the interferometer.

Interfer'om'e'ter (fér'óm'f-é'tér), n. [See INTERFERE; -METER.] Physics. An instrument for measuring small movements, distances, or displacements by means of the interference of two beams of light.

Interfer'ic (fér'ík), a. Between iron and iron; as, the inter'fer'ic gap in a magnetic circuit.

Interfer'ing (in'tér-fér'ing), n. Mach. The space or distance between two flanges, as of an electromagnet bobbin.

Interflow' (fí'f), n. An interflowing; an intermingling. Interflow' (fí'f), v. i. 1. To flow between. Rare. 2. To intermingle; to pass into one another.

Interflu'ence (in'tér-fú'éns), n. Interfluent state.

Interflu'ent (ént) } a. [L. interfluens, p. pr., and in-terfluens, p. pp.] } turbidus. See INTER-; FLUENT.] 1. Flowing between or among. 2. Passing into one another as by a natural flow; intermingling without dissonance or friction.

The interfluent luxuriant pentamer couplet Century Mag. Interfold' (in'tér-fóld'), v. t. To fold together; interlock.

Interfol'ia'ceous (fó-lí-á'shéus), a. Bot. Borne between opposite or verticillate leaves, as stipules in Rubiaceae.

Interference fringes. Optics. —FRINGE. [That interferes.] Interfer'or (fér'ér), n. One who interferes. Interfer'ing (in'tér-fér'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. OF INTERFERE. Interfer'ingly, adv. — Interfer'ingness, n.

Interfer'ible, a. Biol. Capable of interbreeding.

Interfer'ibril'lar (in'tér-fér'í-brí-lar), n. See INTERFERE.

Interfer'ib'rous (in'tér-fér'í-brú-s), n. See INTERFERE.

Interfer'ic'ient (in'tér-fér'í-sh'nt), n. To interleave of interleave to kill. Slaying; deadly; Obs or Archaic. Interfer'ic'ial (in'tér-fér'í-sh'ál), n. Zool. Between filaments; — specif., of spaces in the gills of lamellibranchs.

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Interfret'ted (in'tér-frét'éd), a. [See FRET to ornament.] Her. Linked as if interwoven; — said of annulets, bows of keys, crescents, etc. Cf. FRETTED.



Interfretted Crescents

Interfuse' (fú'z), v. t.; IN'TER-FUSE' (fú'z); IN'TER-FUS'ING (fú'z'ing). [L. interfusus, p. p. of interfundere to pour between; inter between + fundere to pour. See FUSE to melt.] 1. To combine (one thing with another), as by scattering or mixing; often, to combine intimately, as by fusing or blending; to intermingle. Keats, in whom the moral seems to have so perfectly interfused the physical man, that you might almost say he could feel sorrow with his hands. Lowell.

2. To pass (one thing or element) into or through others, as by pouring or spreading; to infuse or diffuse. Milton. The ambient air, wide interfused.

3. To enter widely or deeply into; to permeate; to penetrate; pervade; as, his soul was interfused with joy.

Interfuse', v. i. To blend; fuse.

Interfus'ion (in'tér-fú'zhún), n. [Cf. L. interfusio a flowing between.] Act of interfusing, or state of being interfused. But the interfusion of religion and virtue is not in fact so close as to secure their habitual coexistence. — J. Martineau.

Inter'gan'glio'n'ic (gán'glio'n'ík), a. Anat. Between and uniting the nerve ganglia; as, interganglionic cords.

Inter'glac'ial (glá'shál), a. Geol. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a comparatively warm epoch occurring between two glacial epochs; as, an interglacial climate.

Inter'glyph' (in'tér-gílf'), n. Arch. The space between two glyphs.

Inter'grad'a'tion (grá-dá'shún), n. Transition through a series of grades, forms, or kinds, varying only by consecutive and related differences; also, an intermediate or transitional form in such a series.

Inter'grad'e' (grád'), n. An intermediate or transitional form in an intergradation.

Inter'grad'e' (grád'), v. i.; -GRAD'ED (-grád'éd); -GRAD'ING (grád'ing). To merge gradually one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms, kinds, or types; to exhibit intergradation.

Inter'grave' (gráv'), v. t. To grave or carve between; to engrave in alternate parts. 3 Kings vii. 28 (Douay Ver.).

Inter'grow' (gró'), v. i. To grow among each other; to grow intermixed.

Inter'grow'n' (grón'), a. Characterized by intergrowth.

Inter'growth' (in'tér-gróth'), n. 1. A growing between, among, or together; also, the product of such a process; as, in parallel intergrowth; spherulitic intergrowths. 2. Specif.: Bot. Growth by intussusception.

Inter'hyal (hí'al), a. [inter + hyoid + -al.] Zool. Designating a small rodlike bone by which the cornu of the hyoid is articulated with the cartilage connecting the hyomandibular and symplectic in many teleost fishes. — n. An interhyal bone or element.

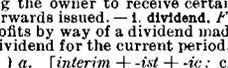
Inter'im (in'tér-im), n. [L. fr. inter between, etc.] 1. The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc. All the interim is like a phantasma, or a hideous dream. Shak. 2. [Cap.] Hist. Either of three compromises made by the Emperor Charles V. of Germany for the sake of harmonizing the conflicting opinions of Protestants and Catholics. These were the Ratibon Interim, taking its name from the Diet of Ratisbon, 1541; the Augsburg Interim, from the Diet of Augsburg, May, 1548; and the Leipzig Interim, from the Diet of Leipzig, December, 1548, the last produced largely through the exertions of the Elector Maurice of Saxony. None of these compromises was effectual.

Inter'im, a. Belonging to an interim; done, made, occurring, etc., for an interim or meantime; temporary; as, an interim injunction or order pending an appeal. Interim certificate, Finance, a temporary or preliminary certificate, as one entitling the owner to receive certain shares or bonds to be afterwards issued. — i. dividend. Finance, a distribution of profits by way of a dividend made before declaring the full dividend for the current period.

Inter'im'istic (is'tík) } a. [interim + -ist + -ic; cf. inter'm'istic (í-kál)] } G. inter'm'istisch.] Of or pertaining to an interim; falling in, or designed for, an interim. — Inter'im'istic'ally, adv.

Inter'ior (in'tér-í-ér), a. [L. con. par. fr. inter between; cf. F. intérieur. See INTER; cf. INTIMATE.] 1. Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner; — opposed to exterior, or superficial; as, interior galleries; the interior surface of a hollow ball. 2. Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the interior parts of a region or country. 3. Belonging to the inner constitution or operation of anything, or to its private or concealed nature; as, the interior organization of a business. 4. Belonging to the mental or spiritual life; not bodily or worldly. Cf. INNER, a., 2.

Syn. — Internal, inside, inward, inland. See INNER. Interior angle, Geom., an angle formed between two sides, within any rectilinear figure, as a polygon, or



agh bñh ghe ghí Interior angles; eagh egh fhe fhí Exterior angles

Inter'ior'ial (in'tér-í-ér-í-ál), n. [L. con. par. fr. inter between; cf. F. intérieur. See INTER; cf. INTIMATE.] 1. Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inside; internal; inner; — opposed to exterior, or superficial; as, interior galleries; the interior surface of a hollow ball. 2. Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the interior parts of a region or country. 3. Belonging to the inner constitution or operation of anything, or to its private or concealed nature; as, the interior organization of a business. 4. Belonging to the mental or spiritual life; not bodily or worldly. Cf. INNER, a., 2.

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between two parallel lines by these lines and another intersecting them; — called also internal angle. — Interior ballistics, a branch of ballistics dealing with the combustion and propulsive effect of a charge, the action of the projectile in the gun, etc. — i. basin. Phys. Geog. — CLOSED BASIN. — i. crest, Fort., the line of the junction of the interior and superior slopes. — i. epicycloid, Math., a hypocycloid. — i. planets, Astron., planets whose paths are within the orbit of the earth. — i. side, Fort., the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii of the front. — i. slope, Fort., the slope connecting the interior crest with the banqueted tread. See FORTIFICATION, Illust. Inter'ior'or (in'tér-í-ér-ór), n. 1. That which is within; the internal or inner part of a thing; the inside. 2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom. 3. The inner or spiritual nature; inner character. 4. The internal affairs of a state or nation; as, the Minister, or Department, of the Interior. 5. A scene or view of the interior of a building. Interior of a simple closed curve, that one of the two continua into which it divides the plane, which contains no sufficiently distant point. Cf. exterior of a simple closed curve, under EXTERIOR, n.

Inter'ior'or'y (in'tér-í-ér-ór-í), n. State of being interior. Inter'ior'or'y (in'tér-í-ér-ór-í), adv. Internally; inwardly. Inter'ior'or'y (in'tér-í-ér-ór-í), n. [See INTERJACENT.] Inter'ior'or'y (in'tér-í-ér-ór-í), n. State of being between; a coming or lying between or among; intervention; also, that which lies between.

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in-ter-nou'ral (in-tér-nú'rál), *a.* *Anat.* Between the neural arches or neural spines. — *n.* In fishes, one of the bones or spines which extend into the flesh between the neural spines, of which the rays of the dorsal fins are attached.

in-ter-no- (in-tér'nó-). Combining form for *internal*.

in-ter-nod'al (in-tér-nód'al), *n.* Of or pertaining to internodes; intervening between nodes or joints.

in-ter-nod'e (in-tér-nód'), *n.* [L. *internodium*; *inter* between + *nodus* knot.] The interval or part between two nodes (in any sense), or between two joints; a segment.

in-ter-nun'cial (in-tér'nú'shál), *a.* [See **INTERNUCIO**.] 1. Of or pertaining to an inter-nuncio; inter-nuncio.

2. *Physiol.* Communicating or transmitting impressions between different parts of the body, as nerves.

in-ter-nun'ci-o (shí-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cios (-ōz). [L. *internuntius*; *inter* between + *nuntius*, *nuntius*, messenger: cf. It. *internuncio*. See **NUNCIO**.] 1. A messenger between two parties; a go-between.

2. A representative, or chargé d'affaires, of the Pope at a court or seat of government during an interval when there is no nuncio, or where no nuncio is sent, usually ranking next below a nuncio; also, formerly, an envoy, esp. the Austrian, at Constantinople. See **DIPLOMATIC AGENT**.

in-ter-o-ce-an'ic (ō-shē-ān'ik), *a.* Between oceans; connecting oceans; as, *interoceanic* communication.

in-ter-oc'u-lar (ōk'ū-lār), *a.* Between the eyes, as the antennae of some insects.

in-ter-o-per'cle (ō-pūr'kl'), *n.* *Zool.* In fishes, the membrane bone between the preopercle and the branchiostegals.

— **in-ter-o-per'cu-lar** (ō-kū-lār), *a.*

1. Mutually touching or intersecting; as, *interoculard* circles.

2. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Having characters of two groups; intersecting.

in-ter-os-cu-late (lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'éd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). To osculate with each other; to intermix; intersect; specif., *Biol.*, of species, etc., to have characters in common.

in-ter-os-cu-la'tion (lā'shūn), *n.* Act of interosculating, or state of being interosculated.

in-ter-os-se-ous (ōs'ē-ūs), *a.* *Anat.* Situated between bones; specif., designating the fibrous membranes connecting the shafts of the tibia and fibula, or the radius and ulna, or certain arteries, veins, and nerves of the forearm; also, designating certain arteries of the hand and foot, which run along the interosseus.

interosseus muscles, the interossei.

in-ter-os-se-us (ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -sei (-sēi). [NL.] *Anat.* Any of certain small muscles arising from the metacarpals and metatarsals and inserted into the bases of the first phalanges. In each hand there are four dorsal interossei, lying between the metacarpals, and three palmar, beneath the metacarpals; in each foot, four dorsal and three palmar.

in-ter-page- (pāj'), *v. t.* To insert or put between pages.

in-ter-pa-ri-é-tal (pā-rí-é-tāl), *a.* *Anat.* & *Zool.* Between the parietal bones. — *interparietal* bone, a median triangular bone lying at the junction of the parietal and occipital bones, rarely present in man (see **INCA BONE**), but very conspicuous in certain of the lower mammals. In fishes the term is sometimes applied to the supraoccipital.

in-ter-pe-dun'cu-lar (pē-dūn'kū-lār), *a.* *Anat.* Between peduncles, esp. the peduncles of the cerebrum.

in-ter-pel' (pēl'), *v. t.*; **in-ter-pel-lé'd** (-pēld'); **in-ter-pel'ling**. [L. *interpellare*, *interpellare*; *inter* + *pellere* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive: cf. F. *interpeller*. Cf. **INTERPELLATE**.] 1. To interrupt; to intercede with. *Obs.*

2. *Scots Law*. To intercept; to prevent or preclude.

in-ter-pel'lant (pēlvánt), *a.* [L. *interpellans*, *p. pr.* See **INTERPELL**.] Interrupting. — *n.* One who interpellates.

in-ter-pel'late (-āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt'éd); -LAT-ING (-āt-ing). [See **INTERPELL**.] 1. To interrupt. *Obs.*

2. To question formally, as a minister, or other executive officer, in explanation of his conduct; — generally on the part of a member in a legislative body.

in-ter-pel-la'tion (pē-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *interpellatio*: cf. F. *interpellation*.] 1. An interposing or interceding. *Obs.*

2. Act of interpellating or interrupting; interruption. "Continual interpellations." *Sp. Hall*.

3. Act of formally bringing into question a ministerial policy or action.

An *interpellation* . . . is a special and formal challenge of the policy or action of a Cabinet or some member of the day, and is commonly the occasion of a general debate. It usually results in a vote expressive of confidence or want of confidence in the ministers. . . . It is . . . the weightiest form of interrogating ministers: it makes them and all that they have done the objects of set attack and defense. *Woodrow Wilson*.

4. An official summons or citation. *Obs.*

5. *Scots Law*. Interception; prevention.

in-ter-pel-la'tor (tēr), *n.* [L.] One who interpellates.

in-ter-pen'e-trate (pēn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'éd); -TRAT'ING (-trāt'ing). 1. To penetrate between, within, or throughout; to permeate.

It interpenetrates my granite mass. *Shelley*.

It was reserved for Shakespeare . . . to interpenetrate tragedy with comedy, and comedy with tragic earnestness. *Edward Dowden*.

2. To penetrate mutually.

interpenetrating molding, or **moulding**, in late Gothic architecture.

in-ter-ne'cion (in-tér-nē'shūn), *n.* [L. *internecio*.] Mutual destruction; massacre. *Rare*.

in-ter-ne'cive (-siv), *a.* [L. *internecivus*.] Internecive. *Rare*.

in-ter-nec'it', *v. t.* [L. *internecere*.] To inter-necite.

in-ter-nec'it-ion, *n.* *Obs.*

in-ter-ne'ship, *n.* See **SHIP**.

in-ter-net', *n.* Interwoven; complicated. *R.* **INTERWEAVE**, 2.

in-ter-nist (in-tér'níst), *n.* = **INTER-NIST**.

in-ter-nit'y, *n.* Inwardness; presence within. *Obs.*

in-ter-nit'ment (in-tér'nít'mént), *n.* [Cf. F. *internitment*.] An inter-nitment; state of being inter-nit.

in-ter-no'd'al, **in-ter-no'd'i-an**, *a.* = **INTERNODAL**. *Rare*.

in-ter-no'di-um (n-ō'd'í-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -ia (-iā). [L.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* An internode; a segment of a phalanx. [Nuncio. *Obs.*]

in-ter-nonce, *n.* [F.] An inter-nuncio (in-tér'nós). [L.] Between ourselves.

in-ter-nu'cle-ar, *a.* *Biol.* Between nuclei.

in-ter-nucio, *n.* [Cf. F. *inter-*

ture, a decoration by means of moldings to pass through solid uprights or transoms; often, two sets of architectural members apparently penetrating one another.

in-ter-pen'e-tration (in-tér-pēn'ē-trā'shūn), *n.* Act, state, quality, or form of that which interpenetrates.

in-ter-pen'e-trat-ive (pēn'ē-trā-tív), *a.* Penetrating each the other. — **in-ter-pen'e-trat-ive-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-pi-las'ter (pī-lās'tēr), *n.* *Arch.* The space between two pilasters. — **in-ter-pi-las'ter-ing**, *n.*

in-ter-plait' (plāt'), *v. t.* To plait together; to interweave.

in-ter-plan'et-a-ry (plān'ēt-ā-rí), *a.* *Astron.* Between or in the region of the planets; as, *interplanetary* spaces. *Boyle*.

in-ter-play (in-tér-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect; as, the *interplay* of light and shade.

in-ter-play' (plā'), *v. t.* To exert interplay.

in-ter-plea' (in-tér-plē'), *n.* *Law*. A dilatory plea. *Obs.*

b The plea made by bill of interpleader.

in-ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. t.* *Law*. To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right on which the action of a third party depends. See **2d INTERPLEADER**.

in-ter-plead'er (-ēr), *n.* *Law*. One who interpleads.

After its judicial determination the interpleader cannot resort to revivify for the same property. *3d Mo. App. 487*.

in-ter-plead'er (-ēr), *n.* *Law*. A proceeding devised to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him.

in-ter-point' (pōint'), *v. t.* To point; to mark with stops or pauses; to punctuate. *Rare*.

Her sighs should interpoint her words. *Daniel*.

in-ter-point' (in-tér-pōint'), *a.* Characterized by reciprocal points. — **interpoint** Braille type, Braille type in which each type, besides carrying its proper letter, acts as a matrix for any letter constructed in a reverse series, to be printed on the opposite side of the sheet, the advantage of the system being that pages may be printed with opposing lines on the two sides, as in ordinary printing.

in-ter-punt', *n.* A point or period between words; an inter-punct. *Rare*.

in-ter-po-la-ble (in-tér-pō-lā-b'l), *a.* That may be interpolated; suitable to be interpolated.

in-ter-polar (pōlār), *a.* Between poles, as, *Elec.*, the auxiliary poles or winding of an interpole motor.

in-ter-po-late (in-tér-pō-lāt), *v. t.*; **in-ter-to-lat'ed** (-lāt'éd); **in-ter-po-lat'ing** (-lāt'ing). [L. *interpolatus*, *p. p.* of *interpolare* to form anew, to interpolate, *tr.* *interpolus*, *interpolis*, falsified, vamped up, polished up; *inter* between + root of *polire* to polish. See **POLISH**, *v. t.*] 1. To renew; to carry on with intermission. *Obs.*

2. To alter or corrupt by inserting new or foreign matter; esp., to change, as a book or text, by inserting matter that is new, or foreign to the purpose of the author.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and interpolated, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions. *Sp. Bayle*.

Another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose.

3. To insert between other things or parts; to intercalate.

4. *Math.* To insert intermediate terms in, as a series according to the law of the series; to calculate intermediate values of (a function) from observed values, according to some assumed law of change in value.

Syn. — See **INSERT**.

in-ter-po-late, *v. i.* To make interpolations.

in-ter-po-lat'ed (in-tér-pō-lāt'éd), *p. a.* 1. Inserted in, or added to, the original; introduced; foisted in; changed by the insertion of new or spurious matter.

2. *Math.* A characterized by interpolations; as, an *interpolated* table. b Introduced or determined by interpolation; as, *interpolated* quantities or numbers.

in-ter-po-la'tion (lā'shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *interpolation*, L. *interpolatio* an alteration made here and there.] 1. Act of interpolating; the introduction or insertion of anything, esp. that which is spurious or foreign.

2. That which is introduced or inserted, esp. something foreign or spurious.

3. *Math.* The method or operation of finding approximately from given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law, given or assumed, of the series.

4. *Surg.* Transfer of tissue, as in plastic operations.

5. A polishing or finishing up. *Obs.* *Cudworth*.

in-ter-po-la-tive (in-tér-pō-lā-tív), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, interpolation. — **in-ter-po-la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter-po-la'tor (lā'tēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *interpolateur*, L. *interpolator* a corrupter.] 1. One who interpolates; esp., one who inserts foreign or spurious matter in writings.

2. *Mil.* A device with mirrors for establishing an intermediate point in range with two points mutually invisible, to guide gun fire. *Rare*.

3. *Submarine Teleg.* A mechanically rotated clockwork instrument with two cams, one for dots and the other for dashes, worked in conjunction with the relay to secure the correct retransmission of any given number of consecutive elements of a letter which are of the same sign.

in-ter-pole' (in-tér-pōl'), *n.* *Elec.* A supplementary pole,

usually small, between the regular poles of a direct-current dynamo or motor. The magnetizing effect of the interpole tends to counterbalance the magnetizing effect of the armature current (armature reaction), thus eliminating or largely reducing sparking at the commutator. The introduction of interpoles has caused an important improvement in direct-current machinery.

in-ter-po-lit'i-cal (in-tér-pō-lít'ikāl), *a.* [*inter* + Gr. *πόλις*, city, state.] Between, or pert. to, the Greek city-states.

in-ter-pos'al (pōz'al), *n.* [From **INTERPOSE**.] Act of interposing; interposition; intervention.

in-ter-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ing). [F. *interposer*. See **INTER**; **POSE**, *v. t.*] 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eye and a fire.

Mountains interposed.

2. To thrust in; to intrude; to put between, either for aid or for troubling.

What watchful cares do interpose themselves Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*

3. To introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument.

4. To come or be in the way of; to obstruct; hinder. *Obs.*

in-ter-pose', *v. t.* 1. To be or come between.

2. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to intervene; as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.

3. To utter a sentiment by way of interruption.

Syn. — **INTERPOSE**, **INTERFERE**, **INTERVENE**, **MEDIATE**, **INTERCEDE**. To *interpose* is to put oneself forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety, as the case may be; to *INTERFERE* is to interpose either impudently and officiously, or in the exercise of right or authority; to *INTERVENE*, as here compared, is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary; as, "I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel" (*Talbot*); "A wretched sylph too fondly *interposed*" (*Pope*); to *interfere* in another's business; "He sees that human equity is slack to *interfere*, though in so just a cause" (*Corneille*); "She had cherished an unacknowledged idea that some harlequin trick of fortune would *intervene* in her favor" (*Harthorne*). To *MEDIATE* is to intervene esp. in order to effect a reconciliation; to *INTERCEDE* is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to volunteer one's good offices to *mediate* between belligerents; "More requested him to *intercede* with the king" (*Keightley*). See **MEDIATE**, **INTRUDE**, **INTERPOLATE**, **TRUSS**.

in-ter-po-si'tion (pō-zí'shūn), *n.* [L. *interpositio* a putting between, insertion, fr. *interponere*, *interponisum*: cf. F. *interposition*. See **INTERPOSE**, **POSITION**.] 1. Act of interposing, or state of being interposed; a being, placing, or coming between; mediation; intervention.

2. The thing interposed.

in-ter-pret (in-tér-prēt), *v. t.*; -PRET-ED; -PRET-ING. [L. *interpretari*, *p. p.* *interpretatus*, fr. *interpretari* interpreter, agent, negotiator; *inter* + a root of uncertain origin: cf. F. *interpréter*.] 1. To explain or tell the meaning of; to translate into intelligible or familiar language or terms; to expound; elucidate; translate; — applied esp. to language, but also to dreams, signs, conduct, mysteries, etc. Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is God with us. *Matt. i. 23*. And Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was one that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh. *Gen. xli. 5*.

2. To understand or appreciate in the light of individual belief, judgment, or interest.

As thou wouldst be well *interpreted* by others, *interpret* others well. *Donne*.

3. To apprehend and represent by means of art; to show by illustrative representation; as, an actor *interprets* a character; a musician, a sonata; an artist, a landscape.

Syn. — Translate, solve, render, expound, elucidate, decipher, unfold, unravel. See **EXPLAIN**.

in-ter-pret, *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; to translate; to construe.

in-ter-pret-a-ble (ā-b'l), *a.* [L. *interpretabilis*: cf. F. *interprétable*.] Admitting interpretation; capable of being interpreted or explained. — **in-ter-pret-a-ble-ly** (ā-bil'í-ly), *adv.*

in-ter-pret-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [L. *interpretatus*, *p. p.*] To interpret. *Obs.* or *R.*

in-ter-pret-a'tion (in-tér-prēt-ā'shūn), *n.* [L. *interpretatio*: cf. F. *interprétation*.] 1. An interpreting; specif.: a Explanation of what is obscure; exposition; version; construction; as, the *interpretation* of a dream. b A translating; translation from one language into another. *Obs.* except as used of the oral translation by interpreters.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation given; meaning; as, commentators give various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture.

3. The power or faculty of interpreting. *Rare*.

4. An artist's way of expressing his thought or embodying his conception of the subject of his art.

Syn. — Explanation, exposition, solution; translation, version, rendering, construction; sense, definition.

interpretation clause. *Law*. A clause inserted in a statute, contract, etc., declaring the interpretation that is to be put upon a certain word or words.

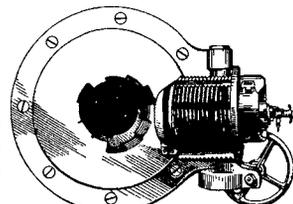
in-ter-pre-ta-tive (in-tér-prēt-ā-tív), *a.* [Cf. F. *interprétatif*.] 1. Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory.

2. According to interpretation; constructive.

in-ter-pret-er (prēt-ēr), *n.* [OF. *entrepriere*, *interpre-*

teur, *L. interpretator*.] 1. One that interprets, explains, or expounds; specif., *Obs.*, a professional expounder of law or religion.
 2. One who translates; esp., a person who translates orally for parties conversing in different tongues.
 3. One who reveals the will of the gods; the messenger of the gods. *Obs. or Poetic.*
Mr. Interpreter, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a character typifying the Holy Ghost.
Inter-proximal (in-tér-prók-si-mál), *a.* Situated between adjacent parts or surfaces. — *Interproximal space*, *Dentistry*, the space between any two adjacent teeth.
Inter-punctio (-púnk-tshún), *n.* [*L. interpunctio, fr. interpungere, interpunctum*, to interpoint. See *INTER-; PUNCT-*] Act of interpointing; punctuation.
Inter-punctuate (-púnk-tshún-á), *v. t.* To interpoint; to punctuate. — **Inter-punctuation** (-púnk-tshún-shún), *n.*
Inter-pupillary (-pú-plá-ri), *a.* Between the pupils of the eyes; also, designating the distance between the centers of the spectacle lenses.
Inter-radial (-rá-di-ál), *a.* Between radii or rays; specif., *Zool.*, of or pert. to an interradius of a radiate animal; in crinoids, designating the plates occupying the spaces between the rays proper, thus including both the interambulacra and interbrachials. — *n.* An interradial plate. — **Inter-radial-ly**, *adv.*
Inter-radius (-ús), *n.*; *L. pl. -ii* (-i). [*NL.*] *Zool.* In certain coelenterates, a radius of the second order, half way between two perradii. See *RADIUS*, 4 a.
Inter-regnum (-rэг-núm), *n.*; *L. pl. -na* (-ná). [*L.*] *inter* between + *regnum* dominion. See *REGIM*; cf. *INTERREGNUM*.
 1. Reign or tenure of power during a temporary vacancy of a throne or suspension of the ordinary government.
 2. The time during which a throne is vacant between the death, abdication, or expulsion of a sovereign and the accession of his successor.
 3. Any period during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive.
 4. Hence, a period of freedom from customary authority, or a lapse, break, or pause in a continuous event or series.
Inter-relate (-rэг-lát'), *v. t. & i.* -*LAT'ED* (-lát'éd); -*LAT'ING* (-lát'ing). To bring into, or show, mutual relation.
Inter-relat'ed (-rэг-lát'éd), *p. a.* Having a mutual or reciprocal relation or parallelism; correlative.
Inter-relation (-lá-shún), *n.* Mutual relation.
Inter-rex (in-tér-réks), *n.*; *L. pl. -reges* (-rэг'эгэ). [*L.*] *inter* between + *rex* king. One who exercises supreme or kingly power during an interregnum.
Inter-ro-gate (in-tér-róg-gát), *v. t.*; *IN-TÉR'RO-GAT'ED* (-gát'éd); *IN-TÉR'RO-GAT'ING* (-gát'ing). [*L. interrogatus, p. p. of interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask. See *ROGATION*.] 1. To question; esp., to question formally; to examine by asking questions; as, to interrogate a witness.
 2. To ask questions in regard to (something). *Obs.*
Syn. — Question, ask. See *INQUIRE*.
Inter-ro-gate, *v. i.* To ask questions.
Inter-ro-gation (in-tér-róg-gátshún), *n.* [*L. interrogatio; cf. F. interrogation.*] 1. Act of interrogating, or questioning; inquiry; also, a question put; an inquiry.
 2. *Gram. & Rhet.* A question as a type of sentence or unit of discourse; questioning as a mode or figure of discourse.
 3. A mark, or sign (?), used to indicate a question, to express doubt, or to mark a query; — called also *interrogation point*. In Spanish it is also placed, inverted, at the beginning of the interrogative sentence; as, *¿Como qué?*
Inter-ro-gation-al (-ál), *a.* Of the nature of interrogation; inclined to interrogate; interrogative.
Inter-ro-ga-tive (in-tér-róg-gát-ív), *a.* [*L. interrogativus; cf. F. interrogatif.*] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an interrogative particle or pronoun.
Inter-ro-ga-tive, n. *Gram.* A word used in asking questions, as *who? what? which?*, or an interrogative particle, as the Latin *ne*.
Inter-ro-ga-tive-ly, *adv.* In the form of, or by means of, a question; in an interrogative manner.
Inter-ro-gator (in-tér-róg-gát'ér), *n.* [*cf. F. interrogateur.*] One who interrogates; a questioner.
Inter-ro-ga-to-ry (in-tér-róg-gát'ér-í), *a.* [*L. interrogatorius.*] Containing, expressing, or implying a question; interrogative; as, an interrogatory sentence.
Inter-ro-ga-to-ry, n.; *pl. -ories* (-rí). [*cf. F. interrogatoire.*] 1. A formal question or inquiry; esp., *Law*, a question put in writing.
 2. A sign or signal denoting interrogation.
Inter-rupt (in-tér-rúp't'), *v. t.*; *IN-TÉR-RUP'T'ED*; *IN-TÉR-*

RUP'T'ING. [*L. interruptus, p. p. of interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* between + *rumpere* to break. See *RUPURE*.]
 1. To break into, or between; to stop or hinder by breaking in; to interfere with the course, current, or motion of; as, to interrupt the remarks of one speaking.
 Do not interrupt me in my course. *Shak.*
 2. To break the monotony or uniformity of; to divide or separate in the way of diversification or obstruction; as, the evenness of the road was not interrupted by a single hill.
 3. To obstruct; intercept; hinder; thwart. *Obs.*
Inter-rupt (in-tér-rúp't'), *v. i.* To break in upon some action or discourse; esp., to break in with questions or remarks while another is speaking; to interpolate.
Inter-rupt'ed, *p. a.* 1. Broken in upon; intermitted; discontinued; as, an interrupted stripe.
 2. *Bot.* Not uniform; broken in arrangement or symmetry, as when leaves or bracts intervene between the flowers in an inflorescence.
Interrupted cadence. See under *CADENCE*, 3. — 1. fern, the *Claytonia* fern — a saw, a screw, or a stepped screw (see *ILLUSTR.*), or a slotted screw, a screw of uniform diameter with a series of simple longitudinal slots whose surface is divided longitudinally into several blank or cut-away sections so that the screw may be slipped into a reciprocally made nut, or screw box, and locked by a fraction of a turn. The principle is employed in the breech mechanism of certain guns, in which case a necessary part of the system is the obturator which seals the bore and prevents escape of gas about the block. — 1. *suture, Surg.*, a series of separate stitches placed near to each other, to unite the lips of a wound.
Inter-rupt'ed-ly, *adv.* With interruptions. *Breech Mechanism for 12-inch British Naval Gun, showing Interrupted-screw Ferreture or Breechblock.*
Interruptedly pin-nate. *Bot.* A Pinnate with small leaflets intermixed with large ones. *b* Abruptly pinnate.
Inter-rupt'er (in-tér-rúp't'ér), *n.* 1. One that interrupts.
 2. *Specif.: Elec.* Any of various devices to interrupt or make and break an electric current, usually automatically and at rapidly recurring intervals.
Inter-ruption (-rúp'shún), *n.* [*L. interruptio; cf. F. interruption.*] 1. Act of interrupting, or breaking in upon; state of being interrupted.
 2. A breach or break, caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign; intervention; interposition.
 Lost the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden*
 3. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stop; hindrance; as, the interruptions in the execution of a work.
 4. Temporary cessation; intermission; suspension.
 5. Hindrance or obstruction. *Obs.*
Inter-rupt'ive (-rúp't'ív), *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **Inter-rupt'ive-ly**, *adv.*
Inter-scap'u-lar (in-tér-skáp'ú-lár), *a.* *Anat.* Between the scapulae, or shoulder blades. *b* *Zool.* Pertaining to the region between the shoulders; as, the *interscapular* feathers. — *n.* An interscapular feather; — chiefly in *pl.*
Inter-seam'ed (in-tér-sém'd'), *a.* [*F. entressemé, p. p.*] Interpersed, or sown (with), as for adornment. *Archaic.*
Borders of lilies interseamed with roses. Greene.
Inter-sect (-sék't'), *v. t.*; *IN-TÉR-SECT'ED*; *IN-TÉR-SECT'ING*. [*L. intersectus, p. p. of intersectare* to intersect; *inter* + *secare* to cut. See *SECTION*.] To pierce or divide by passing through or athwart; to cut across; to cross; as, any two diameters of a circle intersect each other.
Inter-sect', v. i. To cut into one another; to meet and cross at a point, as two lines. *Intersecting arcade, Arch.*, a Romanesque arcade having interlacing arches.
Inter-sect'ion (in-tér-sék't), *n.* *Math.* A point or curve of intersection.
Inter-section (-sék'shún), *n.* [*L. intersectio; cf. F. intersection.*] 1. Act, state, or place of intersecting.
 2. *Math.* The extent (whether composed of points, lines, surfaces, or volumes) in which two other extents (whether like or unlike) intersect, or which is common to both. The intersection of two curves consists of points; of two surfaces, of lines and points; of a line and a surface, in gen-



eral of points; of a surface and a volume, in general of a surface; etc. *b* The aggregate of elements common to two aggregates.
Inter-section-al (in-tér-sék'shún-ál), *a.* Of or pertaining to intersections.
Inter-sep'tal (-sép'tál), *a.* *Bot. & Zool.* Between septa.
Inter-ser't (-súr't'), *v. t.*; -*SER'T'ED*; -*SER'T'ING*. [*L. interserere, p. p. of interserere* to intersert; *inter* between + *serere* to join, weave.] To put in between other things; to insert. — **Inter-ser'tion** (-súr'shún), *n.* *Both Obs. or R.*
Inter-ses-a-moid (-sés-á-moid), *a.* Between sesamoid bones; as, the *intersesamoid* ligament of a horse's fetlock.
Inter-so'cial (-sú'shál), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual intercourse or relations of persons in society; social.
Inter-space (in-tér-spás'), *n.* [*L. interspatium. See INTER-; SPACE.*] Intervening space.
Inter-space' (-spás'), *v. t.* To put an interval between.
Inter-spérse (-spír'sé), *v. t.*; -*SPERSE'D* (-spír'sé'd); -*SPERSE'ING* (-spír'sé'ing). [*L. interspersus* interspersed; *inter* between, among + *spargere* to scatter. See *SPARSE*.] 1. To scatter or set here and there among other things; to insert at intervals; as, to intersperse pictures in a book.
 There, interspersed in lawns and opening glades. Pope
 2. To diversify or adorn with things set or scattered at intervals; to place something at intervals in or among; as, to intersperse a book with pictures.
 Which space is interspersed with small islands and rocks. Cook
Inter-spér'sion (-spúr'shún), *n.* Act of interspersing, or state of being interspersed.
Inter-sphér'e (-sfér'), *v. i.* To fall or come within the spheres or influences of each other.
Inter-spín'al (-spín'ál), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Between spines; esp., between the spinous processes of the vertebral column. — *n.* An interneural or interneural bone.
Inter-spín'al-ís (-spín-ál'ís), *n.*; *pl. -nales* (-néz). [*NL.*] *Anat.* Any of certain short muscles connecting the ends of the spinous processes of contiguous vertebrae. They occur mostly in the neck and lumbar region.
Inter-stat'e (in-tér-stát'), *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of States; existing between, or including, different States; as, *interstate* commerce is placed under exclusive Federal control by Art. I, § 8, cl. 3 of the Constitution of the United States.
Interstate Commerce Act, U. S., an act of Congress (Feb. 4, 1887) regulating commerce between the States, when carried on wholly or partly by rail. It declared all common carriers engaged in such commerce liable to regulation; declared that charges must be reasonable; forbade special rates, rebates, preferences, pooling, etc., and established the Interstate Commerce Commission. — **I. Commerce Commission, U. S.**, a commission established by the Interstate Commerce Act to execute and enforce the provisions of the act. Its members (orig. five, now seven) are appointed by the President; it has power to demand from common carriers all necessary information, to institute prosecutions for violation of the provisions of the act, and under the act of 1906, to fix the rates to be charged by common carriers for interstate transportation of persons or property.
Inter-stel'lar (-stél'ár), *a.* Beyond the confines of the solar system; located among the stars or passing from one to another; as, *interstellar* space.
Inter-stice (in-tér-stís; 277), *n.*; *pl. INTERSTICES* (-stís-síz). [*L. interstitium* a pause, interval; *inter* between + *stare* to set, fr. *stare* to stand; cf. *F. interstice. See STAND*.] 1. A space which intervenes between one thing and another; esp., a space between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; a chink; a crack; a crevice; an interval; as, the *interstices* of a wall.
 2. An interval of time; specif., *pl., R. C. Ch.*, the intervals which the canon law requires between the reception of the various degrees of orders.
Inter-sticed (-stís't), *a.* Provided with interstices; having interstices between; situated at intervals.
Inter-sti'tial (in-tér-stí'shál), *a.* Of or pertaining to interstices; within the tissues. — **Inter-sti'tial-ly**, *adv.*
Inter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion (-strát'í-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Process of interstratifying, or state of being interstratified; also, that which is interstratified.
Inter-strat'i-fied (-strát'í-fí-d), *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies; interbedded; as, *interstratified* rocks.
Inter-strat'if-y (-fí), *v. t. & i.*; -*FIED* (-fí-d); -*FY'ING* (-fí'ing). To insert, or to lie, between other strata; to arrange, or to lie, in alternate strata.
Inter-sub-ject'ive (-súb-jék't'ív), *a.* Connecting or interrelating two consciousnesses or subjectivities.
Inter-su-per-ci'l'i-a-ry (-sú-pér-sí-l'í-ár-í), *a.* *Cranial.*

Metazoa, in contradistinction to the Protozoa. b Living within the intestine, as certain parasitic worms.

3. = INTESTINE. Rare.
intestinal calculus. = DUST BALL. - 1. canal, the intestine. - 1. colic, pain due to distention of the intestines by gas; ordinary colic.

in-te'stine (in-tēs'tīn), a. [L. intestinus, fr. intus on the inside, within, fr. in: cf. F. intestine, see INT.] 1. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign; - applied usually to that which is evil; as, intestine disorders, calamities, etc.

An intestine struggle... between authority and liberty Hume
2. Depending upon the internal nature or constitution of a body or entity; subjective.

Everything labors under an intestine necessity. Cudworth
3. Internal; inward; esp., as applied to the body, intestinal. Obs. "Intestine stone and ulcers." Milton.

4. Inclosed or confined; inward with respect to an area, a structure, or a physical body.
Syn. - See INNER.

in-te'stine, n. [L. intestinum: cf. F. intestin. See INTESTINE, a.] The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; the bowels; - in popular usage generally in pl. In man the intestine is five or six times the length of the body and forms numerous convolutions in the abdominal cavity, being attached and supplied with blood and lymph vessels and nerves by the mesentery (which see). Its walls, which contain numerous glands, consist of an internal mucous membrane, a submucosa, a muscular coat of two layers (the inner with circular, the outer with longitudinal fibers), and in most parts an external serous coat. Its muscles are nonstriated and perform peristaltic movements. The first four fifths of the intestine constitutes the small intestine, comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum (see these terms); the remaining fifth, the large intestine, comprising the caecum, colon, and rectum, and distinguished by its larger diameter, sacculated form, and by the absence of certain structures (see VILLOS, VALVULAE CONNIVENTES) present in the small intestine. Besides serving to carry off waste matter, the intestine, esp. the first part of it, is the seat of the completion of digestion and (by means of the blood vessels and lacteals in its walls) of the absorption of nourishment. In vertebrates below mammals the distinction between large and small intestine is often not well marked. In many invertebrates the intestine is not convoluted, being an almost straight tube, and when, as is sometimes the case, no stomach is present, the term is applied to the whole digestive tract. (See DIGESTIVE, Illust.)

in-thrall', in-thrall' (in-thrō'l'), v. t. [Cf. ENTHRALL.] To make a thrall of. See ENTHRALL.

She soothes, but never can enthrall my mind. Prior.
in-till', in-till' (in-tī'l'), prep. [in + till, prep.] 1. In or into. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. To or unto. Obs.

in-ti-ma (in-tī-mā), n.; pl. -mās (-mēs). [NL., fr. L. intimus innermost.] Anat. & Zool. The innermost coat or lining membrane of an organ, esp. of a blood vessel or lymphatic, or of the trachea of insects. In the larger blood vessels it consists of an endothelial lining backed by a layer of connective tissue and one of elastic tissue.

in-ti-ma-cy (in-tī-mā-sē), n.; pl. -cies (-sēs). [From INTIMATE.] State of being intimate; specif., close familiarity, association, or connection; as: a Close personal relationship; nearness in friendship. b Illicit sexual intercourse.
Syn. - Acquaintance, familiarity, fellowship, friendship.

in-ti-ma-dō (in-tī-mā-dō), n.; pl. -dōs (-dōs). [Sp.] An intimate friend; an intimate. Obs. or Archaic.

in-ti-mate (in-tī-māt), a. [Formerly intīme, L. intimus a superl. corresponding to the compar. interior: cf. F. intime. The form intīmate is due to confusion with L. intimatus, p. p. See INTERIOR, INTIMATE, v. t.] 1. Of or pertaining to the inner character or essential nature of a thing; deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic; often, specif., pert. to, or springing from, the inmost self, or psychical being.
I know from intimate impulse Milton.
To imagine a more intimate revenge than any mortal had ever dreamed upon an enemy. Hawthorne.

2. Close in mental or physical contact; esp.: a Close in personal relationship; close in association or acquaintance; familiar; as, an intimate friend; also, involving or arising from familiar association. b Close or exact by reason of customary contact or thorough investigation; direct; thorough; as, intimate knowledge; an intimate acquaintance with the facts. c Near in respect to place or presence.
Honored with an intimate and immediate admission. South.
d Having illicit sexual intercourse (with).

3. Closely united; very close or thorough in connection; as, an intimate mixture.

Syn. - Near, friendly, confidential. See FAMILIAR.

in-ti-mate, n. 1. A typical representative. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
2. An intimate friend or associate; a confidant.

in-ti-mate (-māt), v. t.; in-TI-MATE'ED (-māt'ēd); in-TI-MATE'ING (-māt'īng). [L. intimatus, p. p. of intīmare to put, bring, drive, or press into, to announce, make known, from intīmus the inmost. See INTIMATE, a.] 1. To announce or give notice of; to declare; publish; communicate; to make known. Chiefly, or Entirely, British.
He, incontinent, did proclaim and intimate open war. E. Hall.
Assignations must not only be delivered to the assignee, but intimated by him to the debtor. Erskine's Principles.

2. To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to refer to remotely; to give slight notice of; to hint; as, he intimated his intention of resigning his office.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimate some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. Locke.

3. To make intimate. Obs.
Syn. - See HINT.

in-ti-mat'ed, adv. of INTESTINAL.
in-ti-mat'ing, adv. of INTESTINAL.
in-ti-mat'ing, n. See -NESS.

in-ti-mat'ion (in-tī-māt'ī-ŏn), n. See -TION.

in-ti-mat'ion, n. See -TION.

in-ti-mat'ion (in-tī-māt'ī-ŏn), n. [L. intimatio: cf. F. intimidation.] 1. Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated.
2. Announcement; declaration.
They made an edict with an intimidation that whosoever killed a stork should be banished. Holland.
The moment he parts with the thing without an intimidation of his lien he loses the lien. C. H. Van Zyl.

3. A hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a remote or ambiguous reference; as, he had given only intimations of his design.
Without mentioning the king of England, or giving the least intimation that he was to be king. Ep. Bunsen.

in-tim'f-date (in-tīm'f-dāt), v. t.; in-TIM'f-DAT'ED (-dāt'ēd); in-TIM'f-DAT'ING (-dāt'īng). [LL. intimidatus, p. p. of intimidare to frighten; in- in + timidus fearful, timid: cf. F. intimidier. See TIMID.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire or affect with fear; to make fearful; to frighten; specif., to deter, as by threats; to overawe; cow.
Now guilt, once harbored in a conscious breast, intimidates the brave, degrades the great. Johnson.

Syn. - Abash, terrify, daunt, cow, deter. See FRIGHTEN.

in-tim'f-da-tion (-dāt'ī-ŏn), n. [Cf. F. intimidation.] Act of making timid or fearful or of deterring by threats; state of being intimidated; as, the voters were kept from the polls by intimidation.

The king carried his measures... by intimidation. Paley.

in-tim'f-da-to-ry (in-tīm'f-dā-tō-rē), a. Tending or serving to intimidate.

in-tim'f-ty (-tē), n. [L. intimus inmost, deepest + -ity: cf. F. intimité.] Intimacy; privacy.

in-tin'ction (in-tīnk'shūn), n. [L. intinctio.] 1. Act of dyeing; also, an infusion, or liquid extract. Obs.
2. Eccl. A method or practice of the administration of the sacrament by dipping the bread or wafer in the wine and administering both together.

in-tine (in-tīn; -tīn), n. [L. intus within. Cf. EXTINE.] The transparent inner membrane, or endopore, of a pollen grain. Cf. EXTINE.

in-tit'ule (in-tīt'ūli), v. t.; in-TIT'ULED (-tīd); in-TIT'ULING (-tīl'īng). [Cf. F. intituler. See ENTITILE.] 1. To give a title to; to entitle; - now used chiefly of legislative acts.
2. To inscribe, dedicate, attribute, or ascribe, name as author, or the like, in the title, as of a book. Obs.

3. To furnish with a title, name, or epithet, or the rights or offices which a title may convey. Obs. or Archaic.

in-to (in-tō), prep. [in + to.] 1. To the inside of; within. See IN. It is used in a variety of applications: a Expressing entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts; - characteristically following verbs denoting motion; as, come into the house; one stream falls or runs into another; to make a journey into Spain; but used also where the idea of motion is only implicit or suggested; as, foreign imports into America; the mountains merge into the plain. "I may speak my grief into thine ear." Keats. b Expressing the entrance upon, or assumption of, a condition, environment, function, possession, action, occupation, or the like, or the passing from one condition, environment, etc., into another; as, to come into being; develop into a butterfly; come into an inheritance; get into difficulties; burst into tears; go into business; men are more easily drawn than forced into compliance; he persuaded himself into believing the story; compounds may be resolved into simple substances; ice is convertible into water; the Bible is translated into many languages; the city was divided into ten wards. c Denoting insertion or inclusion; as, to read a meaning into an expression; water enters into the composition of the human body. d Indicating direction in space or time or direction of the attention, without the idea of motion; as, to look into the future; peer into the distance; examine into a book. e Indicating passage of time; as, far into the night.
2. Math. By or together with; - with multiply expressed or understood; specif., used of the multiplier in relation to the multiplicand, thus, in a X b, a is multiplied into b.
3. = IN. Chiefly Scot. or Archaic.

4. In various obsolete usages = AMONG, AS, TO, TOWARD, UNTIL, UPON, UP.

in-toed' (in-tōd'), a. Having the toes turned inwards.

in-to'ing-a-bil'i-ty (in-tō'īng-ā-bīl'ī-tē), n. Quality or state of being intolerable; intolerableness.

in-to'ing-a-bis (in-tō'īng-ā-bis), a. [L. intolerabilis: cf. F. intolérable. See IN-not; TOLERABLE.] 1. Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; not proper or right to be allowed; insufferable; insupportable; unbearable; as, intolerable pain or heat; an intolerable burden.
2. Enormous; extreme.
This intolerable deal of sack. Shak.

3. Not to be withstood; irresistible. Rare.

in-to'ler-a-bis-ness, n. - in-to'ler-a-bis-ly, adv.
in-to'ler-ance (-āns), n. [L. intolerantia impatience, unendurance: cf. F. intolérance.] 1. Want of capacity to endure; as, intolerance of light.
2. Quality of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.
These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of intolerance, no very violent exertions of despotism. Burke.

in-to'ler-ant (-ānt), a. [L. intolerans, -antis: cf. F. intolérant. See IN-not; TOLERANT.] 1. Not enduring; not able to endure; as, trees intolerant of shade.
The power of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. Arbutnot.

2. Not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. in religious matters; refusing to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship; not tolerant; intolerant.

in-tim'f-ty, n. See -TY.

unfobearing; bigoted. "Religion, harsh, intolerant, austere." Couper.

in-to'ler-ant (in-tō'ler-ānt), n. An intolerant person; a bigot.

in-tomb' (in-tōm'b), v. t.; in-TOMB'ER' (-tōm'd); in-TOMB'ING. To place in a tomb. See ENTOMB.

in-ton'a-ble (in-tōn'ā-b'l), a. That can be intoned.

in-to'na-tō (in-tō-nā-tō), v. t.; in-TO-NAT'ED (-nā-tēd); in-TO-NAT'ING (-nā-tīng). [See INTONE.] 1. INTONE.
2. Specif.: a To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; to intone. b To pronounce with a certain pitch of the voice; to give a particular intonation to. c To utter with voice. There is heard an / sound; or, if the breath be intoned, a v sound. W. D. Whitney.

in-to-nate, v. i. Music. To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice the sol-fa.

in-to-na'tion (in-tō-nā'shūn), n. [See INTONATE to intone; INTONE. Cf. F. intonation.] 1. An intoning; a Act of singing the opening phrase of a plain chant, psalm, or canticle; act of musically reciting, usually in monotone, any part of a liturgy. b Act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale.
2. Manner of singing, playing, or uttering tones, esp., in Music, as to pitch relation or harmony, or in Phonetics, as to pitch or modulation.

Intonation was originally an instinctive means of emphasis, an energetic utterance of a vowel being accompanied by a high tone - level or rising - the unemphatic syllables being uttered in a low tone. H. Sweet.

3. That which is intoned, as the opening phrase of a plain chant, usually sung by a single voice.

in-to-na'tion (in-tō-nā'tēr), n. [See INTONATE to intone.] Music. A monochord with the exact subdivisions marked on a diagram for producing the tones of the musical scale.

in-tone' (in-tōn'), v. t.; in-TONE'ED (-tōnd'); in-TONE'ING (-tōn'īng). [LL. intonare, intonatum; in- in + L. tonus tone: cf. OF. entoner. See TONE; cf. ENTUNE, INTONATE.] 1. To utter in musical or prolonged tones; to chant; to recite in singing tones or in monotone; as, to intone the service.
2. To sing, usually as a solo or semichorus (the opening phrase of a plain chant, psalm, or canticle).
3. To pronounce with a definite tone or intonation.

in-tone', v. i. To utter something in singing tones or in monotone, as in chanting; to speak or recite in a measured, sonorous manner; to intonate.

in-tone', n. Act of intoning; intonated speech or delivery.

in-to'r-sion (in-tōr'shūn), n. [L. intortio a curling, crimping: cf. F. intorsion. See INTORT, INTORSION.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specif., Bot., the bending of any part of a plant toward one side or the other; twisting. Rare.

in-to'r-ty (in-tōrt'), v. t.; in-TO'R'T'ED (-tōrt'ēd); in-TO'R'T'ING. [L. intortus, p. p. of intorquere to twist; in- in + torquere to twist.] To twist inwards or in and out; to twine; to wreath; to complicate.

in-tox'i-cant (in-tōk'sī-kānt), n. That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.

in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), a. [LL. intoxicatus, p. p. of intoxicare to drug or poison; in- in + L. toxicum a poison in which arrows were dipped, Gr. τοξόν, fr. τοξός pertaining to a bow. See TOXIC.] Intoxicated; specif.: a Poisoned. Obs. b Inebriated; drunk. Obs. or R. c Overexcited; transported, as with joy or grief. Archaic or Poetic.
Alas, good mother, be not intoxicated for me; I am well enough. Chapman.

in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), v. t.; in-TOX'I-CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); in-TOX'I-CAT'ING (-kāt'īng). 1. To poison. Obs.
2. To make drunk; to inebriate; to excite or to stupefy by strong drink or by a narcotic substance.
With new wine intoxicated both Milton.
3. To excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to elate unduly or excessively.
They are not intoxicated by military success. Jonett (Thuc.)

in-tox'i-cate, n. One who is intoxicated. Rare.

in-tox'i-cat'ed (in-tōk'sī-kāt'ēd), p. a. Affected by an intoxicant; under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug; also, emotionally wrought up, as by sorrow or joy. - in-tox'i-cat'ed-ly, adv. - in-tox'i-cat'ed-ness, n.
Syn. - See DRUNK.

in-tox'i-cat'ing (in-tōk'sī-kāt'īng), p. a. Producing, or fitted to produce, intoxication. There is no general agreement in the laws or decisions of the various States of the United States as to what constitutes an intoxicating liquor. The larger number of the decisions restrict the term (in the absence of a statutory definition) to such liquors as may be reasonably used as beverages; but some include alcohol, whether pure or diluted. Some of the decisions include under the term all liquors that are shown to produce intoxication; and all courts take judicial notice of the nature of the ordinary intoxicating liquors, such as brandy, whisky, wine, beer, ale, gin, etc. - in-tox'i-cat'ing-ly, adv.

in-tox'i-ca'tion (in-tōk'sī-kāt'ī-ŏn), n. [Cf. F. intoxication.] 1. Med. A poisoning, as by a spirituous or a narcotic substance.
2. State of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; act of intoxicating, or making drunk.
3. A high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.
That secret intoxication of pleasure Spectator.

Syn. - Inebriety, ebriety; inebriation, delirium.

in-tox'i-ca-tive (in-tōk'sī-kāt'īv), a. Tending to intoxicate; also, pertaining to, or indicative of, intoxication.

in-tra (in-trā). [L. intra, prep., within, on the inside; akin to inter. See INTER-.] A prefix signifying in, within, interior; - used chiefly prepositionally to govern a noun or noun idea expressed or implied by the latter part of the compound term; as in intramarginal, within the margin, etc.
The reference "See INTRA-" is sometimes given as the

in-tox'i-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. Intoxication. (Obs.)

in-tox'i-ous, a. Intolerable. (Obs.)

in-tomb'ment. Var. of ENTOMBMENT.

in-to'na-coe (in-tō-nā-kō), n. [L. fr. intonare to coat with plaster; in on + tonaca robe, L. tunica tunic.] In fresco painting, the fine finishing coat of plaster applied to the fresco in small sections which must be frescoed while damp.

in-to'na-tō (in-tō-nā-tō), n. [L. intonare to thunder, resound.] To thunder. Obs. - in-to-na'tion, n. Obs.

in-tone'ment, n. See -MENT.

in-ton'er (in-tōn'er), n. One who intones.

in-tooth'ed (in-tōoth'ed), a. With the teeth turned inward.

in-to'rt-ty, n. [Cf. L. intortus twisted.] Of twisted or perverse character. Obs. Scot.

in-to'r-ti-lage (in-tōr'tī-lāj), n. [L. entortillare.] A complication. Rare.

in-to'r-tion. Var. of INTORTION.

in-to'ti-dem ver'bis. [L.] In so many words.

in-to'to. [L.] In or upon the whole; in general; entirely.

in-to'w'er, v. t. To confine in a tower; to imprison. Rare.

in-town', a. = IN-FRONT. Scot.

in-tox'i-ca-bis (in-tōk'sī-kā-bis), a. Capable of being intoxicated.

in-tox'i-cant, a. Intoxicating.

in-tox'i-ca'tion (in-tōk'sī-kāt'ī-ŏn), n. One who intoxicates.

ply of energy from without.—Intrinsic equation (of a plane curve), *Math.*, a relation connecting arc length and curvature, hence independent of any coordinate system.—*Quantity*, intensive quantity. See QUANTITY, 8.

in-trin-si-cal (in-trin-si-kál), *a.* Intrinsic (esp. now in sense 3).

in-trin-si-cal-ly, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; essentially; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and intrinsically evil. *South.*

in-tro (in-tró), [*L. intro*, *adv.*, inwardly, within. See INTRO-]. A prefix signifying within, into, in, inward; as, *introduce*, *introreception*, *introthoracic*.

in-tro-cep-tive (in-tró-sép-tív), *a.* [*intro* + *L. capere* to take; cf. *receptive*]. Capable of receiving within itself.

in-tro-con-vert-i-ble (in-tró-kón-vér-tí-b'l), *a.* *Chem.* Mutually convertible, each into the other;—said esp. of certain isomeric substances.—**in-tro-con-vert-i-bil-i-ty** (in-tró-kón-vér-tí-b'l-i-ti), *n.*

in-tro-duce (in-tró-dú's), *v. t.* [*intro* + *L. ducere* to lead; cf. *introduce*, *introduce*, *introduce*]. To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; to instruct; as, to *introduce* a reader to a poem.

2. To bring into play; to bring forward in the course of an action or sequence; hence, to bring into practice or use; to institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion or method.

3. To bring on; to cause to exist; to induce. *Obs.* Whosoever introduces habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To lead or bring in; to contrive the entrance of; to conduct or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* European birds into America.

5. Hence, to put (something into a place); to insert; as, to *introduce* the finger, or a probe.

6. To open to notice; to begin; to present; as, he *introduced* the subject with a long preface.

7. To lead to and make known by formal announcement or recommendation; hence, to cause to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* strangers; to *introduce* one person to another.

8. To bring forward formally or in an official manner; as, to *introduce* a bill into Congress.

Syn.—Bring in, usher in; insert, begin, preface.

in-tro-duc-tion (in-tró-dúk-shún), *n.* [*L. introductio*; cf. *F. introduction*]. See INTRODUCT-]. 1. Act of introducing, or bringing to notice; also, that which is introduced.

2. A preliminary step; preparation. *Obs.*

3. Initial instruction; the opening up of a topic or subject of knowledge; preliminary explanation or study.

4. Hence: a That part of a book or discourse which introduces, or leads the way to, the main subject or part; preliminary matter; preface; proem; exordium. b A formal and elaborate preliminary treatise; specif., a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study; a guide; as, an *introduction* to English literature.

5. Act of giving or acquiring personal acquaintance; esp., act of formally making persons known to each other; a presentation or making known of one person to another.

Syn.—See PREFACE.

in-tro-duc-tive (in-tró-dúk-tív), *a.* [*cf. F. introductif*]. Serving to introduce, introductory.—**in-tro-duc-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-tro-duc-to-ry (in-tró-dúk-tó-ri), *a.* [*L. introductivus*; cf. *F. introductoire*]. Serving to introduce; leading to the main subject or proceedings; preliminary; prefatory; as, *introductory* proceedings; an *introductory* discourse.—**in-tro-duc-to-ry-ly** (in-tró-dúk-tó-ri-lí), *adv.*

in-tro-flexed (in-tró-fleks't), *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

in-tro-flex-ion (in-tró-fleks-shún), *n.* [*intro* + *flexion*]. Act or process of inflexing, or state of being inflexed.

in-tro-gres-sion (in-tró-grés-shún), *n.* [*L. introgressus*, p. p. of *introgressi* to go in; *intro* within + *gradi* to step, go]. Act of going in; entrance.

in-tro-itus (in-tró-itus), *n.* [*L. introitus*, fr. *introire* to go into, to enter; *intro* within + *ire* to go; cf. *F. introit*]. 1. A going in; entrance. *Obs.* or *R.* *Caston.*

2. *R. C. Ch.* a A selection of words said in the Mass just after the priest has finished the confiteor and has ascended to the altar. The introit consists of an antiphon, usually a verse from the psalms, but sometimes from other parts of Scripture, or, in a few cases, from uninspired writers, followed by a verse of a psalm and the Gloria Patri. b In a narrower sense, the antiphon only.

3. In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar for the celebration of the Eucharist; less properly, a hymn or other musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion service.

in-tro-ject-ion (in-tró-jék-shún), *n.* [*intro* + *L. jacere* to throw]. 1. A throwing in; esp., a throwing of one's self into some pursuit or action.

2. *Philos.* The assumption that sense perceptions are mental counterparts of the objects perceived. That *introjection* is a theory arising naturally at a certain stage of the mind's growth was maintained by Richard Avenarius, who coined the term; but he combated its validity as a theory of knowledge, maintaining in opposition the doctrine of *essential coordination*, namely, that perceptions are of the nature of direct relations to external objects, and not images or representations.

in-tro-mis-si-ble (in-tró-mis-sí-b'l), *a.* [*L. intramisissus*, p. p. of *intramisissus* to intramit + *ibilis*]. Capable of intramission.—**in-tro-mis-si-bil-i-ty** (in-tró-mis-sí-b'l-i-ti), *n.*

in-tro-mis-sion (in-tró-mis-shún), *n.* [*cf. F. intramission*]. See INTROMIT-]. 1. Act of sending, letting, or putting in; insertion; admission.

2. *Scots Law.* An intermeddling with the affairs or effects of another, either on legal grounds (called legal intramission) or without authority (called vicious intramission), as in the case of an executor de son tort.

in-tro-mis-sive (in-tró-mis-sív), *a.* Of or pert. to intramission.

in-tro-mit (in-tró-mít), *v. t.* [*intro* + *mittere* to send]. 1. To concern (one's self) by way of interference (with or in). *Obs.* 2. To send or put in; to insert; to introduce; also, to allow to pass in; to admit.

Glass in the window intramits light, without cold. *Holder.*

in-tro-mit-tent (in-tró-mít-tént), *a.* [*L. intromitentis*, p. pr.]. 1. Throwing, or allowing to pass, into or within. 2. *Zool.* Used in copulation;—said of the external reproductive organs of the males of many animals.

in-tro-pul-sive (in-tró-púl-sív), *a.* [*intro* + *L. pulsus*, p. p. of *pellere* to drive; cf. *impulsive*]. Driving, or tending to drive, inward.

in-tro-se (in-tró-sé), *a.* [*L. introrsus* inward, contr. fr. *introversus*]. See INTROVERT-]. *Bot.* Facing inward, or toward the axis of growth, as anthers deliscing toward the gynoecium. Cf. *extrorse*.—**in-tro-se-ly**, *adv.*

in-tro-spec-tive (in-tró-spék-tív), *v. t.*; [*intro* + *specere* to look. See SPEC-]. To look into or within; to examine introspectively.—*v. i.* To look within; to practice introspection.

in-tro-spec-tion (in-tró-spék-shún), *n.* A looking inward or at the inside; specif., the act or process of self-examination, or inspection of one's own thoughts and feelings; the cognition which the mind has of its own acts and states.

in-tro-spec-tion-ist, *n.* One given to introspection or to the introspective method of examining phenomena of mind.

in-tro-spec-tive-ly (in-tró-spék-tív-lí), *adv.* 1. Inspecting within; seeing inwardly; capable of, or exercising, inspection. 2. Employing, or pert. to, introspection; as, the *introspective* method.

introspective psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.

in-tro-sus-cep-tion (in-tró-sús-sép-shún), *n.* Act or process of receiving within; specif., *Med.*, intussusception.

in-tro-ver-si-ble (in-tró-vér-sí-b'l), *a.* Capable of being introverted.—**in-tro-ver-si-bil-i-ty** (in-tró-vér-sí-b'l-i-ti), *n.*

in-tro-ver-sion (in-tró-vér-shún), *n.* [*cf. INTROVERT-*]. Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

in-tro-ver-sive (in-tró-vér-sív), *a.* Turning, or tending to turn, inward.

in-tro-vert (in-tró-vért), *v. t.*; [*intro* + *L. vertere*, *versum*, to turn]. 1. To look within; introspect. 2. To turn or bend inward. "Introverted toes." *Corper.*

3. *Zool.* To draw in or invaginate (one tubular part or organ within another).

in-tro-vert-er (in-tró-vért-ér), *n.* That which is or can be introverted, as the eyestalks of certain snails.

in-tro-vert-ed (in-tró-vért-éd), *p. a.* *Pros.* Arranged with two corresponding elements forming its inner or middle part, as a quatrain in which the second and third lines rhyme together.

in-tro-vo-lu-tion (in-tró-vó-lú-shún), *n.* [*cf. INTRO-*, *INVOLUTION*]. The involving of one thing within another, as of a plot within a plot.

in-trude (in-tróod), *v. t.*; [*in-trud'* (*tróod'*); *in-trud'* (*ing*). [*L. intrudere*, *intrusus*; *in-* + *trudere* to thrust. Cf. *THREAT*]. 1. To thrust or force (something) in or upon; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome; as, to *intrude* one's presence into a conference; to *intrude* one's opinions upon another.

2. To enter by force; to invade. *Obs.* Why should the worm intrude the maiden bud? *Shak.*

3. *Geol.* To enter, or cause to enter, by force. Cf. *INTRUSIVE ROCKS*.

Syn.—Encroach, infringe, trespass, interlope, interfere.—*INTRUDE*, *OBTRUDE*. To *intrude* the stronger term, is to thrust one's self in (often officiously) where one is undesired or uninvited, or where one is without right or title to enter or be heard; to *obtrude* is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs unduly upon the attention of others; as, "Enow of such as, for their bellies' sake, creep, and intrude, and climb into the fold!" (*Milton*). "Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell!"—"I find it to be busy is some danger" (*Shak.*); "Sir, said I, I am afraid that I intrude upon you."—"I am benevolent to allow me to sit and hear you" (*Boswell*); "The hunter rued his rash intrusion" (*Tennyson*). "The former obtrudes his attention, and forces mine; it is so pointed, that it always confuses me, and so public, that it attracts general notice" (*Mad. D'Arbly*); "I intended plain prose, but a rime obtruded itself, and I became poetical" (*Cowper*). "In this species of poetry, the author's personality should never be obtruded" (*Lowell*); "Pedantry is an ostentatious obtrusion of knowledge" (*Sydney Smith*); "She is not at all obtrusively religious" (*E. Fitz Gerald*). See *INTRUDER*, *TRESPASS*, *INTERPOSE*, *MEDDLE*.

in-trude, *v. i.* 1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation, permission, or welcome; to enter by intrusion; to encroach; to trespass; as, to *intrude* on one before breakfast; to *intrude* on the lands of another.

2. To thrust one's self or itself in between. *Obs.* or *R.* **in-trud'er** (in-tróod-ér), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters without right, or without leave or welcome; a trespasser.

Syn.—*INTRUDER*, *INTERLOPER*. An *intruder* is one who in any way thrusts himself in where he is not wanted; an *interloper* is one who intrudes himself upon the rights or property of others, esp. so as to intercept such advantages

phonetic modification.

in-tro-tro-ry, *a.* [*L. introtritorius*]. Introductory. *Obs.*

in-tro-tus (in-tró-tús), *n.* [*cf. OF (Rabelais) introtriquer*]. To enthrone. *Obs.*

intronize, *intronzation*, etc. + *ENTRONIZE*, etc.

in-tro-press-ion (in-tró-prés-shún), *n.* A female introducer. [*FLEXION*].

in-tro-sec-tion. Var. of *INTRO-SECTION*.

in-tro-sec-tion, *n.* Infection in which the root of the word is altered by the introduction of true inflectional elements (that is, otherwise than by mere

as may arise; as, "unmannerly intruder as thou art!" (*Shak.*); "all impious words, who deem that the God that made them an intruder on their joys" (*Cowper*); "They see plainly, whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns . . . to all those interlopers who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither" (*Sir W. Temple*). See *INTRUDE*.

in-tru-sion (in-tró-si-shún), *n.* [*cf. F. intrusion*]. See *INTRUDE*. 1. *Law.* The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before the person who holds in remainder or reversion has taken possession; hence, the act of wrongfully entering upon, seizing, or taking possession of, the property of another, as in trespassing upon crown lands, in the usurpation of an office, etc. 2. Act of intruding, or of forcing in; esp., the forcing one's self into a place without right or welcome.

Why this intrusion? *Wrote* not my orders that I should be private? *Addison*.

3. *Scot. Ch.* The settlement of a minister over a congregation without their consent.

4. *Geol.* The thrusting or penetrating of molten rock into or between other rock formations; the intruded mass.

in-tru-sion-al (in-tró-si-shún), *a.* Of or pertaining to intrusion.

in-tru-sion-ist, *n.* One who intrudes; esp., one who favors the appointment of a clergyman to a parish, by a patron, against the wishes of the parishioners.

in-tru-sive (in-tró-sív), *a.* 1. Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion; entering without right or welcome. 2. Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element or substance; also, thrusting inward; intruding.

3. *Philol.* That has been inserted where it does not etymologically belong; epenthetic; as, an *intrusive* consonant.

The spelling of would and should has brought about the *intrusive* "w" in could for coold. *Shak.*

4. *Bot.* Designating plants or animals whose raga enter areas in which they or the groups they represent would not be expected to be found.

intrusive rocks, *Geol.* Rocks which have been forced, while in a plastic or liquid state, into the cavities or cracks or between the layers of other rocks. According to their shape, the intrusive masses are called bosses, sheets or sills, dikes, etc. The term is sometimes equiv. to *plutonic rocks*, as contrasted with *effusive* or *volcanic rocks*.

—**in-tru-sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in-tru-sive-ness**, *n.*

in-trust (in-trúst), *v. t.*; *in-trust'* (*ing*); *in-trust'* (*ing*). To confer a trust upon; esp., to deliver to (another) something in trust, or to commit or surrender (something) to another with a certain confidence regarding his care, use, or disposal of it; as, to *intrust* a servant with one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods to a servant.

Syn.—*CONFID*, *CONFIDE*. See *COMMIT*.

in-tru-si-a (in-trú-sí-á), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. the Malagasy name *entisi*]. *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic fabaceous trees with abruptly pinnate leaves and panicled flowers, the corolla with only one petal. *I. bigyna* is the type.

in-tu-bate (in-tú-bát), *v. t.* *Med.* To treat by intubation.

in-tu-ba-tion (in-tú-bá-shún), *n.* [*in-* + *tube*]. *Surg.* The introduction of a tube into a hollow organ to keep the latter open, esp. into the larynx through the glottis.

in-tu-ent (in-tú-ént), *a.* [*Intuens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *intueri*]. Knowing by intuition.

in-tu-it (in-tú-it), *v. t.*; *in-tu-it'* (*ing*); *in-tu-it'* (*ing*). [*cf. INTUITION*]. To know or apprehend directly or by intuition.

in-tu-it-ive, *v. i.* To know or have knowledge intuitively.

in-tu-ition (in-tú-í-shún), *n.* [*L. intuitus*, p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in-*, *in*, + *tueri*: cf. *F. intuition*. See *INTUITION*]. 1. A looking upon; a seeing either with the physical eye or with the "eye of the mind"; contemplation; insight. *Obs.* 2. *Philos.* Immediate apprehension or cognition; either the faculty or power of such apprehension or a particular act or instance of it. *Intuition* is applied to direct or immediate knowing, whether mystical, perceptual, intellectual, or moral; and is, in general, contrasted with speculative, reflective, or mediate knowing. From the etymological meaning of *intuition*, as a direct inspection or looking upon something, arose, on the one hand, the meaning of immediate knowledge of spiritual things, mystical vision, or spiritual perception such as the angels have; and, on the other hand, the various meanings in relation to sense perception; so that it denotes: (1) perception considered as objective in contrast to perception as subjective, or sensation; (2) perception in contrast to imagination; (3) perception in contrast to conception. A further development contrasts *intuitive* with *discursive* or *reflective* knowledge; as when Locke calls *intuition*, knowledge obtained by bare inspection of mental data, e. g., the direct perception that black is not white, a circle not a triangle, that three are more than two; and again when Mill states that "truths known by *intuition* are the original premises from which all others are inferred." With Kant *intuition* (*Anschauung*, *intuitus*) is, first, *empirical*, when relating to objects through sensation; second, *pure*, when it exists as a priori representation of time and space; third, *intellectual*, when denoting a power of understanding akin to sense immediacy. *Intellectual intuition* had been previously applied to mystical vision, and by Fichte, Schelling, and later writers, was used for direct apprehension of the ego, the absolute, God. In morals, *intuition* is used for immediate apprehension or innate conceptions of right and wrong as due to a special moral faculty or sense. Cf. *ANSCHAUUNG*; see *KNOWLEDGE*.

3. Knowledge obtained, or the power of knowing, without recourse to inference or reasoning; innate or instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, a quick or ready insight or apprehension. "Sagacity and a nameless something more,—let us call it *intuition*." *Hawthorne*.

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; esp., a first or primary truth.

5. An indirect or ulterior view; regard; reference. *Obs.*

in-tu-ition-al (in-tú-í-shún), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, character-

in-tro-vert-ive. Introvertive.

in-tro-vert-ion (in-tró-vér-ti-shún), *n.* [*intro* + *vert*]. Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

in-tro-vert-ive-ly (in-tró-vér-tív-lí), *adv.* Introvertingly.

in-tro-vert-ion-ist, *n.* One who introverts, or who is given to introverting.

in-tro-vert-ion-ism (in-tró-vér-ti-shún-izm), *n.* The doctrine or theory of introversion.

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some superior being; earnest and solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being.

Sweet invocation of a child; most pretty and pathetic! Shak. The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities.

2. Act of conjuring, or calling forth, devils or evil spirits; also, a formula or incantation for such purpose.

3. Law. A call or summons; esp., a judicial calling in of papers or evidence from another case into court.

in-vo-ca-tive (in-vō'kă-tîv), a. Of or pert. to invocation.

in-vo-ca-to-ry (in-vō'kă-tō-rî; in-vō'kă-tō-rî; 277), a. Making or containing invocation; invoking.

in-vo-ice (in-vō'is), n. [F. envois things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of envoi a sending or things sent, fr. envoyer to send; cf. F. lettre d'envoi letter of advice of goods forwarded. See ENVOY.] 1. Com. A written account, or itemized statement, of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the quantity, value or prices, and charges annexed.

2. The lot or set of goods as shipped or received; as, the merchant receives a large invoice of goods.

3. The "invoice value" is value per unit of quantity, and not the value stated in the invoice; the total importation.

Digest Decisions Treas. Dept. [U. S.]

in-vo-ice, v. t.; -VOICED (-voist); -VOIC-ING (-vois-ing). To make a written list or account of, as goods to be sent to a consignee; to insert in a priced list; to enter in an invoice.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and invoiced in the current dollar of Norway.

in-vo-ke (in-vō'k), v. t.; in-vo-ker' (-vō'k); in-vo-king (-vō'k-ing). [F. invoquer, L. invocare; in-, on + vocare to call, fr. vox voice. See VOICE; cf. INVOCATE.]

1. To call on for aid or protection; to invite earnestly or solemnly, as in prayer; to solicit or demand by invocation; as, to invoke the Supreme Being, or to invoke His aid.

Go, my dread lord, to your great grandsire's tomb. . . . Invoke his warlike apron. Shak.

2. To call forth or upon by means of incantations or magic formulae; to conjure.

3. To appeal to, or cite, as authority or for support.

4. Law. To call for (papers, or other evidence) judicially; — chiefly used in admiralty prize procedure.

in-vo-lu-cel (in-vō'lū-sēl), n. [Din. of involucre, or involucrum; cf. F. involucrelle.] Bot. A secondary or small involucre, as one that subtends an ultimate branch or division of an inflorescence. See INVOLUCRE, 1 d.

in-vo-lu-cel-late (in-vō'lū-sēl'ât; in-vō'lū-sēl'ât), a. Bot. Furnished with involuclues.

in-vo-lu-cral (in-vō'lū'krâl; 277), a. [Cf. F. involucral.] Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling, an involucre.

in-vo-lu-crate (-lū'krât), a. Bot. Having an involucre.

in-vo-lu-cra-tion (in-vō'lū'krâ-shun; 277), n. [F., fr. L. involucrum a covering, wrapper, fr. involvere to wrap up, envelop. See INVOLVE.] 1. Bot. a In certain liverworts, a tissue of the thallus which grows up around the embryo. b The peridium in certain fungi. c In some ferns, the indusium. d In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit. Involucres are characteristic of all composites, as the daisy, and often resemble an ordinary calyx. (Cf. CALYX.) They also subtend the umbels in many Apaceæ; the secondary involuclues subtending the branches of a compound umbel are called involuclues. See COMPOSITE, Illust.

2. Zool. = INVOLUCRUM.

3. Med. A formation of new bone about a sequestrum in Compound Umhel. a Involucrum b b Involucres.

in-vo-lu-crum (-lū'krûm), n.; L. pl. -cra (-krâ). [L. See INVOLUCRE.] 1. Bot. An involucre.

2. Zool. A sheath which surrounds the base of the groups of lasso cells in certain siphonophores.

in-vo-lun-ta-ry (in-vō'lūn-târî), a. [L. involuntarius. See IN-not; VOLUNTARY.] 1. Not having will or the power of choice.

2. Not under the influence or control of the will; not voluntary; as, involuntary movements (see below).

3. Not proceeding from choice; done unwillingly; reluctant; compulsory; as, involuntary submission.

involuntary action or movement. Psychol. a An action or movement opposed to volition or desire. b An action or movement independent of volition or desire.

involuntary. See ANSIAUGHER. 1 muscle, 2 muscle, 3 muscle, 4 muscle, whose contractions are not under control of the will; — hence often specifically applied to the nonstriated muscle of the higher animals.

in-vo-lute (in-vō'lūt), a. [L. involutus, p. p. of involvere. See INVOLVE.] 1. Involved or intricate.

2. Rolled inward at the margin or edges; specif., Bot., said of foliage leaves in vernation, or of floral leaves in aestivation.

3. Zool. Having the whorls closely coiled so that the interior ones are nearly or quite concealed, as shells of the genus Cypræa; convolute.

in-volve (in-vōlv), v. t. & i. [L. involvere, p. p. of involvere. See INVOLVE.] 1. Involved or intricate.

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in-volve-ment, n. [L. involvmentum. An envelope or covering. Obs.]

in-vo-lu-ta-ry, adv. of INVOLUNTARY.

in-vo-lu-ta-ri-ness, n. See INVOLVE, 1 ENVELOP.

in-vo-lu-tant (in-vō'lūt'ânt), n. [See INVOLVE.] Math. The resultant of α^2 scalar equations got by equating to 0 a linear function, with scalar coefficients, of the α^2 matrices got by multiplying the corresponding powers (from 0 to $n-1$) of two matrices of order n . [LIT.]

in-vo-lu-tation (in-vō'lūt'â-shun), n. [L. involvutatio to make a face (in wax) for use in witchcraft; L. in + vultus face.] A form of witchcraft in which an image of a person is made, usually of wax, and then stabbed with pins, thorns, or the like, or slowly melted before a fire, it being supposed that the person imaged will suffer injury or waste away in death in consequence. The superstition is as old as human culture, and spread throughout a great part of the world, still surviving even in Europe.

in-vo-lu-tion, n. An inner wall; specif., Metal., the inner wall, or lining, of a blast furnace.

in-vo-lu-tive, adv. of INVOLUTE.

in-vo-lu-tive (in-vō'lūt-iv), a. Bot. Involute. Rare.

in-vo-lu-tion (in-vō'lūt'î-ôn), n. [L. involvutio. Relative to geometrical involution; connecting objects in pairs of conjugates.]

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specif., Geom., a curve traced by any point of a perfectly flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon or unwound from another curve (called the evolute); the path of any point of a tangent that rolls without sliding round a curve; — called also evolvent.

in-vo-lu-ted (in-vō'lūt'êd), a. 1. Involute.

2. Med. Returned to its normal size after enlargement; as, an involuted uterus.

in-vo-lu-tion (-lū'shün), n. [L. involvutio; cf. F. involution. See INVOLVE.] 1. Act of involving or infolding; also, that which is involved.

2. State of being involved; complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled. All things are mixed, and causes blended, by mutual involutions. Glanvill

3. That in which anything is involved, folded, or wrapped; envelope.

4. In technical uses: a Gram. The insertion of one or more clauses between the subject and the verb, causing a complicated construction. b Biol. Retrograde development or retrograde evolution; degeneration. c Med. The return of an enlarged part or organ to its normal size, as of the uterus after pregnancy. d Symbolic Logic. The repeated introduction of the same premise into an argument or reasoning. e Math. (1) Act or process of raising a quantity or symbol to any assigned power, or affecting it with an assigned exponent; — the inverse of evolution. (2) An assemblage of pairs of collinear conjugate points, P and P', inverse with respect to a point called the center of the involution O; — called hyperbolic involution or elliptic involution according as OP · OP' = + c² or - c²; i. e., according as the foci or double points, or self-conjugate points (P = P'), are real or imaginary. The points are also said to be in involution. Copunctual lines and curves (as conics) and surfaces that are cut by a transversal in points that are all in involution are themselves said to be in involution, and the notion may be still further generalized to signify any linear assemblage whose elements are grouped by any fixed law into sets of any fixed number.

in-vo-lu-tion (in-vō'lūt'î-ôn), n. [L. involvutio; cf. F. involvutio. See INVOLVE.] 1. To roll about, wrap up; in + volvere to roll; cf. OF. involver. See VOLUBLE; cf. INVOLUTE.] 1. To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; to envelop; surround.

And leave a singed bottom all involved With stench and smoke. Milton.

2. To wind or coil; to roll up intricately; to entwine.

3. To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure. "Involved discourses." Locke.

4. To draw into an entanglement or complication; to embarrass, as with difficulties or perplexities; to implicate; as, to involve a person in debt; to involve another, as party to a crime or plot, by confession.

5. To roll up in itself; to gather in.

The gathering number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng. Pope.

6. To include or contain; esp., to contain implicitly; to have in itself a relative significance to (something else); to connect with (something) as a natural or logical consequence or effect; to imply.

His end with mine involved. Milton.

7. To engage thoroughly; to occupy, employ, or absorb. "Involved in a deep study." Scott.

8. Math. To raise to any assigned power; to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times; to affect with a given exponent.

Syn. — INVOLVE, IMPLICATE. INVOLVE, as here compared (see IMPLY), suggests complication or embarrassment; IMPLICATE implies close, often entangling, connection with something, usually (but not always) of an unpleasant or disgraceful character; as, "The case of a judge involved by the exigencies of his office in a strong conflict between public duty and private interest or affection" (Sidney Colvins); "Every consideration of the subject. . . makes me thankful that my happiness is not more deeply involved" (Jane Austen); "Women are less implicated in theories [than men]" (Lazell); "whoever is immediately or remotely implicated in any form of industry" (H. Spencer); to be implicated in a conspiracy, a burglary; a confession implicating (cf. a failure involving) others.

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in-wall' (in-wōl'), v. t.; in-walled' (-wōld'); in-wall'ing. To inclose with or as with a wall.

in-ward (in-wērd), in-wards (-wērdz), adv. [AS. inweard, fr. in + weard-ward. The ending -s is prop. a genitive ending. See IN; -WARD, -WARDS.] 1. Toward the inside; toward the center or interior; as, to bend a thing inward.

2. In the interior; on the inside; internally. Obs. or R.

3. Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly; mentally or spiritually; as, to turn the attention inward.

So much the rather, thou Celestial Light, Shine inward. Milton

in-ward, a. [AS. inweard, inneweard, innaweard. See INWARD, adv.] 1. Being or placed within; inner; interior; internal; — opposed to outward.

2. Specif.: a In the mind, heart, spirit, or soul. "Inward beauty." Shak. b Uttered inwardly so as not to be distinctly heard; muffled; also, given to such utterance; as, he spoke with an inward voice. c Inland; interior. d Situated, existing, or performed, in the interior of the body; as, said of the mind, mental or spiritual actions, etc.; hence, mental; spiritual. e Proceeding from the heart; hearty; fervent. Obs. f Attentive to the concerns of the inward or spiritual man; pious. Obs. or R.

The mild, inward, self-renewing and sacrificed Servant of the Eternal. M. Arnold

3. Intimate; familiar; close; also, secret; private. Obs.

All my inward friends abhorred me Job xix. 19.

4. Tame; domesticated. Obs.

5. Domestic; intestine; as, inward war or peace. Archaic.

6. Intrinsic; inherent; essential. Obs.

7. Going inward; proceeding toward the interior; ingoing; as, an inward direction; inward wharfage.

Syn. — See INNER.

inward flow turbine. See TURBINE.

in-ward, n. 1. That which is inward or within; the inside; Obs. or R. exc. pl., the inner parts or organs of the body; the entrails.

Then sacrificing, laid the inwards and their fat. Milton.

2. The inner, interior, or intrinsic character of a person or thing; inward thoughts, mental faculties, etc.; — formerly used in both sing. and pl., now in sing. only. Rare.

3. An intimate or familiar friend or acquaintance. Obs. "I was an inward of his." Shak.

4. pl. Imports, or dues on imports. Eng.

in-ward-ly, adv. [AS. inweardlice.] 1. In the inner part or parts; internally.

2. Intimately; thoroughly. Obs.

I shall desire to know him more inwardly Beau & Fl.

3. Intrinsically; essentially.

4. In the heart or mind; in spirit; mentally; privately; secretly; as, he inwardly repines.

5. Heartily; deeply; earnestly. Obs.

6. Toward the center; inward; as, to curve inwardly.

in-ward-ness, n. 1. Internal or true state; intrinsic or essential nature; as, the inwardness of conduct. Sense cannot arrive to the inwardness of things Dr. II. More.

2. Quality or state of being inward or internal.

3. Intimacy; familiarity. Obs. Shak.

4. Heartiness; earnestness; depth or intensity, as of feeling; also, attention, devotion, or relation to what concerns the inward or spiritual man; spirituality.

What was wanted was more inwardness, more feeling. M. Arnold.

in-wards (in-wērdz), adv. Inward.

in-weave' (in-wēv'), v. t. 1. To weave in or together; to insert, intermix, intertwine, provide, or decorate by weaving; to interlace.

2. To form by weaving; to weave. Rare.

in-weight' (in-wēg't), n. The weight of goods when delivered to, or as invoiced to, a warehouse.

in-wick' (in-wîk'), n. [in- + wick, a term in curling.] Curling. A shot in which a player's stone is made to carom from another stone so as to reach the tee and knock away the stone nearest it, an inring.

in-wick', v. i. Curling. To make or take an inwick.

in-wind' (-wind'), v. t. To wind in or about; to encircle as with windings; to entwine.

in-wrap' (in-râp'), v. t.; -WRAPPED' (-râpt') or -WRAPP'ING. 1. To cover by wrapping; to involve; infold; envelop; as, to wrap one in a cloak.

2. To involve or imply; also, to absorb or engross. If such holy song Inwrap our fancy long. Milton.

3. To involve, as in difficulty or danger; to entangle. Obs.

in-wreath' (in-wrēth'), v. t.; in-wreathen' (-wreth'd); in-wreath'ing (-wreth-ing). To wreath in or envelop; to encompass as with a wreath; to encircle like a wreath.

A virtue round whose forehead we wreath laurels that with a living passion breathe. Lovell.

in-wrought' (in-rōt'; in-rōt'; 87), p. a. [in- + wrought. Cf. INWORK.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric so as to form a part of its texture; wrought or adorned, as with figures.

His mantle hairy, and his honnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim. Milton.

io (iō), interj. [L.; cf. Gr. iō.] An exclamation of joy or triumph, also of pain, vehemence, etc. — n.; pl. iōs (iōz). The sound made in uttering this exclamation.

io (iō), n. [L., fr. Gr. iō.] 1. Gr. Myth. The daughter of the river god Inachus. As Zeus loved her, Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer, set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and, when Argus was killed by Hermes, sent a gadfly to sting her. Io wandered throughout many lands, and was finally restored to her original shape.

in-wit, n. Obs. A conscience. b Intellect; understanding. c Heart; soul; cheer.

in-wit' (in-wîth), a. adv. 1. Within; inwardly. Obs.

2. Inwards; ben. Scot.

in-wit', a. Interior; inside; inner. Scot.

in

1. Gr. Myth. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, either to appease the goddess, who had been angered by the killing of a sacred hind and had becalmed the fleet at Aulis, or to keep a vow. In Euripides's version, the goddess snatched her from the altar and carried her to Tauris, making her a priestess. See ORNSTEIN, ARTEMIS.

2. Zool. A genus of tropical lamellibranchs closely related to, and often considered a subgenus of, Donax (which see).

3. Bot. A genus of deep-sea fishes consisting of a single small slender black species (I. murrayi). It has on the top of the head two large luminous areas which are regarded as formed by the modification of the eyes.

Ip/nops (ip'nops), n. [NL.; Gr. ἰπῶς lantern + ὄψ eye.] Zool. A genus of deep-sea fishes consisting of a single small slender black species (I. murrayi). It has on the top of the head two large luminous areas which are regarded as formed by the modification of the eyes.

Ip/moa (ip'moa), n. [NL.; Gr. ἰπῶς, ἰπός, a kind of worm + μοῖα like.] Bot. A very large genus of convolvulaceous plants, having showy flowers with a campanulate or funneliform corolla and capitate stigma. The species are widely distributed, though most abundant in tropical America. They are twining vines, erect herbs, or rarely shrubs or trees. Many are cultivated for ornament, esp. Ipomoea, the common morning-glory, and I. pes-caprae, the Brazilian morning-glory. Several yield purgative drugs. See also BATATA, EXOGONIUM, QUAMOCLIT, and CALONOTUM, formerly included in Ipomoea. Also [l. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

Ip/se (ip'se), pron. [L.] He; himself; his real self.

Ip/se dixit (ip'se dixit), n. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, an assertion supported by the mere authority of some speaker but not proved; a mere dogma; a dictum.

Ip/so facto (ip'so fak'to), n. [L.] By the fact or act itself; by, or as the result of, the mere act or fact.

Ip/so jure (ip'so ju're), n. [L.] By the law itself; by operation of law.

-ique (-ēk). [F.] A suffix equivalent to -ic; as in antique, critique, salique, silique, physique.

Ir (-ir). An assimilated form of ira.

Ira-cund (ira-kund), a. [L. iracundus, fr. ira anger.] Irascible; choleric. "Iracund people." Carlyle.

Ira/de (ira-dā), n. [Turk., fr. Ar. irādah will, desire.] A decree of the Sultan.

Iran' (ē-rān'; Eng. i-rān'), n. [Per. Irān. Cf. ARYAN.] The native name of Persia; — originally applied to the territory as far east as the Indus.

Ira-ni-an (ira-ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to Iran, the Iranians, or their speech.

Ira-ni-an, n. 1. A native of Iran; specif., a Caucasian of Iranian speech. See PERSIAN, n. 2. A branch of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ira-ni-ty (ira-ni-ty), n. [Cf. F. irascibilité.] Quality or state of being irascible; irascibility.

Ira-sci-ble (ira-sci-ble), n. [L. irascibilis, fr. irasci to be angry, ira anger; cf. F. irascible. See IRE.] 1. Prone to, or marked by, anger; easily provoked or inflamed to anger; choleric; irritable; as, an irascible man; an irascible temper or mood.

2. Philos. Designating, or pertaining to, that part of the soul which, according to Plato and some medieval philosophers, comprises the passionate part of the appetitive or irrational nature, including such emotions as courage, fear, pride, anger, etc.

All the passions [in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas] belong to the sensitive appetite, and are divided into two great classes, passions concupiscibles and passions irascibles, according as they belong to the concupiscible appetite, which has for object the good or evil as agreeable or repugnant in itself, or to the irascible appetite, which has for object the good apprehended as subject to some circumstance of difficulty or danger.

3. Irascible, peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, quick-tempered, splenetic, peevish, petulant, snappish, captious, cross, incensed, angry. — IRASCIBLE, IRATE, CHOLERIC, TESTY, TETCHY, TOUCHY. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger; one is IRATE who is at the moment angry or incensed; the word has often a half humorous connotation; as, "an English plebeian, . . . coarse, proud, irascible, imperious" (Carlyle); a peevish and irascible old gentleman; "a number of refractory children, over whom Mr. Spratt, the master of the work-house, exercised an irate surveillance" (G. Eliot); irate and speechless. One is CHOLERIC who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, "That in the captain's but a choleric word which in the soldier is flat blasphemy" (Shak.); "An acrid choleric man . . . came over in red ire, menacing

the innkeeper, and . . . looking abroad with that sharpness of faculty which stirred cholera gives to man" (Carlyle). TETCHY implies peevish or petulant irritability; TETCHY (now more frequently TOUCHY) suggests esp. readiness to flare up or take offense; as, "foolish love that, like a tetchy babe, will scratch the nurse" (Shak.); "Drive on, boys, / 'Tis a tetchy old gentleman" (Don't waste any more time with that old idiot" (Dickens); "William the Testy was a brisk, waspish little old gentleman" (Irving); "He is tetchy and impatient of contradiction, sore with wounded pride" (Hazlitt); "I am not touchy under criticism" (Stevenson). See ANGRY, IMPATIENT.

I-rate' (i-rā't; i-rāt; 277), a. [L. iratus, fr. irasci to be angry. See IRE.] Angry; incensed; enraged. — I-rate'ly, adv. The irate colonel . . . stood speechless. Thackeray.

Syn. — See IRASCIBLE.

Ire (ir), n. [F., fr. L. ira.] Anger; wrath.

Ire' (ir-ē), n. [F., fr. L. ira.] Anger; wrath; irascible; iracund; passionate. "The irreful bastard Orleans." Shak.

Ire'ful-ly, adv. — Ire'ful-ness, n.

Ire-narch (ir-ē-nārk), n. [L. irenarcha, irenarches, Gr. εἰρηναρχός; εἰρηνη, peace + ἀρχομαι, to rule.] Hist. An officer in the eastern part of the Roman empire having functions corresponding to those of a justice of the peace.

Ire-ne' (ir-ē-nē), n. [F. Irène, or L. Irene, fr. Gr. Εἰρήνη, fr. εἰρηνη, peace.] 1. Fem. prop. name. F. Irène (ē-rēn); It. Irene (ē-rēnā); G. Irene (ē-rānē). 2. (pron. Ir-ē-nē). Class. Myth. The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis and one of the Hours. The Romans called her Pax.

3. Astron. See ASTEROID, Table.

Iren'ic (ir-ē-nik), a. [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to English and in; the best authority.

Iren'ic-cal (ir-ē-nik-kāl), a. [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to English and in; the best authority.

Iren'ic-ism (ir-ē-nik-izm), n. [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to English and in; the best authority.

Iren'ic-ly (ir-ē-nik-ly), adv. [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to English and in; the best authority.

Iren'ic-ness (ir-ē-nik-ness), n. [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to English and in; the best authority.

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Iren'ic-ness (ir-ē-nik-ness), n. [Gr. εἰρηνικός.] Fitted or designed to English and in; the best authority.

somewhat of prismatic brilliancy" (Landon). See LUSTER, TRANSPARENT.

Irid'ic (ir-id'ik), n. [L. iris, iris, Gr. ἰρις, iris.] Chem. Combining form for iridic, as iridobromide.

Irid'ic-an (ir-id'ik-an), a. Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye; also, resembling the rainbow.

Irid'ic-ian (ir-id'ik-ian), a. Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye.

Irid'ic-ite (ir-id'ik-it), n. [L. iris, iris, Gr. ἰρις, iris.] Chem. Noting a crystalline acid, C₂H₂O₂CO₂H, got by decomposition of iridin.

Irid'ic-ous (ir-id'ik-ūs), a. Chem. Of or pert. to iridium; specif., designating compounds in which iridium is trivalent or the metal when quadrivalent; as, iridic acid, the hydroxide Ir(OH)₃ considered as being acid.

Irid'ic-um (ir-id'ik-um), n. [NL. Iris, Iridis, Iris (the genus) + -in.] 1. Chem. A crystalline glucoside, C₂H₂O₂CO₂H, occurring in certain species of Iris and in the root of the violet.

2. Pharm. An oleoresin obtained from Iris versicolor, used as a purgative and cholagogue.

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Ip'ia (ip'ia), n. [L. ip'ia, ip'ia, Gr. ἰπία, ip'ia.] See ALOPECIA.

Ip'is (ip'is), n. [L. ip'is, ip'is, Gr. ἰπίς, ip'is.] See ALOPECIA.

Ira-cund (ira-kund), a. [L. iracundus, fr. ira anger.] Irascible; choleric. "Iracund people." Carlyle.

Ira-ni-an (ira-ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to Iran, the Iranians, or their speech.

Ira-ni-an, n. 1. A native of Iran; specif., a Caucasian of Iranian speech. See PERSIAN, n. 2. A branch of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ira-ni-ty (ira-ni-ty), n. [Cf. F. irascibilité.] Quality or state of being irascible; irascibility.

diaphragm suspended in the aqueous humor in front of the lens of the eye. It is perforated by the pupil, and its circumference is continuous with the ciliary body. Its posterior surface is deeply pigmented to exclude the entrance of light except through the pupil. Its size is regulated by the contraction of the iris. The anterior surface of the iris is variously colored in different individuals, determining the color of the eyes. See EYE, n. 1 & 111st.

5. a [crp.] Bot. A large genus of plants typifying the family Iridaceae, natives chiefly of temperate regions. They have large and handsome flowers of many colors and with broad, petaloid style branches. Many species are cultivated, esp. the Japanese and German types. 1. *I. florentina* yields orris root. The native American species are called *flag* or *blue flag*. 2. A plant or flower of this genus.

6. Zool. The inner circle next to the pupil of an ocellus of a butterfly's wing.

7. [crp.] Astron. The seventh asteroid, or small planet. See ASTEROID, Table.

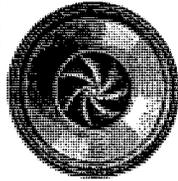
iris (ī'ris), n. ; v. IRISSED (-rīst); IRIS-ING. [Cf. F. *iriser*.] To make iridescent; to form into a rainbow.

IRIS-ATED (ī'ris-ā'tēd), a. [See IRIS.] Iridised; iridescent.

IRIS-ATION (ī'ris-ā'shūn), n. Act or process of making iridescent; iridescence.

IRISCOPE (ī'ris-skōp), n. [iris + scope.] A device for exhibiting the prismatic tints by means of thin films of moisture deposited upon a polished black glass plate.

iris diaphragm. An adjustable diaphragm for regulating the aperture of a lens, consisting of a number of thin pieces fastened to a ring. It is used in cameras and in microscopes. So called from the imitation, in its action, of the iris of the eye.



Iris Diaphragm.

IRISED (ī'ris), a. [See IRIS.] 1. Having colors like those of the rainbow; iridescent. Holmes.

2. Having (such) an iris or irises; — usually in composition.

IRISH (ī'rish), a. [ME. also *Irisc*, fr. AS. *īras* the Irish + *-isc* -ish; AS. *īras* is of Ir. origin; cf. OIR.

Irish Ireland. Cf. ERIN, EUSE, HIBERNIAN.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants; produced in, or native or peculiar to, Ireland.

2. Of or pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland or their Gaelic inhabitants. Obs.

3. Designating, or pertaining to, Irish or Erse.

Irish Agitator. Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847). — 1. Alphabet, a modified form of the Latin employed by the ancient Britons, which has continued in use, in writing and printing Irish, to the present day. The same alphabet was adopted by the English conquerors of Britain, and as modified by them became the Anglo-Saxon or Old English alphabet (which see). — 2. Apricot, a potato. *Local, Eng.* — 3. A jaunting car. — 4. Daisy, the dandelion. — 5. Diamond, rock crystal. — 6. *Irish*, an assessment on stock.

Jocose. — 1. elk, a gigantic extinct deer (*Alce gigantea*), remains of which are found under the peat bogs of Ireland and England and in other European Pleistocene deposits. It stood over six feet high, and its much palmed antlers had a spread of about eleven feet. — 2. I. gupure. = CARRICKMACROSS LACE. — 3. Heath, a European ericaceous shrub (*Dubera prolifera*) similar to the common heath and esp. abundant in Ireland, and a variety of the game, too in which only three carps are dealt to each player. — 4. I. lord, a sculpin (*Hemilepidotus jordani*) of the Bering Sea, used as food by the natives. — 5. I. mahogany, the common European alder. — 6. moss, a Carrageen; also, a blanchance of it. — 7. The cyprus sward. — 8. I. pendant or pennant, an end of a rope, rope yarn, or the like carelessly left hanging loose. — 9. I. point lace, a lace made in Ireland, imitating Brussels lace. — 10. I. potato, the ordinary white potato, so called because it is a favorite article of food in Ireland. — 11. Renaissance lace. = RENAISSANCE LACE. — 12. I. Revolutionary Brotherhood. See FENIAN. — 13. I. setter. See SETTER. — 14. I. slate, an argillaceous mineral substance said to contain iron and sulphur, found in different parts of Ireland, and used there as a common remedy for internal injuries. — 15. I. stew, meat, potatoes, and onions, cut in small pieces and stewed. — 16. I. stitch, *Needlework*, a long upright stitch used on canvas for groundings, etc., in which the separate stitches stand alternately from the last row of canvas and from the third. — 17. I. terrier, one of a breed of dogs similar in shape to the fox terrier, but a little heavier and having straight wiry hair of a uniform sandy red color. — 18. I. touchstone, *Min.*, basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway. — 19. I. wolfhound, one of a breed of retrieving dogs having thick curly hair of a dark liver color, very large pendulous ears, and a nearly naked tail. — 20. I. wolfhound. See WOLFHOUND. — 21. I. work, *Needlework*, white embroidery on a white ground, as handkerchiefs; — so called because the Irish are noted for it. — 22. I. yew, a variety (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*) of the common yew having erect branches, and of hardy constitution.

IRISH (ī'rish), n. sing. & pl. 1. Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race (cf. CELT, n. 2a). Ethnologically, the Irish are considered to represent a mixture of Teutonic and Mediterranean stocks, with a possible residue of some yet more ancient blood, their temperament apparently conforming more to the Mediterranean type.

2. An Irishman; — with pl. IRISHES. Obs.

3. The Irish language; specif.: a The Irish branch of Gaelic; the Celtic speech of Ireland. b Erse, or Gaelic. Obs. c English as spoken by the Irish with more or less dialect change and brogue.

4. An old game resembling backgammon. Obs.

5. Temper; anger; fury. *Colloq. or Dial.*

6. Short for *Irish linen, whiskey*, etc.; — with pl. IRISHES.

IRISH-AMERICAN. A native of Ireland who has become an American citizen; also, a child or descendant of such a person.

IRISH-ISM (ī'rish-iz'm), n. An action, expression, idiom, etc., peculiar to the Irish; a Hibernicism.

IRISH-MAN (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A man born in Ireland or of the Irish race; a Hibernian.

IRISH-RY (-rī), n. 1. The Celtic people of Ireland.

2. Irish quality or character; an Irish peculiarity or trait.

IRISH-WOMAN (-wōm'ān), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wīm'ēn). A woman born in Ireland, or of the Irish race.

IRI-TIS (ī-rī'tis), n. [NL. See IRIS; -ITIS.] Med. An inflammation of the iris of the eye. — IRI-TIC (ī-rī'tik), a.

IRISCHERY. + IRISHRY, way of the Irish. *Rare.*

IRISH-IZE, n. 1. To make Irish or like the Irish. — 2. PADDY'S HURRICANE. = IRISH-NESS, n. See NESS.

irk (īrk), v. t.; IRKED (īrkt); IRK'ING (īrk'īng). [ME. *irken* to tire, become tired; cf. Sw. *yrka* to urge, enforce, press, or MHG. *erkeich* disgusting.] To become tired, wearied, bored, or disgusted; to be loath. Obs.

irk, v. l. 1. To be tired of or disgusted with; to abhor.

2. To weary or trouble; to annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with it.

To see this sight, it irks my very soul. *Shak.*

It irked him to be here. *M. Arnold.*

irk, n. Irksomeness; tedious. *Rare.* W. E. Henley.

irk'some (-sūm), a. 1. Weary; vexed; disgusted. Obs.

2. Wearisome; tedious; disagreeable or troublesome by reason of long continuance or repetition; as, irksome hours; irksome tasks; also, formerly, causing distress, pain, or disgust; painful; disgusting.

Syn. — Fatiguing, exhausting, burdensome, monotonous, oppressive, vexatious, annoying. — IRKSOME, TIRISOME, WEARISOME, TEDIOUS, HUMDRUM. That which is IRKSOME inspires distaste, reluctance, or impatience; as, "To run over again the same irksome round I had not patience" (*Mad. D'Arbly*); "An irksome drudgery seems it to plod on, through hot and dusty ways" (*Wordsworth*); "The difficulty of grasping abstract statements made learning very irksome to me" (*J. A. Symonds*). That is TIRISOME which actually tires or (esp.) which bores one; WEARISOME implies greater fatigue or more settled ennui; that is TEDIOUS which is tiresomely monotonous, slow, or prolix; as, "I found it [Gwent Garden], so tiresome that I came away long before the end, and declare that the dullest sermon I ever heard was cheery in comparison" (*Carlyle*); "It is tiresome to be funny for a whole evening" (*Scott*); "These high wild hills and rough uneven ways draw out our miles, and make them wearisome" (*Shak.*); "How wearisome eternity so spent in worship!" (*Milton*); "Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale vexing the dull ear of a tedious man" (*Shak.*); "Shenstone somewhere says, 'Tedium again to mark the drizzling day, again to trace the same sad tracks of snow; or, lulled by vernal airs, again survey the selfsame hawthorn bud, and cowslips blow.' I rely on you sympathizing in this. . . People complimenting each other on the approach of spring and such like felicitations are very tiresome" (*E. Fitz Gerald*); "Shoveling gravel becomes more tedious than tiresome" (*W. M. Camp*). HUMDRUM implies commonplace and monotonous routine; as, "A plain, homely domestic life, with eight hundred a year, and a small house, full of babies" (*Trollope*); "His [Racine's] skill in having made poetical the most humdrum sentiments and the most middling sort of passions" (*M. Arnold*). See TIRE, SLOW, PROSAIC, HEAVY, TEDIOUS.

irk'some-ly, adv. — IRK'SOME-NESS, n.

IRON (ī'ron), n. See under APROX, n. [ME. *iren*, AS. *īren*, *isen*, *isern*; akin to D. *ijzer*, OS. *isarn*, OHG. *isarn*, *isan*, G. *eisen*, Icel. *isarn*, *járn*, Sw. & Dan. *jern*; cf. Ir. *iarann*, W. *haiarn*, *Armor. hovarj*.] 1. A silver white metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by magnets, readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air, and attacked by many corrosive agents. Symbol, Fe (Latin *ferrum*); at. wt., 55.84. It is rarely found native (except in meteorites), but is of almost universal occurrence in combined forms (see IRON ORE). It is estimated as the largest metallic constituent of the earth's crust next to aluminum. The metal is reduced from its ores by heating with carbon. This process is now usually performed continuously in a blast furnace, where coke, iron ore, and limestone or other flux being dropped in at the top, and molten iron (pig iron) and molten slag being drawn off separately at the bottom (see BLAST FURNACE). Pure iron melts at 1530° C. (2786° F.), has a sp. gr. of 7.86-8.14, and weighs 491-500 lbs. per cu. foot. Three allotropic forms of iron are recognized (see FERRITE). Chemically, iron is chiefly base-forming, being trivalent in the ferrous compounds, which are white or pale green, and trivalent in the ferric compounds, which as a rule are yellow or brown. Passage from either of these series to the other by oxidation or reduction is readily effected. Commercial iron contains varying amounts of carbon and other substances (esp. silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and manganese), which greatly affect its properties. Its constituents have been named from a physical-chemical standpoint, as: *ferrite*, or pure iron; *martensite*, a solid solution, and *perlite*, the eutectoid alloy, of iron and carbon; *cementite*, a carbide; etc. (see these terms). Cast iron, the direct product of the blast furnace or of the cupola, is fusible and brittle. It can be tempered, but not welded or forged. Sp. gr., 7.0-7.8. Its carbon is either graphitic, which imparts softness and a gray fracture, or combined, which tends to render the metal hard and white. With reference to its use, cast iron is classified into different grades of foundry iron and into forge iron. The latter contains much combined carbon, and is used in making wrought iron. Wrought iron is a sluggy, malleable iron which does not harden when suddenly cooled (see LOOMERY). Sp. gr., 7.5-7.8. Steel is iron which is malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature and is either capable of being cast into an initially malleable mass, or becomes extremely hard when suddenly cooled (see TEMPER, n. 1), or possesses both of these properties. The alloy steels are of different manner from the ordinary steels under heat treatment (see SELF-HARDENING, a.). Steel and iron products may be broadly divided into the following classes, the approximate percentage of carbon being denoted in each instance by the number in parenthesis: a Those made without complete fusion and therefore containing slag (*weld metals*), including *weld* or *wrought iron* (to about 0.3%), *weld*, *puddled* (semi-steel), *blister* or *cement steel* (about 0.3 to 2). b Those made by fusion and containing no slag, including *Bessemer*, *open-hearth*, and *crucible steel* (*ingot metals*), divided specifically into *ingot iron* (up to 0.3%), called also *soft*, or *mild steel*, and *ingot steel* (0.3 to 2). See FERRO-ALLOY.

2. A particular variety of commercial iron; iron that cannot be tempered, as contrasted with steel. See above.

With a metallurgist, all metal with an iron base which is forgeable and capable of being tempered is steel; if it cannot be tempered it is simply iron. *Fulton-Hart*

3. Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility; as, to rule with a rod of iron.

4. Something made of iron; an instrument, utensil, appliance, etc., made of iron; specif.: a A branding or cauterizing iron. b pl Dies used in striking coins. *Obs.*

5. Eng. a Harpoon. d An iron for smoothing or pressing clothes, etc.; a flatiron, etc. e Golf. A golf club with an iron head; a medium depth and loft, used to carry mid-way in distance between a cleek and a mashie. The various irons used in golf playing are: driving iron, heavy iron, mid-iron (medium iron), light iron. f An iron weapon: (1) A sword. *Obs.*

My young soldier, put up your iron. *Shak.*

iron ornament. = BARTON'S (dentist's) tooth. *Obs.*

iron root. Orris root.

iron, a. Weary; disgusted; impatient; as, to rule with a rod of iron.

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(2) A portable firearm; a pistol; — more fully a shooting iron. *Slang.* g Allusively, the use of the sword; warfare.

h pl. Iron letters, chains, or shackles; handcuffs; manacles; — rarely in the sing.; also, formerly, sing., bonds; captivity. "Left to rot in irons." *Macaulay.*

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in affliction and iron.

1 A frame similar to a compositor's stick used by type foundrymen in arranging type for package. *J Mech.* The cutter in a tool, as in a plane.

In iron. *Naut.* incapable of coming about or filling away; — said of a sailing vessel when, in tacking, she comes up head to the wind and will not fall away on either tack. — iron by hydrogen. *Pharm.* See REDUCED IRON. — 1. In the fire, a matter requiring attention; occupation or enterprise; affair.

He . . . has a great many irons of his own in the fire. *H. James.*

IRON (ī'ron), a. [AS. *īren*, *isen*. See IRON, n.] 1. Of, or made of, iron; consisting of iron; as, an iron bar, dust.

2. Resembling iron in appearance; as, an iron blackness.

3. Like iron in hardness, strength, impenetrability, power of endurance, insensibility, etc.; as, a very hard or strong (physically). b Rude; hard; harsh; severe.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*

Jove crushed the nations with an iron rod. *Pope.*

c Firm; robust; enduring; as, an iron constitution. d Inflexible; unrelenting; as, an iron will. e Not to be broken; holding or binding fast. "Him death's iron sleep oppressed." *Philips.* f Metallic in tone; harsh. g Of or pertaining to the iron age. (See AGE, n.); degenerate; wicked; as, iron times.

iron age. See AGE, n., 7, and ages in mythology, under AGE.

1. alum. a Any alloy containing iron as the trivalent constituent, esp. potassium ferric alum, KFe(SO₄)₂·12H₂O. b *Min.* Halotrichite. — 1. black, a powder consisting of precipitated antimony, used in coating various objects to give them the appearance of polished iron or steel. — 1. buff, a fast dyestuff composed of hydrated ferric oxide, formed in the fiber by the action of alkalis on iron salts. — 1. carbonate. *Min.*, siderite. — 1. Chancellor, Bismarck (1815-98); — alluding to his unbending will. — 1. City, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a city distinguished for its iron manufacture. — 1. color, a yellowish clay containing a large proportion of an ore of iron; clay ironstone. — 1. Cross. See ORDER, 1. Table. — 1. Crown. a A golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circlet of iron said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ. b See ORDER, 1. Table. — 1. Duke, the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). — 1. fiddle, an acoustical instrument of vertical iron rods mounted on a sounding board and of such lengths and diameters that when bowed their vibrations give the tones of the musical scale. — 1. flint, an opaque, flintlike, ferruginous variety of quartz. — 1. glance, *Min.*, hematite. — 1. grass. *Local, Eng.* a Knotgrass. b Hassock grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). c Any of several species of *Carex*. — 1. gum, or i. gum tree, a large gum tree (*Eucalyptus parviflora*) of Queensland, having hard and durable wood. d hand, the measure. *Polit. Cent. Victoria.* *Automotive engine*. — 1. Head, a surname of Goetz von Berlichingen (1480-1562), a German feudal baron and bold, rough soldier who, at the siege of Landshut, lost his right hand, which was replaced by one of iron, yet shown at Jagsthausen. Goethe has made him the subject of a historical drama. — 1. hat. a A headpiece of iron or steel, shaped like a hat with a broad brim, and used as armor during the Middle Ages. b *Mining.* Gosau's hat. c *Automotive engine*. — 1. law, or short, iron cycle. *Colloq.* — 1. law of wages. *Pol. Econ.* the (so-called) law that the natural tendency of wages is to fall to the minimum necessary for bare subsistence. *Colloq.*

The iron law of wages is not now accepted. . . . even as a first approximation to the theory of wages. *J. S. Nicholson.*

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E. siderophloia, *E. resinifera*, etc. The last-named species is the source of Botany Bay kino.

iron blue. 1. Steel blue (which see). 2. *Angling*. A kind of artificial fly.

iron-bound, *a.* Bound with or as with iron; hence: **a** Harsh or rugged; as, an *iron-bound coast*. **b** Bound with irons; shackled, as a prisoner. **c** Rigid; unyielding; rigorous; as, *iron-bound traditions*.

iron cement. A mixture of cast-iron borings or turnings with about one ounce of sal ammoniac for each hundred-weight of iron, used damp as a cement for rust joints.

iron-clad (*īr-ŋ-kład*), *n.* 1. Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare. *Specif.*: Designating an electromagnet, or dynamo field magnet, having the entire exterior of iron.

2. Rigorous; severe; exacting; as, an *iron-clad oath*. *Colloq.* *ironclad note*, *banking*, a collateral note; — so called from its extreme terms in favor of the lender. *Colloq.* — 1. oath, *specif.*, *U. S. Hist.*, a rigorous oath of loyalty prescribed by Congress in 1867 to be taken by citizens of the reconstructed States.

iron-clad, *n.* 1. An ironclad or otherwise armored naval vessel. *Hist.* 2. *Metal*. A kind of furnace for roasting mercury ore. *U. S.* 3. A late variety of apple with firm subacid flesh.

irone (*īr-ŋ*), *n.* [*iris* + *-one*.] *Org. Chem.* An oily cyclic ketone, C₁₂H₁₆O, the odoriferous principle of violet root and probably of violet leaves also. It is isomeric with the artificial perfume called *ionone*.

iron-gray, **iron-gray**, *a.* [*AS. æsengræg.*] Of a gray color, somewhat resembling that of iron freshly broken. — *n.* An iron-gray color; also, a horse of this color.

iron-handed, *a.* Having, or acting or governing with, an iron hand; inflexible; rigorous; iron.

iron-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; as, an *iron-hearted master*.

ironic (*ī-rŋ-n*), *a.* Ironic. *Str. T. Herbert.*

ironical (*ī-rŋ-n*), *a.* Ironic. [*LL. ironicus*, *Gr. εἰρωνικός* dissembling; cf. *F. ironique*. See *irony*.] 1. Pertaining to irony; containing, expressing, or characterized by, irony; as, an *ironical remark*.

2. Added to the use of irony; given to irony. 3. Dissembling; pretended. *Obs.*

ironical-ly, *adv.* — **ironical-ness**, *n.*

ironing (*īr-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ*), *n.* 1. Act or process of smoothing or pressing, as clothes, with hot flatirons.

2. The clothes ironed. *Colloq.* 3. A putting in irons; shackling. 4. Furnishing or arming with iron.

iron-man (*īr-ŋ-mān*), *or*, *esp.* in senses under 3, **iron-man** (*mān*), *n.* *pl.* — *MEX.* 1. An iron worker; a maker or manufacturer of iron.

2. *Railroads*. A man who handles the rails in track laying. 3. *A self-acting spinning mule*. *b* A coal-cutting machine. *Local, Eng.* *c* A kind of iron ore. *Obs. & Local, Eng.* *d* *Glass Manuf.* A mechanical device used in making large sheets of plate glass.

iron-master (*mās-tēr*), *n.* One who conducts or manages the founding or manufacture of iron, esp. on an extensive scale; a manufacturer of iron.

iron mold *or* **moild**. **a** A spon on cloth, etc., stained by rusty iron or by ink. **b** A yellow lump of iron ore found in the chalk deposits. *Dial. Eng.*

iron-mon-ger (*mūn-jēr*), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware.

iron-mon-ger-ing, *n.* Both Chiefly British.

iron-mon-ger-y (*y*), *n.* Chiefly British. 1. Hardware; a general name for all articles made of iron.

2. The shop or place of business of an ironmonger; a hardware store.

3. Ironmonger's trade or business; smith's work.

iron scrap. Waste pieces or disused articles of wrought iron (*rough-iron scrap*) suitable for reworking for rolling or forging. **b** Cast iron or castings suitable only for remelting (*cast scrap*, *or* *founding scrap*).

iron-shot, *a.* *Min.* Shot with iron; having markings due to iron.

iron-side (*īr-ŋ-sīd*), *n.* 1. A man of great strength or bravery; *specif.* *Hist.* — *Eng. Hist.* — a Edmund II. (981?–1016), a Saxon king (1016). **b** Also *Ironsides* (construed as *sing.*). Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658).

2. [*cap.*] *a pl.* Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War; hence, any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops. **b** *sing.* A member of Cromwell's cavalry or a similar force, or a soldier of that type. *Rare.*

3. (in form *ironsides*, but construed as *sing.*) *Nav.* An ironclad; as, "Old *Ironsides*" (which see).

iron-smith (*smīth*), *n.* 1. An ironworker; a blacksmith. 2. Any of several East Indian barbets, as *Cyanops faber*. Their notes resemble the sounds made by a blacksmith.

iron-stone (*stŋ*), *n.* 1. Any hard, earthy ore of iron; — in coal regions, generally siderite; in other regions, commonly hematite or limonite. 2. Short for *IRONSTONE CHINA*.

ironstone china. A hard white pottery, first made in England during the 18th century.

iron-ware (*īr-ŋ-wār*), *n.* Articles made of iron, as household utensils, tools, and the like; hardware.

iron-weed (*wēd*), *n.* In Great Britain, the knapweed. In the United States, any asteraceous plant of the genus *Vernonia*, esp. *V. noveboracensis*, a northeastern species with flat-topped clusters of purple-rayed flower heads.

iron-wood (*īr-ŋ-wŋd*), *n.* Any tree with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood; also, the wood itself. The name is applied locally to a wide variety of trees; the following list includes the most important species (for further information see the generic names): **a** In general, species of *Sideroxylon* and *Diospyros*. **b** United States: *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Ostrya virginica*, *Lyonothamnus floribundus*, *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Amygdalopsis*, *Corylia racemiflora*, *Cliftonia monophylla*, *Condalia ferrera*, *Reynoldsia latifolia*, *Bumelia lycoides*, and *B. tenax*. **c** West Indies: *Ezothoa paniculata*, *Trichilia hirta*, *Guaiacum sanctum*, *Sloanea jamaicensis*, species of *Erythroxylum*. **d** Africa: *Toddalia lanceolata* and species of *Olea*. **e** India: *Xylia zyllocarpa*, *Mesua ferrea*, species of *Inga*. **f** China: *Metrosideros vera*. **g** Australia: *Tarrietia actinophylla*, *Notelaea ligustrina*, and various ironbarks (*Eucalyptus*).

iron-work (*wīr-ŋk*), *n.* 1. Work in iron; anything made of iron; a general name of such parts of a building, vessel, etc., as consist of iron; iron articles collectively. 2. Now only in *pl.* (sometimes construed as a *sing.*). A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work, such as shafting, rails, cannon, merchant bar, etc.

iron-worker (*wīr-ŋk-ŋ*), *n.* A worker in iron; a person employed at ironworks. — **iron-working**, *p. a.*

iron-wort (*wīr-ŋt*), *n.* A European mint of the genus *Sideritis*, supposed to heal sword wounds. **b** The hemp nettle.

iron-y (*īr-ŋ*), *a.* [*FROM IRON*.] 1. Made or consisting of iron; containing, or abounding in, iron; partaking of iron; iron; as, *irony chains*; *irony particles*. 2. Resembling iron in taste, hardness, or other physical property.

irony (*īr-ŋ-n*), *n.* [*L. ironia*, *Gr. εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, *fr. εἰρωνή* a dissembler in speech; cf. *F. ironie*.] 1. Dissimulation; ignorance or the like feigned to confound or provoke an antagonist; — an etymological sense, used chiefly in *Socratic irony* (which see).

2. A sort of humor, ridicule, or light sarcasm, which adopts a mode of speech the intended implication of which is the opposite of the literal sense of the words, as when expressions of praise are used where blame is meant; also, the figure of speech using this mode of expression. **b** An ironical utterance or expression. 3. A state of affairs or events which is the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected; a result opposite to and as if in mockery of the promised or appropriate result; as, the *irony of fate*.

Syn. — *irony*, *sarcasm*, *satire*. The distinguishing quality of irony is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed; one says one thing and means the opposite. *Irony* may be gentle or cutting. It often implies an attitude of unemotional detachment. The word is frequently used, fig. to suggest the mocking discrepancy between promise and fulfillment, or between appearance and reality; its application to the drama is exemplified below; as, "Sometimes I would . . . call her sweet, as if in *irony*, and call her hard and cruel, which seemed a truth" (*Gr. Tragedy*); "She had a reputation for wit — a wit that never aurt, and *irony* that was only whimsical" (*Sir G. Parker*); "substituting for the feeling which makes men earnest the *irony* which leaves them free" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "As if by a strange *irony*, it was to this very want of sympathy that she owed some of the grander features of her character" (*J. K. Green*); "that disproportion of things which Shelley has illuminated by the *ironical* flash of these eight words; 'the desire of the motive for the state'" (*Stevenson*) — I refer to *irony* on the part of the author himself, to *ironical* juxtapositions of persons and events, and especially to the 'Sophoclean *irony*' by which a speaker is made to use words bearing to the audience, in addition to his own meaning, a further and ominous sense, hidden from himself, and, usually, from the other persons on the stage" (*A. C. Bradley*). The essential quality of *sarcasm* is bitterness or taunting reproachfulness; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured (as irony need not be); as, "In the intercourse of familiar life, he [Swift] indulged his disposition to petulance and sarcasm" (*Johnson*); "Mr. Bennet was . . . a mixture of quick parts, *sarcastic* humor, reserve, and caprice" (*Jane Austen*).

SATIRE is a (commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly, always as colored or pervaded by the satirist's feeling; to ridicule or reproach a nation; it often makes use of irony, but is not necessarily ironical, as, "Satire: a sharp, well-mannered way of laughing a folly out of countenance" (*Dryden*); Juvenal's relentless satire. See *SARCASTIC*, *BANTER*, *RIDICULE*, & *CARICATURE*.

Ir-quo-an (*īr-ŋ-kwŋn*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the principal linguistic stocks of the North American Indians. The territory of the northern Iroquoian tribes, of whom the Five Nations, or Iroquois proper, were the chief, extended from the shores of the St. Lawrence and of Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie south, through eastern Pennsylvania, to Maryland; that of the southern tribes, of whom the Cherokee were the chief, part of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. All of the tribes were agricultural, and they were noted for large communal houses, palisaded towns, and ability to organize, as well as for skill in war. The principal tribes comprise the Cayuga, Cherokee, Seneca, Erie, Mohawk, Neuter, Nottoway, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonontati, Tuscarora, and Wyandot or Huron. See *IROQUOIS*. — *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe.

Ir-quois (*īr-ŋ-kwŋs*), *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [*F.*, *fr.* a native name.] An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy of tribes, formerly inhabiting central New York and known as the Five Nations. The original tribes of the league were colored with iron mold.

iron-ness, *n.* See *NESS*, *Rare.*

iron-shod, *a.* Shod with iron. *Iron-sick*, *a.* *Nav.* Having the ironwork loose or corroded; — said of a ship when her bolts and nails are so eaten with rust that she leaks. *Rare.*

iron-side (*īr-ŋ-sīd*), *a.* Having iron sides; *specif.*: *a* *Nav.* Ironclad. *Rare.* *b* Rough; unmanageable; bold; impudent. *Dial. Eng.*

iron-sid (*īr-ŋ-sīd*), *n.* See *IRONSID*. [*L.* *ironis*, *fr.* *sidus*.] *Iron spind*. See *HERCYNITE*.

ironstone blow. *Ferruginous gossan*. *Australian*. [*Iron*.] **Iron-stone**, *n.* A kind of wrought iron yellow. = *MARS YELLOW*.

iron-stone, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*. **iron-stone**, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*. **iron-stone**, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*. **iron-stone**, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*.

iron-stone, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*. **iron-stone**, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*. **iron-stone**, *n.* See *IRONSTONE*.

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the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca; later the Tuscarora were admitted. This confederacy took a prominent part in both the wars with the French and the Revolution, in each case siding with the English. They also conquered many Indian tribes, extending their expeditions as far west as the Mississippi. After the Revolution many of them removed to Canada, where more than half still reside. In the United States the largest bodies are found in New York and in Wisconsin.

ir-ra-di-ance (*ī-rā-dī-āns*), *n.* [*FROM IRRADIANT*.] 1. Act of irradiating; emission of rays of light. 2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor; irradiation; brilliancy. *Milton.*

ir-ra-di-an-cy (*ī-rā-dī-āns*), *n.* *pl.* — *cies* (*-sīz*). Quality, state, or fact, of being irradiant.

ir-ra-di-ant (*ī-rā-dī-ānt*), *a.* [*L. irradians, -antis*, *p. pr.* See *IRRADIATE*.] Irradiating or illuminating; emitting rays of light; as, the *irradiant moon*. *Boysie.*

ir-ra-di-ate (*ī-rā-dī-āt*), *v. t.*; — *AT-ED* (*-āt-ēd*); — *AT-ING* (*-āt-ŋ-ŋ*). [*L. irradiatus*, *p. p.* of *irradiare* to irradiate. See *IR-IR*; *RADIATE*.] 1. To throw rays of light upon; to shine upon; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn with luster. *They smile irradiates you blue fields.* *Sir W. Jones.*

2. To enlighten intellectually or spiritually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate the mind*. *Ep. Bull.*

3. To affect by or as by heat or other radiant force. *Obs.* 4. To radiate, shed, or diffuse. *A splendid façade, . . . irradiating hospitality.* *H. James.*

ir-ra-di-ate, *v. i.* 1. To radiate; to issue in rays. *Obs.* 2. To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.

ir-ra-di-ate (*ī-rā-dī-āt*), *a.* [*L. irradiatus*, *p. p.*] Illuminated; irradiated. "Irradiate halls." *J. A. Millhouse.*

ir-ra-di-ation (*ī-rā-dī-āshŋn*), *n.* [*CF. F. irradiation*.] 1. An irradiating; state of being irradiated; illumination; irradiance. 2. That which is irradiated; a ray of light. 3. Fig.: Mental light or illumination.

4. *Physiol. & Optics*. The apparent enlargement of a bright object seen upon a dark ground, due to stimulation by the bright light of the portions of the retina around the image. The term is extended to other cases of diffusion of nerve stimuli or impulses from their normal path. 5. Emission of heat rays; radiation of heat. 6. In general, emanation, emission, or radiation, as of knowledge, or, *Obs.*, of a supposed influence or immaterial fluid from the eyes.

ir-ra-di-ative (*ī-rā-dī-āt-īv*), *a.* Tending to irradiate.

ir-ra-tion-al (*ī-rāsh-ŋn-āl*), *a.* [*L. irrationalis*; cf. *F. irrationnel*. See *IR-IR*; *RATIONAL*.] *Not rational*; *specif.*: **a** Not endowed with reason; void of understanding; as, brutes are *irrational animals*. **b** Not according to reason; unreasonable; absurd; foolish.

It seemed utterly *irrational* any longer to maintain it. *I. Taylor.* **c** *Math.* Not exactly expressible by an integer nor by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said esp. of roots. See *SURD*; *CUT*, *n.*, 19. **d** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Not preserving the normal ratio between arsis and thesis (see *RATIONAL*); — applied to (1) a long syllable used where the normal measure calls for a short; as, the *irrational spondee* is marked — — when it replaces a trochee, < — when it replaces an iambus; or (2) a foot containing such a syllable.

e *Optics*. Producing irregular dispersion, as a prism. See *DISPERSSION*, 2.

Syn. — *absurd*, *foolish*, *preposterous*, *ridiculous*; *immoderate*, *exorbitant*, *excessive*, *extravagant*. — *IRRATIONAL*, *UNREASONABLE*. That is *IRRATIONAL* which is contrary to reason, regarded as a faculty of the mind, and which is therefore foolish or absurd; that is *UNREASONABLE* which is not in accordance with reason, in its relation to practical affairs, and which is accordingly extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; as, a panic and *irrational* fear, obstinate and *unreasonable* pertinacity; the *irrational* utterances of delirium, the *unreasonable* demands of a spoiled child. See *RATIONAL*, *FOOLISH*, *LAUGHABLE*.

irrational number. *Math.* **a** A number perfectly definite but not expressible in a closed form, as by a terminating decimal; thus, $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142 \dots$, the perimetric ratio (of a circle to its diameter), $\pi = 3.14159 \dots$. **b** One defined by a cut (*C*, *C'*) in which *C* has no last and *C'* no first element. See *CUT*, *n.*, 19.

ir-ra-tion-al, *n.* 1. An irrational being; a being not acting according to reason. 2. *Math.* An irrational quantity or number; a surd. Irrationals are exactly definable, and calculable to any degree of exactness, through continued fractions or indeterminate decimals.

ir-ra-tion-al-ism (*ī-rā-tī-ŋn-izm*), *n.* An irrational system of belief or action; quality of being irrational; irrationality. — **ir-ra-tion-al-ist**, *n.*

ir-ra-tion-al-ly (*ī-rā-tī-ŋ-ly*), *adv.* *pl.* — *ties* (*-tīz*). Quality or state of being irrational; *specif.*: **a** Quality of not being endowed with reason. **b** Quality of not being according to reason; unreasonableness; absurdity; foolishness; also, that which is irrational; an absurdity. **c** *Physics*. Inequality of dispersion of colors in refraction spectra given by different substances, as crown and flint glass.

irrationality of dispersion. *Optics*. See *DISPERSSION*, 2.

ir-rec-og-ni-tion (*ī-rēk-ŋn-ŋsh-ŋn*), *n.* A failure to recognize; absence of recognition.

ir-rec-on-til-a-bil-ty (*ī-rēk-ŋn-ŋl-ā-bīl-ty*), *n.* Quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

ir-rec-on-til-a-ble (*ī-rēk-ŋn-ŋl-ā-bīl*); *ī-rēk-ŋn-ŋl-ā-bīl*; *2T*), *a.* 1. Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible; inconsistent; as, *irreconcilable enemies*, *statements*.

a. Inreconcilable. *Rare.* **ir-rad-ī-cal**, *a.* *Math.* Not capable of having its root extracted. *Obs.* **ir-rad-ī-cate** (*ī-rā-dī-kāt*), *v. t.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] To root deeply; to enroot. *Rare.*

ir-rad-ī-ate, *or* **IRRADIANT**, *adj.* *pl.* — *ies* (*-īs*). Not reconcilable. *Rare.* [*Obs.* **ir-ras-ed**, *a.* *Her.* Indented.

ir-ra-tion-a-ble (*ī-rā-tī-ŋ-ā-bīl*), *a.* [*L. irrationalis*.] Irrational; as, an *irrational* fear, obstinate and *unreasonable* pertinacity; the *irrational* utterances of delirium, the *unreasonable* demands of a spoiled child. See *RATIONAL*, *FOOLISH*, *LAUGHABLE*.

ir-ra-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.]

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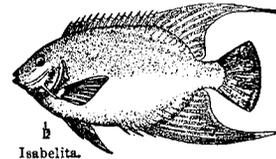
ir-ra-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.]

ir-ra-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.] **ir-ra-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [*FROM IRRADIATE*.]

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā: ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, II ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ir-re-spon-si-bil-i-ty (ir-'e-spon-'si-bil-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-ti-z). [Cf. F. *irresponsabilité*.] 1. Want of, or freedom from, responsibility or accountability. **Rare.**
2. Incapability of physical response. **Rare.**
ir-re-spon-si-ble (-spon-'si-b'l), *a.* [ir-not + responsible.] Not responsible; as: **a.** Not liable to be called upon to answer for consequences; not liable to be called in question; free from, or incapable of incurring, legal responsibility. **b.** Not able to answer for consequences; not able to render satisfaction; insolvent.—*n.* One who is irresponsible.—**ir-re-spon-si-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-spon-si-bly**, *adv.*
ir-re-triv-a-ble (-trév-'a-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss.
Syn.—Irremediable, incurable, irrecoverable.—**IRRETRIEVABLE, IRREPARABLE** are very often used without distinction. But **IRRETRIEVABLE** applies to that which cannot be recalled; **IRREPARABLE** to that which cannot be repaired or made good; as, an *irretrievable* (or *irreparable*) loss; an *irretrievable* (not *irreparable*) step, decision; an *irreparable* (not, commonly, *irretrievable*) breach, injury; an *irretrievable* error may result in an *irreparable* wrong.
—ir-re-triv-a-bil-i-ty (-bil-i-ti), **ir-re-triv-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-triv-a-bly**, *adv.*
ir-re-ver-ent (-rē-'vēr-'ēns), *n.* [L. *irreverentia*: cf. F. *irrévérence*.] 1. State or quality of being irreverent; want of reverence; disregard of the authority and character of a superior; an irreverent act or utterance.
2. State of not being revered; dishonor.
ir-re-ver-ent (-rēnt), *a.* [L. *irreverens*, -entis: cf. F. *irrévérent*. See *IN-NOT*; *REVERENT*.] 1. Irreverent. **Obs.**
2. Not reverent; showing a want of reverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* babbling; an *irreverent* jest.—**ir-re-ver-ent-ly**, *adv.*
ir-re-vers-i-ble (ir-'ē-vēr-'sī-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed; specif.: **a.** Incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* decree. **b.** Incapable of being turned about, back, or upside down; incapable of being made to run backward; as, an *irreversible* engine. **irreversible heat**, *Physics*, that part of the heat developed in an electric circuit which is equal to the product of the resistance into the square of the current. So called because there is no known reverse process by which it can be transformed directly into electrical energy. Cf. *REVERSIBLE HEAT*.—**1.** process, *Physics*, a process that cannot be reversed; as a sweeping process. See *SWEEP*, *n.* 10.—**2.** steering gear, *Mach.*, a steering gear, esp. for an automobile, which is not affected by the road wheels, as when they strike an obstacle sideways, although easily controlled by the hand wheel or steering lever.
—ir-re-vers-i-bil-i-ty (-bil-i-ti), **ir-re-vers-i-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-vers-i-bly**, *adv.*
ir-re-voc-a-ble (ir-'rēv-'ō-kā-b'l), *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis*: cf. F. *irrévocable*. See *IN-NOT*; *REVOKE*.] Incapable of being recalled or revoked; past recall or recovery; unchangeable; unalterable; as, an *irrevocable* promise. "Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom." *Shak.*—**ir-re-voc-a-bil-i-ty** (-bil-i-ti), **ir-re-voc-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**ir-re-voc-a-bly**, *adv.*
ir-ri-dē (-rīd'), *v. t.* [L. *irridere*, *irrisum*, to laugh at; *ir-in + ridere* to laugh.] To deride. **Obs.** or *R.*
ir-ri-ga-ble (ir-'rī-gā-b'l), *a.* That can be irrigated; susceptible of, or suitable for, irrigation; as, *irrigable* land.
ir-ri-gant (-gānt), *a.* [L. *irrigans*, -antis, *p. pr.*] Irrigative; irrigating.—*n.* A canal for irrigation.
ir-ri-gate (ir-'rī-gāt), *v. t.*; *ir-ri-gat'ed* (-gāt'ēd); *ir-ri-gat'ing* (-gāt'ing). [L. *irrigatus*, *p. p.* of *irrigare* to irrigate; *ir-in + rigare* to water; perh. akin to *E. rain*.] 1. To wet; moisten. **Rare.**
2. To subject to irrigation; of land, to supply with water by causing a stream to flow upon, over, or through it, as in artificial channels; to water.
3. To refresh or make fertile as if by watering.
ir-ri-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), *n.* [L. *irrigatio*: cf. F. *irrigation*.] Act or process of irrigating, or state of being irrigated; specif.: **a.** A wetting or moistening. **b.** *Agric.* The supplying of water to land by canals, ditches, etc.; and the operation of causing water to flow over land, for nourishing plants. **c.** *Med.* The application of a continuous stream of water or other lotion to an affected part of the body for purposes of cleansing, disinfecting, etc. **d.** A refreshing or making fertile as if by watering.
ir-ri-ga'tion-ist (-sht), *n.* One interested in, or who carries on, or favors, irrigation.
ir-ri-ga-tive (ir-'rī-gā-tiv), *a.* Serving to irrigate; of or pertaining to irrigation; irrigational.
ir-ri-ga'tor (-gāt'ōr), *n.* [L.] One that irrigates.
ir-ri-gu-ous (ir-'rī-gū-'ōs), *a.* [L. *irriguus*. See *IRRIGATE*.] **Now Rare.** 1. Irrigated; moistened; wet; well-watered.
 Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*
2. Serving to irrigate; irrigating; watering; moistening.
ir-ri-sion (ir-'rī-zhūn), *n.* [L. *irrisio*, fr. *irridere*: cf. F. *irrision*. See *IRRIDERE*.] A laughing at a person or thing; derision. **Rare.**
 This being spoken sceptic, or by way of *irrision*. *Chapman.*
ir-ri-sor (ir-'rī-sōr), *n.* [L.] 1. A person who laughs at another; a derider. **Obs.** or *R.*
2. *Zool.* [a cap.] An African genus of hoopoes having a long decurved bill, long wedge-shaped tail, and no crest. With allied African genera it constitutes a subfamily *Ir-*

ri-so-ri-næ (ir-'rī-sō-'rī-næ), or family *ir-ri-sor-i-dæ* (ir-'rī-sō-'rī-dæ). **a.** A bird of this group; a wood hoopoe.
ir-ri-ta-bil-i-ty (ir-'rī-tā-'bil-i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-ti-z). [L. *irritabilis*: cf. F. *irritabilité*.] Quality or state of being irritable; specif.: **a.** Quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger; petulance; fretfulness; as, *irritability* of temper. **b.** *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability of an organ or part of the body, such as of the stomach or bladder; undue susceptibility to the influence of stimuli. See *IRRITATION*, *n.*, 1. C. **c.** *Physiol.* In the broadest sense, the quality in living matter of responding by change of form, motion, or other manifestation of vitality to more or less sudden changes of external conditions or influences called *stimuli* (see *STIMULUS*). Irritability is a characteristic property of living protoplasm, but is present in very varying degrees. Temporary loss of irritability may be produced by repeated or prolonged stimulation, causing *fatigue*. In animal physiology *irritability* often designates specifically the contractility of muscle.
ir-ri-ta-ble (ir-'rī-tā-'b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis*: cf. F. *irritable*. See *IRRITATE*.] Capable of being irritated; specif.: **a.** Very susceptible of impatience, anger, or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; irascible; as, an *irritable* temper. **b.** Easily excitable; very responsive to stimuli. **c.** *Med.* Susceptible of irritation; unduly sensitive to irritants or stimuli. See *IRRITATION*, *n.*, 1. C. **d.** *Physiol.* Responsive to stimuli. See *IRRITABILITY*.
Syn.—Touchy, fretful, peevish. See *IMPATIENT*.
ir-ri-ta-ble-ness, *n.*—**ir-ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*
ir-ri-ta-ment (-mēt), *n.* [L. *irritamentum*.] An incitement or provocative; an irritant.
ir-ri-tan-cy (-tān-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-si-z). [From 2d *IRRITANT*.] Quality or state of being irritating; irritation.
ir-ri-tan-cy, *n.* [From 1st *IRRITANT*.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* **a.** A rendering, or the state or quality of being rendered, null and void; invalidation; invalidity; forfeiture. **b.** Hence, an irritant clause.
ir-ri-tant (-tānt), *a.* [L. *irritans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *irritare* to make null, fr. L. *irritus* void; *ir-not + ratus* established.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* Rendering null and void; as, an *irritant* clause in an instrument is one providing that if certain specified events shall take place the instrument shall be void.
ir-ri-tant, *a.* [L. *irritans*, -antis, *p. pr.* of *irritare*: cf. F. *irritant*. See *IRRITATE* to excite.] Irritating; specif.: **a.** Provocative. **Obs.** **b.** Producing irritation or inflammation.
ir-ri-tant, *n.* [Cf. F. *irritant*.] That which irritates or excites; specif.: *Physiol. & Med.* Any agent by which irritation is produced; as, a chemical or mechanical *irritant*.
ir-ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -tāt'ed (-tāt'ēd); -tāt'ing (-tāt'ing). [L. *irritatus*, *p. p.* of *irritare*; of doubtful origin.] 1. To excite, provoke, or rouse; to increase the action of; to heighten excitement in; to stimulate; aggravate. **Obs.**
2. To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in; to provoke; to exasperate; annoy; as, insolence *irritates* one.
3. *Med.* To cause to be irritable; to produce irritation in; as, to *irritate* a wound by a coarse bandage.
4. *Physiol.* To produce irritation in; to stimulate; to cause to contract. See *IRRITATION*, *n.*, 2.
Syn.—Fret, inflame, excite, vex, anger, enrage, chafe, gall, tease, pique, sting, ruffle. **IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, VEX, PROVOKE, TO IRITATE** is to excite to momentary impatience or anger; to **NETTLE** is to irritate in such a way as to cause pique; **EXASPERATE** commonly implies bitter or intense irritation, as at something undesirable; the word sometimes expresses keen vexation or annoyance; as, "I was indeed greatly *irritated* at the bishop's having suggested any grounds of suspicion . . . against a person whom he had never seen" (*De Quincy*). It simply angers and *irritates* the hearer by contradicting without a word of proof or preparation his fixed and familiar notions" (*M. Arnold*). "To take the widest *exasperates*, makes mad, her sister" (*Shak.*). "You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it" (*Goldsmith*). "Sometimes, when her uncle's easy way of taking things did not happen to be *exasperating*, it was rather soothing" (*G. Eliot*). "This . . . must be very *provoking* to the dignity of some dissenting doctors; and to *nettle* them still the more, you in a manner impose upon them the necessity of being silent" (*Cowper*). "No man thoroughly *nettled* can say a thing general enough to pass off with the air of an opinion declared and not a passion gratified" (*Talbot*). "Netted at this neglect" (*De Quincy*). To *PROVOKE*, as here compared, is to awaken strong annoyance or vexation, or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease or tantalize; **INCENSE** implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger or rage. "After supper Dr. Johnson turned the discourse upon silent folks—whether by way of reflection and reproof, or by accident, I know not; but I do know he is *provoked* with me for not talking more" (*Mud. D. Arblay*). "A *provoking* little inward laugh" (*G. Eliot*). "Your spirits kindle to a flame, moved with the slightest touch of blame . . . conviction does but more *incense*" (*Swift*). "Apollo, *incensed* at the insults his priests had sustained" (*Goldsmith*). See *HARASS, ACRIMONY, ANGER, IMPATIENT*.
ir-ri-tate, *v. t.* [See 1st *IRRITANT*.] *Roman, Civil, & Scots Law.* To render null and void; to defeat. *Abp. Branchell.*
ir-ri-ta'tion (ir-'rī-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *irritatio*: cf. F. *irritation*.] 1. Act of irritating, or state of being irritated; specif.: **a.** Excitement to activity; stimulation. **Rare.**
 The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincy.*
b. Excitement of impatience, anger, or passion; provoca-

tion; annoyance; anger. **c.** *Med.* A condition of morbid excitability or oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body; a state in which the application of ordinary stimuli produces pain or excessive or vitiated action.
2. *Physiol.* Act of exciting, or state of being excited, to action by stimulation; esp., act of exciting a muscle to contraction by artificial stimulation, or its condition under such stimulation. See *IRRITABILITY*.
ir-ri-ta-tive (ir-'rī-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Serving to excite or irritate; irritating; as, an *irritative* agent.
2. Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever.
ir-ri-to-mo'tile (ir-'rī-tō-mō'til), *a.* Subject to, or characterized by, irremotility.
ir-ri-to-mo'til-i-ty (-mō-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* [*irritate* + *motility*.] *Plant Physiol.* That form of irritability which is manifested by movements or curvatures.
ir-ro-rate (ir-'rō-rāt), *v. t.*; *ir-ro-rat'ed* (-rāt'ēd); *ir-ro-rat'ing* (-rāt'ing). [L. *irrotatus*, *p. p.* of *irrotare* to bedew; *ir-in + ros, rosis*, dew.] To sprinkle or moisten as with dew; to bedew. **Obs.**—**ir-ro-rat'ion** (-rāt'shūn), *n.* **Obs.**
ir-ro-rate (-rāt), *a.* *Zool.* Covered with minute grains, appearing like fine sand, or with small specks of color.
ir-ro-ta'tion (ir-'rō-tā'shūn), *a.* *Physics*. Not rotatory;—said of a type of fluid motion such that if a spherical portion of the fluid so moving were suddenly solidified, it would not be rotating.—**ir-ro-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
ir-rupt (ir-'rūpt), *v. t. & i.*; -rūpt'ed, -rūpt'ing. [L. *irruptus*, *p. p.* of *irrumper*; *ir-in + rumpere*. See *RUPTURE*.] To break into; burst in; make an irruption. **R.
ir-rupt'ion (ir-'rūpt'shūn), *n.* [L. *irruptio*: cf. F. *irruption*. See *IRRUPT*.] 1. A breaking or bursting in; a sudden, violent rushing in; as, *irruptions* of the sea.
 Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption* Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*
2. A sudden and violent inroad or invasion; as, the *irruptions* of the Goths into Italy. **Addition.**
3. By confusion for *ERUPTION*. **Obs.**
Syn.—Incursion, inroad. See *INVASION*.
ir-ruptive (-tiv), *a.* Rushing in or upon; tending to irruption; as, *irruptive* subterranean forces.
Ir-us (ir'ūs), *n.* [Gr. ἴρος.] In Greek legend, a beggar of Ithaca, noted for his great stature, gluttony, and poverty. He was employed by Penelope's suitors as a messenger and challenged the disguised Ulysses to a fight, in which he was brought to the ground by a single blow.
ir-ving-ite (ir-'ving-it), *n.* [After Rev. Edward Irving (1792-1834).] A member of the Catholic Apostolic Church (which see).—**Ir-ving-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
is (iz), *v. i.* [AS. *is*: akin to G. & Goth. *ist*. L. *est*. Gr. *ἐστί*, Skr. *asti*. Cf. AM, ENTITY, ESSENCE, ABSENT.] The third person singular, present indicative, of the verb *be*; as, he *is*; he *is* a man. See *BE*; *COPIULA*.
 In the Northern dialect of Middle and Modern English, *is* is used for all persons of the singular, and also for the plural when not immediately joined to the nominative pronoun. "Forty *is* I come, and eke Alain." *Chaucer.*
 More lines than *is* in the new map. *Shak.*
is-a-be-li'ta (iz-'ā-bē-lē'tā; Sp. *esá*), **is-a-bel'ite** (iz-'ā-bē-lē'tit), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *isabelita*, apparently dim. fr. the name *Isabel* Isabel.] An angel fish (*Holocentrus ciliaris*) colored orange-red, sky-blue, and golden, common in the West Indies. 
is-a-be-li'ta (iz-'ā-bē-lē'tā; Sp. *esá*), **is-a-bel'ite** (iz-'ā-bē-lē'tit), *n.* [Cf. OF. *Ysabel*, *Isabele*, F. *Isabeau*, *Isabelle*, It. *Isabella*, Sp. *Isabel*.] In Spain *Isabel* has taken the place of *Elizabeth*. 1. Fem. prop. name. F. *Isabeau* *esá* (*bō*), *Isabelle* (*esá* *bē*); It. *Isabella* (*esá* *bē*); Sp. *Isabel* (*esá* *bē*); 133; Pg. *Isabel* (*esá* *bē*); G. *Isabelle* (*esá* *bē*); D. *Isabella* (*isá* *bē*);—Dim. *Bel*, *Bella*.
2. The ladylove of Zerlino in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." **b.** The heroine of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." She is a chaste young woman whose brother Claudio has been sentenced to death by the hypocritical Angelo, the duke's deputy, who offers to let Claudio live if she yields to his lust. He is foiled; she marries the duke, who pardons Claudio.
3. Usually *Isabella* color or colour. A brownish yellow or light buff color.
4. An old variety of peach. **Obs.** **b.** or *Isabella* grape. An American purple grape of sweet flavor.
5. [L.] The doblon, or 100-real gold piece, of *Isabella II.* of Spain, worth about \$5.
Isabella moth. A common, stout-bodied, snuff-colored American moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*), having g hind wings which are often tinged with orange-red. The larva, called woolly bear and hedgehog caterpillar, is densely covered with hairs, which are black at each end of the body, and red-brown in the middle part.
Isabella wood. The red bay (*Persea borbonica*) or its wood.
is-a-bel'ine (iz-'ā-bē-lē'n), *a.* Of an *Isabella* color.
isabelle bear, a pale-colored Himalayan bear (*Ursus isabellinus*) related to the European brown bear.
isab-normal (is-'āb-nōr-māl), *n.* [*iso-* + *abnormal*.] Meteor. An imaginary line, or a line upon a chart, connecting**

pertaining to, a line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature for a specified coldest period of the year. — n. An isocrymal line.

Isocryme (i'sō-krim), n. [*iso-* + Gr. κρυμῶς cold.] An isocrymal line.

Isocyanate (i'sō-si'ā-nāt), n. Chem. A salt or ester of isocyanic acid. The esters are colorless, volatile liquids of suffocating odor, yielding amines when warmed with alkalis.

Isocyanic (i'sō-si'ā-nik), a. [*iso-* + *cyanic*.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a hypothetical acid, CO:NH (called also carbimide), isomeric with cyanic acid, and known in the form of its esters. See ISOCYANATE.

Isocyanide (i'sō-si'ā-nid; -nīd; 184), n. Also **nid**. [*iso-* + *cyanide*.] Chem. Any of a series of compounds isomeric with the cyanides. See CARBAMINE.

Isodactylous (i'sō-dāk'tī-lūs), a. [*iso-* + *-dactylous*.] Zool. Having the digits or toes similar or equal in length.

Isodiametric (i'sō-dī-ā-mē'trīk), a. [*iso-* + Gr. διαμετρικός able to pass through.] Physics. Pertaining to the equal transmission of heat to or from a substance. Two lines or curves representing variations in the pressure and density of a fluid are said to be *isodiametric* with respect to each other when the transmission of heat during any stage represented on one is equal to that during the corresponding stage on the other.

Isodiametric (i'sō-dī-ā-mē'trīk), a. [*iso-* + *diametric*.] 1. Cryst. Having, or pertaining to, equal lateral axes; — said of tetragonal and hexagonal crystals. 2. Bot. Having the diameters equal; of equal dimensions, as the cells of ordinary parenchymatous tissue.

Isodion (i'sō-dī-ō-n), n.; pl. -ia (-kā). Also **el-sodion**. [*iso-* + Gr. εἰσόδιον, fr. Gr. εἰσέρω enter; eis into + ὁδός way.] East. Ch. The short anthem sung when the priest enters the church with the evangelist.

Isodimorphic (i'sō-dī-mōr'fīk), n. [*iso-* + *dimorphism*.] Min. Isomorphism between the two forms, severally, of two dimorphous substances. Thus, iron sulphide and cobalt arsenide are both dimorphous, and each form of one is isomorphous with a form of the other, pyrite with smaltite, and marcasite with safflorite. — **Isodimorphic** (-fīk), **isodimorphous** (-ūs), a.

Isodimorphous (i'sō-dī-mōr'fūs), n. Also **mon** (-mōn). [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσοδύναμος, neut. adj.; *isos* equal + *δύναμις* a course in a building.] Anc. Gr. Arch. A variety of masonry in which blocks of equal length and thickness are laid in courses so that each vertical joint of a course comes over the middle of a block just below. — **Isodimorphous** (-mūs), a.

Isodont (i'sō-dōnt), a. [*iso-* + *-odont*.] Zool. Having the teeth all alike.

Isodrome (i'sō-drōm), n. [*iso-* + *-drome*.] Nav. A certain method of moving a fleet from one formation to another, the direction usually being changed eight points (90°), by means of paths of equal length for each ship. It is prohibited in the United States navy as dangerous.

Isodynamic (i'sō-dī-nām'īk), n. [*iso-* + Gr. δύναμις power.] State of being of equal strength or power.

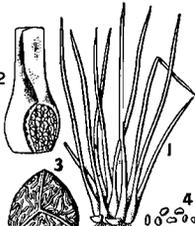
Isodynamic (i'sō-dī-nām'īk), a. Of, pert. to, having, or **isodynamic** (-īk) denoting, equality of force.

Isodynamic equivalent, *Physiol.*, in dietetics, the ratio of the combustion equivalents of fats and carbohydrates, that is, the ratio of interchange between these two classes of food-stuffs. Thus, 1 gram of fat is the *isodynamic equivalent* of 2.2 grams of carbohydrates. — *Food*, *Physiol.*, those foods that produce a similar amount of heat. — *Lines*, *Magnetism*, lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

Isodynamic (i'sō-dī-nām'īk), a. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσοδύναμος. See ISODYNAMIA.] a Of equal force or size. b Specif.; Bot. Isobrious.

Isoelectric (i'sō-ē-lēk'trīk), a. [*iso-* + *electric*.] Having the same electric potential; as, *isoelectric* points.

Isoteles (i'sō-tē-lēs), n. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσοτέλης an evergreen plant, prop. neut. of ἰσοτέλης equal in years; *isos* equal + *τέλος* year.] Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of plants, the quillworts, constituting a distinct family (*Isoteles* [i'sō-tē-lēs] or *Isoteles* [i'sō-tē-lēs]) of fern allies. They are aquatic or marsh plants with a short buried lobed stem (called a *trunk*) which sends up a tuft of quill-shaped leaves bearing the sporangia in their axils. The sporangia are of two kinds, some containing microspores, others megaspores, so that the prothallia are bisexual. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.



Isoteles (*I. lacustris*). 1 Whole plant; 2 Base of leaf; 3 Megaspore; 4 Microspore.

Isogamete (i'sō-gā-mē'tē), n. [*iso-* + *gamete*.] Biol. A gamete of a type not exhibiting sexual or other differentiations; specif., Bot., a planogamete.

Isogamous (i'sō-gā-mūs), a. [*iso-* + *-gamous*.] Biol. Reproducing through the conjugation of similar gametes. Cf. HETEROGAMOUS, 1 a, OÖGAMOUS. — **Isogamy** (-mī), n.

Isogen (i'sō-jēn), n. [*iso-* + *-gen*.] 1. Biol. An isogenous structure. 2. Geom. A figure having equal angles.

Isogenetic (i'sō-jē-nē'tīk), a. Lit., having the same or a similar origin; — only in *isogenetic induction*, *Plant Physiol.*, simple (as distinguished from *complex*) stimulation.

Isogenous (i'sō-jē-nūs), a. [*iso-* + *-genous*.] Biol. Having the same origin. — **Isogeny** (-nī), n.

Isogeotherm (i'sō-jē-ō-thēr'm), n. [*iso-* + *geo-* + Gr. θερμῶν heat.] Geol. A line or curved surface beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature. — **Isogeothermic** (-thēr'māl), **isogeothermic** (-mīk), a.

Isocrymal (i'sō-kri-māl), a. Isocrymal. [*isocrymal*.] [*isocrymal*.] [*isocrymal*.]

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Isogonal (i'sō-gō'nāl), a. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσόγωνος having equal angles; *isogonal*, — *isogonal* transformation, *Geom.*, transformation in which angles are conserved, as any transformation by aid of a function of a complex variable.]

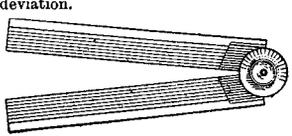
Isogonic (i'sō-gō'nīk), a. [*iso-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles.

Isogonic lines, *Magnetism*, imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.

Isogonic, n. An isogonic line.

Isogoniostat (i'sō-gō-nī-ō-stāt), n. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσόγωνος isogonal + *ιστάω* to make to stand.] Physics. A device for maintaining a train of prisms automatically in the position of minimum deviation.

Isograph (i'sō-grāf), n. [*iso-* + *-graph*.] An instrument consisting of two short straightedges connected by a large circular joint marked with angular degrees, used with a T square on a drawing board and combining the functions of a protractor and a set square.



Isograph.

Isography (i'sō-grā-fī), n. [*iso-* + *-graphy*.] 1. Imitation of another's handwriting. 2. The art or method of isographic or homographic projection. See HOMOLOGRAPHIC.

Isohaline (i'sō-hāl'īn; -sēn), n. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσός salt.] An imaginary line or surface connecting points of equal salinity in the ocean.

Isodynamic (i'sō-dī-nām'īk), a. [*iso-* + 2d *hydro-* + *-ic*.] Phys. Chem. Pertaining to or designating solutions of electrolytes having equal concentration of a common ion (as, for acids, the hydrogen ion), so that they do not affect one another's conductivity on being mixed.

Isohyetal (i'sō-hī-tāl), a. [*iso-* + *hyetal*.] Meteor. Pertaining to or indicating equal rainfall; as, *isohyetal* lines, lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same annual rainfall. — n. An isohyetal line.

Isokeraunic (i'sō-kē-rā'nīk), a. [*iso-* + Gr. κεραυνός thunderbolt.] Meteor. Having thunderstorm phenomena of equal frequency or equivalent severity or simultaneous occurrence.

Isokeraunic (i'sō-kē-rā'nīk), a. Meteor. Designating areas over which the keraunographic records of thunderstorm phenomena are the same or similar.

Isokeraunic (i'sō-kē-rā'nīk), a. Meteor. Designating areas over which thunderstorm discharges are audible in the keraunophone with equal intensity.

Isolate (i'sō-lāt; -lāt; -lāt'), a. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσολαῖος isolated.] Capable of being isolated.

Isolate (i'sō-lāt; -lāt; -lāt'), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'īng). [*Fr. isolé*, fr. *l. isolare*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, fr. *isola* island, *l. insula*. See 1st ISLE; cf. INSULATE.] 1. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself or alone; to insulate; to separate from others.

2. Chem. To separate from all foreign substances; to make pure; to obtain in a free state. 3. Elec. = INSULATE.

Isolated (-lāt'ēd), p. a. Placed or standing alone; detached; separated; solitary. — *Isolated language* or *speech*. See ISOLATING LANGUAGE. — *1. pawn*, Chess, a pawn when there is no pawn of the same color on either of the adjoining files. 2. *Math.*, any point in an assemblage that is not a limit point; also, an anode.

Isolating (-lāt'īng), p. pr. & vb. n. of ISOLATE. — *Isolating language*, *Philol.*, any of those languages in which each word, usually a single syllable (whence these languages are often called *monosyllabic*), expresses a distinct idea approximating that of the ideal root (see ROOT). Variations in parts of speech and syntactical relations are determined exclusively by the order in which the words are joined and by the use of particles. These languages, therefore, consist of strings of formally independent words. [Thus if English were made up entirely of sentences such as the following, it would be an isolating language: *You know any people; Do you know it? A ten-pound note* (H. Sweet). The pure languages of this type are all contained in the Indo-Chinese family, which has the further character of word discrimination by means of tones (see TONE). From this characteristic they have been called *polytonic languages*; in some Indo-Chinese languages, however, possess only one tone, and where more exist they are not an essential, but an accidental, characteristic of the languages. The number of tones varies from four or more in Chinese to only one in western Tibetan. Languages approaching the isolating form are: the Otomi of Mexico; Ewe, Tshi, and Yoruba (Negro languages of Upper Guinea); Negrito (of the Philippines); also, the analytical inflectional languages. See INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES, INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

Isolation (i'sō-lā'shūn), n. [*Cf. F. isolation*.] Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness. SYN. — See SOLITUDE.

Isolationist, a. A person who favors or advocates isolation; esp., one who favors what is considered to be a policy of isolation in national affairs.

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composition other than CH₂; — applied esp. to series in which the difference is H₂; as, ethane, C₂H₆; ethylene, C₂H₄; acetylene, C₂H₂. Cf. HOMOLOGOUS.

Isologue (i'sō-lōg), n. Chem. A member of an isologous group or series.

Isoloma (i'sō-lō'mā), n. [*iso-* + Gr. ἰσολομα border.] Bot. A genus of tropical American gesneriaceae plants resembling *Gesneria* and *Achimenes*. Some species are cultivated for their showy tubular flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

Isomagnetic (i'sō-māg'nē'tīk), a. [*iso-* + *magnetic*.] Designating, or pertaining to, lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. — n. An isomagnetic line.

Isomer (i'sō-mēr), n. [*See ISOMERIC*.] Chem. A compound isomeric with another or others.

Isomera (i'sō-mēr-ā), n. pl. [*NL*. See ISOMERE.] Zool. A large division of Coleoptera having (or apparently having) the same number of tarsal joints on the hind legs as on the others. The group is nearly coextensive with Adephaga, Clavicornia, Serricornia, Lamellicornia, and Phytophaga taken together.

Isomere (i'sō-mēr-ē), n. [*iso-* + *-mere*.] Zool. 1. A homologous or corresponding part or segment. 2. Chem. = ISOMER.

Isomeric (i'sō-mēr'īk), a. [*iso-* + Gr. μέρος part; cf. F. *isomérique*.] 1. Chem. Composed of the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure. — specifically (and usually) applied to compounds having the same molecular weight, as distinguished from *polymeric* (which see). Cf. METAMERIC, ALLOTROPY. Acetylene, C₂H₂, and benzene, C₆H₆, are composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportion, but the molecular weight of the latter, as shown by the vapor densities, is three times that of acetylene; they are *polymeric*. Butane and isobutane, however, both have the same formula, C₄H₁₀, the difference here being solely in the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule, as shown in the expanded formula CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃ (normal butane) and CH₃CH(CH₃)CH₃ (isobutane). They are *isomeric* (in the specific sense).

Isomerism is common among organic compounds. That shown by butanes, in which the "skeletons" of the two compounds differ, is called *chain*, or *nucleus*, *isomerism*, as distinguished from *place*, or *position*, *isomerism*. The latter results when a substituting atom or group takes different positions, as seen in the two propyl alcohols, CH₃CH₂CH₂OH and CH₃CHOHCH₃. Many cases of isomerism are not explained by ordinary structural formulas. In spatial isomerism, or *stereoisomerism*, the isomers contain like atoms joined in the same order but having different relations in space. Here is included optical isomerism (so called because the two isomers act differently on polarized light; see *asymmetric carbon atom*, under *ASYMMETRIC*, and *TARTARIC ACID*), *alloisomerism* (which see), and a kind of isomerism shown by certain nitrogen compounds (see BENZALDOXIME). Isomerism due to different modes of arrangement of like molecules, resulting in differences in physical properties, is called *physical isomerism*; calcite and aragonite perhaps furnish examples. Isomerism in which the isomers change into each other more or less readily is called *dynamic*, or *equilibrium*, *isomerism*; it has also been called *tautomerism*, *desmotropism*, *metrotropism*, etc. Some limit *desmotropism* to cases in which the isomers are easily interconvertible, and apply *tautomerism* to cases in which desmotropism is a possibility not yet reached. When two desmotropic forms exist together in equilibrium the phenomenon is called *alloeotropism*, and they constitute an *alloeotropic mixture*. If the equilibrium is such that one of the forms is present to a vanishing extent the form is called the *pseudo form*, and the phenomenon is called *pseudomerism*.

2. Zool. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an isomere. 3. Bot. = ISOMEROUS a.

Isomeric (i'sō-mēr'īk), a. [*iso-* + Gr. μέρος part; cf. F. *isomérique*.] 1. Chem. Composed of the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure. — specifically (and usually) applied to compounds having the same molecular weight, as distinguished from *polymeric* (which see). Cf. METAMERIC, ALLOTROPY. Acetylene, C₂H₂, and benzene, C₆H₆, are composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportion, but the molecular weight of the latter, as shown by the vapor densities, is three times that of acetylene; they are *polymeric*. Butane and isobutane, however, both have the same formula, C₄H₁₀, the difference here being solely in the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule, as shown in the expanded formula CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃ (normal butane) and CH₃CH(CH₃)CH₃ (isobutane). They are *isomeric* (in the specific sense).

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Isomerism is common among organic compounds. That shown by butanes, in which the "skeletons" of the two compounds differ, is called *chain*, or *nucleus*, *isomerism*, as distinguished from *place*, or *position*, *isomerism*. The latter results when a substituting atom or group takes different positions, as seen in the two propyl alcohols, CH₃CH₂CH₂OH and CH₃CHOHCH₃. Many cases of isomerism are not explained by ordinary structural formulas. In spatial isomerism, or *stereoisomerism*, the isomers contain like atoms joined in the same order but having different relations in space. Here is included optical isomerism (so called because the two isomers act differently on polarized light; see *asymmetric carbon atom*, under *ASYMMETRIC*, and *TARTARIC ACID*), *alloisomerism* (which see), and a kind of isomerism shown by certain nitrogen compounds (see BENZALDOXIME). Isomerism due to different modes of arrangement of like molecules, resulting in differences in physical properties, is called *physical isomerism*; calcite and aragonite perhaps furnish examples. Isomerism in which the isomers change into each other more or less readily is called *dynamic*, or *equilibrium*, *isomerism*; it has also been called *tautomerism*, *desmotropism*, *metrotropism*, etc. Some limit *desmotropism* to cases in which the isomers are easily interconvertible, and apply *tautomerism* to cases in which desmotropism is a possibility not yet reached. When two desmotropic forms exist together in equilibrium the phenomenon is called *alloeotropism*, and they constitute an *alloeotropic mixture*. If the equilibrium is such that one of the forms is present to a vanishing extent the form is called the *pseudo form*, and the phenomenon is called *pseudomerism*.

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Isomerism is common among organic compounds. That shown by butanes, in which the "skeletons" of the two compounds differ, is called *chain*, or *nucleus*, *isomerism*, as distinguished from *place*, or *position*, *isomerism*. The latter results when a substituting atom or group takes different positions, as seen in the two propyl alcohols, CH₃CH₂CH₂OH and CH₃CHOHCH₃. Many cases of isomerism are not explained by ordinary structural formulas. In spatial isomerism, or *stereoisomerism*, the isomers contain like atoms joined in the same order but having different relations in space. Here is included optical isomerism (so called because the two isomers act differently on polarized light; see *asymmetric carbon atom*, under *ASYMMETRIC*, and *TARTARIC ACID*), *alloisomerism* (which see), and a kind of isomerism shown by certain nitrogen compounds (see BENZALDOXIME). Isomerism due to different modes of arrangement of like molecules, resulting in differences in physical properties

called also bu or boo. The gold itzebu was worth approximately one quarter of a kobang, or commonly about \$1.12; the silver itzebu was worth 32-34 cents.

-ium (-i-um). Chem. A modern Latin suffix used in forming the names of elements; as in sodium, helium.

iva (i'vá), n. [NL., F. *ive*; perh. akin to F. *if* yew.] 1. The yellow bugle, or herb iver.

2. [cap.] Bot. A genus of American ambrosiaceae herbs or shrubs with mostly opposite leaves and small greenish flowers, the staminate and pistillate in the same head. They are chiefly coarse weeds.

Ivanhoe (i'ván-hō), n. Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel "Ivanhoe." He is a brave knight, who has been disinherited by his father, Cedric the Saxon, and who, as an unknown, defeats all comers in a tournament. He is reconciled to his father through the efforts of King Richard, and marries Rowena, his father's ward.

ive (-iv). [L. *ivus*; cf. F. *if*, fem. *ive*.] An adjective suffix signifying relating or belonging to, of the nature of, tending to; as in affirmative, active, conclusive, corrective.

ivied (i'vīd), a. [From ivy.] Overgrown with ivy.

ivoid (i'vōid), n. A composition resembling ivory in appearance and used as a substitute for it.

ivory (i'vōri), a. Made of ivory. Obs. Oxf. E. D. b. Colored and polished so as to resemble ivory, as cardboard.

ivory (i'vōri), n. A well-known climbing araliaceous shrub (*Hedera helix*) with evergreen ovate or five-angled leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries. The stem clings to walls by means of numerous fine aerial roots. The ivy is native of Europe and Asia, but is widely cultivated.

The ivy was anciently sacred to Dionysus or Bacchus, and a garland or bush of it, or a representation of one or the other, was formerly placed outside a tavern or house as a sign that wine was sold within. 2. Usually with an attributive or qualifying adjective, any of various other plants more or less resembling the true ivy; as, American ivy, German ivy, etc. 3. The mountain laurel (see ivy). Southern U. S. **Ivy**, v. t.; i'vīed (i'vīd); i'vī-ing. To overgrow or cover with or as with ivy.

Ivy bush. 1. A bush or branch of ivy; hence, a hiding place, or retired place. 2. Specif., a bush of ivy, or a representation of it, used as a sign outside a tavern or house where wine was sold; hence, the tavern itself, or, fig., a sign. Obs.

3. The mountain laurel. Southern U. S.

Ivy geranium. A commonly cultivated trailing geraniaceous plant (*Pelargonium pellatum*) with ivylike leaves and variously colored flowers.

Ivy gum. A resinous exudate from old stems of ivy, formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and emmenagogue.

Ivy-leaved (i'vī-lēvd'), a. Having five-angled leaves similar to those of the ivy.

Ivy-leaved bellflower. = **IVYBELLS**. — 1. chickweed, the ivy-leaved speedwell. — 2. crowfoot, the European crowfoot *Batrachium heteroceras*. — 3. duckweed, a duckweed (*Lemna trisulca*) with ovate fronds. — 4. geranium, the ivy geranium. — 5. speedwell, a European speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*). — 6. toadflax, the Kenilworth ivy.

Ivy tree. 1. An old plant of ivy. Obs. 2. An araliaceous evergreen tree (*Nothopanax colensoi*) of New Zealand. b The mountain laurel. Southern U. S.

Ivy vine. An American vitaceous plant (*Ampelopsis cordata*) with ovate, somewhat cordate leaves. b The Virginia creeper.

Ivy-wort (i'vī-wūrt), n. A any plant of the family Araliaceae. b The Kenilworth ivy.

I-wis', y-wis' (i-'wīst'), adv. [ME. *uwis*, *uwis*, AS. *geuis* certain; akin to D. *geuis*, G. *gewiss*, and E. *will* to know. See *will* to know; *y-*, *z-* certainly; indeed; truly. Archaic.

She answered me, "I-wis, all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato." Ascham.

The common form *uwis* was often written with the

through which delusive dreams come forth. Cf. GATE OF HORN.

Ivory nut. The nutlike seed of a South American palm (*Phytelopus macrocarpa*). It is as large as a hen's egg, and contains a very hard endosperm which, under the name of vegetable ivory, is used for turning and carving, as for buttons, etc. b The similar seed of the palm *Coccotheca anticarum*, native of the Caroline Islands.

Ivory, or **Ivory-nut**, palm. A palm yielding ivory nuts. **Ivory porcelain**. Porcelain with a surface like ivory, produced by polishing.

Ivory shell. Zool. Any of various gastropod shells of the genus *Dipsacuss*, having a smooth surface, usually white with red or brown spots.

Ivory tree. An East Indian apocynaceous tree (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*) with hard white wood, its bark being one of the sources of conessi bark. b Any of several species of trees belonging to the related genus *Wrightia*.

Ivory-type (i'vō-rī-tīp'), n. Photog. A picture produced by superposing a very light print, rendered translucent by varnish, and tinted upon the back, upon a stronger print, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colors.

Ivory-white, a. Of the color of ivory; white like ivory. — n. a The color of ivory. b Short for *ivory-white porcelain*, a cream-white variety anciently made in China or in modern times imitated by the Japanese and Chinese.

Ivy (i'vī), n.; pl. *IVIES* (i'vīz). [AS. *iwig*; akin to OHG. *ebawi*, *ebah*, *ebahewi*, G. *epheu*.] 1. A well-known climbing araliaceous shrub (*Hedera helix*) with evergreen ovate or five-angled leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries. The stem clings to walls by means of numerous fine aerial roots. The ivy is native of Europe and Asia, but is widely cultivated.

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points on an ellipsoid, and P, Q, the corresponding points (sometimes called *ivories*) on a conical ellipsoid, then P'Q' = P'Q; enounced (1829) by the Scottish mathematician James Ivory (1745-1829), and important in the theory of attraction.

Ivory-wood. An Australian castraceous tree (*Siphonodon australe*).

Ivory yellow. A pale yellow color, approaching white.

Ivray, n. [F. *ivray*.] Darnel. Obs.

Ivred + **FREDE**.

prefix apart from the rest of the word and capitalized, as, *Iwis*, *Iwisse*, etc. The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I*, and *wis*, *wisse*, for a form of the verb *wit*, to know. See *wit*; cf. *wit*, to know.

Our ship, *I wis*, Shall be of another form than this. Longfellow.

Ix'la (ik'si-lá), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ixōs* birdlime; — from the viscid nature of some species. Cf. *L. ixia*, Gr. *ixia*, name of a plant.] Bot. A genus of South African bulbous iridaceous plants (sometimes called *corn lilies*), having linear sword-shaped leaves and spikes of remarkably showy flowers, mostly in shades of pink or purple. They are commonly in cultivation. Also [L. c.] a bulb, plant, or flower of this genus.

Ix'lo-ir'li-on (-6-ir'li-on), n. [NL.; *Ixia* + Gr. *λείριον* lily.] Bot. A genus of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants containing two Asiatic species, cultivated for their deep blue or purple unbelled flowers. Also [L. c.] a plant, flower, or bulb of this genus.

Ix'lon (ik-sōn), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Ἴξιων*.] Gr. Myth. A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to an endlessly revolving wheel for aspiring to the love of Hera and boasting of his supposed success, she having in reality sent to him a cloud in her shape, by which he became father of the race of centaurs. — **Ix'lo-ni-an** (ik'si-ō-ni-án), a.

Ix'o-ra (ik-sō-rá; 201), n. [NL., fr. *Isvara* a Hindu divinity, fr. Skr. *īśvara* lord.] Bot. A large genus of cosmopolitan tropical rubiaceae shrubs and small trees. They bear corymbs of handsome, sometimes fragrant, flowers having tubular salver-shaped corollas and exserted stamens. The East Indian *Coccinea*, with showy scarlet flowers, is a favorite in cultivation. The very hard wood of the larger species, called *iro*, is valuable.

Ix'tle (iks'tle; -tī; 1s', 1s'). [Mex. *ixtle*.] The fiber obtained from various tropical American plants; specif.: a The fine, soft fiber of the bromeliaceous plant *Bromelia sylvestris*. b The fiber from various Mexican agaves of the group of which *Agave heterantha* is the type. It varies greatly in appearance and quality, and is variously used for cordage, basketry, etc. The ixtle that is shipped from the port of Tampico is known commercially as *Tampico fiber*; it is probably a mixture of fibers from various species.

Ix'tle grass. The plant *Bromelia sylvestris*, yielding ixtle. **Iz'ar** (iz'ár), n. [Hind. & Per. *izār* drawers, trousers.] a The outer garment of Mohammedan women of the poorer classes, consisting of a piece of white calico, large enough to cover the whole person. b The loin cloth of the ihram.

Ize (-iz). [F. *iser*, L. *izare*, Gr. *-ίζεω*.] A suffix forming verbs with the following senses: 1. (Transitive verbs) a To subject to the action, treatment, or process denoted by the root; as in baptize, catechize, apostrophize, tanalyze, satirize. b To render, make into, put into conformity with, or make like (the thing, character, or quality denoted by the root); as in Christianize, realize, sterilize, idolize, Russify, colonize, bastardize, systematize, Germanize, Kussianize. c Specif.: Chem. To impregnate, treat, or combine with; as in oxidize, phosphorize.

2. (Intransitive verbs) To act in the way of, or practice (that which the root denotes); as in Calvinize, apostatize, botanize, temporize; — including intransitive uses of many words under def. 1.

3. Certain words ending with the sound of *ize* are spelt with *-ise* after the French *-iser* or *-ise*; as, *devise*, *surprise*. But the great body of words so ending are spelt either *-ize* or *-ise* through most authorities, among them the Oxford English Dictionary, now spelt *ize* in this Dictionary, and this is a tendency to extend this spelling to all these words.

4. The reference "See *-IZE*" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-ize*, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and root word.

Iz'tle (iz'tle; -tī), n. [Mex. *iztli*.] A kind of obsidian which is used by the Indians in making arrow points, knives, etc.

Iz'zard (iz'zár), n. [Formerly *ezed*, prob. fr. F. *ezède* and z.] The letter z. Obs. or Dial.

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gunning with *is*, see the forms in *iv*- or *iw*- where the pronunciation was *yú*-*ic*. **Iuanna**, i'ju'ána, n. Iuel. + **EVIL**. **Iuitour**, n. Tippler. Obs. Scot. **Iu'an** (i-ju'án), a [Gr. *iván* down + *án*.] Of the beard's first growth. Obs. **Iu'li-dæ** (-i-lī-dē), i-u'li-dæn (-dæn), etc. Vars. of **JULIEN**, **JULIAN**, etc. **Iu'loid** (i-ju'loid), n. Var. of **ILLOID**. **Iu'lus** (i-ju'lus), n. Var. of **JULUS**. **Iu'nis** (-i-ju'nīs), n. [L. *Junius* down, catkin.] Bot. An anemone or catkin. Obs. **Iulus**, n. See **ASCANIUS**. **Iunne**, v. t. [Dial. *ju'ne*.] [AS. *geunian*] To grant. Obs. **Ius** (jūs; yōs), n. Right; law. Var. of **JUS**. For various law phrases beginning with the word *ius*, see under **JUS**. **I-vere** + **Y-FERE**. **I-verte** + **AFAR**. **I-versed**. Obs. p. p. of **FARROW**. **Ivery**, + **IVORY**. **I-vested**. Obs. p. p. of **FASTEN**. **Iv** + **IVY**. **Iv'ian** (i'vī-an), n. **IVY**. **Iv'ithered**. Obs. p. p. of **FEATHER**. **Iv'laysne**. Obs. p. p. of **FLAY**. **Ivo**, + **FOE**. **Ivoide**, a. Void. Obs. **Ivoite**, + **IVORY**. **Ivoide**. Obs. p. p. of **FOLD**. **Iv'ond**, pret. of **Y-FIND**. **Iv'onded**. Obs. p. p. of **FAND**, to try. **Iv'one** (i'vō-nē), n. Any of various commercial productions imitating ivory, or claimed to produce an ivorylike quality. **Trade Name**. **Iv'one-ness** (i'vō-nēs), n. Ivorylike quality. **Rare**. [in ivory.] **Iv'orist**, n. A worker or carver. **Iv'orthen**. Obs. p. p. of **Y-FORTH**. **Iv'orthen**, + **AFFORD**. **Iv'ory** (i'vō-ri; i'vri). Dial. Eng. var. of **IVY**. **Iv'ory** (i'vō-ri), n. [Cf. OF. *ivoire*, *ivoire*.] Masc. prop. name. **Ivory barnacle**. Any of numerous species of sessile barnacles having white, hard shells. **Ivory eater**. An African squirrel (*Xerus stangeri*) said to eat freshly fallen elephant tusks. **Ivory gull**. A circumpolar gull (*Pagophila alba*) which migrates as far south as New Brunswick and the British Isles. The adult is pure white with black feet. **Ivory paper**. A paper or cardboard prepared with an ivorylike surface for artists' use. **Ivory plant**. The ivory palm. **Ivory plum**. A creeping snowberry or its fruit. b The checkerberry. Local, U. S. **Ivory rat**. The ivory eater. **Iv'ory's the o'rem** (i'vō-ri-z), [After James Ivory, Scottish mathematician.] Math. The theorem that if P, Q be any two

points on an ellipsoid, and P', Q' the corresponding points (sometimes called *ivories*) on a conical ellipsoid, then P'Q' = P'Q; enounced (1829) by the Scottish mathematician James Ivory (1745-1829), and important in the theory of attraction. **Iv'ory-wood**. An Australian castraceous tree (*Siphonodon australe*). **Ivory yellow**. A pale yellow color, approaching white. **Ivray**, n. [F. *ivray*.] Darnel. Obs. **Ivred** + **FREDE**. **Ivred** + **FREDE**. **Ivred** + **FREDE**